Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXVII, No. 12

Tuesday, July 30, 2002
Sravana 8, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 30, 2002/Sravana 8, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MEXICO

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of this House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Her Excellency Beatriz Paredes, President of the Chamber of Deputies and other Members of the Mexican Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The delegation arrived in India on 27th July, 2002. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament and the friendly people of Mexico.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Venkataswamy Commission created a sensation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, a very important decision has been taken for bifurcation of the Railway zones and setting up of new Railway zones. We are not against any major step in the interest of the passengers, in the interest of the Railways. All the important Committees beginning from the Railway Reforms Committee, the Standing Committee of Parliament, Rakesh Mohan Committee and even six former Chairmen of the Railway Board have opined that it is not in the national interest, in the interest of the Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, it is a political decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, it is a one-sided decision. A discussion should be allowed on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, a discussion has to be allowed on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* It is an unfortunate decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia); Sir, it is a one-sided decision. It is most unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, this should be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, this is not a matter of any State. The decision should not be implemented....*(Interruptions)* Let us discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Let us discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I understand that the matter is of a very important nature. The Cabinet has already taken a decision in the matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But still, I am prepared to listen to you during the 'Zero Hour'. There is no necessity of cancellation of the Question Hour. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the Rakesh Mohan Committee opposed it; the Standing Committee opposed it; all these Committees have opposed it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will permit you during the 'Zero Hour'. Let us take up Q. No. 221.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, we want to take part in the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you are all aware that on the same issue, during the 'Zero Hour' last time we had a discussion. Now, if you again want to raise the issue, you can raise it during the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The Cabinet has given the approval. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is really an important issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: A number of Committees appointed by the Government have opposed it. ...*(Interruptions)* It is unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on all those things in the 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 221 — Shri Ramsheth Thakur — not present; Shri A. Venakatesh Naik — not present. It seems both Members are not present in the House. I will go to the next Question.

Q. No. 222—Shri Nawal Kishore Rai — not present.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora to ask Q. No. 222.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The then Minister of Railways is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Prime Minister inaugurated it in 1996. This matter is every now and hen referred to the cabinet...*(Interruptions)* They want to incite the people and spread disharmony...*(Interruptions)* Please talk of restoring peace...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would give you too permission to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Notice of Adjournment Motion that the Question Hour may be suspended and we should be heard first. Article 19 of the Constitution has been violated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have gone through the Adjournment Motion. I would take up the Adjournment Motion before Zero Hour and would hold discussion on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Please take my Notice first...*(Interruptions)* We were arrested...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Alright I have requested you to sit down at the moment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Use of POTA

\+

*222. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding misuse of POTA;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to form State-level Committees to check and monitor the possible misuse or abuse of POTA by various State Governments;

(d) whether the Government have instructed the State Governments to form all party leaders Committee headed by a retired judge of High Court to check and monitor the use/abuse of POTA in various States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to prevent the misuse/abuse of POTA?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (f) No specific complaint regarding misuse of the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA) has been received in the Central Government so far. Since law and order is a State subject, the implementation of POTA is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Several safeguards have been incorporated in the Act to minimize the possibility of its misuse. Some of the main safeguards are as follows:—

(i) Investigation of an offence under the Act is to be done by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(ii) No court can take cognizance of an offence under the Act unless sanction of the State Government or Central Government, as the case may be, is obtained.

(iii) The Act provides safeguards against abuse of the provision relating to admissibility of confession made before a police officer.

(iv) Intimation of arrest of the accused will have to be provided to a family member immediately after arrest and this fact is to be recorded by the police officer. A Legal Practitioner on behalf of accused will be allowed to meet him during interrogation.

(v) Provision for prosecution of police officers for malafide actions under the Act and compensation to affected persons in such cases.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to ensure that the provisions of this law are used only against the terrorists and not against the innocent. They have also been advised to sensitize the police officers and others concerned with the implementation of POTA on the need to ensure its fair and transparent operation and to also install a mechanism to oversee the implementation of the Act.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister, in his reply to the question, has said that the Central Government has not received and specific complaint with regard to the misuse of POTA. Views in favour of as also against POTA were expressed in the entire country on 26th March when a joint session was called in order to pass POTA. Parliament has certain apprehensions in this regard. It was apprehended that POTA may be misused like TADA. As innocent people were sent to jails and were harassed under TADA, the same thing may happen under POTA. Even Shri George Fernandes, Shri Arun Jaitley and the Minister of Home Affairs, itself have pointed out that POTA is being misused. Although the Government in their reply, have said that it is not so, but Ministry of Home Affairs as also many other hon. Ministers have agreed that today POTA is being misused. The biggest example to it, as agreed by many hon. Members and which has also been repeatedly raised in the Parliament is the arrest of our colleague Vaiko ji. This incident has been considered as one of the main examples. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether the Government have collected some details in this regard? If so, the details thereof and I would also like to know whether implementation of POTA (Prevention of Terrorism Act) is necessary on the basis of information sought?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has already been stated in the written answer laid on the Table of the House that there are no specific complaints received from any State. So far as what the hon. Member has stated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: A complaint was made in the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By State, do you mean the State Government?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I may kindly be permitted to complete the answer...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Does 'State' mean the State Government?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Yes, Sir. It is the State Governments and the Union Territories.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the State Governments did not object.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir we have not received any complaint from any corner, either from the State Governments or the Union Territories or any individual. So far what the hon. Member was telling was that even the Home Ministry also made a comment against the misuse of POTA, there is not even an iota of truth in that allegation....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt, listen to the reply.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: A number of State Governments have already been using POTA. We have asked all the State Governments to take all precautions to see that no innocent person is booked under this and only terrorists should be booked under this provision. There are a number of safeguards as already tabled in this august House. Besides that, the Central Government has Notified Authorities for carrying out the provisions of POTA like the Designated Authority, the Competent Authority, the Review Committee etc. So many things have already been designated for the effective dealing of POTA in the States and not to cause injustice to the common man.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: I should have the reply to my question first. I have specifically asked about Vaiko ji, whether the Government have collected any information regarding him and whether there is any basis for detailed information?

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, the State Government was asked about the arrest of Shri Vaiko and they have communicated to us that Shri Vaiko, Member of Parliament, Sivakasi constituency was arrested on the 11th of July, 2002 and was produced before the Judicial Magistrate, Madurai district at 0215 hours on the 12th of July.

He was remanded to judicial custody by the court up to 7th of August, 2002. Accordingly, he was admitted into the Central Prison, Vellore at 3.00 p.m. on 12th of July, 2002. Shri Vaiko has moved the hon. High Court, Chennai seeking permission to come out of the prison for casting vote for Presidential election on 15th of July, 2002 at Chennai. When the case came up for hearing on 12th, the hon. High Court granted permission to him to cast his vote on the 15th subject to the conditions that there should be no slogan shouting or Press meet. That is all.

Essentially, as has been said in the main reply, these are the cases which are administered by the State Governments and if there is any illegality, there are provisions in the law itself under which they can be challenged and a proper remedy can be received. We have been also following all the provisions in the law which obligate a State Government to create review committees etc. and in that regard, all necessary steps are being taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: My Second Supplementary question is still left.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that the question just asked was your second supplementary question.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: It was Part of the first supplementary question. The Central Government's reply on most of the issues is that this is a state subject, be it water dispute or law and order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question specifically.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: As we were just now talking about Vaiko and the matter was suspended by calling it a State subject.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister that at the time POTA was formulated, was there any provision for the intervention by Union Government in case of excesses or atrocities on the innocent persons? If there is no such provision, whether the Union Government would retain the right of direction intervention by amending the Act so that there is no atrocity against the innocents. Besides, I would also like to know, the Statewise number of persons arrested under POTA and the number of cases in which such review has been done.

[English]

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during Question Hour. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: The matter is *sub judice.* It is before the court. How can we discuss it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has already notified authorities for carrying out the provisions of POTA. At the Central level and State level, competent authorities have been constituted, designated authorities have been constituted and review committees have also been constituted. Any party aggrieved by that can approach the Central Government and we are monitoring it with the State Governments.

Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the number of persons arrested under POTA, State-wise till date. In Jammu and Kashmir, there are 155 live cases under POTA and the number of persons arrested is 104. In Jharkhand, 50 live cases are there under POTA and 113 persons have been arrested. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi, four live cases are there and 20 persons have been arrested. In Uttar Pradesh, six cases are pending and 10 persons have been arrested. In Tamil Nadu, one case is there and nine persons have been arrested. In Andhra Pradesh one case is pending and nobody is arrested so far.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The hon. Minister has replied just now that he has not received any

complaints, and he has not received any official communication against misuse or abuse of POTA from any quarter. I would like the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, who is present here, to give the answer. The list of banned organisations includes LTTE. As per the agreement between our two Governments, that is, Sri Lanka and India, the Indian Armed Forces under the name of IPKF had been to Sri Lanka and had become the victims of LTTE. Many of them lost their lives. The Armed Forces laid down their lives in Sri Lanka to execute an agreement between the two nations. The Army is under the command of the Defence Minister in our country, whatever may be the Government at the Centre.

Is it a fact that a person has been accused of having connections with the LTTE? The question is not whether he is right or wrong because the court will decide that. We are not casting aspersions on anybody, including our distinguished colleague, Shri Vaiko. Is it proper on the part of the Defence Minister of the nation, as reported in the newspapers, to go to Tamil Nadu to meet that particular person in custody? If so, in the fitness of things, does it boost the morale of the Armed Forces of our country? Is it in propriety of the House that a member of the Council of Ministers and no less than the Defence Minister calls on an accused, who is charged under POTA? I want a categorical answer from the Government...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN: This is not right, this is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

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

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: LTTE is a banned organisation. This is what the hon. Minister has said. This supplementary is on a different matter. If a separate question is put, it will be answered...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: How can it be? The Government is committed to fight cross-border terrorism, and we are all for it. The Defence Minister has to keep up the morale of the Armed Forces who laid down their lives in Sri Lanka. If LTTE has been banned and under that charge if the State Government executes an Act, the merit of it will be decided in the court and we have no objection to that, is it in fitness and propriety for the Defence Minister of the Cabinet to call the meeting? If so, for what purpose it has been called? The House has the right to know this.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is whether any complaints have been received against misuse of POTA and, secondly, the hon. Member wanted to know about the safeguards. The basic question pertains to these two issues...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is replying, please listen to him.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: As far as the supplementary question is concerned, LTTE is a banned organisation. Any comments on that can be discussed in another forum. The supplementary does not arise out of this question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In what forum?...*(Interruptions)* My information is that the Defence Minister met him in custody. He met him as a Minister and not in his individual capacity. If so, for what purpose and what is the information which the Government has got? We want to know about this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is a related question. The Defence Minister went straight to the jail to meet the person arrested under POTA. It is a question of propriety...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, how can it be a related question?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: The Central Government has no direct role, so far as these cases under POTA are concerned. The opinion expressed by the hon. Members can be dealt with at an appropriate time. That issue cannot be connected with this question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Other hon. Members are requested to sit down. Let Shri Shivraj ask a specific question and let the Minister give a specific reply.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The matter is not simple one. We want an answer from the Government. It is not correct for the Government to dodge. It is not correct for the Government not to reply to questions raised by us. The simple question asked by my colleague is that the Defence Minister of India did go to the jail to meet a person who is in league with LTTE against which the Defence forces of India had fought and had suffered. Is it correct or is it in the interest of the country? Is it proper for the Minister to meet him and then give an impression that the Defence forces can fight against LTTE, for the Defence Minister to and meet the person who is supporting LTTE? We want an answer. We do not want a technical answer. We want a answer on this floor of the House.

Sir, the Government is accountable to this Parliament. If the Government is not accountable to the Parliament on such matters, then on what matters is the Government accountable? We would like to have an answer. Fortunately, we have the hon. Deputy Prime Minister sitting here. We would like to have an answer from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, not a technical answer which is also not fulfilling the requirements of replying to the question put, in clear terms, by the hon. Member.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The question proceeded on the assumption that so and so is in league with a terrorist organisation. The Government does not...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, it is not a fact...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You must listen to him. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister is speaking now.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the basic premise of that is that. The fact is that this is a matter which may come up before a Court of Law. I do not want to express my opinion. But the Government of India is not responsible for this decision of arresting Shri Vaiko. It is the State Government. Let it come before a Court of Law....*(Interruptions)* Sir, here a Member of the Government goes to see his colleague in Parliament, who he personally regards as not being guilty...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a question of propriety of the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You may have different views as to whether it is proper or not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Is he not accountable to the Parliament? He has to reply to that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If the Government of India had arrested Shri Vaiko...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all that I have allowed you to put a question because I thought that the matter was important. A very senior and a responsible Minister, who is also the Deputy Prime Minister, wants to reply to this. You can resolve the issue through questions and answers. Please co-operate. My request would be that let us listen to the hon. Minister. You can again put a question and I have no objection to that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government of India had arrested someone under POTA and our own view was that he is liable to be charged under that, then that would have been a different case. In this case a State Government has done something with which we may agree, we may not agree. I am not expressing my opinion because I do not want to prejudice the courts or the judicial process. Therefore, I am not expressing my opinion. But I think that a Member of the Government has every right to go and see a colleague of his in the prison...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is how the Government is functioning...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you can put your question please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the Government is in connivance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Chatterjee put his question now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a Central Legislation piloted by no less a person than the hon. Deputy Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: CrPC is a Central legislation but then it does not make the Central Government responsible for the State Governments acts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly listen. This shows that you are upset about this matter. You are very cool. We all know you as a very cool person.

Sir, we were assured and through this House the country was assured that there would be no improper application of this law. Everything will be proper and the All mighty Central Government will be over-seeing the due application of this law.

Sir, I would like to know whether till today the Central Government has formed an opinion about the propriety of the detention of Shri Vaiko or not. He cannot get away by saying that it is not a central arrest and, therefore, he has not applied his mind. Whether it is right or wrong, the Central Government has to take a decision and today, has he exonerated the Defence Minister on the basis that it is not a valid arrest?

Then what are the safeguards? Sir, even today in the answer so many safeguards are mentioned. We would like to know what has been the Central Government's response to this, and how they are ensuring this. We have our own observations about the activities of Shri Vaiko, and I have said that earlier. But so far as the use of this draconian law is concerned, can the Central Government and the Deputy Prime Minister wash hands and say, "We have no responsibility, any State can do anything, but a Central Minister can go and confabulate with the accused persons in the jail." Sir, is it proper or not, I would like to know. What is the view of the Central Government?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, no law prohibits a member of the Government from meeting a colleague of his in prison. It certainly conveys a certain message. So far as I am concerned, I am answering questions in Parliament on behalf of the Government. Therefore, I do not propose to comment on what a State Government has done particularly because the court may come into the

picture...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he wants me to comment on whether the action is right or wrong...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the Central Government's assessment?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is not the function of the Central Government to be commenting on certain acts of a State Government which could influence even the judiciary. I am not going to do that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the view of the Government? Is it proper or improper.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. C. Krishnan.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, by blatant misuse of POTA by the Tamil Nadu Government, hon. Member Thiru Vaiko, the leader of MDMK, has been arrested...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Hon. Home Minister, you were ready to take responsibility for everything in case of Gujarat. You gave clean chit to the Chief Minister of Gujarat here, how could you do that?...*(Interruptions)* If you can do so in case of Gujarat, why not Tamil Nadu also?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chaturvedi, you are agitated, I can understand that Hon. Home Minister has clarified his role. Only after that can you ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Krishnan also has the right of asking question as you have. Let him ask his question also.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, what is the meaning of it...*(Interruptions)* We are worried...*(Interruptions)* The Defence Minister of India can break the morale of Indian armed forces...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I seek your protection. The Defence Minister has commented upon the illegality of the arrest, impropriety of the arrest....*(Interruptions)* The Defence Minister has commented upon the impropriety of the arrest...*(Interruptions)* The Defence Minister has said that the arrest is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I have no objection if the other Members want to put questions. At the same time, Dr. Krishnan very rarely puts a question in the House. Let me tell you that he also has the equal right to put this question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the good of asking questions if even the Deputy Prime Minister does not choose to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: But Dr. Krishnan thinks that the Deputy Prime Minister will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Defence Minister has criticised the arrest...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Government is talking in two voices....*(Interruptions)* The Deputy Prime Minister is saying something and the Defence Minister is saying something else...*(Interruptions)* The Defence Minister has commented on the impropriety of the arrest.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Krishnan, please speak of.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, by blatant misuse of POTA by the Tamil Nadu Government, hon. Member Thiru Vaiko has been arrested. Today, Shri Vaiko has been arrested and tomorrow anybody can be arrested by misusing POTA. What preventive steps the Government is taking to avoid recurrence of this type of misuse of POTA? What is being done in respect of Shri Vaiko?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this proves that there are different rules for the Defence Minister. He can connive with LTTE, he can connive with anybody...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, POTA has been misused by the Tamil Nadu Government. Is there a proposal with the Government to amend the law to safeguard the Members of Parliament as well as the Members of Legislative Assemblies? Shri Vaiko has been arrested by misusing POTA.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, in regard to the first supplementary, as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution police and public order are State subjects. About the arrest of Shri Vaiko the State Government is supposed to observe all the safeguards mentioned in the Act.

Secondly, as far as carrying out amendments to the Act is concerned, there is no proposal with the Government to carry out amendments to the Act.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, even a Radio is not allowed inside.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, we seek your protection. The Deputy Prime Minister has said a certain thing and the Defence Minister outside is saying certain other thing about the propriety of the detention. Which voice is to be heard seriously? Which is the real voice of the Government?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Cabinet has the collective responsibility to Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. How can you ask the question?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, how can the Government treat the House like this? Do they have no accountability to the House?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have some information regarding various opinions expressed on POTA. Hon. Defence Minister has called for amendments in the law. The MP of your party Shri Malhotra has also expressed different opinion. Similarly the Spokesperson of Bhartiya Janta Party, Shri Arun Jaitley, who was the then Law Minister, has also made comments on it. Thus various comments have come from that side on POTA. Joint session of Parliament was called to pass POTA. The ruling party had emphatically said that there, would not be any misuse of POTA. Congress Party had raised apprehensions on the misuse of POTA, but it was not accepted by the ruling party. Now the situation is that at some places it is being misused and at some other places it is being rightly used against the sympathesisers of LTTE...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Now doubts are being raised from that side. My submission is that ruling party had only voted for it, but whether they were in agreement with the intention of the law. The confidence of the people in the law is diminishing in view of the difference of opinion expressed by the hon. Minister of Defence and other members of ruling party. Do you agree with the statement of hon. Defence Minister that the law should be amended? In view of current situation, do you agree with the perception of the Congress, that the law should not be implemented?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody knows that there were two opinions on it. POTA was passed by the joint session of Parliament. I am content to note that up till now, as one hon. Minister reported to the House, 256 persons have been arrested under POTA, but not a single out of 256 cases were reported against either in review committee or in any other forum. So much so, that even in the case being discussed at present, nobody complained either to any forum or to the Union Government that POTA was misused against him. I do not know why it was so, but what I know is that hon. Minister's reply was correct that Union Government did not receive a single complaint against its misuse. Therefore we may discuss here propriety of the issue or any other thing but so far as the law is concerned, I believe that as per provisions and clauses of POTA, judiciary is fully competent to ensure that it is not misused...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Hon. Minister did not reply to my question...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, there is something called collective responsibility. What is the propriety of the Defence Minister saying one thing and the Deputy Prime Minister saying another? The key question has not been answered. This kind of weaving and bobbing is totally against Parliamentary decorum and the purposes for which Parliament is formed. It is completely wrong. He as the Deputy Prime Minister said that he does not want to make a comment because it would affect the judiciary...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaffer, if you won't ask your question, I will call you for next question.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I want to pass this sheet of paper on to Shri Advani. His own Minister in Tamil Nadu said that it is misuse of POTA. The Defence Minister said that.

MR. SPEAKER: You can pass it on to him.

[Translation]

Jaffer Saheb, Please ask your question.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I have one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, I have gone to the next question.

[Translation]

You have expressed your opinion on the question during Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Only after the use of the law, you can know whether it is misused. When the law is used, how can a Member level an allegation against the Government? Here he has violated POTA...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, already the next question has been called. The Member may be allowed to ask supplementary on the next question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I would like to ask one supplementary. I asked you and you permitted me to put a supplementary. When a law is used then only you can come to know whether it is misused.

MR. SPEAKER: Who told you that I have permitted you? You were a Speaker once upon a time. Please sit down. I had only told you that I have heard you. That is all! But not that I have permitted you. Anyway, I will allow you to raise the issue during the 'zero hour' once again. Please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Only one supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No no. Not on this question.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got reply to my question...*(Interruptions)* Various Ministers of the Government are making statements....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I need protection from you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have my fullest protection. You just ask your question.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, when a law is used by the Government, how can the Member say it is misused?...*(Interruptions)* It is the case of the accused that they are linked to LTTE. It is the case of the Member that his organisation promoted LTTE...*(Interruptions)* The two Ministers in the Cabinet belonging to MDMK said that they will support LTTE...*(Interruptions)* How can these two Ministers continue to be on the Cabinet?

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, already the next question has been posed. We want answers to the supplementary on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of what Shri Pandian says should go on record hereafter.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Shri Jaffer Sharief says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, kindly deliver me justice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you justice during 'Zero Hour'. Wait for justice.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I have not been given notice. Will you allow me without notice?

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow you but I will not say that officially.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 223. Shri Jaffer Sharief.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have asked my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, you have always been cooperating with the Chair. What happened to you today?

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of this is going on record. Why do you speak? Nothing from this is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I want a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see that you get the reply also but not in the House.

Shri Jaffer Sharief, you only put the question. The reply will come.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, this is an important question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already given an answer to Q. No. 223. Now, Shri Jaffer Sharief, you are only to put your supplementary question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, you have allowed everybody, but you are not allowing me...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you. I have also told you that I would allow you during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I will raise it during 'Zero Hour'. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Now, Shri Jaffer Sharief.

Drinking Water Projects

*223. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided by the Union Government for drinking water schemes under the Sector Reforms Project have been utilised by the State Governments since 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed and achieved under the project, State-wise;

(c) whether poor utilisation of the funds has resulted in the tardy progress of the weaker sectors;

(d) whether the Government propose to withdraw the scheme from the districts which failed to implement the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Reforms have been introduced in the rural water supply sector from 1999 to institutionalise community participation in the Rural Water Supply activities to ensure sustainability of the drinking water supply systems and sources. The reforms introduced advocates paradigm shift from a centralised Government oriented and supply-driven Rural Water Supply Programme to a decentralised, people-oriented and demand-driven one and envisages shifting the role of the Government from that of a service provider to a facilitator. As such rural water supply schemes under these projects are implemented as per the demand of the community and are not target-based.

Pilot Projects for implementation of Sector Reforms have been sanctioned for 67 districts in 26 States. Funds have been released for implementation of 65 of them. Details of funds released so far, for implementation of the Sector Reforms Projects to the districts, the funds utilised and the community participation through their part funding of the capital cost of works, State-wise and district-wise is at Annex enclosed.

Being a new reforms initiative and process project, each of the Projects is to be implemented over a period of about 3 years, the progress in physical and financial terms in some of the districts is slow and consequently, the utilisation of funds is low. Main reasons for this are that the software components of the Projects, like Information. Education and Communication, Human Resource Development and Capacity Development take longer time. These components normally precede the implementation of works. Even though, the slow progress of the implementation is understandable, the project implementation needs to be steady. During the recent review of these Projects done in a National Conference on June 28, 2002, many Projects were found to be doing well and few are slower than desirable. It is, therefore, proposed to reconsider the continuance of such of projects, which do not achieve visible progress, by end of September, 2002.

Annexure

Sector Reform Projects—Status of Implementation

(As per information received from States/districts upto 25th July 2002)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	State	Approved Project cost	GOI share	Administrative approval date	Date of release of 1st instalment	Funds released	No. of Schemes completed	Reported Expenditure	Community Contribution	No. of contributors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun.-00	13-Oct.-00	1122.00	0	154.70	29.55	NA
2.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.00	3509.00	07-Jun.-00	14-Oct.-00	1052.70	303	1127.04	181.57	227432
3.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun.-00	06-Dec.-00	1122.00	0	107.39	467.59	95000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	15/19-Jun.-01	13-Sep.-01	1122.00	0	71.41	2.50	2200
5.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun.-00	06-Dec.-00	1122.00	0	117.41	0.00	NA
6.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	01-Apr.-02	08-Apr.-02	1122.00	0	10.00	111.00	16500
7.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	17-Jun.-02	25-Jun.-02	374.00	0	0.00	0.00	NA
8.	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.00	841.50	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	252.45	0	3.34	58.50	NA
9.	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.00	654.50	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	392.70	6	217.65	43.59	NA
10.	Jorhat	Assam	1275.00	1188.60	04-Feb.-00	16-Mar.-00	356.58	0	18.73	10.00	7500
11.	Kamrup	Assam	1000.00	935.00	04-Feb.-00	22-Mar.-00	280.50	0	2.86	1.72	NA
12.	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.00	1103.49	04-Feb.-00	16-Mar.-00	331.04	0	37.74	8.11	5500
13.	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.00	3740.00	23-Feb.-00	23.3.01 & 20.4.01	1122.00	0	34.20	5.70	NA
14.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.00	3740.00	15-Jun.-01	21-Dec.-01	1122.00	0	23.03	2.19	NA
15.	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	29.50	34.00	13500
16.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	09-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	22.96	17.00	10823
17.	Surat	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	20.50	51.00	15895
18.	Karnal	Haryana	1507.00	1409.05	23-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	422.71	452	240.99	31.73	3102
19.	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.18	922.08	23-Feb.-00	15-Mar.-00	276.62	230	175.80	39.96	8346
20.	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.00	1857.00	03-Feb.-00	22-Mar.-00	557.25	0	165.93	9.61	14328
21.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	2511.00	2347.79	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	704.33	14	335.56	38.63	NA
22.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	2500.00	2250.00	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	675.00	47	454.70	37.28	NA
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.00	3740.00	23-Feb.-00	27.3.01 & 20.4.01	1122.00	0	27.74	1.24	486
24.	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	18-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	1122.00	4	71.25	23.16	10400
25.	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	24.88	189.49	49000
26.	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	10.50	38.53	14400
27.	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.00	3740.00	16-Mar.-00	19-Jan.-01	1122.00	0	35.95	0.00	NA
28.	Kollam	Kerala	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug.-00	30-Apr.-00	1122.00	0	8.50	0.00	NA
29.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.94	2737.62	02-Feb.-00	01-Mar.-00	821.29	121	75.91	6.40	NA
30.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	20-Apr.-00	08-Jan.-01	1122.00	58	54.05	9.25	NA
31.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr.-00	06-Nov.-00	1122.00	109	214.13	50.25	NA
32.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr.-00	08-Jan.-01	1122.00	0	52.79	11.00	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.00	1678.15	16-Mar.-00	23-Mar.-00	503.44	0	89.61	16.89	NA
34.	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.00	1973.50	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	592.05	1	171.75	14.41	16952
35.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.78	3692.96	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	1107.88	0	88.24	0.00	NA
36.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	0	189.55	14.14	NA
37.	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.00	3473.80	04-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	1042.14	42	55.47	14.60	4377
38.	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.11	907.01	15/19-Jun.-01	22-Oct.-01	272.10	0	100.93	14.49	6416
39.	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.98	248.17	04-Feb.-00	16-Mar.-00	223.35	1	148.86	19.65	28071
40.	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.00	555.39	04-Feb.-00	16-Mar.-00	166.61	0	165.78	7.89	102549
41.	Balasore	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	25/31-Oct.-01	08-Jan.-01	1122.00	69	57.01	10.50	NA
42.	Ganjam	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	15/19-Jun.-01	12-Sep.-01	1122.00	1	94.92	21.33	NA
43.	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr.-00	26/27-Sep.00	1122.00	180	50.89	9.10	NA
44.	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.19	700.95	03-Feb.-00	13-Mar.-00	210.28	0	208.19	11.33	NA
45.	Moga	Punjab	344.00	321.44	03-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	96.43	0	81.45	13.20	NA
46.	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.80	3733.27	25/31-Oct.-00	01-Jan.-01	1119.98	0	114.78	2.67	NA
47.	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	26/27-Sep.00	1122.00	0	160.50	32.64	NA
48.	Rajasmand	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	26-Mar.-02	21-May-02	1122.00	0	0.00	-	NA
49.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	26-Sep.-00	1122.00	0	211.93	67.70	NA
50.	Sikar	Rajasthan	2171.00	1986.05	16-Mar.-00	26-Sep.-00	595.81	0	20.80	15.19	NA
51.	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.48	1210.07	16-Mar.-00	28-Mar.-00	363.02	0	0.00	0.00	NA
52.	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.35	816.50	16-Mar.-00	28-Mar.-00	244.95	0	0.00	0.00	NA
53.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	03-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	2244.00	752	1698.00	277.46	66870
54.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Mar.-00	1122.00	51	363.28	104.47	28170
55.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr.-00	29-Sep.-00	1122.00	352	874.33	233.64	22475
56.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	16-Mar.-00	23-Mar.-00	2244.00	1866	2073.45	257.88	235571
57.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	18-Jun.-02	-	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	NA
58.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	18-Jun.-02	-	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	NA
59.	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.40	2566.90	04-Feb.-00	16-Mar.-00	770.07	2301	523.37	64.57	130320
60.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	2805.00	19-Apr.-00	03-Oct.-00	841.50	0	14.27	1.64	1259
61.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	2337.50	04-Feb.-00	01-Nov.-00	701.25	0	54.22	3.71	NA
62.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb.-00	03-Oct.-00	1122.00	0	64.80	7.85	4580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
63.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	2805.00	04-Feb.-00	30-Nov.-00	841.50	0	73.48	0.06	349
64.	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	2337.50	04-Feb.-00	13-Oct.-00	701.25	0	17.69	2.96	1095
65.	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug.-00	13-July-01	1122.00	110	254.51	23.34	25000
66.	N. 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug.-00	22-Oct.-01	1122.00	0	499.02	13.50	NA
67.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	4000.00	3740.00	11-Nov.-01	13.02 & 24.04.00	1122.00	0	4.03	0.00	NA
	Total		206045.21	192285.28			57282.79	7070	12472.25	2787.35	1168466

NA- Not available.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, it is the primary responsibility of any civilised Government to provide drinking water to the rural population. In the reply to the main Question (a) to (e), it is stated that reforms had been introduced in the rural water supply sector from 1999 to institutionalise community participation in the rural water supply activities.

Sir, this is something unimaginable. How can a civilised Government shirk its responsibility to provide drinking water to the rural people of India and say that reforms had been introduced in the drinking water supply sector? Is it not the primary responsibility of the Government? The reply does not even envisage that the Government has any comprehensive study of this sector, knowing full well the drought-prone areas where this kind of drinking water problem is a chronic one. People are suffering even today in the villages for want of drinking water.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Recently again they had a National Conference on the 28th of June 2002, which is just the last month. May I know whether the position that has been brought in here has been corrected and whether the Government has any moral and primary responsibility now to provide drinking water to the rural people? If so, what are the plans that they have?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, providing water to the people is the responsibility of both State Governments and the Central Government though drinking water is a State subject. State Governments make effort to provide water to everyone through their resources. The Central Government provide assistance through Centrally sponsored schemes to the State Governments to meet this basic need. So far, the Government have spent Rs. 36,000 crore for making provision of water. Every year Rs. 5000 crore are required for maintenance of various schemes undertaken by spending Rs. 36,000 crore. The Government gave a thought to it in 1999 and felt the need for making all these schemes Centrally sponsored. All these schemes should be managed by the State and the Central Government but with peoples' participation. 20 percent amount out of total allocation for this purpose was earmarked for sectoral reforms and this 20 percent amount will be spent with peoples' participation.

Secondly, the people or group, under whose supervision the schemes are running should owe the responsibility of maintenance of the schemes. No doubt, the funds earmarked for this purpose are not being utilized properly. From 1999 till today, a provision of Rs. 572 crore has been made out of which only Rs. 124 crore could be spent so far. This issue was discussed at National level in June and it was decided to ask the district authorities, where the schemes were not functioning properly, to set the things right. Therefore, it is being considered and our endeavour is that 20 percent funds should be spent on sectoral reforms with peoples' participation.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the Minister has not come up with a satisfactory reply. The question was regarding rural water supply. I can understand his reply if the question was regarding irrigation where water is being used for commercial crops. In the case, one can expect even the rural farmers to participate. Today, that situation is not there even in Punjab where there is no rainfall. The Minister has mentioned about the sectoral reforms, particularly he talked about 30 per cent Central aid, where the administrative machinery of the Ministry of

Water Resources was arriving at the size of the problem in chronically drought-affected areas. Even assuming that it is a State subject, how does the Government expect those people to participate? The States and the Centre have to work together. The State Governments have the primary responsibility and the Central Government has to supplement and complement their effort. What is your responsibility as the Union Government? What is it that you want to monitor? This reply is totally unsatisfactory. It is against the interests of the chronically drought-affected poor people of India, who live in villages and for whom this Government does not have the will to provide drinking water.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, when these schemes were launched some of the State Governments came forward and 67 districts in 26 States adopted the scheme and after adoption, the schemes are in progress with their consent. Some of the States and districts showed keen interest and implemented these schemes. As I have told, Rs. 572 crore have been allotted for this purpose and 7070 schemes have been completed in 67 districts. So far, Rs. 28 crore has been received as public contribution. In all, 11 lakh families have contributed this amount. It is a new initiative and efforts are being made to achieve it through the cooperation of the State Governments. It is not that drinking water is to be provided under this scheme only. There is a provision of spending only 20 percent amount out of total funds earmarked for Centrally sponsored schemes through peoples' cooperation. As I have already told, Rs. 28 crore have been received as public contribution and 11 lakh families have contributed this amount whereby 7070 schemes have been completed. It means that the schemes are running smoothly at some of the places. Where the progress is not satisfactory, concerned State Governments will be asked to monitor the progress for their expeditious completion.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the Minister has just reiterated what he has said earlier. He has not given any assurance to the people of India that the Government will come forward to look after their interests, particularly the rural people who do not have the capacity to give money.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw attention of hon. Minister to hilly areas of the country. I would like to know whether Sector Reforms Scheme has been implemented in hill States? If so, in which districts and development blocks this scheme has been introduced?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, this scheme has been formulated for plain areas. And if it is to be introduced in hilly areas, its modified version be introduced there since ecology of plains is different from that of hills. Thus the scheme as it is cannot be introduced in hilly areas. Therefore, I would like to ask hon. Minister, whether modified version of this scheme has been introduced in hilly areas? If so, the names of districts and blocks where it has been introduced and the progress thereof?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have told you, 20 per cent money through public contribution is spent on this scheme. The States where the project is to be implemented, provision of funds is made for some districts of that State. Hardwar district in Uttaranchal has been identified for this purpose where the work is under progress.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of hon. Minister towards the fact that the Sector Reform Scheme launched by the Union Government is very important but it lacks feasibility. I would like to reiterate the most important aspect, to whim Shri Jaffer Sharief drew your attention is that this year all the 26 districts identified by hon. Minister to implement the said scheme are in grip of severe famine. As far as I know, the percentage of participation has been lowered from 20 to 10. This scheme is under implementation in one district under my constituency. But the question arises, whether tribals, scheduled castes and other poor will be in a position to contribute. Therefore, I would like to ask hon. Minister whether he would consider reducing the share of public participation from 10 percent to 5 percent?

Sir, my second submission is that whether the Minister would consider sanctioning of this 5 percent participatory amount out of the funds under MPLAD scheme? My third submission is that since the Ministry of Rural Development will be with hon. Minister till completion of said project, whether the manning of these schemes will be entrusted to Panchayats so that billing arrangement can be made on the line of cities so that consumers may get bills on time. Only then it would be useful. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard and request them to constitute a Joint Committee of peoples' representatives, administration and the Government officials to tone up the monitoring? I would like to know reaction of hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present the contribution of the public is kept at 10 per cent only and it is not necessarily to be paid in cash. It can be contributed in the shape of labour, land or cash. It is being received from several quarters. He told that the panchayats should contribute it. Actually, it depends on the States and district administration. People can form a society and they can formulate a scheme and manage it and they can owe the responsibility of its monitoring. Even panchayats can come forward in this regard. It depends upon the wish. People can form any kind of society and implement the scheme.

As far as the contribution from MPLAD scheme is concerned, it is a different thing. So, he should raise it separately. It will have to be considered separately.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Please give an assurance for making a provision for 5 per cent contribution from MPLAD Scheme.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the provision for drinking water is a fundamental right. The Supreme Court has also recently ruled that it is the right of a citizen to get water. When there is right to live, it is important that right to water is a fundamental right. What is the basic policy of this Government? The underground water is the most important source of drinking water. Now, the level of underground water is going down because of the failure of monsoon and so many other reasons. So, the water that is drawn through deep wells is not coming out now. The tube-wells have also failed.

Recently, the Kerala Government has brought a legislation to control the drawing of water from deep-wells.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put the question directly now. We have very little time left.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The only alternative is rain-harvesting. Is there any proposal with the Government for helping the people who wish to harvest the rain water and keep it in use throughout the year? Will you please include rain-harvesting in your projects?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Basically drinking water is a State subject and thus each State is trying to implement it as per its needs. The Union Government provides funds to the States through these schemes to supplement the work.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Nearly 120 districts of our country have been identified as facing acute scarcity of drinking water since 1996. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had formulated a scheme called National Mission for Drinking Water. One of the measures to permanently solve this problem is to link Ganga-Cauvery in the southern region. I would like to know whether the Government would give a serious thought to this idea. I would also like to know whether the Government has any special programme to solve the acute scarcity of drinking water being faced by 120 districts of the country.

Thirdly, in four Talukas of Kolar district of Karnataka State, the problem of fluorosis has come. Even at 600 to 700 feet depth, people are not getting drinking water there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any special programme to solve this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, 16,332 villages in the country come under 'not-covered' category and 1,32,183 villages under 'partially-covered' category. The Union Government have decided to provide adequate resources to the States so that drinking water can be made available in the villages. But basically it is a State subject. We would try to provide adequate funds so that people of 'not-covered' and 'partially-covered' villages can have access to drinking water.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, on the one hand the Government say that both Central and State Governments are responsible for providing drinking water to the public, on the other hand peoples' participation is mandatory in it. I have observed that there are large number of rural populace who cannot contribute even 10 percent. In absence of their participation the schemes are not able to be implemented there.

The question which has been asked today, relates to Pilot Project Peoples' participation in any drinking water scheme, be it state or centrally sponsored is mandatory. As hon. Minister has stated just now that the people participation can be made either by cash or labour or by giving land. If any drinking water scheme is to be adopted in a village, people provide land for it. Similarly, labour is needed for laying pipe-line which is difficult to be managed. It deprives many villages of drinking water and the Government will have to consider it separately. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, as I have told earlier that so far Rs. 36,000 crore have been spent on it and

we need Rs. 5,000 crore every year for its maintenance. So, far the Government have been providing water free of cost but we will have to find out some solution to it. Only 20 percent amount is required to be mobilized through peoples' participation and 80 percent funds will be provided to the States by the Union Government without any participation of the public.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Revival of Coal Companies

*221. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to revive the sick coal companies in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated therefor during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) the funds utilized by these coal companies during the said plan period; and

(e) the amount spent on the welfare of the workers of coal mines during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A revival package for Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is under implementation and the revival of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is being considered.

(c) and (d) For Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in ECL, BCCL and CCL Rs. 701.32 crore were spent during the Ninth Five Year Plan period from the funds provided by the Government of India. Rs. 335.01 crore were given to SCCL as part of the revival package under implementation during the Ninth Five Year Plan period by way of equity and loan by the Government of India.

(e) The amounts spent on the welfare of the workers of the coal mines during the Ninth Plan period by the CIL and its subsidiaries and the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) were Rs. 6388.75 crore and Rs. 1120.28 crore respectively.

Decline in Export of Dyestuffs

*224. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the export of dyestuffs;

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

(c) the country's which are importing dyestuffs from India and India's share in the global market; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of Dyestuffs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The exports of Dyestuffs during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Quantity	Value (Rs. in Crore)
1999-2000	202541 MTs	2515.11
2000-2001	275434 MTs	2830.46
2001-2002	195767 MTs	2595.86

One of the main reasons for decline in exports during 2001-02 is the increasing international competition.

(c) The major countries which import Dyestuffs from India include USA, Germany, Switzerland, U.K., Italy, Netherland, etc. India's share in the global market is not very substantial.

(d) The Government has de-licenced this sector as part of the liberalization process and there is no restriction in setting up additional capacities for the manufacture of Dyestuffs. Amongst the steps taken by the Government to boost exports are operation of various export promotion schemes including the DEPB (Duty Entitlement Pass Book), DFRC (Duty Free Replenishment Certificate), advance licensing under duty exemption scheme and duty draw back.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance to Banned Organisations

*225. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the banned organisations are continuously receiving foreign assistance on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such banned organisations receiving 'foreign' assistance;

(c) the names of the agencies providing such assistance;

(d) the purposes for which this assistance is being utilised by these organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Government does not have any reports about organizations, declared as 'unlawful associations' under the law, continuously receiving foreign aid on a large scale. However, there have been some reports, from time to time, of the flow of illegal funds to various secessionist and militant organizations, including banned organisations, through clandestine channels.

Continuous efforts are made to prevent and contain such flow of funds through sustained vigilance and operations.

[English]

Fake Technical and Private Engineering Colleges

*226. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Private Engineering Colleges and other technical institutes are functioning unauthorisedly;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including the number of students enrolled by them and fee charged per student; and

(c) action taken, if any, to stop the functioning of these institutes not approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) so as to safeguard the interests of the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) "As per the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act 1987, AICTE has the power to grant approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses or programmes in consultation with the agencies concerned. Further, as per the Regulations notified by AICTE in exercise of its powers in the Act, approval of AICTE is required for establishment of any new technical institute and for introduction of any course or Programmes/increase in intake thereof. AICTE does not have details on the number of technical institutes in the country that may be conducting technical courses without obtaining its approval. Admissions to technical institutions are made by State Level Committees that allocate students only to the AICTE approved institutes. Thus, unapproved institutes, if any, would not have any place for admission of students through the State Level Committees. However, as soon as the existence of any unapproved technical institutes comes to the notice of AICTE, notices are served on them. Both the AICTE and UGC have set up Cells for Prevention of Malpractices to curb incidents of such violations. For Public awareness/ information of students, list of approved institutions has been made available in AICTE website in addition to printed directories of approved institutions available at its Headquarters, Regional Offices and in the Directorate of Technical Education in the States/UTs. AICTE also issues public notices in leading newspapers cautioning the students not to take admission in unapproved technical institutes."

[Translation]

Rural Development Schemes

*227. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run by the Union Government for rural development;

(b) the funds allocated/released for these schemes so far, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the misutilisation of funds meant for these schemes;

(d) if so, the name of the States indicating the funds misutilised and funds remained unspent by the stipulated time;

(e) whether it is also a fact that in certain cases especially in the tribal, remote, rural and hilly areas the schemes have been implemented only on paper;

(f) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of allocated funds in these areas;

(g) whether the Government have reviewed the success of all the rural development programmes/schemes and also consulted the State Governments before finalisation of rural development schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (h) The Ministry of Rural Development are implementing various Schemes, including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Desert Development Programme (DDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP) and the Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP) in the rural areas of the country. The funds allocated and released for these Schemes so far, during the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise, are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

The irregularities which have come to light, from time to time, include misappropriation/diversion of funds for the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in certain States/ Union Territories. As regards the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), irregularities in respect, *inter-alia*, of selection of beneficiaries were reported in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, alleged involvement of Sarpanches/Panchayat Secretaries in the purchase of construction material and construction of IAY houses in Punjab and relating to implementing of the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in Rajasthan.

As per the Guidelines of the Rural Development Programmes, the States/Union Territories can carry forward 15% of the available funds to the following financial year. The percentage utilisation of total available funds during the year, 2001-02, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II enclosed. The Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are also being implemented in hilly remote and tribal rural areas and all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been urged to fully utilise the funds allocated to them. A four pronged Strategy comprising Creation of Awareness about the Programmes, Transparency, Peoples' Participation and Social Audit through the Gram Sabhas has been evolved in order to bring about more effective implementation of the Programmes.

The Rural Development Schemes are continuously reviewed at different levels. For the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan, a Steering Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Watershed Development, Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions and Working Groups on (i) Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes and (ii) Decentralised Planning & Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were set up by the Planning Commission, representatives of some of the States were Members of these Groups.

Statement-I

State-wise and Programme-wise Central Allocations and Releases of funds under Rural Development Programmes during 2002-03 (upto 30th June)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UT	SGRY-I Stream Central		SGRY-II Stream Central		SGSY Central		IAY Central		PMGSY Central		DPAP# Central		DDP# Central	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9396.20	2226.77	8728.14	4364.07	3068.31	1534.16	12070.22	4603.55	19000.00	NR	NA	975.25	NA	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.74	246.88	456.91	228.45	127.10	34.05	569.92	284.96	3500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
3.	Assam	12810.39	0.00	11872.04	0.00	3302.59	0.00	12823.65	0.00	7500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4.	Bihar	18815.61	5919.40	16477.80	0.00	7300.00	937.56	32787.84	13141.98	15000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5302.75	2444.65	3692.75	1846.37	1620.58	743.69	2064.05	763.92	8700.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
6.	Goa	21.66	10.43	128.42	64.21	50.00	0.00	77.98	21.19	500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3536.90	1451.83	3285.44	1642.72	1154.96	572.98	3468.85	2612.94	5000.00	NR	NA	15.00	NA	1003.50
8.	Haryana	2080.82	1040.41	1932.88	966.44	679.48	339.74	1172.95	586.48	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	148.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	876.31	436.16	814.01	355.66	286.16	141.86	518.91	248.53	6000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	18.69
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1084.56	467.62	1007.45	461.23	354.16	159.84	620.72	0.00	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	55.80
11.	Jharkhand	11965.16	5732.51	12114.60	6057.30	2751.41	481.50	9633.38	2082.72	11000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
12.	Karnataka	7095.46	3528.24	6590.99	3295.50	2317.00	887.06	6243.52	3121.76	9500.00	NR	NA	87.75	NA	82.69
13.	Kerala	3183.71	1370.91	2957.35	1478.67	1039.63	519.82	3868.97	1632.06	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10299.06	5140.66	10799.98	5399.99	3474.22	1676.05	7202.92	3395.86	21300.00	NR	NA	546.38	NA	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	14025.89	7012.95	13028.76	6514.38	4580.15	2064.64	11077.83	0.00	13000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
16.	Manipur	860.17	238.78	795.90	146.52	221.40	0.00	679.51	62.00	4000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	963.63	389.79	891.69	445.85	248.05	0.00	902.85	160.19	3500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
18.	Mizoram	222.99	111.50	206.33	103.16	57.40	28.70	216.73	108.37	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
19.	Nagaland	660.99	330.48	611.66	246.01	170.16	19.64	582.84	0.00	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
20.	Orissa	10747.32	4740.33	9983.20	4991.60	3509.50	1754.75	9716.97	1524.60	17500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
21.	Punjab	1011.26	505.63	939.36	469.68	330.22	165.11	777.00	388.50	2500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	5387.82	2623.77	5004.75	2502.37	1759.38	853.60	3273.06	1636.53	13000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	796.87
23.	Sikkim	246.88	123.44	228.45	0.00	63.55	31.78	156.25	78.13	2000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	8308.20	4154.10	7717.59	3858.80	2713.06	1356.53	6061.33	3030.67	8000.00	NR	NA	40.50	NA	0.00
25.	Tripura	1553.21	776.61	1437.02	718.51	399.75	199.88	1318.25	659.13	2500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31753.75	15876.88	29505.85	14752.93	10509.37	2240.41	22100.00	10963.10	31500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	2120.81	1060.41	1960.34	980.17	552.30	276.16	2295.43	867.01	6000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
28.	West Bengal	11943.50	5305.30	11094.33	5547.17	3900.11	91.76	13026.91	6083.56	13500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	49.98	0.00	84.64	42.32	50.00	0.00	146.82	0.00	1000.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.98	0.00	55.87	27.94	50.00	0.00	77.05	0.00	500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32.	Daman & Diu	1.67	0.00	27.07	0.00	50.00	0.00	31.89	0.00	500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	-
34.	Lakshadweep	3.33	0.00	42.43	0.00	50.00	0.00	2.50	1.25	500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	63.31	31.66	86.00	43.00	500.00	25.00	72.90	36.45	500.00	NR	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
	Total	176937.02	73298.10	164560.00	67551.02	56790.00	17136.27	165640.00	58095.44	237000.00	-	-	1664.88	-	2105.68

NR–Not Reported
NA–Not Applicable
These are demand driven Schemes. State-wise funds are not allocated.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY Stream-I)
Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY Stream-II)
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
Desert Development Programme (DDP)

State-wise and Programme-wise Central Allocations and Releases of funds under Rural Development Programmes during 2002-03 (upto 30th June)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UT	IWDP# Central		RWSP Central		RSP# Central	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	857.76	13477.00	4166.90	NA	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	0.00	4977.00	1342.80	NA	0.00
3.	Assam	NA	51.92	8407.00	2268.30	NA	0.00
4.	Bihar	NA	0.00	7406.00	0.00	NA	1199.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	1512.77	2443.00	1163.10	NA	0.00
6.	Goa	NA	0.00	122.00	0.00	NA	0.00
7.	Gujarat	NA	149.95	6546.00	2471.10	NA	0.00
8.	Haryana	NA	20.17	2002.00	932.59	NA	125.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	229.37	5635.00	1667.82	NA	28.65
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	107.97	12324.00	2968.80	NA	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	NA	0.00	3063.00	0.00	NA	17.95
12.	Karnataka	NA	457.00	11136.00	4064.32	NA	0.00
13.	Kerala	NA	0.00	3698.00	1899.30	NA	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	2761.15	7159.00	2663.10	NA	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	NA	403.16	16829.00	5747.70	NA	0.00
16.	Manipur	NA	0.00	1826.00	0.00	NA	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	NA	0.00	1957.00	0.00	NA	0.00
18.	Mizoram	NA	0.00	1398.00	377.10	NA	0.00
19.	Nagaland	NA	0.00	1454.00	392.40	NA	0.00
20.	Orissa	NA	160.61	6225.00	1956.60	NA	124.97
21.	Punjab	NA	0.00	2581.00	683.10	NA	52.67
22.	Rajasthan	NA	149.22	20731.00	7349.89	NA	0.00
23.	Sikkim	NA	0.00	597.00	160.80	NA	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	NA	136.44	6358.00	2386.80	NA	156.62
25.	Tripura	NA	0.00	1734.00	467.70	NA	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	209.87	13022.00	3980.70	NA	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	69.27	3083.00	1006.80	NA	0.00
28.	West Bengal	NA	0.00	8545.00	2631.90	NA	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	NA	0.00	13.00	0.00	NA	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	NA	-	-	-	NA	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	0.00	7.00	0.00	NA	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00
33.	Delhi	NA	-	5.00	0.00	NA	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	NA	0.00	5.00	0.00	NA	0.00
	Total		7276.63	174765.00	52749.62		1705.80

* Cumulative (till 30th June, 2002)

\# These are demand driven Schemes. State-wise funds are not allocated.
Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP)
Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP).

Statement-II

Percentage Utilisation of the Total Available Funds under the Rural Development Schemes during 2001-02

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	% Expenditure to Available Funds*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.05
3.	Assam	65.67
4.	Bihar	51.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	39.99
6.	Goa	66.99
7.	Gujarat	58.07
8.	Haryana	78.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.75

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	28.99
12.	Karnataka	50.40
13.	Kerala	61.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.10
15.	Maharashtra	69.62
16.	Manipur	39.55
17.	Meghalaya	62.70
18.	Mizoram	60.32
19.	Nagaland	38.38
20.	Orissa	32.07
21.	Punjab	68.52
22.	Rajasthan	51.71
23.	Sikkim	57.37
24.	Tamilnadu	77.30
25.	Tripura	71.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	50.87
27.	Uttaranchal	62.59
28.	West Bengal	45.32
29.	A & N Islands	74.54
30.	Chandigarh	42.30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.06
32.	Daman & Diu	2.68
33.	Delhi	52.31
34.	Lakshadweep	12.20
35.	Pondicherry	44.94

* Provisional and incomplete as information upto 31st March has not been received in full.

Note The Statement includes following programmes:-

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), Annapurna, Food for Work (FFW), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

[English]

Hawala Money

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

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited the attention of the British Foreign Secretary in regard to use of British soil to funnel Hawala money to Hurriyat Conference and Dukhtaran-e-Milat during his recent visit in the country;

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

(c) whether any operators of the Hawala money have been apprehended by the Government;

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

(e) the steps taken to prevent flow of such money and its use by the militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government has apprised the British authorities about the reported use of British soil for channelising funds to the secessionists/terrorist groups/ terrorists operating in J&K. British Government is seized of the matter and their police is investigating all credible allegations of fund raising for such groups and would be taking action where there is sufficient evidence to do so.

(c) and (d) A number of persons, including Imtiyaz Ahmed Bazaz and Syed Ali Shah Geelani, suspected to have a part of such funding channels have been arrested in both J&K and Delhi in recent months along with recovery of large amount of cash and other incriminating documents. Investigations are in progress.

(e) Government will continue to pursue this matter at appropriate levels with the British authorities.

Intelligence agencies, concerned agencies of the Ministry of Finance, and State Police have also been sensitized to upgrade their operational coordination for tackling the menace of terrorist funding in all its dimensions.

[Translation]

Employment to Rural Unemployed Youths

*229. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that rural unemployed youths are not getting employment despite various schemes under implementation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the targets fixed and achieved both physical and financial during the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the manner in which this amount was utilised by the District Development Rural Agencies; and

(e) the allocation made for this purpose during the current year and the number of persons likely to be employed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Employment Generation Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are designed to provide employment opportunities to those living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas of the country, keeping in view the availability of resources.

The financial and physical achievements together with targets (where applicable), under the Employment Generation Schemes, namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) during the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02, Scheme-wise and State-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed. The utilisation of the amounts released to the Implementing Agencies, namely, the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is governed by the Guidelines of the various Schemes. The EAS and the JGSY have since been merged under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

An amount of Rs. 710 crores for the SGSY (self-employment) and of Rs. 5040 crores for the SGRY (wage-employment) have been allocated for the current year. About 100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated, annually, under the SGRY. The number of the rural poor to be benefited by the Schemes can be maximized through effective implementation of the same by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

Financial and Physical Achievements during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Financial Achievements (Rs. in lakhs)						Physical Achievements (Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)		
		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Achievement 1999-2000	Achievement 2000-2001	Achievement 2001-2002
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Central Allocation	Central Releases			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6291.55	6219.57	5303.03	5283.98	3068.31	3068.31	165190	83084	79211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.74	92.14	276.91	99.26	164.76	106.34	3060	1403	1564
3.	Assam	3553.09	3062.36	7195.18	0.00	4281.13	3328.48	17974	12282	15805
4.	Bihar	20374.56	11918.05	12616.76	2978.76	7300.00	3348.37	106393	125792	146925
5.	Chhattisgarh*			2800.88	1138.08	1620.58	1467.21		25423	26907
6.	Goa	59.78	59.78	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	0	23	2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	2341.15	2340.56	1996.15	1216.65	1154.96	885.51	19341	29241	20963
8.	Haryana	1377.36	1784.18	1174.37	1088.61	679.48	679.48	17348	25853	14847
9.	Himachal Pradesh	580.06	475.99	494.67	245.91	286.16	286.16	8638	11647	9091
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	717.90	411.69	612.10	195.23	354.16	342.81	5835	9302	14978
11.	Jharkhand*			4755.33	808.88	2751.41	1196.01		55038	70699
12.	Karnataka	4696.65	2348.33	4004.53	1600.56	2317.00	1659.33	19184	29026	42944
13.	Kerala	2107.37	2083.35	1796.82	919.53	1039.63	1039.64	29485	37926	22046
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13027.33	10013.58	6004.58	3420.63	3474.22	3425.29	112118	71823	63910
15.	Maharashtra	9284.11	9284.11	7915.98	5770.72	4580.15	3842.09	87994	87998	70602
16.	Manipur	238.19	119.10	482.36	23.94	287.00	13.02	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	266.87	131.52	540.42	23.89	321.55	83.38	741	1671	5497
18.	Mizoram	61.75	58.15	125.06	62.56	74.41	64.17	0	1352	3822
19.	Nagaland	183.06	102.09	370.70	174.94	220.57	69.98	4749	1364	1138
20.	Orissa	7113.90	7222.67	6065.56	4353.99	3509.50	2744.13	74633	86171	59233
21.	Punjab	669.38	664.98	570.73	454.49	330.22	325.37	1694	11990	6272
22.	Rajasthan	3566.34	3566.34	3040.77	2594.50	1759.38	1759.38	34120	44504	36053
23.	Sikkim	68.38	68.38	138.45	136.83	82.38	82.38	686	2181	2145
24.	Tamil Nadu	5499.44	6999.46	4689.03	4626.30	2713.06	2713.06	65427	83393	54614
25.	Tripura	430.08	488.12	870.92	860.44	518.20	622.08	8450	14640	20625
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22422.38	13337.96	18163.60	7737.07	10509.37	6316.37	60647	124064	121400
27.	Uttaranchal*			954.45	344.28	552.30	496.90		31555	17715
28.	West Bengal	7905.68	3952.84	6740.66	0.00	3900.11	78.26	88826	21230	15480
29.	A & N Islands	59.78	29.90	50.00	0.00	50.00	12.50	795	448	462
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.78	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	NR	0	0
31.	Daman & Diu	59.78	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	6	6	26
32.	Lakshadweep	59.78	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	3	4	0
33.	Pondicherry	59.78	29.89	50.00	25.00	50.00	28.93	531	39	437
	Total	110500.00	86954.76	100000.00	46211.03	58150.00	40109.94	933868	1030473	947427

NR– Not Reproted.

*These States came into existence w.e.f. 1.4.2000.

Financial and Physical Achievements during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)						Physical—Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)					
		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10288.76	10288.76	6586.59	4467.74	9952.70	9952.70	301.60	175.63	152.47	111.32	184.49	42.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.21	719.27	406.80	662.20	519.21	592.30	7.47	26.25	13.44	20.10	11.08	3.98
3.	Assam	5877.72	4701.11	10546.62	3372.80	13490.96	13490.96	135.37	148.52	242.89	78.04	310.70	3.95
4.	Bihar	33704.77	25388.02	13184.87	4876.98	19930.10	19671.60	645.23	384.62	252.40	211.65	381.53	88.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	15420.90	3865.66	5616.92	6583.59	NA	NA	66.62	83.32	84.53	175.54
6.	Goa	23.72	55.00	15.18	14.03	22.94	22.94	0.49	1.05	0.31	0.86	0.31	0.08
7.	Gujarat	3872.86	4301.49	6514.32	3591.72	3746.38	3604.51	59.97	48.49	32.02	80.00	40.33	19.86
8.	Haryana	2278.48	1981.53	1458.62	727.83	2204.06	2904.06	32.84	22.65	18.30	20.19	27.66	4.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	959.56	945.06	1266.80	306.58	928.21	928.21	16.47	25.65	9.15	11.51	13.83	7.42
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1187.58	2755.00	760.26	1851.00	1148.80	1448.80	25.79	26.27	16.50	25.75	24.95	7.58
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	8385.06	2994.81	12673.80	11700.79	NA	NA	160.52	100.31	242.62	31.82
12.	Karnataka	7769.46	6670.05	4973.80	1918.73	7515.70	7520.70	194.58	185.95	113.34	103.56	170.00	69.52
13.	Kerala	3486.13	3486.12	2231.73	1428.02	3372.27	3372.27	67.35	42.94	41.88	30.49	45.36	11.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17084.06	17464.11	10136.20	6977.71	10909.15	12256.71	418.69	288.90	129.06	159.37	164.18	94.89
15.	Maharashtra	15358.33	11002.98	10277.00	3180.61	14856.70	14131.25	571.53	234.67	324.88	216.82	305.16	88.24
16.	Manipur	394.04	307.87	707.18	302.89	904.42	523.72	7.86	9.70	11.65	3.97	14.89	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	441.47	220.74	792.68	204.81	1013.29	833.84	9.79	7.67	17.20	5.87	22.00	0.48
18.	Mizoram	102.16	402.16	183.36	130.89	234.48	334.48	1.73	4.95	3.10	5.97	2.55	2.72
19.	Nagaland	302.82	276.09	543.30	103.19	695.06	695.06	9.21	22.92	16.52	17.40	21.13	4.00
20.	Orissa	11768.22	17621.12	12883.70	8434.05	11383.84	12350.52	335.48	215.42	190.85	195.20	216.29	92.47
21.	Punjab	1107.32	813.98	708.88	298.47	1071.15	1048.38	14.49	16.81	9.28	15.72	14.04	3.75
22.	Rajasthan	5899.60	6888.13	8679.80	2945.93	5706.92	5706.92	177.51	91.89	89.70	76.38	98.57	37.10
23.	Sikkim	113.10	313.10	203.84	81.10	259.60	259.60	2.15	1.69	3.87	9.15	4.93	2.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	9097.50	10597.49	5824.00	5383.30	8800.37	10134.03	227.29	166.79	138.32	110.38	209.01	44.35
25.	Tripura	711.47	711.46	1276.22	510.13	1632.98	1604.69	16.90	17.91	30.31	19.53	31.03	8.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37092.40	36155.49	22258.95	10290.72	33634.47	34002.10	593.38	485.73	352.42	333.02	521.68	60.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	1483.15	683.69	2246.42	2220.90	NA	NA	23.48	11.07	34.84	8.73
28.	West Bengal	13078.02	9483.71	8372.22	5518.69	12650.87	11668.23	214.88	127.70	132.56	116.27	192.29	40.15
29.	A & N Islands	54.73	27.36	35.04	0.00	NR	0.00	1.41	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.59	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NI	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.73	27.36	35.04	0.00	NR	26.47	1.04	0.00	0.50	0.18	0.50	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	1.82	0.91	1.17	0.00	NR	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NI	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3.65	1.82	2.34	0.00	NR	1.77	0.09	0.87	0.04	0.34	0.04	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	69.32	34.66	44.38	0.00	67.06	67.06	1.00	0.29	0.48	0.76	0.73	0.06
	Total	182410.01	173641.95	156200.00	75124.28	187188.83	189659.16	4091.63	2782.32	2594.47	2174.89	3391.86	954.16

NR - Not Reported.
NA - Not Applicable.
NI - Not Implement.

Financial and Physical Achievements during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)						Physical—Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) Achievement		
		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9319.52	9617.32	8727.55	8945.17	9921.52	9980.37	133.89	156.37	87.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204.90	142.71	456.91	367.68	519.38	556.49	5.92	6.59	3.51
3.	Assam	5324.02	3787.01	11872.04	0.00	13495.28	13495.28	132.86	132.87	1.93
4.	Bihar	30529.68	28484.06	16476.68	13707.02	18730.78	18730.78	424.90	184.73	156.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	5094.75	3604.68	4197.65	4197.63	NA	68.96	48.63
6.	Goa	137.12	124.11	128.41	134.41	145.98	145.98	1.26	2.61	0.57
7.	Gujarat	3508.04	3508.03	3285.21	6273.12	3734.65	3734.65	44.75	46.72	23.20
8.	Haryana	2063.84	2063.87	1932.75	1863.61	2197.16	2984.54	18.84	18.84	27.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	869.16	1752.41	813.95	736.17	925.31	925.31	14.43	13.89	10.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1075.71	897.74	1007.38	720.25	1145.20	1411.76	9.74	10.68	6.78
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	12113.79	9644.14	13771.01	13771.01	NA	113.45	42.06
12.	Karnataka	7037.56	7037.56	6590.54	5165.38	7492.16	7569.55	175.49	129.95	84.36
13.	Kerala	3157.73	3157.72	2957.15	2725.50	3361.70	3361.70	37.17	27.93	12.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15474.69	16926.38	9397.00	10623.87	12276.64	12276.62	265.27	208.44	185.95
15.	Maharashtra	13911.52	13911.47	13027.87	9673.91	14810.16	14810.16	341.55	316.43	134.76
16.	Manipur	356.92	115.54	795.90	530.58	904.72	399.45	1.11	1.86	3.67
17.	Meghalaya	399.88	132.18	891.69	763.61	1013.61	835.53	2.76	11.21	7.05
18.	Mizoram	92.53	92.37	206.33	206.33	234.54	304.90	2.23	3.95	1.52
19.	Nagaland	274.30	223.90	611.66	454.48	695.21	750.98	6.96	14.17	4.28
20.	Orissa	10659.61	15974.14	9982.52	9489.07	11348.19	11348.09	211.51	248.51	120.94
21.	Punjab	103.01	975.08	939.30	1201.02	1067.80	1067.80	6.62	12.31	6.21
22.	Rajasthan	5343.85	5343.85	5004.41	4914.88	5699.04	5689.05	105.06	96.71	62.59
23.	Sikkim	102.45	102.45	228.45	228.45	259.69	337.59	2.89	3.80	1.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	8240.50	9163.14	7717.07	8256.72	8772.80	9967.89	170.27	131.19	89.08
25.	Tripura	644.43	487.95	1437.02	1437.02	1633.50	2075.78	14.49	24.84	11.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33598.18	33593.14	29503.89	25314.21	33540.13	33551.39	438.89	412.59	261.08
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	1960.17	1513.13	2228.37	2228.37	NA	10.39	17.73
28.	West Bengal	11846.03	10800.26	11093.58	9469.13	12611.24	12611.24	113.86	136.65	65.21
29.	A & N Islands	93.87	13.00	84.64	54.04	96.21	96.21	0.21	0.49	16.03
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.96	30.98	55.87	54.23	63.51	63.51	0.01	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	30.02	0.00	27.07	0.00	30.77	0.00	NA	NA	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	47.06	23.53	42.43	0.00	48.23	24.12	0.11	0.33	0.21
35.	Pondicherry	91.91	45.96	86.00	66.56	97.76	97.76	0.03	0.16	0.05
	Total	165500.00	168527.86	164549.98	138138.37	187069.90	189401.49	2683.08	2547.61	1494.73

N.A. – Not Applicable.

[English]

Bodoland Issue

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

(a) whether the Government propose to expedite a solution to the Bodoland issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations and suggestions put forward by the then Gopinath Bordoloi Sub-Committee on 'Excluded and Partially Excluded areas of North-Eastern Region' in relation to the Hill areas, have been taken into consideration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to extend articles 330 and 332 to the Bodoland territories; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a), (b), (f) and (g) In order to find a lasting peaceful solution to the Bodo issues, the tripartite peace talks involving the representatives of the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) are continuing.

(c) to (e) The VI Schedule to the Constitution has been incorporated on the basis of this Committee's report.

[Translation]

Criteria for Identification of BPL People

*231. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for identifying the people living below the poverty line and the date on which such exercise was undertaken last;

(b) whether the Government propose to review the criteria for determination of persons below the poverty line in order to include those deprived and poor who have been left out of the BPL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of people brought above the poverty line through various poverty alleviation and rural development schemes as on date, State-wise;

(e) the details of the agency through which the survey was conducted;

(f) whether the Government have received any complaints about fudging the BPL figures;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (h) The Ministry of Rural Development conduct the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census in the rural areas of the country in the beginning of each Five Year Plan period, through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for identification of persons living Below the Poverty Line. The methodology and criteria for identification of the BPL households in the rural areas are finalised taking into account the recommendations of an Expert Group constituted for the purpose. As per the methodology adopted for the last BPL Census conducted during 1997-98, any rural household fulfilling at least one of the following criteria would be excluded from the BPL list:

(a) Operating more than two hectare of land,

(b) Having a pucca house,

(c) Ownership of Consumer durables namely, TV, Refrigerator, Ceiling Fan fixed to a pucca roof, Motor Cycle/Scooter/Three Wheeler,

(d) Ownership of farm implements namely, Tractor, Power Tiller, Combined Thresher/Harvester.

(e) Annual Income of any resident member of the household from salary/self employment being more than Rs. 20,000/- per annum.

Another Expert Group has since been set up to advise on the methodology and Survey Schedule to be employed during the next BPL Census which is due to be conducted in the current year. The Report of the Expert Group, which has reviewed the criteria adopted in the pervious BPL Census and has considered the views of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in this regard, is awaited.

The Concurrent Evaluation of the (erstwhile) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

conducted during the year, 1995-96 revealed that 84.96 percent of the old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400/- per year and 46.34 percent had crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 11,000/- per year. The Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the Ministry have contributed towards reducing the poverty level in the country. The percentage of rural persons living Below the Poverty Line in 1999-2000 has come down to 27.09 from 37.27 in 1993-94. The State wise estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000 (30 day recall period) are given in the Statement enclosed.

Certain instances of non-deserving persons finding place in the BPL list and of non-inclusion of others in the BPL list in different States have come to light. As per the instructions issued by the Ministry, the BPL list of each village is to be finalised with the approval of the Gram Sabha. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to strictly follow the instructions in this behalf.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Poverty Ratio (Rural) 1999-2000
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.04
3.	Assam	40.04
4.	Bihar	44.30
5.	Goa	1.35
6.	Gujarat	13.17
7.	Haryana	8.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.97
10.	Karnataka	17.38
11.	Kerala	9.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37.06
13.	Maharashtra	23.72
14.	Manipur	40.04
15.	Meghalaya	40.04
16.	Mizoram	40.04
17.	Nagaland	40.04
18.	Orissa	48.01
19.	Punjab	6.35
20.	Rajasthan	13.74
21.	Sikkim	40.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.55
23.	Tripura	40.04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31.22
25.	West Bengal	31.85
26.	A & N Islands	20.55
27.	Chandigarh	5.75
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.57
29.	Daman & Diu	1.35
30.	Delhi	0.40
31.	Lakshadweep	9.38
32.	Pondicherry	20.55
	Total	27.09

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A&N Islands.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94.
9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.
10. Estimates on a 30 day recall basis for 1999-2000.

Uniformity in Fee Structure of Colleges

*232. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colleges under Delhi University have heavily hiked the annual fees and other charges under different heads and the amount varies from college to college;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for not maintaining uniformity in the fee structure; and

(c) the details of the approved fee structure if any during the year 1997-98 and thereafter, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University prescribes only the tuition fee and other university fees like enrolment fee, athletic fee and university development fee, etc. The college fees are prescribed by the individual colleges which vary from colleges to college. Though no steep hike in the annual fees and other charges by the colleges has come to notice, it is understood that some colleges have marginally enhanced their annual charges.

The details of the fees prescribed by the University of Delhi are as under:

(i)	Tuition fee for undergraduate courses :	Rs. 15 p.m.
(ii)	Tuition fee for postgraduate courses	Rs. 18 p.m.
(iii)	University enrolment fee (one time)	Rs. 60
(iv)	University athletic fee	Rs. 20 p.a.
(v)	Culture council fee	Rs. 05 p.a.
(vi)	University development fee	Rs. 100 p.a.
(vii)	Health Centre fee	Rs. 03 p.m.

The above fee structure was approved much prior to the year 1997-98 and there has been no change in it since then.

SPG Cover to Family Members of Ex-PMs

*233. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether SPG security cover is provided to the family members including grand children of former Prime Ministers; and

(b) if so, the total number of applications received by the Government alongwith the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per the SPG Act, 1988, proximate security cover is provided to the members of immediate family, viz, wife, husband, children and parents of the former Prime Ministers.

(b) No such application has been received.

[English]

Urban Transport Policy

*234. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give a new shape to the Urban Transport Policy in the country;

(b) if so, whether a workshop on Urban Transport policy was held at New Delhi recently;

(c) if so, the details of the points discussed therein;

(d) the outcome thereof and the details of recommendations made therein; and

(e) the concrete steps formulated by the Government to improve the transport facilities in the urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation had organized a Workshop on National Urban Transport Policy on 4th & 5th June, 2002, with a view to formulating a National Urban Transport Policy.

(c) During the four technical sessions conducted in the Workshop, the following points were discussed in detail:—

(i) Issues in Urban Transport Policy;

(ii) Resource Generation (Financing) for Urban Transport;

(iii) Issues in Mass (Public) Transport and Urban Road Transport;

(iv) Institutional Issues in Urban Transport.

(d) The recommendations made in the Workshop include:—

— giving explicit priority to mass transport over personalized transport;

— implementation of Transport Systems Management measures;

— the integration of land use and transport planning;

— setting up a designated agency for planning and coordination of Urban Transport issues;

— setting up of Special Purpose Vehicles for funding larger Urban Transport projects and tapping other sources such as user charges, share of fuel taxes, parking revenue etc. for generating resources;

— preparation of a comprehensive legislation for Urban Transport.

(e) Based on the recommendations of the Workshop, it is proposed to initiate consultations with the State Governments as Transport is a State subject.

Loss to Fertilizer Industry

*235. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI J.S. BRAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer industry is likely to incur a loss of Rs. 2875 crore because of the pricing policy;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to ensure that the new pricing policy does not cost the fertilizer companies dearly?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) There is no loss to the fertilizer industry in the wake of policy parameters for the 7th and 8th pricing periods.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

District Rural Development Agencies

*236. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disband the District Rural Development Agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Government plan to disburse Central funds to Panchayat Raj institutions?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) While there is no proposal, at present, to disband the District Rural Development Agencies, under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) whose implementation commenced last year, the funds are made available to the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels. The SGRY Stream-I funds are released to the Zilla Panchayats and the Intermediate Panchayats in the ratio of 40:60 and the SGRY Stream-II funds entirely to the Village Panchayats.

CAG Report on Expenditure on JGSY and EAS

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

(a) whether the C&AG in its report No. 3 of 2000 (Civil) on pages 211-212 in paras 4.5.8 and 9 have brought out the fact of treating Rs. 754 crores lying unutilised/unadjusted, as final expenditure;

(b) whether Rs. 251.81 crore were spent on construction activities not covered under the guidelines of JGSY/EAS;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 9.52 crore has been misappropriate/fictitious payments made as reported in the said report at para 4.5.11;

(d) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the officials responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) reviewed, by test check,

the implementation of the (erstwhile) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during the period from 1992-93 to 1998-99. The review did not cover the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) which was launched in April, 1999 and has since been merged with the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The review of the JRY/EAS was conducted during December 1998-July 1999 and the findings have been incorporated in CAG's Report No. 3 of 2000 (Civil) which, *inter alia*, contains certain cases of diversion of JRY/EAS funds to activities not connected with these Programmes, funds lying unutilized or funds provided as advances being treated as final expenditure and suspected misappropriation of funds.

The observations of the CAG were referred to the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for enquiry and for sending Action Taken Reports (ATRs). As per the ATRs received from some States/UTs, where diversion of funds has been established, the amount involved was subsequently recouped to the Programme concerned. As regards discrepancy in the final expenditure, the States/UTs have reported that the same was related to the funds provided as advances which, in most of the cases, have been adjusted. In respect of cases of misappropriation, the States/UTs have intimated that, wherever misappropriation could be established, Criminal/Departmental cases have been initiated against the individuals concerned.

[Translation]

Coal Racks In CCL and ECL

*238. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a gang of unsocial elements is involved and active in the allotment and movement of coal racks in C.C.L. and E.C.L.;

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

(c) whether the said gang has been threatening the coal traders and extorting money from them illegally; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to check such illegal trade as well as against the persons found involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Technical Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management

*239. DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Technical Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management had submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have prepared a manual on "Municipal Solid Waste Management" in order to assist the local bodies in proper management of solid wastes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of municipal bodies which have followed the manual so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Manual was prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry in February, 1998. The draft Manual was discussed with State Governments, field organizations and reputed institutions before it was published by the Ministry in May, 2000 for sale through Government publication outlets. The Manual includes all aspects of dealing with municipal solid waste, such as composition and quantity of solid waste, bio-medical waste, storage of waste at source, primary collection, transportation, composting, energy recovery, emerging processing technologies, landfills, community participation, capacity building etc.

(e) Since solid waste management is a State subject and is the responsibility of the municipal bodies, information regarding the number of municipal bodies which have followed the manual is not being monitored by this Ministry.

Committee to Evolve Post Earthquake Remedial Measures

*240. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee entrusted with the work to evolve post-earthquake remedial measures for the safety of human life and property has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the same;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; 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) to (e) Sir, no committee was entrusted, specifically, with the work to evolve post earthquake measures for safety of human lives and property. However, a national committee was constituted, with Hon'ble Prime Minister as Chairman, on natural disasters to suggest short term, medium term and long term steps for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in Gujarat as well as to deliberate on necessary institutional and legislative measures needed for effective and long term strategy to deal with natural calamities. The committee is expected to submit its report after completion of the deliberations.

Modernization of PMFs

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

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan for the modernization of para-military forces keeping in view the possession of ultra modern weapons by the terrorist infiltrators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent in this regard during each of the last three years, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modernisation of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) is a continuous exercise. During the last few years, keeping in view the possession of ultra modern weapons by the terrorist infiltrators, the Government has given special attention to upgrading the strike capability of CPMFs by induction of modern and sophisticated weaponry and equipment. In order to provide a time perspective to the Government effort and to cope with the challenge of increased militant and terrorist activities, a Five Year perspective modernisation plan has been formulated for the period 2001-2005 which is being implemented in a phased manner.

(c) The total amount sanctioned and spent Force-wise during each of the last three years, is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rupees in crores)

	CRPF		Assam Rifles		BSF		ITBP		NSG		CISF		Grand Total	
	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent	Sanc-tioned	Spent
1999-00	143.25	135.66	68.69	69.05	269.91	266.65	64.41	63.39	15.40	12.30	26.74	26.75	588.40	567.33
2000-01	155.56	154.96	71.80	68.81	316.43	300.35	67.43	64.32	8.46	8.22	30.90	30.78	650.58	622.29
2001-02	185.38	174.86*	91.87	91.71*	404.00	404.00*	90.20	90.20*	6.43	4.93*	87.56	42.52*	865.44	825.72*

*Provisional Figures.

[English]

Coimbatore Bomb Blast Case

2244. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have revealed that four private banks in Mumbai had been used to carry out the serial bomb blasts in Coimbatore, 1998;

(b) if so, the names of the banks concerned;

(c) the amount deposited/transferred to Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(d) the names of persons involved in this nefarious act?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Assam University, Silchar

2245. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divert the fund allotted from PM's package for the development of DIPHU CAMPUS of Assam University, Silchar to other projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was released by University Grants Commission to Assam University under non-lapsable pool of Central resources for setting up of DIPHU Campus. The Assam University has been asked to take a decision, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs/Ministry of Human Resource Development in regard to utilisation of funds.

Committee to Control Natural Calamity

2246. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of loss of lives, crops and property due to floods, cyclones and other natural calamities which occur in various parts of the country every year, the Government have appointed a committee of experts to suggest permanent measures to control the same; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said committee is expected to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee (HPC) on Disaster Management Plans was constituted by the Government of India in August, 1999 *inter-alia* to review the existing arrangements for preparedness and mitigation of natural and manmade disasters, to recommend measures for strengthening organizational structures and to prepare comprehensive model plans for management of these disasters at the National, State and District levels. The Committee submitted its report in first week of October, 2001.

Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone

2247. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake a new project named Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed and the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, the Department of Ocean Development proposes to undertake a new project on comprehensive bathymetry survey of the entire EEZ of India during the Tenth Plan.

(b) Under the programme the seafloor morphology of the Exclusive Economic Zone extending to 200 nautical miles from the coast measuring about 2.02 million square km, is proposed to be surveyed. The detailed three dimensional morphology of sea bottom is proposed to be obtained by using state of the art technology such as multi beam sonal.

(c) The Programme is proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Plan. As per the preliminary estimates an expenditure of Rs. 40.96 crores would be required for the proposed programme during the Tenth Plan.

Requirement of Fertilizers and Insecticides in Andhra Pradesh

2248. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides in tonnes, required by Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal; and

(b) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides in tonnes, made available to the States for the Rabi crop this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) While the requirement (demand) of fertilisers in nutrient terms of Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal for 2001-2002 had been 18.96 and 1.31 lakh MTs respectively, the requirement of pesticides of technical grade for Andhra Pradesh was 4000 MTs and Uttar Pradesh, including Uttaranchal, was 7100 MTs. However, the requirement of pesticides for Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal for the current year has been projected at 3850 MTs and 125 MTs of technical grade respectively.

(b) Rabi crop season of this year (i.e. 2002-03) will start from 1st October 2002 and ends on 31.3.2003. The availability and consumption/sale of fertilisers and pesticides for Rabi 2002-03 can be furnished only after the season is over. However, a statement indicating the quantum of major fertilisers and pesticides made available to States during Rabi 2001-02 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise availability of major fertilizers and demand for pesticides during Rabi 2001-02

Availability : MTs

Demand : MT Tech Grade

State	Availability			Demand for
	Urea	DAP	MOP	Pesticides
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1217244	304153	156811	1000
Karnataka	382102	195384	104026	1200
Kearla	54521	6172	53230	619
Tamil Nadu	601502	139543	193491	2054
Gujarat	566889	191077	74561	1461
Madhya Pradesh	461149	246540	20181	496
Chhattisgarh	126992	40972	17780	-
Maharashtra	717901	245819	145591	1299
Rajasthan	717664	201143	5478	2400
Haryana	1004461	330872	14321	1790
Punjab	1161759	373803	21341	2400
Uttar Pradesh	2725132	1039294	67237	3420
Uttaranchal	87495	14217	3045	-
Bihar	679390	108155	62566	475
Jharkhand	62265	47485	1195	-
Orissa	139318	44688	32823	435

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	679023	295695	215152	2327
Assam	77646	11860	39519	90
Tripura	10410	101	393	15
Manipur	9200	–	–	2
Meghalaya	3000	440	60	4
Nagaland	400	–	–	5
Arunachal Pradesh	650	–	–	8
Sikkim	600	–	–	1
Mizoram	550	–	24	6
Goa	1271	295	260	3
Himachal Pradesh	19269	200	3831	110
Jammu & Kashmir	48305	27437	2097	11
Delhi	4320	873	–	32
Others	15200	4981	5228	47.5
All India	11575628	3871199	1240241	21710.50

[Translation]

Gradation of Ph. D. and D. Phil Degrees

2249. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal under which gradation of the Ph.D. and D. Phil degrees awarded by the Universities could be done;

(b) if so, the logic of the Government behind the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Roads under Construction in North Eastern Region

2250. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the list of roads and their approximate cost which are under construction after sanction by the North-Eastern Council, State-wise;

(b) the schedule for completion of the roads under construction; and

(c) the number of new roads approved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The list of roads, their approximate cost and scheduled date of completion is given in statement enclosed.

(c) No new road scheme was approved during 2000-2001. Proposals for new roads are presently under Government's examination.

Statement

List of State-wise ongoing Road Schemes under Execution

State: Assam

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Sherkhan-Bhagabazar	16.00	2016.00	3/2003
2.	Laisong-Rajabazar (Part)	53.00	2795.00	3/2003
3.	Silchar-Kalain	28.52	4535.00	3/2003
4.	Passyh-Garampani	137.00	4980.00	3/2003
5.	Wokha-Bokajan	24.00	2360.00	3/2004
6.	Dhodar-Ali	100.00	5817.00	12/2003
7.	Pakke-Daporijo-NT	25.00	1152.00	3/2003
8.	Baithalangsu-Kampur-Raha	48.00	3061.00	3/2004
9.	Sonapur-Umden	17.30	768.00	3/2005
10.	Fatikroy-Kailashahar	29.36	1628.00	3/2005
11.	Naharkatia-Khonsa	24.00	1328.00	3/2005
12.	Zamuang-Hriphen	47.00	2423.00	3/2005
13.	Jotte-Balijan	11.00	688.00	3/2005
14.	Margherita-Changlang	7.00	383.00	3/2004
15.	Panchgram-Manipur TE	58.00		Scheme dropped Declared as NH.

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Pakke-Saijosa-Itakhola	76.00	5301.00	3/2003
2.	Seppa-Sagali-Yazali	220.00	10792.00	3/2003
3.	Naharkatia-Khonsa	35.00	1922.00	3/2005
4.	Jotte-Balijan	47.00	2852.00	3/2005
5.	Margherita-Changlang	36.00	1970.00	3/2003

State: Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Sansak-Tengnoupal	200.17	4929.00	3/3003
2.	Tamei-Tenning	21.60	1427.00	3/2005

State: Meghalaya

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Passyih-Garampani	47.66	1800.00	9/2002
2.	Sonapur-Umden	53.00	2355.00	3/2005
3.	Construction of 47 Nos. bridges (1008 mtrs.)	47 Nos.	3024.00	3/2005

State: Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Sherkhan-Bhagabazar	124.05	4837.00	12/2002
2.	Champhai-N. Vanlaiphai	155.00	5015.00	3/2004
3.	Nalkawn-Chamdur	125.74	3734.00	3/2003
4.	Thenzawl-Bunghmum	220.00	10990.0	3/2003
5.	Zamuang-Hriphen-Durlavcherra	35.00	1922.00	3/2005

State: Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Wokha-Bokajan	92.80	5715.00	12/2002
2.	Amguri-Yachang 'A' Tuli	28.00	1482.00	3/2003
3.	Champang-Tuli-Tizit	291.01	7122.00	3/2003
4.	Temei-Tenning	54.00	2266.00	3/2005
5.	Kohima-Bokajan	62.00	3699.17	3/2005

State: Tripura

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Lakhs)	Date of completion (Expected)
1.	Pecharthal-Chebri	85.33	23050.00	3/2003
2.	Manu-Chamanu-Gobindabari (Katlang-Gobindabari)	22.66	906.00	3/2003
3.	Fatikroy-Kailashahar	65.50	3280.00	3/2005

Integrated Wasteland Development Project

2251. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for implementation of Integrated Wasteland Development Project in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal for release of 4th instalment under IWDP is due after submission of the evaluation report of various districts of the State;

(d) whether the Union Government has released the 4th instalment for IWD Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) On the basis of the proposal submitted by the Government of Karnataka, the Department has sanctioned 22 watershed projects under IWDP since April, 1995 for treatment of 2.27 lakh ha. of area at a total cost of Rs. 101.88 crore over a period of 5 years. Out of the total project cost, an amount of Rs. 30.83 crore has been released for the implementation of these projects. The project-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) IWDP projects Mandya-II, Chitradurga, Bellary, Kolar and Raichur are due for release of the 4th instalment. However, the mid-term evaluation reports as well as the prescribed supporting documents of these projects except the Chitradurga project have not been received. In case of Chitradurga project, though the evaluation report has been received the other supporting documents have not yet been received. Hence, release of the 4th instalment could not be made to any of these projects.

Statement

Release of Funds under IWDP Projects in Karnataka (Under New Guidelines—1995-96 to 2002-2003)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Project Period	Total Area (in ha.)	Total Cost	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mandya-II	97-98 to 2001-02	12500	500.00	223.03
2.	Gulbarga-I	97-98 to 2001-02	11847	474.00	358.48
3.	Chitradurga	97-98 to 2001-02	12500	500.00	221.35
4.	Bellary	97-98 to 2001-02	12140	485.60	214.16
5.	Belgaum	98-99 to 2002-03	12481	499.24	74.88
6.	Bellary-II	98-99 to 2002-03	12400	490.00	120.43
7.	Kolar	98-99 to 2002-03	12239	489.56	215.20
8.	Tumkur-II	98-99 to 2002-03	12412	496.48	319.34
9.	Bidar	98-99 to 2002-03	12485	499.40	174.79
10.	Belgaum-II	99-00 to 03-04	12126	485.04	121.25
11.	Gulbarga-II	99-00 to 03-04	11999	479.96	118.29
12.	Bangalore Rural	99-00 to 03-04	12500	500.00	125.00
13.	Kolar-II	99-00 to 03-04	12000	480.00	120.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Raichur	99-00 to 03-04	12375	495.00	221.09
15.	Mysore	2001-02 to 05-06	7960	477.60	65.67
16.	Mandya-III	2001-02 to 05-06	7000	420.00	57.75
17.	Chitradurga-II	2001-02 to 05-06	7980	478.80	65.84
18.	Haveri	2001-02 to 05-06	7000	420.00	57.75
19.	Shimoga	2001-02 to 05-06	6575	394.50	54.24
20.	Raichur-II	2001-02 to 05-06	7000	420.00	57.75
21.	Kolar-II	2001-02 to 05-06	4716	282.96	38.91
22.	Devangere	2001-02 to 05-06	6999	419.94	57.74
	Sub Total		227234	10188.08	3082.94

Quality Education to Students

2252. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 10,205 crore would be required to provide quality education to students entering the secondary board in the coming year in the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demands of funds;

(c) the total amount spent for the said programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the reasons for increasing the funds during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) During the Ninth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 2322.68 crore was incurred on Secondary Education. An allocation of Rs. 4325.00 crore has been made for Secondary Education for the Tenth Five Year Plan against the Working Group recommendation of Rs. 10,205 crore. The increase in allocation has been made to enhance the programme activities and also improve the quality of Secondary Education.

Privatisation of SCI

2253. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have refused the permission to Shipping Corporation of India for acquisition of two new very large crude carriers;

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

(c) details of the progress made towards disinvestment process in Shipping Corporation of India; and

(d) the impact of non-acquisition of carriers on crude transportation?

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

(c) The due diligence process has been completed by the Qualified Interested Parties (QIPs). The Transaction Documents would be finalized taking into consideration the reactions of the Qualified Interested Parties (QIPs).

(d) In view of reply to part (a) & (b) above, the question does not arise.

Project launched by CAPART in Tamil Nadu

2254. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects have been identified and sanctioned by the CAPART in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance provided by the CAPART for those projects, NGO-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether the entire funds have been utilised by all the agencies;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the functioning of said agencies have been reviewed;

(g) if so, the details thereof and progress made thereunder;

(h) whether the complaints of misappropriation of funds by NGOs have been received by the Government; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (e) The details of projects sanctioned and assistance provided by CAPART in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise, project-wise, is given in the Statement-I enclosed. The funds have been utilized fully under 50 completed projects, details of which are given in the Statement-II enclosed. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

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

One complaint relating to misappropriation of funds has been received by the Government against a Tamil Nadu-based Voluntary Organisation, namely, Gramalya, Balai Road, District Trichy. The CAPART has imposed the funding restriction, 'Further Assistance Stopped' (FAS) on the Voluntary Organisation.

Statement-I

State: Tamil Nadu (1999-2000)

No.	VO Name Address	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharamani, Chennai-600 113, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	4,19,100.00	2,29,050.00
2.	Action Group for Rural Organisation 1A/1, Sivan East Street, Kokkirakulam, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	ARWSP	4,78,550.00	4,78,550.00
3.	Centre for Social Development Kulala Street, Thirunainarkurichy, Ammandivilai P.O., Kurunthencode, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	9,96,500.00	3,65,000.00
4.	Development of Humane Action (Dhan) Foundation 18, Pillaiyar Kori Street, Somasundaram Colony, Madurai.	PC	5,14,839.00	5,14,839.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Dhan Foundation 18, Pilliaiyar Koil Street, Soma Sundaram Colony, Madurai, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	MKT	1,35,000.00	1,35,000.00
6.	Gramalaya 31-A/29 Nesavalur Colony, Salai Road, Woriur District Trichy, Tamil Nadu-620 001.	ORP	5,17,550.00	4,26,025.00
7.	Gramodaya Social Service Society 5/178, Tiruchendur Road, Seydunganallur, Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	7,50,137.00	5,26,590.00
8.	Human Education and Action for Liberation 66 G, Bright St. Mathias Nagar, Nagercoil-629001.	DIS	4,47,559.00	4,47,559.00
9.	Kumarasamudram Kanmai Neerpasana Vivisdaikal Sangam (44B) Vellinipatti:, Manappacheri PO., Kottampatti, Madurai	PC	7,28,434.00	7,01,769.00
10.	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Distt. Madras, Tamil Nadu-600 113.	MDD	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
11.	Muthukumarapillai Kanmoi Neerpasana Vivasaikal Sangam S. Alampatti, Melur Taluk, Sekkipost, Kottampatti Block, Madurai Dist, Tamil Nadu	PC	5,78,231.00	3,74,348.00
12.	Rural Community Development of India 18/15 Municipal Staff Colony Road, Housing Board Nagercoil, Distt. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.	DIS	3,39,300.00	3,39,300.00
13.	Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Association 18, Appadurai Main Market, Ayanavaram, Chennai, T.N.	Arts	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
14.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP PC	64,200.00 1,73,564.00	64,200.00 1,73,564.00
15.	The Waves 34, Sambandam Garden, Tharamani Link Road, Velachery, Chennai	ARTS	7,67,800.00	6,12,360.00
16.	Vivekanada Kendra Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	90,655.00	90,655.00
17.	Womens Education and Development Society VLR Complex, Bazaar Street, Chunambedu, Cheyyur TQ, Kancheepuram Distt, T.N. - 603 401.	ARWSP	3,18,200.00	3,18,200.00
18.	Gramalaya 31-A/29 Niravalur Colony, Balai Road, Moriur Distt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu-620 001	WSD	1,00,000.00	0.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2000-2001)				
1.	AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharamani, Chennai-600 113, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	9,44,920.00 75,195.00	9,44,920.00 75,195.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Anugrah Trust for Handicapped 57, Kavimani Nagar, Nagercoil, Distt Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.	Dis	4,20,160.00	4,20,160.00
3.	Auroville Foundation Bharat Nivas, Auroville, Blk-Vanur, Distt-Villupuram, Tamil Nadu.	Arts PC	6,72,297.00 5,16,500.00	6,72,297.00 5,16,500.00
4.	Bharat Jan Sevak Bhawan Sembiyaveiur, Nathappallam, Distt. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu-614 711.	PC	3,33,000.00	3,33,000.00
5.	Bharti Women Development Centre Mutharasapuram, Kacharam Distt., Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu-610 201.	PC	11,04,610.00	9,89,000.00
6.	Centre for Action, Development, Research and Education in India Kurumathur, Kuzhithurai Post, Melapuram, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,51,500.00	0.00
7.	Centre for Rural Economic Development and Industrial Training (Credit) No. 24, Gudapakkam Village, Pudhuchathiram (P.O), Poonamallee, Thiruvallur Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,84,000.00	2,60,000.00
8.	Centre for Rural Energy and Appropriate Technology Extenion Centre Sikkal, Nagapatinam, Distt. Dindigul, Tamil Nadu.	PC	6,36,3000.00	4,23,500.00
9.	Centre for Social Development Kulala Street, Thirunainarkurichy, Ammandivilai P.O., Kurunthencode, Kanyakumari Dist. Tamil Nadu.	Arts	4,27,000.00	1,93,400.00
10.	Development of Humane Action (Dhan) Foundation 18, Pillaiyar Kori Street, Somasundaram Colony, Madurai	PC	79,86,947.00 2,18,339.00	0.00 2,18,339.00
11.	Foundation for Human Rights and Development Anandam Shopping Complex, 1st Main Road, Housing Board, West A Nuppanady, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	1,67,600.00	1,67,600.00
12.	Foundation of Occupational Development (Food) 'C' Block Bharathinar Complex, 100 Feet Road, Vadapalani, Chennai, Chennai Dist., Tnd.	PC	11,22,750.00	5,57,950.00
13.	Gandhi Gram Rural Institute Gandhigram, Athur Block, Dindigul Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	38,280.00	33,936.00
14.	Gandhi Peace Keeping Centre 66-E, Nagai Road, Thical Street, Thiruthuraipoondi, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,98,400.00	2,98,400.00
15.	Grama Reconstruction and Extensive Action Trust (66/89) Nagamanickamillam, Meenatchipuram, Natham, Dindigul District. Tamil Nadu.	PC	4,82,800.00	4,82,800.00
16.	Human Resource and Rural Development Trust 16/3, Mambalam High Road, North T. Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	ORP	37,300.00	21,500.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Kadamalai Kalanjia Vattara Sangam (KKVS) Kadamalaikundu, Theni Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	6,35,000.00	4,85,000.00
18.	Kamudhi Kalanjia Mahalir Vattara Sangam (KKMVS) Annai Sahayee Theatre Complex, Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,20,000.00	5,20,000.00
19.	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Distt. Madras, Tamil Nadu-600 113.	Arts	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
20.	MASS Action for Social Welfare Plot No. 3494, 46th Cross Road, Villapuram Housing Board, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	5,50,000.00	5,50,000.00
21.	Mass Awareness Social Service Education 152-A, Anjal Nagar, 2nd St. Madurai, Madurai Distt., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,43,500.00	71,000.00
22.	Mugavaikalanjla Mahalir Vattara Sangam (MKMVS) No. 6, M.A. Kadar Complex, Utchipuli Mandapam, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,76,000.00	5,51,000.00
23.	Nehru Ilaingar Narpani Mandram (NINM) Koothalavadi (V), Thurinjapuram Village, Thirinjapuram Post, Tiruvannamalai TK, Tiruvannamalai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	2,46,290.00	2,36,290.00
24.	Nehru Rural Development Society No. 1/10-1, K.S. Garden, Rahimanpettai, West Arni Taluk Kannamangalam, Distt., Sambuvaryar, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,64,480.00	1,32,240.00
25.	Ooraka Valarchi Mandram Kalaiyur Post, Parmakudi, Taluk, Ramanathapuram Distt., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	22,040.00	22,040.00
26.	Social Welfare Organisation Trust 4-3/471, Nadarpettai, Singampunari, Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	6,03,208.00	6,03,208.00
27.	Society for Education and Women Development No. 13-A, West Car Street, Tiruparankundram, Madurai Dist, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,22,000.00	1,38,800.00
28.	Society for Social Development Vishwanathapuram, Levingipuram, Distt., Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,43,600.00	3,24,300.00
29.	Socio Human Resources Development Centre 43, Nallaya Naicker Street, Allanganallur, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,53,354.00	2,50,000.00
30.	Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission 56-HIG NH-1, Maraimalai Nagar, Chenglepat, M.G.R. District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,16,350.00	5,16,350.00
31.	Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Trust Sri Sarada Ashram, Trichy Trunk Road, New Edaikkal, Ulundurpet, Villupuram, Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,32,668.00	5,32,668.00
32.	State Institute of Rural Development Maraimalainagar, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	1,17,600.00	88,200.00
33.	Subiksha Rural Development Society 2/106, South Street, Veppanthattal, Perambalur, Trichy Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	1,65,900.00	1,65,900.00

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Sustainable Agriculture and Enviornmental Voluntary Action 45, TPM Nagar, Virattipatti, Dist. Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	PC	2,83,800.00	2,83,800.00
35.	Tamil Nadu Rural Environment Eco Development Organisation (TREE) Plot No. 4, Opp. Arulmalar Convent, K.K. Nagar, Madurai, Madurai North, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	4,77,800.00	1,92,150.00
36.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Soicety 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	10,16,000.00 1,46,500.00 15,29,000.00	10,16,000.00 1,46,500.00 6,57,250.00
37.	Vaigai Vattara Kalanjiam (VVK) Alagarkovil Main Road, Appanthirupathi, Madurai East, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	6,71,000.00	5,93,200.00
38.	Vivekananda Kendra Vivekanandapuam, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu.	MKT	1,88,500.00 2,48,000.00	1,33,860.00 2,48,000.00
39.	Voluntary Educational and Economical Development Organisation 93, Bharathidasan Nagar, Near Military Road, Orikai, Distt Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,76,000.00	1,76,000.00
40.	Women Development Society Kalasamudiram Village & Post, (VIA) Kannamangalam, Polur Block, T.S. Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,77,750.00	2,35,868.00
41.	Women Organisation for Rural Development Kanakammachatram, Tiruttani Taluk, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu-631204.	PC	3,05,865.00	0.00
42.	Youth Movement for Village Development 39-A, Poundakara Street, Ananthapuram, Gingee, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	64,900.00	64,900.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2001-2002)				
1.	A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharamani, Chennai-600 113, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,55,000.00 26,55,261.00	1,55,000.00 0.00
2.	Antar Bharati Mappillai Sahib Compound, Bibikulam, Distt. Madurai, Tamil Nadu-625 002	ORP	53,000.00	53,000.00
3.	Association for Gramrajyam and Rural Integrated Development Sarvodaya Illam, Metturperumal Nagar, Vadipatti-625218, Tamil Nadu, Ph: 04543-54343	Arts	6,53,000.00	1,72,500.00
4.	Association for Women's Education and Development Vallathottam, Panankarai, Arumanai Post, Melpuram, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,85,650.00	2,72,500.00
5.	Association of Rural Women Welfare Society C. Nammiyandal (V&P), Pudupalyam Block, Chengam Taluk, Tiruvannamalai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,96,750.00	1,57,250.00
6.	Aurovillege Fund Auroville, Vanur, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	8,68,000.00	2,51,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	AVVAI Village Welfare Society Manalmedu, Kilvelur Block, Thanjavur Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	6,29.000.00	3,11,000.00
8.	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems No. 47-C, Gandhi Mandapam Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600 085	Arts	10,71,400.00	10,71,400.00
9.	Co-operation League in Development & Employment Near St. Joseph Hr. Sec. School, Tirutuapuram, Kuzhithurai PO, Kanyakumari.	Arts	3,07,100.00	1,75,000.00
10.	Community Action for Social Transformation Poothathankudieruppu, Thiruviruthan Palli, Distt. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu-627 414.	PC	5,58,800.00	1,73,250.00
11.	Community Organisation for Oppressed and Depressed Upliftment 24-A, Civil Aerodrome Road, Narayanasamy Nagar, Singanullur, Coimbatore Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	10,50,550.00	3,50,000.00
12.	Development of Human Reinstatement Guidance and Assistance No. 6, Matha Kovil Main Road, K. Pudur, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,56,500.00	3,56,500.00
13.	Development Solidarity and Action Movement Net work Justice Bhagwati Bhawan, Lake View Road, K.K. Nagar, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,08,180.00	39,355.00
14.	Dhan Foundation 18, Pilliaiyar, Koil Street, Soma Sundaram Colony, Madurai, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	50,000.00	40,000.00
15.	Gandhi Gram Rural Institute Gandhigram, Athur Block, Dindigul, Distt., Tamil Nadu.	ORP PC	1,52,125.00 13,37,700.00	1,25,000.00 2,50,000.00
16.	Gandhi Gram Trust Gandhi Gram, Distt. Dindigul, Tamil Nadu-624 302	Arts	4,69,700.00 55,28,000.00	2,50,600.00 19,41,250.00
17.	Gandhian Guild for Rural Education, Employment and Nature Kovilmathimangalam, T.M. Mangalam Post, Kalasapakkam Block, Polur, TK., Tiruvannamalai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,57,375.00	71,875.00
18.	Grama Barathi Subramaniar Koil Street, Sennakunam Post, Thirukoilur Taluk, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,26,700.00	3,26,700.00
19.	Gramadhana Nirmana Sangam Thamarakki, Sivaganga Taluk, P.M. T. District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	5,48,300.00	2,81,650.00
20.	Kasthuribha Mahila Mandli 5-5-22, Shamuganathapuram, 2nd Street, Maninagaram, Aruppukottai, Virudhunagar Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,36,200.00	1,64,400.00
21.	Kudumbam Ezhil Nagar, Keeranur, Distt. Pudukkottai Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,94,500.00	1,43,000.00
22.	Madhavarayar Balarpalli Mantram "Gokul Ganga Hill", Pillaiyar Koil Street, Madhavapuram, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,29,500.00	2,09,750.00
23.	Om Namashivaya Samuga Nala Seva Mather Sangam Sri Sankara Narayana Mutt, Valluvar Street, Gidangal-2, Tindivanam, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	2,99,000.00	1,74,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Parkkavan Trust 32, East Street, Pullambadi, Tiruchirappalli, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,20,500.00	1,20,500.00
25.	People's Association for Rural Women Development No. 29, Meyiapan IInd Street, Gnanaolivupuram, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,72,500.00	1,50,500.00
26.	Prakriti No. 13 Jaganathan Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	3,52,000.00	1,56,000.00
27.	Rani Mangammal Mahalir Mandram No. 3, Kamatchiamman Koil St. Near Simmakkal Library, Simmakkal, Madurai East, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	PC	1,94,700.00	95,000.00
28.	Rural Development Society Pilliaiyaar Koil Chetty Street, Kanji Village & Post, Pudupayam, Tiruvannamalai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,99,950.00	1,6,475.00
29.	Rural Education and Development Association 11 B, Mill Road, Shanmugapuram, Paloni, District Anna, Tamil Nadu.	Dis	78,000.00	78,000.00
30.	Rural Education for Action and Development Agency V. Mettupatty, Siluvathur (S.O), Dindigul Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	9,08,100.00	3,00,000.00
31.	Rural Institute for Development and Education 51-A, East Arockia Matha Street, Dindigul, Taluk, Tamil Nadu	Dis	50,000.00	50,000.00
32.	Saraswati Women Educational Service Training Improvement Centre 87B, Chettiyar Street, Eayakottai, Oddanchatram, Dindigul Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,08,000.00	94,000.00
33.	Self Help Promotion for Health and Rural Development 2A, Iswarya Aprts, 68, Officer's Colony, Puthur, Trichy Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,61,000.00	1,78,000.00
34.	Sevalaya 96, South Street, Thirukkuvalai, Keelaiyur, Nagapattinam Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	10,09,000.00	2,56,725.00
35.	Shanti Ashram Shanti Ashram Road, Kavaipudur, Coimbatore Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	12,54,500.00	3,82,500.00
36.	Sidhartha Socio Educational and Rural Development Trust No. 1, Buddha Nagar, Vengickal, (Kanji Road), Tiruvannamalai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	2,61,000.00	0.00
37.	Social Education Economical Developemnt Society H. No. 202-D, Jayaram Nagar, Athipatti, Sempatty (P), Aruppukottai, Virudhuna Gar, Kamarajar Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,84,000.00	1,42,000.00
38.	Society for Training and Rural Reconstruction Viralipatty, Vadipatty Dist., Madurai, Tamil Nadu-624 218.	PC	5,62,700.00	2,00,000.00
39.	Sri Annamalayar Educational Society Nookambadi Village, Mangalam Post, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, Tiruvannamalai Dist. Tamil Nadu.	ORP	68,750.00	55,750.00
40.	Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Trust Sri Sarada Ashram, Trichy Trunk Road, New Edaikkal, Ulundurpet, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	10,84,350.00	4,50,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Sruti Seva Trust Arsha Vidya Gurukulam, Anaikatti (P), Coimbatore Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	27,500.00	27,500.00
42.	Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Voluntary Action 45, TPM Nagar, Virattipatti, Dist. Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	ORP	57,000.00	57,000.00
43.	Swami Vivekananda Sevashram Kanakkampalayam Post, (VIA) Kalliapatti, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Erode, Periyar District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	10,19,100.00	2,97,000.00
44.	T.C.N.R. Padmavathiammal Free Medical Charities 121-B, Hospital Road, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar, Kamaraj Nagar, Kamarajar Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,64,000.00	1,93,250.00
45.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	2,67,200.00 85,000.00	2,67,200.00 85,000.00
46.	Trust in the Area of Social Activities 1, Polatchi Amman Koil, 2nd St., Arakkonam, Vellore Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,08,150.00 3,30,160.00	2,83,150.00 1,10,250.00
47.	Vairam Telesis Education Centre 32, Kannu Thoppu Street, Thiruthuraipoondi Post, Dist. Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,45,425.00	1,17,150.00
48.	Virudhunagar Mahalir Membattu Kazhagam No. 10255, Seetha Kathi Street, Virudhunagar Town, Virudhunagar Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,81,860.00	9,330.00
49.	Vivekananda Kendra Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP PC	30,000.00 67,000.00	30,000.00 67,000.00
50.	Women's Emancipation and Development Trust Gandhinagar, Chellampatti, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	85,000.00	85,000.00
51.	Youth's Network to Educate and Empower the Weak No. 262, Kamarajapuram, Nungambakkam, Chennai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,56,000.00	1,81,500.00
52.	Palani Hills Conversion Council Nutshell Convent Road, Kodaikanal, Dist., Anna, Tamil Nadu.	WSD	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2002-2003)				
1.	Auroville Foundation Bharat Nivas, Auroville, Blk-Vanur, Dist-Villupuam, Tamil Nadu.	PC	38,30,150.00	0.00

Statement-II

Details of Projects where amount has been fully utilised

State: Tamil Nadu (1999-2000)

No.	VO Name Address	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Action Group Rural Organisation 1A/1, Sivan East Street, Kokkirakulam, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	ARWSP	4,78,550.00	4,78,550.00	4,78,550.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Development of Human Action (Dhan) Foundation 18, Pilliaiyar Kori Street, Somasundaram Colony, Madurai	PC	5,14,839.00	5,14,839.00	5,14,839.00
3.	Dhan Foundation 18, Pillaiyar Koil Street, Soma Sundaram Colony, Madurai, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	MKT	1,35,000.00	1,35,000.00	1,35,000.00
4.	Human Education and Acton for Liberation 66 G, Bright St., Mathias Nagar, Nagercoil-629001	DIS	4,47,559.00	4,47,559.00	4,47,559.00
5.	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Dist., Madras, Tamil Nadu-600113	MDD	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
6.	Rural Community Development of India 18/15 Municipal Staff Colony Road, Housing Board Nagercoil, Dist. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	DIS	3,39,300.00	3,39,300.00	3,39,300.00
7.	Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Association 18, Appadurai Main Market, Ayanavaram, Chennai, T.N.	ARTS	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
8.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	64,200.00 1,73,564.00	64,200.00 1,73,564.00	64,200.00 1,73,564.00
9.	Vivekananda Kendra, Vivekanandapuram, Kankyakumari, Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	90,655.00	90,655.00	90,655.00
10.	Womens Education and Development Society VLR Complex, Bazaar Street, Chunambedu, Cheyyur TQ, Kancheepuram Dist., Tamil Nadu-603 401.	ARWSP	3,18,200.00	3,18,200.00	3,18,200.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2000-2001)					
1.	A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharamani, Chennai-600 113, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	9,44,920.00 75,195.00	9,44,920.00 75,195.00	9,44,920.00 75,195.00
2.	Anugrah Trust for Handicapped 57, Kavimani Nagar, Nagercoil, Distt. Kanyakumari Tamil Nadu.	Dis	4,20,160.00	4,20,160.00	4,20,160.00
3.	Auroville Foundation Bharat Nivas, Auroville, Blk-Vanur, Dist-Villupuram, Tamil Nadu.	Arts PC	6,72,297.00 5,16,500.00	6,72,297.00 5,16,500.00	6,72,297.00 5,16,500.00
4.	Bharat Jan Sevak Bhawan Sembiyaveiur, Nathapallam, Dist., Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu-614 711.	PC	3,33,000.00	3,33,000.00	3,33,000.00
5.	Development of Human Action (Dhan) Foundation 18, Pilliaiyar Kori Street, Somasundaram Colony, Madurai	PC	2,18,339.00	2,18,339.00	2,18,339.00
6.	Foundation for Human Rights and Development Anandam Shopping Complex, 1st Main Road, Housing Board, West A Nuppanady, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	1,67,600.00	1,67,600.00	1,67,600.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gandhi Peace Keeping Centre 66-E, Nagai Road, Thical Street, Thiruthuraipoondi, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	2,98,400.00	2,98,400.00	2,98,400.00
8.	Grama Reconstruction and Extension Action Trust (66/89) Nagamanickamillam, Meenatchipuram, Natham, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	4,82,800.00	4,82,800.00	4,82,800.00
9.	Kamudhi Kalanjia Mahalir Vattara Sangam (KKMVS) Annai Sahayee Theatre Comlex, Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram, T.N.	PC	5,20,000.00	5,20,000.00	5,20,000.00
10.	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Distt., Madras, Tamil Nadu-600 113	Arts	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
11.	Mass Action for Social Welfare Plot No. 3494, 46th Cross Road, Villapuram Housing Board, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	Arts	5,50,000.00	5,50,000.00	5,50,000.00
12.	Ooraka Valarchi Mandram Kalaiyur Post, Parmakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	22,040.00	22,040.00	22,040.00
13.	Social Welfare Organisation Trust 4-3/471, Nadarpettai, Singampunari, Sivaganga District., TND.	PC	6,03,208.00	6,03,208.00	6,03,208.00
14.	Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission 56-HIG NH-1, Maraimalai Nagar,Chenglepat, M.G.R. District, Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,16,350.00	5,16,350.00	5,16,350.00
15.	sri Ramakrishna Sarada Trust Sri Sarada Ashram, Trichy Trunk Road, New Edaikkal, Ulundurpet, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	5,32,668.00	5,32,668.00	5,32,668.00
16.	Subiksha Rural Development Society 2/106, South Street, Veppanthattal, Perambalur, Trichy Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	1,65,900.00	1,65,900.00	1,65,900.00
17.	Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Voluntary Action 45, TPM Nagar, Virattipatti, Dist. Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	PC	2,83,800.00	2,83,800.00	2,83,800.00
18.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	10,16,000.00 1,46,500.00	10,16,000.00 1,46,500.00	10,16,000.00 1,46,500.00
19.	Vivekananada Kendra Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	2,48,000.00	2,48,000.00	2,48,000.00
20.	Voluntary Educational and Economical Development Organisation 93, Bharathidasan Nagar, Near Military Road, Orikai, Distt., Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,76,000.00	1,76,000.00	1,76,000.00
21.	Youth Movement for Village Development 39-A, Poundakara Street, Ananthapuram, Gingee, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	64,900.00	64,900.00	64,900.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2001-2002)					
1.	A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharamani, Chennai-600 113, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	1,55,000.00	1,55,000.00	1,55,000.00
2.	Antar Bharati Mappilai Sahib Compound, Bibikulam, Dist. Madurai, Tamil Nadu-625 002	ORP	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems No. 47-C, Gandhi Mandappam Raod, Kotturpuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600 085	Arts	10,71,400.00	10,71,400.00	10,71,400.00
4.	Development of Human Reinstatement Guidance and Assistance No. 6, Matha Kovil Main Road, K. Pudur, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	Arts	3,56,500.00	3,56,500.00	3,56,500.00
5.	Grama Barathi Subramaniar Koil Street, Sennakunam Post, Thirukoilur Taluk, Villupuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC	3,26,700.00	3,26,700.00	3,26,700.00
6.	Rural Education and Development Association 11 B, Mill Road, Shanmugapuram, Paloni Dist., Anna Tamil Nadu.	Dis	78,000.00	78,000.00	78,000.00
7.	Rural Institute for Development and Education 51-A, East Arockia Matha Street, Dindigul Taluk	Dis	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
8.	Sruti Seva Trust Arsha Vidya Gurukulam, Anaikatti (P), Coimbatore Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
9.	Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Voluntary Action 45, TPM Nagar, Virattipatti, Distt Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	ORP	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00
10.	The Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.	ORP	2,67,200.00 85,000.00	2,67,200.00 85,000.00	2,67,200.00 85,000.00
11.	Vivekananda Kendra Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu	ORP PC	30,000.00 67,000.00	30,000.00 67,000.00	30,000.00 67,000.00
12.	Women's Emancipation and Development Trust Gandhinagar, Chellampatti, Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu	ORP	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
13.	Palani Hills Converation Council Nutshell Convent Road, Kodaikanal, Distt. Anna, Tamil Nadu	WSD	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
State: Tamil Nadu (2002-2003)					
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

[Translation]

Status of Regional Engineering Colleges

2255. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assigned the status of a regional engineering college to some engineering colleges in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Seminar on National Security

2256. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi had organized a 2 day seminar on "National Security Issue" at Guwahati on April 25-26, 2002;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made at the seminar to augment national security with special emphasis on North East region; and

(c) the details of the decisions since been taken in the light thereof?

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

Recruitment In PMFS

2257. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) number of personnel recruited in Para Military Forces during each of last five years of the Ninth Plan Period, force-wise;

(b) whether there is any quota for the States;

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

(d) if not, the details of criteria of recruitment, category-wise;

(e) whether personnel under Rapid Action Force are separately recruited; and

(f) if so, the details of the jobs assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The details of recruitment made to CPMFs during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Name of the Forces				
	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	AR
1997	4894	3042	1028	195	1043
1998	4704	3753	751	634	1169
1999	7051	4014	2019	751	1841
2000	9048	13062	4123	1286	2147
2001	18527	7467	3753	2021	4414

(b) to (d) The recruitment in CPMFs is done at the level of Assistant Commandant, Sub-Inspectors and Constables. The recruitment of AC and SI is done on all India basis through Service Selection Board and Staff Selection Commission respectively. The recruitment of Constables in CPMFs is done on all India basis depending on the population ratio of the States/UTs. 90% vacancies of Constables in Border guarding Forces are allocated to the States/UTs according to their population ratio. Remaining 10% vacancies are allocated to States where the border guarding Forces are deployed. 100% vacancies in CRPF and CISF are filled up according to the population ratio of the States/UTs.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The objectives for which the Rapid Action Force has been raised are-

(i) to deal with communal riots and riot like situations in a non-partisan and objective manner;

(ii) to deal with internal security duties other than riot for short spells; and

(iii) to render succour to innocent victims ravaged by riots.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

2258. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering, inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad, including the payments made against STD and ISD bills, electricity bills particularly the bills of airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure; and

(c) 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) Department-wise details are given in the Statement-I, II and III enclosed.

(b) and (c) Instructions issued by Ministry of Finance on austerity measures and reduction in expenditure under various heads are being strictly adhered to.

Statement-I

Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Science & Technology

(Rs. in Crores)

Heads	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue									
Secretariat	0.64	14.53	15.17	0.55	16.91	17.46	0.69	17.46	18.15
Survey of India									
Dr. & Admn.	-	24.49	24.49	-	27.47	27.47	-	26.43	26.43
Training		3.17	3.17	-	3.13	3.13	-	3.22	3.22
Topo. Survyes	-	51.41	51.41	-	51.63	51.63	-	84.34	84.34
Surveys of Dev. Projects	-	31.93	31.93	-	33.01	33.01	-	-	-
Map Publication Office	-	16.85	16.85	-	17.79	17.79	-	19.48	19.48
Other Expenditure	2.32	10.92	13.24	1.94	12.32	14.26	2.92	12.80	15.72
Survey of India—Total	2.32	138.96	141.28	1.94	145.36	147.29	2.92	146.27	149.19
NATMO	0.50	5.62	6.12	0.66	6.10	6.76	0.52	6.92	7.44
GIA to Scientific Institutions/ Professional bodies	119.34	33.55	152.99	150.5	36	186.5	188.09	40.39	128.48
Assistance to other Scientific Bodies—Total	223.38	35.50	258.88	284.84	39.45	324.29	300.67	41.95	342.62
NCMRWF	4.79	3.33	8.12	4.73	3.71	8.44	4.70	1.46	6.16
International Cooperation	10.47	3.95	14.42	14.88	4.46	19.34	18.15	4.47	22.62
Technology Development Board	-	50.00	50.00	-	62.79	62.79	-	57.00	57.00
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	-	1.62
India Meteorology Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direction & Admn.	-	7.48	7.48	-	7.46	7.46	-	8.92	8.92
Training	0.19	1.07	1.26	0.18	1.04	1.22	0.29	1.06	1.35
R&D Prog.	0.82	7.34	8.16	0.88	7.87	8.75	0.80	7.93	8.73
Satellite Services	1.82	4.27	6.09	2.54	4.82	7.36	2.44	5.17	7.61
Observations and Weather Stations	5.02	51.82	56.84	5.31	56.01	61.32	6.03	58.41	64.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other Met. Services	3.36	23.71	27.07	4.84	25.66	30.50	3.75	25.38	29.13
International Co-operation	1.20	0.54	1.74	1.19	1.01	2.20	1.19	0.69	1.88
Other Expenditure	–	0.22	0.22	–	0.24	0.24	–	0.26	0.26
Total Revenue	254.51	347.61	602.12	322.54	381.87	704.41	342.04	434.35	776.02
Total Allocation Revenue	258.63	339.59	598.22	334.03	408.29	742.32	358.20	400.26	758.46
Capital									
Survey of India	–	0.40	0.40	–	7.03	7.03	0.93	0.59	1.52
NATMO	0.28	–	0.28	0.08	–	0.08	0.07	–	0.07
NCMRWF	1.13	–	1.13	1.70	–	1.70	12.27	–	12.27
Other Expenditure	1.6	0.40	2.0	0.54	0.23	0.77	0.53	–	0.53
IMD	16.21	0.41	16.62	15.35	1.42	16.77	27.67	0.61	28.28
Total Capital	17.83	1.21	19.04	17.67	8.68	26.35	41.47	1.20	42.67
Total Allocation-Capital	17.90	1.18	19.08	17.23	1.73	18.96	39.80	1.86	41.66
Total Revenue & Capital	272.37	349.46	621.83	340.23	382.5	722.7	383.51	435.55	799
Total Revenue & Capital—Budget Allocation	276.53	340.77	617.3	351.26	410	761	398	402.12	800.12

Head-wise Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Science & Technology

(Rs. in crores)

Object Heads		1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Domestic Travel Expensess (11)	Expenditure	0.74	50.56	51.30	0.79	5.4	6.19	1.1	5.67	6.77
	Allocation	0.70	4.59	5.29	0.93	5.81	6.74	1.2	6.1	7.3
Foreign Travel Expenses (12)	Expenditure	0.77	0.64	1.41	0.88	0.85	1.73	0.6	0.3	0.9
	Allocation	1.1	0.35	1.45	1.01	1.12	2.13	1.2	1.3	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office Expensess (13)	Expenditure	4.89	14.96	19.85	6.03	19.74	25.77	5.5	19.1	24.6
	Allocation	5.24	14.27	19.51	5.83	21.41	27.24	5.8	22.2	28.0
Advertising & Publicity (26)	Expenditure	0.00	0.09	0.09	0	0.42	0.42	0	0.23	0.23
	Allocation	0.09	0.23	0.31	0.01	0.25	0.26	0.02	0.37	0.39

Statement-II

Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Scientific & Industrial Research

(Rs. in Crores)

Heads	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue									
Secretariat	0.20	2.16	2.36	0.09	2.52	2.61	0.12	2.74	2.86
Assistance to CISR	249.73	543.24	792.97	301.91	574.88	876.69	308.28	583.98	892.26
Assistance to other Scientific Bodies	13.90	0.07	13.97	10.77	0.08	10.85	16.04	0.10	16.14
Research & Development	1.65	–	1.65	2.07	–	2.07	2.57	–	2.57
Total Revenue	265.48	545.47	810.95	314.84	577.48	892.22	327.01	586.82	913.83
Allocation	266.70	551.51	818.21	323.13	583.13	906.26	340.27	587.26	927.53
Capital									
Total Capital	5.50	–	5.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allocation	5.50	–	5.50	2.5	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue & Capital	270.98	545.47	816.45	314.83	577.47	992.2	327.01	586.82	913.83
Allocation	272.2	551.5	823.7	325.63	583.13	908.76	340.42	587.26	927.68

Head-wise Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

(Rs. in crores)

Objects Heads		1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Domestic Travel	Expenditure	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.04	0.15	0.19	0.06	0.16	0.22
Expensess (11)	Allocation	0.08	0.14	0.22	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foreign Travel	Expenditure	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.04	0.04
Expenses (12)	Allocation	0	0.04	0.04	0	0.04	0.04	0	0.05	0.05
Office	Expenditure	0.07	0.38	0.45	0	0.61	0.61	0	0.66	0.66
Expensess (13)	Allocation	0.07	0.60	0.67	0.07	0.72	0.79	0.07	0.70	0.77
Advertising &	Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicity (26)	Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-III

Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Bio-Technology

(Rs. in Crores)

Heads	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue									
Secretariat	0.76	3.88	4.64	0.93	4.16	5.09	1.01	4.48	5.49
Assistance to other Scientific Bodies	113.67	1.24	114.91	137.27	1.51	138.78	168.96	1.53	170.49
International Cooperation	1.98	–	1.98	2.71	–	2.71	4.45	–	4.45
Other Expenditure	–	6.19	6.19	–	5.00	5.00	–	5.00	5.00
Total Revenue	116.41	11.31	127.72	140.91	10.67	151.58	174.42	11.01	185.43
Total Allocation	116.82	11.39	128.21	140.00	10.89	150.89	175.00	10.52	185.52
Total Capital	0.05	–	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allocation	0.05	–	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue & Capital	116.46	11.3	127.76	140.90	10.67	151.57	174.42	11.01	185.43
Allocation	116.87	11.39	128.26	140.00	10.89	150.89	175	10.52	185.52

Head-wise Expenditure incurred during last three years

Department of Bio-Technology

(Rs. in crores)

Objects Heads		1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Domestic Travel	Expenditure	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.1	0.17	0.27	0.1	0.2	0.3
Expenses (11)	Allocation	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.1	0.2	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foreign Travel	Expenditure	0.36	0.24	0.60	0.54	0.22	0.76	0.45	0.2	0.65
Expenses (12)	Allocation	0.04	0.25	0.29	0.55	0.22	0.77	0.5	0.2	0.7
Office	Expenditure	0.44	0.61	1.05	0.37	0.68	1.05	0.25	0.70	0.95
Expenses (13)	Allocation	0.45	0.63	1.08	0.33	0.68	1.01	0.35	0.7	1.05
Advertising &	Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicity (26)	Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Implementation of Women's Welfare Scheme

2259. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of women's welfare schemes under implementation;

(b) the details of financial aid provided to NGOs working in Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of women alongwith the criteria for providing grants;

(c) whether the Government have made any observations on the performance of NGOs implementing welfare schemes in the State; 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 details of women's welfare schemes are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Details of financial aid provided to NGOs working in Andhra Pradesh are available in the Annual Reports of the Department of Women and Child Development. Funds are provided as per the guidelines of specific schemes.

(c) and (d) While some of the NGOs are doing well, performance of a few organizations has not been satisfactory. Necessary action against non-performing organizations has been initiated.

Statement

1. Hostels for Working Women

Under the scheme of construction/expansion of Hostel Building for Working women with a Day Care Centre, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations, local bodies and cooperative institutions engaged in the field of women's/social welfare/women's education. Public Sector Undertaking, Women Development Corporations, Educational Institutions and State Governments for the construction of hostels for working women in order to enable women seek employment and participate in technical training. The objective of the Scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to employed working women living out of their homes. The target beneficiaries are single working women, widows, divorcee, separated and working women whose husbands are out of town. Women getting training for employment and girl students studying in post school professional courses are also eligible to stay in the hostel.

2. Setting up of Employment-cum-Training-cum-Income Generating Units for women (NORAD)

This programme was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). Under this programme, financial assistance is given to Women's Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, autonomous bodies, and voluntary organisations, to train poor women, mostly in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of the trades are computer programming electronics, watch assembling, radio and television repairs, garment making, secretarial practices, community health work, embroidery, weaving, etc. Financial assistance is given to grantee organisation for hiring of training-cum-production sheds, training costs, machinery and equipment, stippend to the trainees and remuneration for the trainers.

3. Support to Training and Employment programme for women (STEP)

This Programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and

assetless women in the traditional sectors, such as, agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. Women beneficiaries are organised into viable and cohesive groups or co-operatives. A comprehensive package of services, such as, extension, inputs, market linakges etc. are provided besides linkage with credit for transfer of assets.

4. **Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls**

The scheme was launched in 1969 to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social and moral danger due to family problems, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation and other causes. The services extended in these homes include medical care, psychiatric treatment, case work services, occupational therapy, education-cum-vocational training and recreational facilities. A recurring grant of Rs. 40,01,350 and non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 is provided under the scheme. The new Homes are sanctioned by the Department, but maintenance of the existing Homes is looked after by the Central Social Welfare Board through the State Boards.

5. **Distance Education Programme**

Self-Help Groups have emerged as one of the major strategies in group formation and various schemes of the Govt. of India have shown that strong women's groups could contribute substantially to the development and convergence of services and activities. Experiences with various programmes and projects has highlighted the benefits of formation of women's groups for building confidence and focusing on developmental tasks. The project called "Distance Education for Women's Development & Empowerment" aims to address some of the critical areas of concern. It is the first such programme of its kind in the country. The Scheme proposes to launch a certificate course by IGNOU to train a large mass of trainers from amongst village level implements of the projects, their supervisors and district level functionaries. Such trainers after their successful participation in the project would be able to guide sustainable group formation work in their areas. Such an approach will also speed up the whole training process since as large number of centers could be activated simultaneously and the grassroot level trainers could be directly accessed.

6. **Condensed Courses**

Condensed courses: The Scheme of Condensed Course of Education for Women was started by the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1958 with the objective of providing basic education and skills to needy women and also to benefit widows, destitute deserted women and also those belonging to economically backward classes. Under the Scheme, grant is given to voluntary organisations for conducting courses of two-year duration for preparing candidates for primary, middle and matric level examinations and one-year duration for matric failed candidates.

7. **Awareness Generation Project (AGP)**

The Awareness Generation Programme aims to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to generate awareness among them about their status in the family and society and to activate them to work for achieving their rights and to deal with social issues. Since 1993-94, special emphasis has been given to participation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions and their role in promoting national integration and communal harmony. Some of the schemes of the Department of Women & Child Development such as the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the Mahila Samridhi Yojana have also been included in this Scheme to motivate rural women towards self-reliance. Relevant topics are taken up in a camp of 8 days duration for 25 beneficiaries, which are followed by 2 days for detailed evaluation of the camp. The assessment of the impact of the camp on the beneficiaries and the community is done within 6 months on completion of the camp. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- is given to an organisation for one Awareness Generation project. Training of organisers is a pre-requisite condition for organising the camps for which a number of training centres in every state have been identified by the National Standing Committee and CSWB. The expense of Rs. 1000/- per trainee is provided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

8. **Scheme for Women in Difficult circumstances—Swadhar**

The Swadhar scheme has recently been launched for the Women in Difficult Circumstances. The scheme has been designed with a flexible and innovative approach to cater to the requirement of various types of women in distress in diverse situations under different conditions. The scheme provides shelter for the exploited women by families and relatives, trafficked women and other regions thereof.

9. Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (IWEP)—Swyamsidha

Swayamsidha is an Integrated scheme for women's empowerment. It is based on formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and aims at holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes.

The vision of Swayamsidha is to mobilize and develop empowered women who will:

- Demand their rights from family, community and government;
- Have increased access to, and control over, material, social and political resources;
- Have enhanced awareness and improved skills; and
- Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilization and networking.

As a result of Swyamsidha, the nature of changes envisaged are expected to result in self-reliant and sustainable institutions, which prioritise women's needs and interests and bring about their social and economic empowerment. These institutions should be ready in the last year to take over the role of implementers to ensure complete sustainability of the approach even after completion of Swyamsidha.

10. Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (Swa-Shakti)

The Swa-Shakti Project, earlier known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, was sanctioned on 16-10-1998 as a Centrally-sponsored Project for a period of 5 years with an estimated outlay of Rs. 186.21 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 5 crore is being provided during the project period for facilitating the setting up, in the project States, of Revolving Funds for giving interest-bearing loans to beneficiary groups primarily during their initial formative stage.

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Mines

2260. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals to run the closed mines under CCL, BCCL or ECL situated in Jharkhand area by the Government of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) A number of proposals have been received from the Government of Jharkhand to run the closed mines of the Central Coalfields Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited. Some of the mines covered in the proposals of Government of Jharkhand are - Sugia, Rauta, Burakhap, Angwali etc. The Central Government have, in December, 2001, through the Revised Mining Policy, decided to allow coal mining to State Government companies or undertakings whereby hey can mine coal anywhere in the country by opencast/ underground methods of mining without the earlier restriction of working only small and isolated coal reserves not amenable to scientific development and not requiring rail transport. Further, such mining is allowed *interalia* on issuance of no objection certificate by the Coal India Limited. Action on the proposals from the Government of Jharkhand has to be in accordance with the revised coal mining policy.

[English]

Increasing Seats in IITs

2261. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of seats in the IITs post-graduate degrees;

(b) if so, whether presently only a very small portion of seats are earmarked for post-graduate courses and degree;

(c) if so, whether the Government will increase financial assistance in IITs for post-graduate students;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which IITs emulate the models in other countries where post-graduate students get increased financial assistance; and

(f) the full details thereof alongwith the steps proposed by the Government to ensure that IITs produce more post-graduate students?

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

(b) Presently, nearly 47% students in IITs are pursuing postgraduate and research studies in the IITs.

(c) and (d) In pursuance to a *Policy Framework for Promotion of Postgraduate and Research Programme in Engineering in the Country,* rate of scholarship for postgraduate students has already been increased from Rs. 2500 pm to Rs. 5000 pm and contingency grant from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000.

(e) and (f) In recognition of importance of postgraduate education and research and engineering and technology and competitive advantage that it can give to the country, the Council of IITs has in its 37th Meeting decided to give greater emphasis to postgraduate programs in the IITs. A new funding pattern giving higher weightage to postgraduate programs has also been approved for the IITs.

Sale of PSUs

2262. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Apex Association of Public Sector Undertakings SCOPE has suggested the Government not to sell stakes in infrastructure and economically strategic PSUs to strategical partners as such route is good only for units for consumer products and services;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal made by the SCOPE;

(c) the reaction of the Government to the same; and

(d) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Standing Conference of Public Enterprises in a Memorandum on Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings prepared in September 2000 and in an Approach Paper titled "From Public to Professional Sector: The third option", prepared in January 2001 had suggested, *inter-alia*, following three routes:-

(i) Strategic enterprises: To continue as public sector with selective disinvestment or strategic alliances as the government may determine.

(ii) Economically strategic enterprises which have the potential to be globally, competitive: To continue as professional public sector with government ownership reduced to below 50% and controlled by the Public Sector Development Trust (PSDT).

(iii) Non-strategic enterprises: To attract privatisation disinvestment/closure in a phased manner according to government laid priorities but the programme operationalised by PSDT. To gain maximum value these may need to be restructured first. The report also suggested that the Government-owned shares will be sold to the Public Sector Development Trust (PSDT) against issue of bonds/promissory notes equal in value to the shares. The bonds would become redeemable and payable to the Government over varying periods of time as may be agreed. Once the Government has received consideration for the shares, the ownership will get transferred legally to the Trust and eventually other shareholders.

(c) and (d) The view expressed by SCOPE, especially the concept of "Professional sector", provide a perspective which has inherent limitations. There is no adequate justification based on facts or national or global experience, behind such recommendations. Disinvestment in public sector enterprises is being done as per the declared policy of the Government to bring down the Government equity in non-strategic PSUs to 26% or lower, in the generality of cases. In strategic PSUs, viz., arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment, defence aircraft and warships; atomic energy; railway transport, the Government will continue to retain majority Government holding. For the non-strategic Public Sector Undertakings, the reduction of Government stake to 26% would not be automatic and the manner and pace of doing so would be worked out on a case-to-case basis. As such, there is no need to make any change in the Government's approach to disinvestment of CPSUs, based on "strategic" and "non-strategic" considerations, which has evolved over a decade and has now started yielding good dividends.

[Translation]

Norms of Preservation of Food Produced through Bio-Technology

2263. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to fix norms for bio-agriculture, bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides for the preservation of food produced through bio-technology;

(b) if so, the time by which these norms would be notified;

(c) whether the Government are looking into setting up of reliable laboratories for preservation of foodstuffs produced through bio-technology; and

(d) if so, the time by which these laboratories would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have informed that for the use of bio-manure, it is proposed to get the products of different units tested by Kerala Agricultural University for nutrient value. Bio-pesticides come under the purview of Central Insecticides Act. A manufacturing licence is only issued after obtaining registration from Central Insecticides Board. No standard/specification have been fixed for bio-fertilizers because they do not come under the purview of the Fertilizer Control Order.

(c) and (d) The Department of Bio-Technology assesses the bio-safety of foods produced through bio-technology. The techniques for preservation of foodstuffs produced through bio-technology are broadly akin to that of their conventional counter-parts.

[English]

SHGs

2264. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana so far, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of income generating assets created by these SHGs, so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or proposed to take to make SGSY more effective and productive?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) State-wise number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed, number of SHGs that have taken up economic activity and number of members covered by SHGs through economic activity under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) since 1.4.99 up to June, 2002 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Steps taken for effective implementation of SGSY are as follows:-

(i) Regular review of the programme in the meeting of the State Level SGSY Committee in each State/UT and by the Central Level Coordination Committee.

(ii) Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been formed at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring of the implementation of the programme. Local MPs and MLAs are the members of the District and Block Level Committees, respectively.

(iii) Regularly monitoring of the programme at the State/Central Level, on the basis of Monthly and Annual Progress Reports.

(iv) Visit of the Area Officers of the Ministry at regular intervals to States/DRDAs.

(v) Participation of the Swarozgaris from different States/UTs in Fairs for marketing SGSY products.

(vi) Regular training and sensitization of the State/DRDA, field level functionaries as well as Bank Officials about the programme.

(vii) Consultation, at regulat interval, with Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and other commercial banks about credit related issues.

(viii) Based on the recommendations of National Conference on the "SHG Movement and the SGSY", held last year, Report of the Working Group on Poverty Alleviation for the 10th Five Year Plan and feedback/suggestions from the various States/UTs certain amendments have been made in the SGSY guidelines to make the scheme effective.

(ix) Creation of marketing infrastructure in the States through SGSY Special Projects.

Statement

State-wise number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed, SHGs taken up economic activity and number of members covered by SHGs through economic activity since inception (1.4.99) upto June, 2002 under the SGSY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	SHGs Formed	No. of SHGs taken up economic activity	No. of members covered by SHGs through economic activity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265072	19704	253560
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	154	87	919
3.	Assam	17856	2728	31274
4.	Bihar	28326	13088	156087
5.	Chhattisgarh	34417	1269	10448
6.	Goa	114	93	989
7.	Gujarat	20286	1474	12523
8.	Haryana	3933	667	6867
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2970	1399	14692
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4520	1439	13422
11.	Jharkhand	8029	2759	37368
12.	Karnataka	19163	4662	59480
13.	Kerala	32976	2071	22782
14.	Madhya Pradesh	125863	9697	96804
15.	Maharashtra	45163	4863	50469
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1042	206	2414
18.	Mizoram	614	442	4931
19.	Nagaland	627	442	4482
20.	Orissa	61907	3480	37025
21.	Punjab	1454	361	4001
22.	Rajasthan	18037	208	2002
23.	Sikkim	238	48	485
24.	Tamilnadu	60964	11206	171773
25.	Tripura	1631	672	8791

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	123116	3435	37030
27.	Uttaranchal	8605	1827	34542
28.	West Bengal	31293	2433	29440
29.	A & N Islands	200	78	1605
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0
33.	Pondicherry	542	35	452
	Total	919114	90873	1106657

N.R Not Reported.

Increasing Intake Capacity in Engineering Colleges in Mumbai

2265. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AICTE is considering the request to increase the intake capacity of various engineering colleges of Mumbai;

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

(c) whether the Member of Parliament and Government of Maharashtra have already recommended the proposal for new courses and increase in intake capacity for the year 2002-2003;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the view point of the Government and plan of action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), for the year 2002-2003, they have accorded approval for increase in intake of 450 seats in 12 Engineering Colleges located at Mumbai and a total of 2836 seats in 58 Technical Institutes in the State of Maharashtra. Proposals received by AICTE are processed through its Regional Committees where the Director of Technical Education of the concerned State Government is also a member. AICTE accords approval based on fulfilment of availability of infrastructural facilities as per its Norms and Standards.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Science and Technology

2266. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are paying special attention to the upgradation of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for the upgradation of science and technology during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Impending Earthquakes

2267. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre warned that a damaging earthquake is likely to strike Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the action plan drawn by the Government to minimize or avert damage to life and property in the region;

(c) whether the Government have drawn similar action plan with regard to impending earthquakes in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre Uttaranchal has not issued any warning for likely occurrence of earthquake in Uttaranchal.

(b) to (e) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to be in the state of preparedness and provide necessary relief to the affected people in the case of natural disasters. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. It has so far been not possible to predict an earthquake in advance in regard to the timing, location and the intensity. The Central Government has already advised all the States falling in the seismic zones to prepare necessary action plans to meet any eventuality in case of an earthquake.

Funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Punjab

2268. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the various districts of Punjab during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the funds so released were fully utilized by the Panchayats under the schemes meant for;

(c) if so the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds by the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development releases funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in various districts through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) previously known as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The details of the funds released to PRIs in Punjab during each of the last three years under JGSY and EAS alongwith the details of utilization of the funds are given in the Statement-I and II. The unspent balance under the above mentioned Schemes is allowed to be carried forward for the next year for implementation of the Scheme.

(e) To ensure proper utilization of funds, instructions have been issued to the DRDAs to submit the Utilisation Certificates and the Audit Reports to the Ministry of Rural Development at the time of release of second installment of funds. In addition, DRDAs are required to submit Monthly Progress Reports on a prescribed format showing the works completed/uncompleted by the 10th of every month. Under the Area Officers Scheme, Senior Officers of the Ministry visit designated States regularly to review implementation of the Schemes. Periodical reviews are also undertaken by the Programme Divisions.

Statement-I

Release and Expenditure of funds under JGSY in respect of Punjab during the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amritstar	76.65	161.96	80.54	185.96	102.06	112.43
2.	Bhatinda	75.60	65.11	43.65	108.60	55.31	41.20
3.	Fatehgarh Sahib	32.72	26.95	32.21	68.35	40.82	46.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Faridkot	24.52	30.11	38.87	58.00	49.25	56.00
5.	Firozpur	25.91	69.89	47.76	62.48	60.52	75.95
6.	Gurdaspur	33.16	47.94	62.11	85.34	78.70	90.24
7.	Hoshiarpur	132.69	84.43	82.84	200.27	104.97	122.23
8.	Jalandhar	71.78	61.05	67.22	139.34	85.17	93.74
9.	Kapurthala	40.75	48.75	27.80	61.69	24.18	29.04
10.	Ludhiana	95.81	63.76	59.81	137.44	75.79	96.87
11.	Mansa	100.58	93.70	62.79	117.92	79.58	91.88
12.	Moga	23.61	37.41	44.21	52.00	56.02	71.19
13.	Muktsar	50.57	45.36	47.36	98.69	60.01	74.90
14.	Nawan Shahar	78.17	39.49	48.80	134.54	61.84	70.90
15.	Patiala	24.21	24.21	43.35	69.54	28.74	44.98
16.	Roop Nagar	28.78	46.60	53.91	74.36	34.16	39.87
17.	Sangrur	59.57	67.52	55.79	115.39	70.69	81.96
	Total	975.08	1014.24	901.02	1769.91	1067.81	1240.19

*Expenditure including State share and Opening Balance.

Statement-II

Release and Expenditure of funds under EAS in respect of Punjab during the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Release	Expenditure#	Release	Expenditure#	Release	Expenditure#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amritstar	98.69	227.25	45.13	215.31	102.40	131.50
2.	Bhatinda	26.56	70.41	34.00	36.45	55.49	50.27
3.	Fatehgarh Sahib	11.47	33.00	17.81	18.85	49.38	58.00
4.	Faridkot	55.00	111.99	21.80	94.83	57.68	74.84
5.	Firozpur	25.00	26.96	16.60	54.97	40.50	47.88
6.	Gurdaspur	91.88	506.47	73.52	134.07	78.95	107.42
7.	Hoshiarpur	57.20	198.09	96.10	154.47	105.30	111.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jalandhar	50.00	200.28	62.98	186.73	85.48	118.59
9.	Kapurthala	17.14	44.93	10.98	110.50	24.20	35.80
10.	Ludhiana	44.11	112.58	28.24	270.31	76.04	88.34
11.	Mansa	17.93	32.66	20.78	145.56	79.80	96.26
12.	Moga	17.42	27.74	22.30	47.88	56.23	63.86
13.	Muktsar	31.09	63.07	24.87	217.04	60.20	82.14
14.	Nawan Shahar	21.06	67.42	24.27	131.90	39.52	57.70
15.	Patiala	35.36	153.63	23.85	58.80	51.31	109.62
16.	Roop Nagar	23.30	159.26	23.87	73.03	34.28	50.43
17.	Sangrur	40.77	254.14	68.52	199.94	51.62	71.22
	Total	813.98	2289.88	615.62	2150.64	1048.38	1355.85

*Including Rs. 150.00 lakh released as additional Central funds.

#Expenditure including State share and Opening Balance.

Declining Performance of NVS

2269. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

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

(a) whether the recent results of class X and XII show that the performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas has been declining sharply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the declining trend of Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The results of X Class have increased substantially from 83.3% in 2001 to 88.7%, in 2002, an increase of 5.4%. In case of XII class there has been marginal decrease in the result from 84.2% in 2001 to 83.5% in 2002, which cannot be termed as sharp decline. Intensive analysis of the result of XII Class has been made. Appropriate action plan for strengthening the academic performance of the students has been worked out. The Vidyalayas whose percentage of result has come down are identified and necessary steps are taken to strengthen it in terms of teaching, testing and evaluation, etc. for better performance of the students.

Supply of Arms

2270. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old and reconditioned arms were supplied to the State Armed Police Personnel in the North-East region and are charged that of the brand new price;

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

(c) whether Village Guards have also been equipped with sophisticated arms to combat the insurgents, who are armed with AK-47 and other sophisticated weapons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 7.62 mm SLR, which are used but in serviceable condition have become surplus in the Army. These weapons are being allocated by Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Police forces on demand from the State Governments. The delivery of these weapons is taken by the respective police forces after proper physical verification. During the year 2001-02, used but serviceable

SLRs have been issued to the North Eastern States at the fixed price of Rs. 5000/- per weapon as under:—

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	400 Nos.
2.	Manipur	-	160 Nos.
3.	Mizoram	-	462 Nos.
4.	Tripura	-	2000 Nos.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a Scheme of providing special assistance to the North Eastern State Governments in kind for Modernisation of their Police Forces under which items like vehicles, communication equipments, sophisticated arms & ammunitions like AK-47 etc. and other security related equipments are supplied to the State Government. However, further distribution is done by the concerned State Government.

Indian Council of Historical Research

2271. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICHR has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the names of the members alongwith credentials of each member of the council;

(c) whether Government are aware of the criticism by eminent historians on the inclusion of certain members in the council;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the criteria adopted for selecting the members;

(e) whether the Government propose to consider review of the ICHR decision; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) the term of the office of the Council shall be three years. Historians are nominated by the Government of India as members of the Council. On completion of its tenure the Council was reconstituted in February 2002. Composition of the Council of ICHR is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (f) There were some comments in the Press about inclusion of Dr. N.S. Rajaram, Bangalore as a member of the Council. Subsequently Dr. N.S. Rajaram expressed his inability to accept the membership of the Council and his nomination was withdrawn by the Government of India.

Statement

Composition of the Council of ICHR

Chairman

1. Professor M.G.S. Narayanan
(Former Professor Calicut University)

Members

2. Prof. Makhan lal, Director, Delhi Institute of Heritage Research & Management

3. Prof. D.N. Tripathi (Retired Professor and Head of Dept., Ancient History and Archaeology, Gorakhpur University)

4. Prof. G.P. Singh, Department of History, University of Manipur

5. Prof. V.D. Mishra, Head, Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad

6. Prof. Dilbagh Singh, Chairperson, Center for Historical Studies, JNU

7. Prof. A.R. Khan, (Former Head of Department of History H.P. University, Shimla)

8. Prof. Gyanendra Khurana, Head of Department of History, Kurukshetra University

9. Prof. K.S. Mathew, Department of History, Pondicherry University

10. Prof. Satish Mittal, (Retired Professor and Head of Deptt. of History, Kurukshetra University)

11. Prof. Hari Om, Professor of Modern History, University of Jammu

12. Prof. Sudarshan Rao, Department of History, Kakatiya University, Warangal

13. Dr. Devengana Desai, Editor, Journal of the Asiatic Society

14. Prof. Suchibrata Sen, Professor and Head, Dept. of History, Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan

15. Prof. R.S. Bisht, Director, Archaeological Survey of India

16. Prof. S.N. Sahay, Head, Dept. of Asian History, Magadh University

17. Prof. B.B. Lal, (Former Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India)

18. *Shri K.N. Dikshit, Retired Joint Director General, Archaeological Survey of India

19. *Prof. K.V. Raman, Retired Professor and Head of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Madras

20. Representative of the University Grants Commission

21. Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi-110001

22. Director-General, National Archives of India, New Delhi-110001

23. Secretary, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development or his/her nominee not below the level of Joint Secretary

24. Secretary, Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture or his/her nominee not below the level of Joint Secretary

25. Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development

26. Director, Anthropological Survey of India, India Museum, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Kolkata

27. Dr. R.C. Agrawal, Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001

*Nominated with effect from 13.6.2002 to fill up the vacancy which arose due to withdrawal of nomination of Dr. N.S. Rajaram on his own request and death of Prof. K.S. Lal.

Facilities to Governors

2272. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of Professor Nurul Hasan Committee in regard to post-retirement benefits for Governors, particularly, pensions;

(b) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations in regard to these post-retirement benefits for Governors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Prof. S. Nurul Hassan Committee submitted its report to the then President of India in the year 1991. The report *inter alia* recommended pension and other related benefits to the Governors of the States after they cease to hold the office due to retirement etc. Such recommendations contained in the report were considered by the Government of India but these were not accepted.

Apart from medical attendance and treatment, no other pensionary benefits are available to the former Governors. The matter regarding admissibility of pensionary benefits was placed before the Inter-State Council also in is Sixth Meeting held on May 20, 2000 for consideration. However, due to the absence of a consensus, it was decided to close the matter.

[Translation]

Re-Evaluation in CBSE

2273. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision for re-evaluation in CBSE;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government would like to implement the above system in the CBSE to provide justice to the students due to lack of which many students could not pass the examination or show the better performance resulting in increase in the incidents of committing suicide; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), there is no provision for re-evaluation of answer book(s) of a candidate in the Examination Bye-Laws of the Board. However, there is a provision for verification of marks in any particular subject. The verification is restricted to checking whether all the answers have been evaluated and that there has been no mistake in the totaling of marks for each question in that subject and that the

marks have been transferred correctly on the title page of the answer book and to the award list and whether the supplementary answer book(s) attached with the answer book mentioned by the candidate are in tact. There is no proposal with the Government for introducing the system of re-evaluation in CBSE.

The CBSE has informed that the provision of revaluation of answer book(s) is not necessary due to the following reasons:

(i) CBSE's question papers are set with pre-determined educational objectives in terms of testing of different abilities such as knowledge, understanding and application, types of questions (short answer, long answer and essay type question), weightage assignment to different units of the syllabus. These parameters reduce the scope of inter-examiner and intra-examiner variability in evaluation to the maximum possible extent.

(ii) Preparation of detailed marking scheme which is provided to the evaluators for marking of answer scripts, which brings a lot of objectivity and reliability in the evaluation.

The CBSE is an autonomous organization which takes appropriate decisions in regard to the conduct of examinations, evaluation and declaration of results. It would be simplistic to assume that suicide cases take place due to the non-availability of the facility of revaluation of answer books. In fact the cases relating to suicides are linking to a number of factors, including individual personality, fast changing social dynamics, home environment, inability of children to cope with the demands and expectations of family, peer pressure and a situation in which career opportunities are very limited in relation to mounting number of aspirants and examinations being a major determinant of career path.

[English]

Facilities to Disabled under Delhi Metro Rail Project

2274. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail project is disabled friendly; and

(b) if so, the special facilities being provided in this project for disabled persons?

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 following special facilities at Metro Stations/ in Metro trains are being provided with a view to make Delhi Metro disabled friendly:

(i) For wheel chair commuters:

- Drop off points close to the entry/lift at Metro stations.
- Ramps at the entrance of Metro stations for improving accessibility.
- Lift in Metro stations to facilitate movement from ground to concourse and to platform and vice versa.
- Earmarking of space near the door for wheel chair commuters in identified coaches in Metro trains.
- Necessary provision in public toilets and in circulating areas for use of wheel chair commuters.
- A special gate near the Access Fare Collection Booth at Metro Stations to allow entry from unpaid to paid concourse.

(ii) For visually impaired commuters:

- A dedicated path with tactiles conforming to international norms and specifications.
- Announcement of information regarding train arrivals/departures in Metro stations and in Metro trains.

(iii) For hearing impaired commuters:

- Public information display boards at Metro stations.

[Translation]

Census

2275. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct census in five years instead of ten years with a view to

ensure coordination between population and economic development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

[English]

Harassment to SC Students In DU's PG Men's Hostel

2276. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the allegations of harassment committed against SC students in the Delhi University's PG Men's Hostel;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the culprits?

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

Hurdles In Providing Jobs due to Disinvestment

2277. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether disinvestment is likely to create hurdles in the Prime Minister's programme announced in 1999 for providing 100 million job in ten years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, as they become more competitive, as expansion plans are implemented, employment can be expected to increase in the disinvested enterprises.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To protect the interest of employees, necessary provisions are made in the Shareholders/Share Purchase Agreements, entered into with the strategic partner. A copy of these provisions made for protecting the interests of the employees in the transaction agreements signed at the time of disinvestment in Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is given in statement enclosed.

Statement

The provisions related to protection of interests of employees incorporated in the Shareholders Agreement for disinvestment in Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are as under:—

Recitals:

G. Subject to Clause 6.1.2 (b) and (c) the Parties envision that all Employees of the Company on the date hereof will continue in the employment of the Company.

H. The SP recognises that the government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes, physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantaged categories of the society. The SP shall use its best efforts to cause the Company to provide adequate job opportunities for such persons. Further, in the event of any reduction in the strength of the employees of the Company, the SP shall use its best efforts to ensure that the physically handicapped persons, Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes are retrenched at the end.

Article 5.4

(i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Article 5, the Government, shall at any time and at its sole discretion, have the option of selling shares from its shareholding in the company, representating not more than 5% of the share capital of the company existing as of date of this Agreement, to the employees of the Company ("employees sell share"). In the event that the Government exercises its option to sell

part of its shares to the employees, the employees shall be issued fresh share certificates for the shares transferred to the employees, without the endorsement of the legend provided in Sub-Clause 5.3(b). The Shareholders agree that, upon the completion of transfer, the shares transferred to the employees pursuant to this sub-clause (i) shall not be subject to any restrictions in this Agreement, whether by way of a voting arrangement or a right of first refusal.

Article 6.1.2

The SP covenants with the Government that

(a) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, it shall not retrench any of the Employees of the Company for a period of 1 (one) year from the Closing Date other than any dismissal or termination of Employees of the Company from their employment in accordance with the applicable staff regulations and standing orders of the Company or applicable Laws;

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, but subject to Sub-Clause (a) above, any restructuring of the labour force of the Company shall be implemented in the manner recommended by the Board and in accordance with all applicable Laws;

(c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, but subject to Sub-Clause (a) above, in the event of any reduction of the strength of the Company's Employees, the SP shall ensure that the Company offers its Employees an option to voluntarily retire on terms that are not, in any manner, less favourable than the Maximum Benefits, if any.

Shortage of Teachers In Central Schools

2278. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many central schools in the country are facing shortage of teachers and thus affecting the education of students; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Arising of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. Vacancies keep on arising throughout the year mainly due to retirements, promotion, death, deputation and transfer etc. As on 01st April 2002 there were 1763 vacancies in the teaching posts in the country, which are a small (approx 6%) of the total teaching posts in KVs. The process of filling up of vacancies of teachers on regular basis is taken up from time to time. At present centralized direct recruitment of teachers is going on, and a likely to be completed by August 2002.

The stop-gap arrangements, in short run to fill up the vacancies is done by engaging teachers on part time/ contractual basis to ensure uninterrupted teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Realisation of overcharged Amount from Pharmaceutical Companies

2279. SHRI RAM RATI BIND:
SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
DR. BALIRAM:

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

(a) the name of the pharmaceutical companies and the amount overcharged recoverable from them;

(b) the overcharged amount realized separately from these companies as on 30th June, 2002;

(c) the name of the companies which have taken the matter to the court along with the date on which the each matter was taken to court and the action taken by the Department thereon; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to realize the amount overcharged from all the pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) Action against companies, who appear to have indulged in overcharging, is taken under para 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO'95) by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), which has issued around 110 notices to various companies. Issuance of show-cause notice by the NPPA under para

13 of the DPCO'95 is a continuous activity. The overcharged amounts mentioned in show-cause notices are only tentative figures calculated by the NPPA on the basis of the available information. The actual amount of overcharging in each case is determined after the scrutiny of the reply and documents furnished by the company.

As on 30th June, 2002, an amount of Rs. 617.223 lakhs has been recovered by the NPPA from thirty eight companies on account of overcharging for drugs. Details are given in the statement enclosed.

In some cases companies/associations have filed petitions and though the orders of the courts relate to particular company/association, the same have implications for many other companies manufacturing/dealing with the particularly bulk drug/formulation. The NPPA has been filing counter affidavits in the respective courts and taking effective follow up action.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Formulation Name	Overcharged Amt. recovered
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s E. Merck Ltd.	Emquin D.S. Tabs.	16.00
2.	M/s Atra Pharmceuticals Ltd.	Atraprim SS and DS Tablets, Atragesic	0.194
3.	M/s Lyka Lab.	Lydin Tabs.	0.158
4.	M/s Beekay Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Cefzil-500mg.	0.330
5.	M/s. Medicament	Norfloxacin & Other formulations	0.848
6.	M/s Matcom Pharmaceuticals	Amoxy+Cloxacillin formulations	0.049
7.	M/s Parth Parenteral Pvt. Ltd.	Dextrose 5% Inj. 1000 ml	0.400
8.	M/s Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Venex-500mg 10's	3.438
9.	M/s Radicura Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Raditrim Tabs. 10x10	0.028
10.	M/s Unitech Pharmaceuticlas Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana	Faxcid Tabs. 40mg 10's	0.129
11.	M/s Sun Pharma Industries Ltd., Mumbai	Zeptol 200mg 10's	7.808
12.	M/s Iven Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Pentazocin Inj. based formulations	0.023
13.	M/s Laborate Pharmaceuticals (India), Panipat	Cefadroxyl Dry Syrup 30ml bottle	0.082
14.	M/s Bell Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Dexosyn-N (Eye/Ear Drops) 5ml.	0.516
15.	M/s Nectar Products India Ltd., H.P.	Dextrose Inj. and Dextrpse Sodium Chloride Injection	0.110
16.	M/s Radicura Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Radibex Capsules (Vitamin B Complex)	0.076

1	2	3	4
17	M/s Li Taka Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune	Dologesic Forte (Ibuprofen 400mg and Paracetamol 500mg) Tabs. 10's	0.278
18.	M/s Mexican Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Higesic Tab. 10's and Higesic Susp. 60ml Bottle.	0.048
19.	M/s Wintac Ltd., Bangalore	Comfortex Caps. 10x10's Strips	0.393
20.	M/s K.P. Pharmaceuticals, Bidar, Karnataka	Ibuphen Tabs & Others	0.432
21.	M/s Rexford (I) Pharmaceuticals, Mumbai	Ibu-P Tabs. & Dolcin Capsules	0.149
22.	M/s Newfin Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Fenemol Tabs. 10's	0.223
23.	M/s Burnet Pharma, Bahadurgarh, Haryana	Gentamycin Eye Drop 5 ml vial	0.015
24.	M/s Aryan Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Femol Tabs. 10's	0.123
25.	M/s Variety Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Shoranur (Kerala)	Vestrim Tablet 10'	0.207
26.	M/s Rathi Laboratories (Hindustan) Pvt. Ltd., Patna	Ranitidine Injection 25mg/ml 2ml Ampoule	0.066
27.	M/s Bestochem Formulation (I) Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	Betawin-S and Betawin Forte Tab. 10's each	1.870
28.	M/s Seamless Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Vitamin E Capsule 400mg 10's	0.458
29.	M/s Lincoln Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad	Tetracyclin HCl Cap 25mg 10's	0.195
30.	M/s Besto Plast, Indore	Besto-E 400mg Capsules 10's	0.150
31.	M/s Koundinya Pharmaceuticals and Foods Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad	A.K. Mol Tablet 10's	0.083
32.	M/s Harvey India Pharmaceutical Division, Jaipur	Ibucaam Tablet 10's	0.031
33.	M/s Sanket Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Fenemol Tabs. 10's	0.078
34.	M/s Universal Pharmaceutical, Jind, Haryana	Analgin Tabs. 10's	0.083
35.	M/s Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	Raricap Capsules	150.00
36.	M/s USV Ltd.	Doxycyclin HCl	217.330
37.	M/s Glaxo (I) Ltd.	Ranitidine Formulation	177.000
38.	M/s Infar India Ltd.	Dexatopic Cream	37.810
		Total	617.223

[Translation]

Osama Bin Laden Links with Diamond Merchants

2280. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Intelligence Bureau has provided information to the Government regarding Osama Bin Laden having links with diamond merchants of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such merchants?

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

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

Fertilizer Plants in the Country

2281. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer plants in the country as on 30th September, 2001, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of fertilizer plants in the country are closed and several others are incurring losses;

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

(d) whether financial assistance was given by the Government to the loss incurring fertilizer plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) State-wise details of major fertilizer plants are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The major fertilizer plants of Central Public Sector Units in which operation had been suspended/ discontinued for various reasons *inter-alia* on account of technological obsolescence, feedstock limitation, non-viability of unit/company and heavy financial losses are:-

1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.: Gorakhpur
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.: Ramagundam
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.: Talcher
4. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-II
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.: Durgapur
6. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.: Barauni
7. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay
8. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.: Amjhore
9. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.: Saladipura
10. Hindustan Copper Ltd.: Khetri.

Financial performance of the PSUs/cooperatives in the fertilizer sector for the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Company Name	Profit/Loss (-)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (Prov.)
PSUs			
NFL	34.98	27.31	40.91
FACT	-39.40	-151.95	0.57
RCF	35.08	64.97	43.86
MFL	24.98	-29.76	-143.75
FCI	-856.68	-951.36	-1068.35
HFC	-564.23	-767.72	-803.28
Cooperatives			
IFFCO	312.80	231.00	308.38
KRIBHCO	55.85	138.10	187.33

Department of Fertilizers does not maintain any records of financial performance of private sector companis.

(d) and (e) The plan/non-plan budgetary support given to the fertilizer PSUs during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Company	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002 (Prov.)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
HFC	60.19	127.00	57.00	118.70	115.33	184.00
FCI	10.00	143.00	20.00	143.00	20.00	130.00
PPCL	–	25.00	–	28.28	–	28.00
MFL	20.00	–	20.24	–	21.00	–
FACT	35.00	–	40.00	–	45.00	–

In addition to the above, the following concessions and reliefs were given to MFL and FACT during 2002 under the financial restructuring approved by the Government:—

MFL: Waiver of interest amounting to Rs. 65 crore out of the outstanding interest as on 31.3.2000 on the loans availed by MFL from the Government for the Revamp Project.

FACT: (i) Waiver of outstanding interest amounting to Rs. 226.88 crore for the period from 1998-99 to 2001-02 on the OECF loan drawn from the Government of India by FACT for its Ammonia Project at Udyogmandal. (ii) Moratorium on principal repayment by FACT up to 31.3.2002 on the balance OECF loan amounting to Rs. 378.20 crore drawn from Government of India. (iii) Waiving levy of penal interest on FACT for past defaults in repayment of principal and interest of the OECF loan after assistance as at (i) and (ii) above being granted.

Statement

State-wise total number of major fertilizer plants in the country as on 30-09-2001

State	No. of Fertilizer plants
1	2
Assam	3
Manipur	–
Andhra Pradesh	6
Tamil Nadu	5
Kerala	3
Goa	1
Maharashtra	5
Karnataka	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Rajasthan	3
Gujarat	10
Punjab	4
Delhi	–
Uttar Pradesh	9
Haryana	1
Bihar	1
Jharkhand	3
Orissa	5
West Bengal	4

[English]

Working and Activities of Madarasas

2282. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Ministers (GoM) set up to go into the working and activities of the Madarasas has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main observation and recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps since taken in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No group of Ministers was set up to go into the working and activities of madarsas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Computerisation of Land Records

2283. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released for computerisation of Land Records during 2002-2003 so far, State-wise;

(b) whether monitoring is being done to ensure the proper utilisation of funds under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the States who are not utilizing the funds; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of the funds meant for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records is a demand driven Scheme. As and when proposals are received from a State/UT, these are examined as per the Guidelines of the Scheme and funds are released to the State/UT concerned. During the year 2002-2003 Rs. 54.28 lakh has been released to the States of the Gujarat (Rs. 24.61 lakh), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 10.40 lakh) and NCT of Delhi (Rs. 19.27 lakh).

(b) to (d) The monitoring of the Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records is being done through Quarterly Progress Reports. Further, Conferences of Revenue Ministers/Revenue Secretaries of States/UTs are held from time to time for impressing upon the States to take appropriate action for utilisation of funds released under the Scheme. Video-Conferences are also organised to have direct inter-action with the State Governments/ UTs. Area Officers of this Ministry have also been assigned the job of reviewing and monitoring the progress of the Scheme whenever they visit the allotted State to review the Programmes of the Ministry. A statement showing the State-wise progress of funds released and utilised is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Total Funds Released so far	Total Utilisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1436.95	1353.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.30	0.00
3.	Assam	335.50	67.56
4.	Bihar	548.00	122.14
5.	Gujarat	788.40	713.69
6.	Goa	153.30	118.14
7.	Haryana	567.40	236.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	335.20	101.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	286.00	263.65
10.	Karnataka	1874.43	1112.57
11.	Kerala	876.44	535.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2963.91	2179.72
13.	Maharashtra	2168.26	919.42
14.	Manipur	188.23	68.07
15.	Meghalaya	28.00	14.00
16.	Mizoram	422.96	290.56
17.	Nagaland	170.30	85.15
18.	Orissa	1759.12	1219.87
19.	Punjab	282.62	53.92
20.	Rajasthan	1748.61	1271.86
21.	Sikkim	118.03	67.20
22.	Tamilnadu	1461.13	1109.88
23.	Tripura	343.80	153.48

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1579.60	977.98
25.	West Bengal	2211.35	1781.00
26	Chhattisgarh	156.80	0.00
27.	Jharkhand	280.80	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.38	0.22
29.	Delhi	81.86	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	62.10	25.75
31.	Chandigarh	15.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00
	Total	23356.78	14842.26

Production of Bauxite and Bentonite

2284. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum, deposits and production of Bauxite, Bentonite and other minerals in the country during each of the last three years ending 31 March, 2002, State-wise;

(b) the details of demand and supply of the said minerals in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) the quantity of these minerals imported and exported during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the average run of mines prices per tonne on Bauxite and Chromite in the country and the quantity of each of them in consumed in domestic industry and the prices of them during the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the export price of Chromite, Alumina and Aluminium ingots and also the amount of export price of the bulk quality exported, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) India produced 64 major minerals (minerals other than minor minerals defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957) (MMDR Act, 1957) including 4 fuel minerals, 10 metallic minerals and 50 non-metallic minerals during 2001-2002. A statement indicating mineral reserves and production of minerals referred in the question viz bauxite and chromite is enclosed at Statement-I.

Bentonite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the MMDR Act 1957, and hence its production details are not centrally maintained, however mineral reserves estimated for bentonite, State-wise is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) to (d) State-wise details of demand and supply, exports & imports, and prices of minerals are not maintained centrally. However consumption of the above minerals and exports and imports at all India level are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(e) Export and Import price of all minerals and metals are market determined. The quantity and value of exports of chromite, alumina and aluminium are given in the Statement-III enclosed.

Statement-I

Bauxite (In '000 tonnes)

State	Estimated Reserves as on 1.4.2000	Production 1999-2000	Production 2000-2001	Production 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
All India	2807,573	7054	7993	8585
Andhra Pradesh	551,479	–	–	–
Bihar	2113	–	–	–
Goa	50665	41.6	30.7	41.7

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	117325	1070	1557	1489
Jammu & Kashmir	1783	–	–	–
Karnataka	27708	30	50	52
Kerala	8544	16	14	26
Madhya Pradesh	373380	275	276	253
Maharashtra	105698	903	1027	1078
Orissa	1370458	2878	2907	3605
Rajasthan	319	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu	20710	138	256	277
Uttar Pradesh	9420	–	–	–
Chhattisgarh	101695	444	557	548
Jharkhand	66276	1257	1319	1215

Chromite

State	Estimated Reserves as on 1.4.2000	Production		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
All India	97077	1738	1972	1811
Andhra Pradesh	117	–	–	–
Jharkhand	396	–	–	–
Karnataka	1770	13	15	19
Maharashtra	446	0.7	0.6	0.03
Orissa	94031	1724	1956	1792
Tamil Nadu	240	–	–	–
Manipur	77	–	–	–

Bentonite

States	Estimated Reserves as on 1.4.2000
1	2
All India	380991
Jammu & Kashmir	116
Jharkhand	761
Rajasthan	274934
Tamil Nadu	8589

Statement-II

Bauxite

(in '000 tonne)

Item	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Production	6609	7054	7993	8585
Consumption	6941	6935	6985	N.A.
Export	99	597	1248	N.A.
Import	59	30	27	N.A.

Chromite

Item	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Production	1418	1738	1972	1811
Consumption	640	569	626	N.A.
Export	492	714	660	N.A.
Import	0.7	7	55	N.A.

Bentonite

Item	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Production	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Consumption	148	157	154	N.A.
Export	179	124	119	N.A.
Import	0.7	2	3	N.A.

N.A. Not available.

Statement-III

Chromite

(Quantity in '000 tonnes & value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Quantity of export	Value of export
1998-1999	492	176
1999-2000	714	172
2000-2001	660	182
2001-2002	N.A.	N.A.

Alumina

(Quantity in '000 tonnes & value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Quantity of export	Value of export
1998-1999	217	163
1999-2000	86	91
2000-2001	189	198
2001-2002	N.A.	N.A.

Aluminium (in got figures not available. Hence, aluminium alloys & scrap figures are given)

(Quantity in '000 tonnes & value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Quantity of export	Value of export
1998-1999	57	412
1999-2000	129	911
2000-2001	162	1287
2001-2002	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.. Not available.

[Translation]

EAS In Uttar Pradesh

2285. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works being carried out under the Employment Assurance Scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints from the Members of Parliament regarding irregularities in the work's being carried out under the said scheme during the last two years and till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct CBI inquiry into the said scams;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana was launched w.e.f. 25th September, 2001 after merging the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). However, both the Schemes continue to be implemented separately till 31st March, 2002 as part of the SGRY. These Schemes stand fully merged with the SGRY w.e.f. 01.04.2002. The Annual Action Plan of works to be taken up under the EAS was approved by the Zila Parishads. The works which could be taken up under the EAS were to be labour-intensive leading to creation of additional wage-employment, durable assets and infrastructure, particularly those which would assist in drought-proofing such as soil and moisture conservation works, watershed development, promoting of traditional water resources, afforestation and construction of village infrastructure etc.

(b) and (c) Some complaints have been received from the Members of Parliament regarding irregularities and deficiencies in the implementation of the Programme which have been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for immediate corrective action.

(d) to (f) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Exhibition by NBT

2286. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has organised any exhibitions in different parts of the country during the year 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the details of such exhibitions held by National Book Trust;

(c) the extent to which the National Book Trust cooperates with individuals to hold exhibitions outside Delhi and in rural areas;

(d) the details of any such collaboration done with NGOs for the benefit of the reading public and schools;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to give priority to such requests from interested organisations in the voluntary sector;

(f) whether there is prompt response from the NBT to such requests; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The National Book Trust, India (NBT) organized seven book exhibitions/fairs in various parts of the country during the year 2001-2002. Details of such exhibitions/fairs are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) To organize fairs/exhibitions outside Delhi, the Trust collaborates with State Governments, association/ federation of publishers/booksellers by way of seeking logistical support. However, the NBT does not collaborate

with individuals to hold exhibitions outside Delhi and in rural areas.

(d) An initiative was taken during the year 2001-2002 to organize mobile exhibitions in various parts of the country, through which books published by NBT as well as other publishers are displayed and sold. The NBT collaborated with two NGOs viz (i) *Bhasha Research & Publication Centre, Vadodara, Gujarat and* (ii) *Anvesha,* Guwahati, Assam in 2001-2002 to organize mobile exhibitions. A total of 272 places were covered with NGOs in the two States besides other steps taken up separately. Details of places covered with NGOs are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(e) to (g) The requests received from interested NGOs/other organizations for collaboration in organizing exhibitions are processed by the NBT as per the guidelines laid down. The NBT promptly responds to such requests.

Statement-I

Details of exhibitions/fairs held by National Book Trust during 2001-2002

1.	Children's Book Activity Fair, Dehradun	3-9 September 2001
2.	Barpeta Book Fair, Barpeta, Assam	2-8 October 2001
3.	Aizwal Book Fair, Aijwal Mizoram	3-6 October 2001
4.	Children's Book & Activity Fair, Laxmi Nagar District Centre, Delhi	3-11 November 2001
5.	Dharwad Book Festival, Dharwad, Karnataka	17-25 November 2001
6.	Patna National Book Fair	1-9 December 2001
7.	15th New Delhi World Book Fair	28 January-4 February 2002

Statement-II

Places covered by the Mobile Exhibition vans during 2001-2002

1. Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Vadodara (Gujarat)

Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, Panvad, Vidyanagar, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat, Bardoli Panchmahal, Zalod, Dahod, Santarampur, Lunavada, Ghodhara, Dhabhoi, Tilakwada, Rajpiplan, Naswadi, Kevadia, Zagadia, Gandhi Nagar, Himmat Nagar, Idar Khedbrama, Ambaji Data, Palampur, Unza Mehsana, Kalol, Taloda, Shahada, Nandurbar, Navapur, Visarwadi, Khandbara, Tanda Rajgadh, Dhar, Indore, Devas, Ujjain, Ratlam, Baroda, Ankaleswar, Bharuch, Ahwa, Satana, Nasik, Ahwa, Ankleswar, Navagari, Saputaru Bhavnagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Gondal, Jetpur.

2. Anwesha, Guwahati (Assam)

Hajo, Sowalkushi, Palashbari, Kamargaon, College, Deragaon, Badulpara, Missamara, Titabor, Kamabandha, College, Kacharihat, Forkating, Dhakuakhana, Ghilamara, Gogamukh, Panigaon, Laluk, Machkhowa, Narayanpur, Bhilpuria, Howajan, Dhalpur, Guhpur, Kalabari, Kamdewai, Biswanath, Chariali, Jhanji, Mourabazar, Holoating, Demow, Moran Jatia, Vidyalaya, Moran R C School, Sanchowa Pukhuri, Charing, Moran BRPL Vidyalaya, Dhaligaon, Dhantola, Bhapanipur, DPS Dhaligaon, Sarupete, Goalpara, Girls School, Goalpara, H S School, Sarbhog, Barama, Bajali, MNC Girls School, Nalbari, Sankardev, Sishu Niketan, Nalabari, Little Flower School, Nalabari, Rajali Sangsari, Sonapur, Numaligarh, Jorhat, Hemlala Handique, Don Bosco School, MVM School.

Disinvestment of PSUs

2287. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently reviewed the progress made under disinvestment of PSUs so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Public Sector Undertakings disinvested during the last three years as on date and fund mobilised therefrom;

(d) the details of funds utilised during the said period;

(e) whether the Government have any pattern of welfare scheme or other development project to be initiated with the help of funds realized through disinvestment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The progress in disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is periodically reviewed with the aim to accelerate the pace of disinvestment and complete the process within the time frame envisaged.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) to (f) The proceeds from disinvestment are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India from which all expenditure, including those on providing restructuring assistance to PSUs, safety net to workers, reduction of debt burden and social and infrastructure sectors etc. are met. The Minister of Finance has indicated in his budget speech for the year 2001-2002 that proceeds from disinvestment will be utilized on these sectors. However, since the disinvestment proceeds are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, it is not possible to estimate precisely how such proceeds have been utilized for the areas indicated above.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

	Name of PSUs	Proceeds realised
1	2	3
Disinvestment proceeds realised during 1999-2000		
1.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.—Domestic issue	75.00
2.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.—GDR issue	945.00
3.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.—Strategic sale	105.45
4.	BALCO Financial Restructuring	244.42
5.	Proceds of cross purchase of shares during 1998-99 received during 1999-2000	459.27
	Total	1829.14
Disinvestment proceeds realised during 2000-01		
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)	551.50
2.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL)	148.80
3.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.)	509.33
4.	Kochi Refineries Ltd. (KRL)	659.10
	Total	1868.23
Disinvestment proceeds realised during 2001-02		
1.	HTL Ltd.	55.00
2.	CMC Ltd.	152.00
3.	India Tourism Development Corporation	
	(i) Ashok Bangalore	39.41*
	(ii) Bodhgaya Ashok	1.81
	(iii) Hassan Ashok	2.27
	(iv) Madurai Ashok	4.97

1	2	3
	(v) TBABR, Mamallapuram	6.13
	(vi) Agra Ashok	3.61
	(vii) Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur	6.77
	(viii) Qutub Hotel, New Delhi	34.46
	(ix) Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	71.93
	Sub Total	171.36
4.	Hotel Corporation of India	
	(i) Juhu, Mumbai	153.00
	(ii) Rajgir	6.51
	Sub Total	159.51*
5.	IBP Ltd.	1153.68
6.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3689.00**
7.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	40.00#
8.	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	60.00#
9.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	151.70
	Total	5,632.25

* Proceeds to go to Air India.

** Includes dividend of Rs. 755 crore and special interim dividend and dividend tax of Rs. 1,495 crore.

\# Transfer of cash reserves.

@ Inclusive of Minimum Guaranteed Annual Payment (MGAP), Security Deposit and Business Transfer Consideration etc.

Jamia Millia Islamia

2288. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi's Jamia Millia Islamia has signed an agreement with Morocco based Islamic Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation;

(b) if so, whether such agreement has been signed by Jamia Millia Islamia with some other foreign organisations also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) alongwith the terms and conditions of the Agreement with Morocco organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Jamia Millia Islamia has not signed any agreement with Islamic Education Scientific and Cultural organisation.

(b) and (c) Jamia Millia Islamia has signed MoUs with the following foreign universities:

(i) University of Putra, Malaysia

(ii) Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia, and

(iii) University of Applied Sciences, Erfurt, Germany.

The MoUs envisage activities like Faculty/staff development and exchange, student exchange, joint seminars, research, conferences, etc., and exchange of academic data, publications, information, etc. between the partner institutions.

(d) Does not arise.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

2289. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana for various States particularly for Gujarat for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts likely to be made by the Government to achieve the targets?

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) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana is a demand-driven scheme and the subsidy by the Government is sanctioned to the States/UTs project-wise. State/UTs have to fix their own targets under the scheme based on their demand for housing/sanitation projects for eligible beneficiaries in the slums vis-a-vis their financial resources as they have to put their State share to the extent of 50% of the project cost as fixed under the scheme (calculated on the basis of fixed unit cost). Since the financial resources are limited both with the Government & the States/UTs, the targets change from year to year. It is the endeavour of the Government to interact with the States/UTs to ensure receipt of their project proposals in time so as to utilize the entire available budget allocation.

[Translation]

Appointment of Teachers and Principals

2290. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the notification No. 239, Part-III section 4, dated 4.9.2001 of National Council for Teacher Education, the teacher of physical education can become principal of the same B.Ed. teachers colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Maharashtra Government have sought any relaxation in educational qualification from N.C.T.E. in the qualification of teaching staff for B.Ed. colleges;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any relaxation in educational qualification for the post of principal/teachers has been given; and

(g) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the norms and standards prescribed by the National Council for Teacher Education the academic and professional qualification of Principal of a B.Ed. college is same as that of a Lecturer. Apart from the academic and professional qualifications, a person to be considered eligible for the post of Principal should have ten years teaching experience with at least five years in a secondary teacher education institution.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

Terrorist Hide-Outs in Neighbouring Countries

2291. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a joint action against the terrorist hide-outs in neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Government has no proposal to launch a joint action against the terrorist hide-outs in neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Encroachments on DDA Land

2292. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty thousand acre land of DDA is under encroachment;

(b) if so, the details of the DDA land under illegal occupation till date;

(c) the number of plots under the illegal occupation; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government so far to get the land vacated?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that land measuring 1600 acres is under encroachment out of which about 700 acres of land is under jhuggi cluster and 900 acres is under unauthorized colonies.

(d) The DDA has been regularly organizing demolition programmes and during the period from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002 it has demolished 8906 structures and reclaimed 164.84 acres of land.

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in Uttaranchal

2293. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Jaish-e-Mohammad and some other terrorist organizations have spread their tantacle in Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme in consultation with State Government of Uttaranchal to deal with this problem immediately in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the nature of assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the State Government and the time by which such assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There is no specific information about activities of Jaish-e-Mohammad in Uttaranchal. However, the presence of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) in particular has been noticed in recent past. Some remnants of Punjab militant groups were also active some time back.

(b) and (c) Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening of border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between agencies of the Centre and the State Governments neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. As a result of coordinated action, several terrorist modules have been neutralized.

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

32 organisations have been notified as Terrorist Organisations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, to enable the States to take effective action.

(d) Under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces, amounts of Rs. 5.505 crores and Rs. 8.444 crores were released to the Government of Uttaranchal during 2000-01 and 2001-02 respectively.

[English]

Disinvestment of BLCL

2294. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SBI capital market has been appointed as the global adviser for disinvestment of the Government's 61.85 per cent stake in the public sector Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.;

(b) whether the Government holds its stake in the company through Balmer Lawrie Investment which was formed to facilitate the hiving off of Balmer Lawrie from IBP Ltd. when the latter was put on the disinvestment platter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether BLCL has four crore business besides it has another four outlet core business like tours and travels, Leather, Chemicals, container freight stations and tea exports; and

(e) if so, the reasons for disinvestment of BLCL?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (e) In order to demerge the investment of IBP Co. Ltd. (IBP) in Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd. (BLCL), Government formed a new Government Company by the name 'Balmer Lawrie Investments ltd. (BLIL)'. After the demerger of IBP's investment in BLCL, BLIL holds 61.8% of the equity of BLCL Government holds about 59.67% of the equity of BLIL and thereby indirectly holds the control of BLCL. Government has already decided that BLIL would sell its entire holding of 61.8% in BLCL through strategic sale. SBI Capital Markets Ltd. have been appointed as Advisors for the disinvestment transaction. BLCL is engaged in the manufacture of steel barrels, LPG Cylinders, high-performance greases and lubricating oils, leather chemicals and speciality containers; procurement, blending and packaging of tea for the export markets; ticketing, inbound/ outbound tour handling and related services, logistics services, ownership and management of Container Freight Stations (CFS) and projects engineering & consultancy services. The present policy of the Government is to disinvest in the PSUs operating in the non-strategic sector. The non-strategic public sector undertakings are those which are not in the areas of arms and ammunitions and the allied items of defence equipments, etc., atomic energy (except in the areas relating to generation of nuclear power and applications of radiation and radio isotopes to agriculture, medicine and non-strategic industries) and railway transport. Government has decided to disinvest in BLCL as it operates in the non-strategic sector.

Funds for Modernisation of Police Forces

2295. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana has urged the Union Government to replace the existing funding pattern of modernisation of police force by providing 50 per cent Central Grant, 25 per cent loan and 25 per of State funding;

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

(c) whether some other States particularly militancy hit States have also made a similar request;

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

(e) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) In response to suggestions invited from all the State Governments for modifications/improvements in the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, the Government of Haryana has suggested that the Central Government should provide either 100% central assistance or change the funding pattern by giving 50% grant-in-aid and 25% as loan limiting matching State contribution to 25% only.

(b) A Review Committee constituted for making recommendations to improve the implementation of the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces will keep in mind the suggestions made by the Government of Haryana.

(c) to (e) Some other States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and West Bengal have also made similar suggestions. The Review Committee will keep in mind their suggestions as well.

Ban on Terrorist Organisations

2296. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some political parties in Tamil Nadu overtly support banned terrorist organisations inciting violence;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation banning political parties that support terrorist organisations directly or indirectly;

(c) whether the Government propose to take up the matter with the Election Commission to ban such political parties from contesting election; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu addressed the Deputy Prime Minister, inviting attention to the statements made by MDMK leader Shri Vaiko, Member of Parliament, at a public meeting of his party at Thirumangalam (Madurai) on 29.6.2002, openly professing his allegiance to the LTTE.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal in this regard.

[Translation]

Science and Technology Related Infrastructural Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

2297. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure facilities are available at various places in Madhya Pradesh for launching various programmes of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the exploitation of resources there;

(c) the time by which the initiative is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the projects likely to be executed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are adequate infrastructure facilities available in Madhya Pradesh for launching various programmes of the Ministry of Science and Technology. In order to exploit the resources of these infrastructure facilities, the Government provides support under the various schemes for promoting science & technology in the fields of basic research, strengthening of academic institutions, entrepreneurship development, science popularization, patent awareness, energy conservation, remote sensing, biotechnology, non-conventional energy etc. The projects envisaged are bio-villages, bio-energy, S&T clinics, knowledge park, water conservation, technology business incubation centres, networking of scientific institutions etc.

[English]

Status of Desert Development Programme

2298. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDP is being implemented in 40 districts of States;

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

(c) the present status of Desert Development Programme, State-wise especially in respect of Gujarat; and

(d) the details of achievements made under the said programme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 40 districts of 7 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The district-wise details of projects sanctioned under the Programme from 1995-1996 onwards upto 30.6.2002 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) Under DDP, a watershed project is to be implemented over a period of 5 years and funds are released in 7 instalments keeping in view the progress of implementation. Out of 8314 projects sanctioned under the Programme, full Central share has since been released for 1634 projects (including 345 projects of Gujarat). The other projects are at various stages of implementation. The present status of Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the Programme States including Gujarat is given in the Statement-II enclosed. The results of quick evaluation studies commissioned by the Ministry indicate that with the implementation of watershed projects under DDP, the overall productivity of land and water table have increased and there has been a positive and significant impact on overall economic development in the project areas. The studies also revealed that green vegetative cover has also improved in desert areas which would have a positive impact in checking soil erosion by water and wind.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total No. of Projects sanctioned	Total Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		
	Ananthapur	552	142.95
	Total	552	142.95
2.	Gujarat		
	Banaskantha	234	64.75
	Kutch	393	108.75

1	2	3	4
	Jamnagar	290	77.85
	Patan	105	30.05
	Rajkot	345	93.60
	Surendranagar	309	83.70
	Total	1676	458.70
3.	Haryana		
	Bhiwani	120	33.45
	Fatehabad	53	15.50
	Hissar	134	37.90
	Jhajjar	76	20.75
	Mahendergarh	79	20.40
	Rewari	75	19.35
	Sirsa	117	32.25
	Total	654	179.60
4.	Himachal Pradesh		
	Lahaul & Spiti	239	66.90
	Kinnaur	132	38.00
	Total	371	104.90
5.	Jammu & Kashmir		
	Kargil	266	73.80
	Leh	270	73.25
	Total	536	147.05
6.	Karnataka		
	Bagalkot	170	47.40
	Bellary	168	43.05
	Bijapur	236	65.85
	Davengare	32	8.925
	Koppal	72	20.70
	Raichur	154	42.60
	Total	832	228.525
7.	Rajasthan		
	Ajmer	72	20.55
	Barmer	466	127.35
	Bikaner	409	111.00
	Churu	351	97.85
	Hanumangarh	87	24.05
	Jaipur	26	7.35
	Jaisalmer	590	160.75
	Jalore	237	66.50
	Jhunjhunu	156	44.30
	Jodhpur	393	108.10
	Nagaur	346	96.05
	Pali	271	76.05
	Rajasmand	37	10.40
	Sirohi	28	8.10
	Sikar	196	55.40
	Udaipur	28	7.90
	Total	3693	1021.70
	Grand Total	8314	2283.425

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of projects 7 instalments	No. of projects 6 instalments	No. of projects 5 instalments	No. of projects 4 instalments	No. of projects 3 instalments	No. of projects 2 instalments	No. of projects 1 instalments	No. of projects Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradsh	96	10	Nil	100	96	80	170	552
2.	Gujarat	345*	30	20	30	109	310	832	1676

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Haryana	113	Nil	Nil	46	130	35	330	654
4.	Himachal Pradesh	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	75	168	371
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	94	Nil	Nil	60	25	48	309	536
6.	Karnataka	65	41	24	9	21	108	564	832
7.	Rajasthan	841**	Nil	30	650	223	432	1517	3693
	Total	1634	81	74	895	652	1088	3890•	8314

* Includes 50 projects of 1995-96 batch of Kutchh district for which 6 instalments have been released but the projects certified by District Rural Development Agency to have been completed.

Includes 283 projects of 1995-96 batch for which 6 instalments have been released in respect of Barmer (123 projects), Churu (74 projects) Pali (52 projects) and Sikar (34 projects) districts and 104 projects for which 5 instalments have been released for Hanumangarh (27 projects) and Nagaur (77 projects) districts. The State Government has certified that additional funds for these projects are not required.

• Includes 1602 projects sanctioned recently in June, 2002.

Cracking up of Ice Shelves in Antarctic Peninsula

2299. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Polar ice melt poses global threat" appearing in the *Times of India* dated 14.05.2002;

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

(c) the preventive measures proposed to be 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disintegration of ice shelf in Antarctica is a continuing process and such episodes keep on occurring. Global warming can be attributed as one of the possible factors for any increase in the incidence of ice shelf collapse.

(c) India has been conducting scientific research at Antarctica since 1981 in the fields of atmospheric sciences, environmental sciences, geology, glaciology, etc. and data are collected to study global warming and ozone depletion. India has signed the Environmental Protocol on Antarctica in 1997 and is playing an active role to preserve the unique Environment of Antarctica by adhering to the protocol norms in and around Indian Antarctic Station 'Maitri'.

[Translation]

Delhi University

2300. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 3.7.2002 regarding readiness of the Bihar Government to move court against Delhi University in regard to enrolment of students;

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

(c) the positive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The University of Delhi has been requested to send a factual report in the matter reported in the news item.

(c) Any further action in the matter would be possible only after receipt of the aforesaid report.

[English]

Development Plan for Naxalite Affected States

2301. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have/had convened meetings of Chief Ministers of Naxalite affected States to draw up a coordinated development plan;

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

(c) whether various States particularly the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for tackling Naxalite problem and for development of Naxalite affected areas in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; 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) A meeting of Chief Ministers of the States affected by left wing extremism was convened on 4.4.2000. In the meeting it was agreed *inter-alia* that there must be a great thrust on all areas of responsive administration including placement of very dedicated and sincere administrative hands in trouble prone areas, socio-economic development to cater to the needs of the poorer segments of the population and redressal of people's grievances.

(c) to (e) Integrated Action Plans, encompassing development as well as security aspects in the affected areas, were received from Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1299.17 crores), Bihar (Rs. 1862.72 crores), Chhattisgarh (Rs. 1435.13 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 615 crores), Maharashtra (Rs. 838 crores) and Orissa (Rs. 268.84 crores) and were recommended to the Planning Commission for earmarking separate funds for the purpose. The Planning Commission raised certain issues regarding institutional measures to make administration responsible and strengthen delivery mechanism through greater involvement of the people. The concerned State Governments were advised accordingly.

Planning Commission has now been requested to extend financial assistance to these States for selected projects and works, considered critical in their fight against left wing extremism. A Group has been constituted in the Planning Commission to take further action in this regard.

Improvement in Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

2302. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken effective steps to improve the implementation of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and also its components;

(b) if so, whether the implementation has improved during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have taken a number of effective steps to improve the implementation of SJSRY. This, inter alia, includes persuading the States/UT Government from time to time to effectively implement the scheme as also by way of close monitoring at the Central level through periodical review meetings/field visits and quarterly progress reports and to ensure that the funds released are actually spent for the purposes for which they are meant by strictly ensuring the furnishing of utilization certificates by the State Governments as also release of their own State share.

(c) Details of financial and physical achievements, year-wise and State-wise, as reported by the States/UTs under SJSRY during 1999-2000 period are enclosed as Statement I, II, III and IV.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Central Funds released and expenditure reported under Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) component of SJSRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Central funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Central funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Central funds Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	922.00	655.20	734.62	249.02	250.30	82.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	124.45	0.00	132.42	–	134.46
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	0.00	219.28	147.78	29.68	214.03
6.	Goa	18.95	17.88	0.00	12.98	–	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	288.38	384.20	497.96	119.75	400.22
8.	Haryana	90.49	122.96	72.10	131.67	18.93	155.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52.18	33.88	21.72	4.84	3.48	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.86	116.19	25.34	112.07	12.81	38.42
11.	Jharkhand	–	0.00	104.78	0.00	13.29	0.00
12.	Karnataka	748.59	988.63	0.00	642.99	144.49	956.51
13.	Kerala	253.32	283.51	201.84	181.84	198.83	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019.37	73.02	406.07	687.04	159.24	337.36
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	399.51	0.00	45.50	–	819.01
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
18.	Mizoram	80.30	51.04	63.99	74.60	5.62	20.07
19.	Nagaland	53.55	55.48	43.60	79.38	10.78	53.73
20.	Orissa	243.88	81.48	0.00	185.04	–	14.06
21.	Punjab	90.99	198.91	0.00	90.14	–	139.96
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	141.81	166.60	164.76	32.64	198.77
23.	Sikkim	0.00	3.37	14.48	15.74	2.82	9.51
24.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	396.56	56.94	111.64	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	0.00	25.30	82.81	0.00	16.39	107.60
26.	Uttaranchal	–	0.00	53.41	0.00	5.95	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1340.70	1281.87	534.07	721.15	490.54	900.57
28.	West Bengal	0.00	172.09	440.53	467.90	192.82	326.97
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.95	–	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	7.77	0.00	6.84	–	5.15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.53	0.00	1.87	–	1.12
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.59	–	0.38
33.	Delhi	0.00	21.56	0.00	22.38	–	7.25
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	10.65	0.00	16.49	191.00	7.66
	Total	5023.00	5858.25*	3966.00	5160.91*	2011.00	4930.70*

* Expenditure reported is more than the Central funds released as it includes the expenditure out of the Central releases made in previous years/unspent balances of old UPA schemes.

Statement-II

Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component of SJSRY
Central share released and expenditure reported durng 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Amount in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Central share Released	Expenditure Reported	Central share Released	Expenditure Reported	Central share Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.08	476.08	475.42	271.01	81.21	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.83	8.05	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
3.	Assam	191.07	0.00	0.00	710.90	–	3.10
4.	Bihar	271.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	0.00	141.91	95.54	37.26	169.65
6.	Goa	9.77	22.61	0.00	21.39	–	0.00
7.	Gujarat	180.62	648.75	274.64	649.08	46.92	0.00
8.	Haryana	46.74	60.63	46.67	70.49	7.97	77.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.73	18.73	24.00	20.41	0.50	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.90	1.88	0.00	23.87	-	5.12
11.	Jharkhand	-	0.00	67.82	0.00	34.27	0.00
12.	Karnataka	386.52	1343.18	0.00	412.41	166.27	0.00
13.	Kerala	130.80	10.48	0.00	74.78	-	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	526.34	565.08	368.52	383.69	77.28	77.28
15.	Maharashtra	715.38	947.42	0.00	798.00	-	1129.92
16.	Manipur	44.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	27.30	0.00	0.00	58.54	-	0.00
18.	Mizoram	43.20	92.14	42.78	85.98	39.9	39.57
19.	Nagaland	28.79	102.00	19.65	68.00	0.22	20.50
20.	Orissa	125.95	305.27	20.61	129.45	300.00	15.86
21	Punjab	47.00	413.62	21.29	78.88	-	21.29
22.	Rajasthan	216.23	657.07	209.48	341.99	-	286.88
23.	Sikkim	5.02	0.00	8.00	13.02	4.04	4.04
24.	Tamilnadu	514.00	514.00	256.64	238.68	87.68	0.00
25.	Tripura	54.72	82.42	54.19	0.00	30.98	84.76
26.	Uttaranchal	-	0.00	34.56	0.00	11.93	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	671.62	1133.29	656.71	1050.44	242.53	350.99
28.	West Bengal	285.52	622.84	285.11	98.01	101.04	337.45
29.	A & N Islands	45.47	26.71	0.00	31.97	-	17.76
30.	Chandigarh	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.56	27.53	109.00	18.13	0.00	6.26
32.	Daman & Diu	20.66	3.73	0.00	2.42	-	1.24
33.	Delhi	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Pondicherry	18.60	37.53	27.00	16.51	-	20.89
	Total	5157.29	*8121.04	3144.00	*5762.59	1270.00	*2670.53

N.A.–Not applicable.

* Expenditure reported is more than the Central funds released as it includes the expenditure out of the Central releases made in previous years/unspent balances of old UPA schemes.

Statement-III

Number of Persons Assisted under Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) component of SJSRY

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Assisted to set up Micro Enterprises	No. of Persons Trained	Assisted to set up Micro Enterprises	No. of Persons Trained	Assisted to set up Micro Enterprises	No. of Persons Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13107	6393	33908	359	2542	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	255	0	1443	0
4.	Bihar	488	233	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	831	166	308	78
6.	Goa	132	468	0	0	154	183
7.	Gujarat	4300	3336	3393	276	3935	23760
8.	Haryana	1533	756	3745	2105	2766	1555
9.	Himachal Pradesh	263	682	518	215	372	353
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1661	4511	1227	0	2219	6763
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3399	19002	11776	11847	9570	13398
13.	Kerala	28310	18505	0	1701	8742	1069
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22743	13934	14591	0	14256	3868
15.	Maharashtra	12924	4872	7707	1010	10118	16735
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	414	136	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	60	236	0	234	10	258
19.	Nagaland	585	225	254	0	714	285
20.	Orissa	4620	5300	2684	408	9671	2877
21.	Punjab	2689	2823	2296	2096	1271	1068
22.	Rajasthan	3503	0	8173	3854	5303	3300
23.	Sikkim	33	117	84	230	62	224
24.	Tamilnadu	567	1817	6918	328	1093	146

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	38	422	202	164	2778	308
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32842	12851	23939	5277	25398	3976
28.	West Bengal	678	6915	25	9021	10	4948
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	1	0	19	0
30.	Chandigarh	62	100	0	120	46	190
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	22	0	0	25
32.	Daman & Diu	21	0	4	0	23	0
33.	Delhi	100	900	0	0	277	65
34.	Pondicherry	149	0	291	105	293	294
	Total	135221	104534	122844	39516	103403	85789

Statement-IV

No. of mandays of work generated under UWEP of SJSRY for the Financial Year 1999-2000 to 2001-02

(In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.750	68.650	1.030
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.670	0.270	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	3.410	0.160
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	1.520
6.	Goa	0.640	0.020	0.090
7.	Gujarat	1.340	6.930	3.710
8.	Haryana	0.300	0.760	0.460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.990	1.390	0.460
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.150	0.510	0.010
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	8.020	30.250	20.460

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	1.790	(-)0.340	0.370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.420	5.630	2.890
15.	Maharashtra	10.460	4.800	2.450
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.450	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.030	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	1.130	3.090	(-)2.60
19.	Nagaland	0.450	0.666	0.000
20.	Orissa	7.990	3.500	0.190
21.	Punjab	2.160	0.940	0.300
22.	Rajasthan	0.800	10.490	2.560
23.	Sikkim	0.420	1.710	0.240
24.	Tamilnadu	11.790	16.360	3.960
25.	Tripura	0.620	0.620	0.970
26.	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.980	14.020	5.340
28.	West Bengal	14.880	6.220	2.850
29.	A & N Islands	0.240	0.080	0.770
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.140	0.080	0.040
32.	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Pondicherry	0.388	22.250	2.870
	Total	96.548	202.756	51.540

Note: Figures in minus are due to wrong reporting by the concerned States/UTs.

[Translation]

Introduction of Amendment Bill in Place of Cooperative Society Act, 1972

2303. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi have decided to introduce an amendment Bill in place of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, so that persons purchasing house on the basis of Power of Attorney, could get ownership rights;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have sent this Bill to the Union Government for approval;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government agree with the decision of the State Government;

(d) if so, whether the other States are likely to be allowed to bring such amendment Bills; 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi's proposal to introduce Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill, 2001 (now 2002) was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval of Central Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs sent the comments received from seven Central Ministries for consideration. The proposed Bill has been suitably amended in view of recommendations of various Central Ministries. The amended Bill would be resubmitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Government of NCT of Delhi soon after the clearance of Delhi Cabinet.

(d) and (e) The States are competent to enact legislation on Cooperative Societies and it is for them to enact amendments, if any, to their statutes.

[English]

ISI Activities from Bangladesh

2304. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received by the Government that after the change of Government in Bangladesh, ISI of Pakistan has set up bases in the areas like Srihatta, Milanpani, Dinajpur, Rangapur and Chattagram and is also supplying arms and other assistance to militants in India, particularly in the North Eastern States;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Bangladesh authorities;

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

(e) the response of Bangladesh authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) While there is no specific information to suggest that after the change of Government in Bangladesh, Pak ISI has set up new bases in areas like Srihatta, Milanpani, Dinajpur and Chattagram, reports indicate that Pak ISI has been helping the North East militants/terrorists in purchase and transportation of arms consignment from abroad to the North Eastern Region. It is also revealed that Pak ISI is providing assistance to North East militants of terms of money. Pak ISI has also been motivating misguided youths for training across the border.

In order to neutralize activities of ISI agents, Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management, gearing up of intelligence machinery, well coordinated intelligence based action against ISI agents and militants sponsored by them, setting up of outposts of security forces and modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. Steps taken in this regard have resulted in detection/neutralization of various ISI backed modules.

Engineering Seats

2305. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering seats not filled up during 2001-02 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of them related to I.T. subjects;

(c) the number of new engineering colleges granted permission to start so far in 2002-03, State-wise and particularly in Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government are aware that due to non-availability of qualified faculties, the quality of technical education has deteriorated; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to permit only required number of Engineering Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) Admissions to Engineering Colleges are done by the Admission Committees constituted by the concerned State/UT Governments. Details of vacant seats are not maintained Centrally. The number of new Engineering Colleges approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), during 2002-2003, State-wise is given in the Statement. There is a general shortage of Teachers in Technical Institutes. Such shortages are however, generally made up by engaging Visiting Faculty, Guest Lecturers, etc. AICTE has requested all the State Governments to prepare a Perspective Plan which include manpower projection for different disciplines.

Statement

Number of Engineering Colleges Approved by AICTE during the year 2002-2003

Sl. No.	State	No. of Institutions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Delhi	01
3.	Gujarat	01
4.	Himachal Pradesh	01
5.	Karnataka	08
6.	Kerala	23
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10
8.	Maharashtra	04
9.	Orissa	03
10.	Punjab	11
11.	Rajasthan	06
12.	Tamil Nadu	16
13.	Uttar Pradesh	09
14.	West Bengal	07
	Total	138

[Translation]

Reply to MPs Letters

2306. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the officers of Delhi Police neither give reply on time to the letters of Members of Parliament nor do they follow instructions issued by the Government in this regard;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken against any police personnel or officer in connection with the letters received from MPs during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The communications received from people's representatives including Members of Parliament are, on receipt, as a rule promptly scrutinized and forwarded to the respective Districts/Units or the Vigilance Branch for enquiry, the outcome of which is conveyed to the dignitary concerned in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Two time Zones for the country

2307. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered two zones for the country;

(b) if so, the name of the city from where time would be based on local time for the two zones; and

(c) the names of the countries that have multiple time zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) Consequent upon representations received from few individuals and institutions, the requirement for two time zones for the country was considered by a Committee constituted under the Department of Science and Technology. After looking into all aspects of the case, the Committee has recommended continuance of the present system of single time zone.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Some countries which have a wide difference between the extreme longitudes have adopted multiple time zones. These countries are United States of America, Canada, Russia, Australia, Indonesia and Micronesia.

Attack on Industrial Sectors

2308. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the News regarding Lashkar gunning for Industrial Units appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 20th June 2002;

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

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken on the fresh Intelligence inputs by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The concerned security agencies have been alerted. They have been advised to take suitable measures to prevent any untoward incident.

Distance Education

2309. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to promote distance education;

(b) if so, the assistance being extended to various States for that purpose;

(c) whether any guidelines have been prescribed by his Ministry to promote distance education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The India Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been charged with the responsibility of promotion, coordination and maintenance of standard in Open and Distance Education System in the country at tertiary level. Similarly, the National Open School (NOS) has been established to promote Distance Education System at Secondary/Senior Secondary level. IGNOU has released grants to State Open Universities and Correspondence Course Institutions amounting to Rs. 49.10 crore during 9th Plan. NOS provides non-recurring amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakh towards the purchase of modern office equipment and annual assistance not exceeding Rs. 4.00 lakhs for a maximum period of five years for meeting recurring expenditure to the State Government for setting up of an Open School.

(c) and (d) The gist of the guidelines issued by the Distance Education Council of IGNOU and NOS is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Gist of Guidelines issued by the Distance Education Council of IGNOU to promote Distance Education at Tertiary level

1. Distance Education Council is mandated to promote, coordinate and develop the Open University and Distance Education System in the country.
2. All the State Open Universities in the country will be developed into an Open University Network sharing programmes, courses, delivery networks etc.
3. The Correspondence Course Institutions (CCIs) of the dual mode universities will be supported, to transform themselves into mainstream Distance Education Institutions.
4. The Distance Education Council is to perform the functions of promotion, coordination and development in an integrated manner and will participate in all stages of the development process in respect of Open Universities and CCIs.

Gist of Guidelines for Grant of Financial Assistance to State Governments for Setting up of State Open Schools

1. The task or responsibility towards change of mindset of State Governments towards Open Schooling should devolve on National Open School (NOS) and the expenditure connected with conduct of seminars, meeting, is to be met from NOS funds.
2. Financial assistance may be given in the form of seed money for preparation of project report on setting up of Open School in the State based on the models to be provided by NOS but modifying it to suit the needs of local specifics.
3. No assistance to be released before finalization of the project except to the extent indicated in 2 above.
4. The State Government is to provide basic infrastructure to State Open School by providing building for State Open School, and meet the expenditure on core staff in running it.
5. The financial assistance shall be for non-recurring and recurring items of expenditure.
6. While giving financial assistance to State Open School, priority may be given towards (a) 148 black spot districts in Bihar, Rajasthan, UP and MP and (b) on girl's education at primary and elementary levels.

Bifurcation of Delhi Police

2310. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to bifurcate duties of Delhi Police at Police Station level into investigations and maintenance of law and order;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the common people as a result of introduction of the said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) It has been decided in principle to functionally separate crime investigation from law and order functions by providing at the Police Station level adequate number of dedicated Investigation Teams which are properly equipped and manned by personnel trained in the field of investigation.

(c) The availability of such dedicated Investigation Teams is expected to improve the quality of investigation.

Recruitment in Delhi Police

2311. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private agencies were hired for recruiting constables for Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount paid to the company in this connection;

(d) the reasons for entrusting this job to private agencies; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the Private Agencies adhere to the Government guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In connection with filling up of 2359 vacancies in the Grade of Constable (Executive) by direct recruitment, Delhi Police utilised the services of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi and some other private agencies for printing of booklets containing the instructions for candidates; preparation of envelopes; designing and printing of reflex application forms; scanning of application forms; other computerized work relating to the recruitment, etc.

(c) An amount of Rs. 26.95 lakhs has so far been paid by Delhi Police to these private agencies.

(d) It was considered necessary to utilize the services of private agencies in view of the massive number of applications received which made it difficult to conduct the recruitment process without the use of computerization which facility was not adequately available with Delhi Police.

(e) The work assigned to private agencies was closely supervised and monitored by Delhi Police.

[Translation]

Use of Ash Released from Fertilizer Units

2312. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists have discovered that the ash released from the Thermal Power Plants can be utilized to make barren land fertile;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the land in hectares which can be made fertile by this process alongwith the time period for which the said land would remain fertile?

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 few of select Technology Demonstration Projects undertaken/commissioned by Fly Ash Mission, Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology (DST) have shown promising results for use of fly ash to reclaim wastelands. The application of fly ash provides micro-nutrients like iron, zinc, copper, molybdenum, boron etc. along with macro-nutrients like calcium, potassium and phosphorus etc., fly ash also improves the physical condition of soil and improves water holding capacity as well as aeration that facilitate vegetation.

Use of fly ash in user soils reduces requirement of gypsum by 50% to 75%. Alkali saline eroded soils and the abandoned ash pond can also be reclaimed for agriculture/forestry/floriculture with application of fly ash and mycrorhia.

The select Technology Demonstration Projects undertaken/commissioned by Fly Ash Mission, Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology (DST) for wastelands reclamation are:

S. No.	Soils/land type	Crops/trees species	Location
1.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Dallapur, U.P.
2.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Tardih, U.P.
3.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Yakubpur, U.P.
4.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Purisudi, U.P.
5.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Parasinpur, U.P.
6.	Usar	Rice-Wheat	Mobarukpur, U.P.
7.	Alkali Saline Eroded Salt Affected	Eucalyptus Jojoba, Zizyphus	Chaksu, Rajasthan
8.	Ash Pond	Floriculture: Rajnigandha, Tagetus, Carnation, Palmarosa and Sunflower	Badarpur, New Delhi
9.	Semi Arid	Eucalyptus, Zizypus, Jojoba	Jaipur
10.	Ash Pond	Forestry: Melia Azadirach, Delbegia sisso, Eucalyptus sp., populus deltoides	Badarpur, New Delhi
11.	Low Fertile Soil	Ceiba pentandra, Melia azadirach, Cassia siamea, Erythirina indica, Putranjiva, Pongamia glabra, Thevetia elifera	IIT-Delhi

As stated earlier, ash facilitates reclamation of wastelands by providing macro/micro-nutrients and improving the physical health of soil, however, it needs to be supplemented with proper irrigation and other inputs.

The barren (wasteland) which can be made fertile (vegetative) by use of fly ash could be around 60-80 million hectare; the assessment of quantum of such lands has not been made specifically. The effect of fly ash is expected to remain at least for 6-7 years or more. The sustained effect has been seen at some of the project sites for more than 5 years, it is expected to last longer.

[English]

Funds under PMGSY

2313. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant is provided by Rural Development Ministry for the promotion of rural development activities in the country;

(b) whether the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is also funded by the Ministry from the same grant or separate grant is earmarked for it;

(c) the break-up of the grant given to various States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the development works undertaken under various schemes, State-wise especially in the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing several major schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Sampooma Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnjayanati Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP) and Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP) in all the States, including Gujarat. These Programmes relate to development of rural roads, rural Housing, provision of Drinking water, development of land resources, creation of wage employment and

self-employment in the rural areas. Funds are provided by the Ministry for promotion of Rural Development in the States/Union Territories. The details of funds made available to different States/UTs in the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 under all major Programmes of the Ministry is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Total releases for all Major Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development during 1999-2000, 2000-01 & 2001-02

S. No.	State/UT	Total Release			Releases under PMGSY**	
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89524.35	110918.62	151814.59	195.00	224.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6978.46	10723.16	12409.87	40.95	45.00
3.	Assam	44181.45	41368.93	65953.14	75.00	80.00
4.	Bihar	142996.85	86745.03	82214.94	149.90	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	43453.05	60068.69	92.41	98.62
6.	Goa	1281.30	2126.88	2899.87	5.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	55213.61	84692.16	48885.31	59.81	60.00
8.	Haryana	18956.71	21883.71	23458.37	25.18	30.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17938.66	23152.63	28715.67	60.00	72.09
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	17760.93	14285.26	19841.59	20.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	*	45136.28	55647.58	110.05	120.00
12.	Karnataka	57015.50	54035.70	67055.92	100.57	108.37
13.	Kerala	26514.11	25324.74	25957.22	19.71	27.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110636.57	103658.76	118176.85	217.64	248.00
15.	Maharashtra	171821.39	136903.15	104840.45	130.21	134.50
16.	Manipur	3289.70	7465.60	7943.42	40.00	40.00
17.	Meghalaya	4568.56	10542.54	10245.13	34.95	45.72
18.	Mizoram	2928.23	6324.39	7118.20	19.93	26.53
19.	Nagaland	4930.00	7194.61	8227.74	19.75	25.53
20.	Orissa	89358.90	114301.64	109547.30	179.70	175.00
21.	Punjab	9431.01	11846.19	17339.34	24.66	55.00
22.	Rajasthan	62421.59	99486.69	110245.14	140.09	150.00
23.	Sikkim	3922.72	4096.65	4623.54	13.16	20.00
24.	Tamilnadu	83529.43	93166.98	84015.22	99.25	88.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	9319.19	14500.37	14422.11	24.75	26.85
26.	Uttaranchal	192780.38	178594.65	194855.38	321.11	348.11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	*	23764.65	24267.75	60.63	70.00
28.	West Bengal	59485.55	78497.97	79371.77	135.00	149.65
29.	A & N Islands	1297.99	2483.53	836.93	10.59	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	17.85	289.64	8.12	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	495.03	387.58	929.97	0.00	5.00
32.	Daman & Diu	188.57	538.07	42.74	5.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	963.17	1164.69	1296.97	0.00	5.00
34.	Lakshadweep	245.17	197.14	590.85	0.00	4.89
35.	Pondicherry	378.28	1077.80	427.98	5.00	0.00
	Total	1290371.21	1460329.44	1544295.66	2435.00	2489.73

* These States came into existence only in the year 2000.
** PMGSY was launched in December, 2000.

National Literacy Campaign

2314. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on National Literacy Campaign and achievement made as against the yearly targets during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the States have failed to achieve the set targets and have shown unsatisfactory performance in this regard;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the literacy rate in the country during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to implement any special scheme to bring about qualitative improvement in literacy rate in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the State/UT-wise funds sanctioned and released under the National Literacy Campaign is enclosed. The Objective of the National Literacy Mission is to attain full literacy i.e. sustainable threshold level to 75% by 2005.

According to the information received from the States, the number of persons made literate till December 31, 2001 under all the schemes of the NLM is 96.64 million. Among the total number of persons made literate, 60% were women, 21.23% were Scheduled Castes and 11.79% were Scheduled Tribes.

The Census 2001 Provisional Report indicates that India has made significant progress in the field of literacy during the decade since the last census in 1991. The literacy rate in 2001 has been recorded at 65.38% as against 52.21% in 1991. The 13.17 percentage points increase in the literacy during the period is the highest increase in any decade. The total number of non-literates has come down from 328 million in 1991 to 296 million in 2001. All States and Union Territories without exception have shown increase in literacy rates during 1991 to 2001. Three fourths of our male population and more than half of the female population is literate.

(c) to (e) Steps taken to give greater thrust to remove illliteracy include revision of National Literacy Mission parameters and enhancement of financial norms;

integration of phases of Total Literacy and Post Literacy; delegation of powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities; enlarging the scope of Continuing Education; strengthening of Jan Shikshan Sansthans and extending their activities in rural areas; revitalizing State Resource Centres for preparation of better teaching learning materials and improved quality of training. The National Open School is also providing resource support for literacy programmes. In addition to the above, programmes on literacy are being broadcast on the Doordarshan, F.M. Channel and on All India Radio regularly.

Statement

Schemes: Literacy Campaigns & operation restoration and continuing Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	1999-2000 Amount sanctioned and released	2000-2001 Amount sanctioned and released	2001-2002 Amount sanctioned and released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	629.65	405.00	527.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	227.85	104.63	32.69
4.	Bihar	147.28	223.78	1047.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	60.15
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	733.11	879.04	230.94
8.	Haryana	59.1	27.56	33.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.52	34.35	107.50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	35.00	119.43
12.	Karnataka	477.76	2367.23	628.82
13.	Kerala	324.05	606.25	623.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	136.59	111.15	87.87
15.	Maharashtra	421.66	103.30	1818.85
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	7.50	7.50
18.	Mizoram	0.00	59.40	118.80
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	258.17	57.50	741.81
21.	Punjab	45.83	20.83	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	1039.76	258.90	453.13
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	84.77	48.50	1929.38
25.	Tripura	0.00	7.50	383.05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	588.32	502.00	1488.99
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	18.31	281.58
28.	West Bengal	313.15	598.15	768.94
29.	Chandigarh	2.30	0.00	21.99
30	Delhi	70.00	20.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	0.00	31.92	31.92
32.	Daman & Diu	0.80	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	5596.67	6527.80	11563.00

[Translation]

Literacy Proposal on Programme

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for streamlining the literacy programme, opening of primary schools in every village, providing buildings for upgradation of primary schools in the villages and making provision for computer education in the secondary schools of urban and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals approved so far under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(d) the number of proposals still lying pending for approval under the post literacy programme; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received proposals from the Government of Bihar under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2001-2002 which, *inter-alia*, included proposals for opening of new primary schools and construction of school buildings. No proposals were received under the scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS).

(c) The proposals of 18 districts received under SSA during 2001-2002 were considered and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for an amount of Rs. 67.12 crores. The Board also approved the State Government's proposal for SSA interventions in one district of Patna (Urban) at a cost of Rs. 2.31 crores during 2002-2003.

(d) and (e) No proposal for Post Literacy Programme (PLP) is pending for approval by the Government.

Talks with Separatist Groups

2316. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are holding talks with different separatist groups of North Eastern States so that peace is restored in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of peace process initiated till now;

(c) whether these separatist organisations have placed any charter of demands before the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features of their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Union Government have entered into cease-fire agreements with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M) faction {NSCN(I/M} on 25th July, 1997 and with Khaplang faction {NSCN(K)} on 28th April, 2001. In Assam, the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) declared unilateral suspension of its operations against the Security Forces w.e.f. 14th July, 1999 and Union Home Minister announced suspension of its operations by the security forces against the BLT in the Parliament on 15th March, 2002. With the cessation of hostilities between militant groups and security forces, the level of violence has come down substantially. The Peace Talks have helped both sides in understanding and appreciating each other's point of view.

One faction of United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) has also come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problem peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution.

(c) and (d) Some proposals have been put forward by militant groups for enabling them to conduct their affairs according to their own genius customs and traditions and defining relationship between Government of India and themselves on various subjects.

Rural Storages

2317. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of storages for foodgrains set up in the rural areas of the country at present, State-wise and capacity-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the capacity of these storages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) As per the Report of the Expert Committee on storages constituted in 1998, the estimated storage capacity constructed by the various agencies in the country is 768.68 lakh tonnes. Out of this, the storage capacity constructed by the Cooperatives through the National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and the Department of Rural Development is 136.17 lakh tonnes and 21.26 lakh tonnes respectively. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has formulated a new Central Sector Scheme for construction/renovation/expansion of rural godowns to provide to the farmers the facility of storage, pledge financing and other marketing services. Under the scheme new storage capacity of 18.50 lakh tonnes and modernization of cooperative godowns of 1.50 lakh tonnes have been envisaged.

Statement

State-wise Storage capacity in the Country (Onward)

(Capacity in Lakh tonnes)

No.	State	FCI	CWC	SWC	Coops. NCDC asst.	Rural Deptt.	NABARD	Govt. Agencies	Total all agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	5.590	1.590	2.430	5.670	1.450	–	1.580	18.310
2.	Orissa	3.520	1.320	2.400	4.830	0.641	–	0.460	13.171
3.	West Bengal	11.720	5.080	2.630	4.590	0.201	–	0.680	24.901
4.	Sikkim	0.160	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.067	–	0.080	0.307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total East Zone	20.990	7.990	7.460	15.090	2.359	-	2.800	56.689
5.	Assam	2.880	0.450	2.350	2.930	0.139	-	1.570	10.319
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.130	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000	-	0.050	0.200
7.	Tripura	0.350	0.240	0.000	0.240	0.100	-	0.330	1.260
8.	Manipur	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.260	0.000	-	0.002	0.402
9.	Nagaland	0.210	0.130	0.000	0.130	0.025	-	0.150	0.645
10.	Mizoram	0.220	0.010	0.000	0.190	0.000	-	0.340	0.760
11.	Meghalaya	0.160	0.000	0.110	0.150	0.020	-	0.550	0.990
	Total East Zone	4.090	0.830	2.460	3.920	0.284	-	2.992	14.576
12.	Haryana	18.340	3.670	9.790	6.940	0.614	-	10.850	50.204
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.250	0.050	0.000	2.020	0.000	-	0.390	2.710
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.000	0.070	0.000	0.230	0.000	-	1.010	2.310
15.	Punjab	57.350	6.340	26.360	19.870	0.000	-	20.150	130.070
16.	Chandigarh	0.880	0.130	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.020	1.030
17.	Rajasthan	11.360	1.830	5.140	4.970	0.397	-	4.400	28.097
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25.830	9.520	12.850	19.680	2.421	-	5.050	75.351
	Total North Zone	115.010	21.610	54.140	53.710	3.432	-	41.870	289.772
19.	Andhra Pradesh	19.300	10.880	5.540	6.910	1.786	-	1.830	46.246
20.	Kerala	5.310	0.680	1.910	3.040	0.155	-	0.130	11.225
21.	Karnataka	4.700	1.960	4.200	9.030	1.076	-	770	21.736
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.791	6.080	6.220	9.570	1.110	-	16.990	47.761
23.	Pondicherry	0.529	0.110	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.050	0.689
24.	A & N Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.010	0.010
25.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.070	0.070
	Total South Zone	37.630	19.710	17.870	28.550	4.127	-	19.850	127.737
26.	Gujarat	8.920	3.160	1.450	3.720	4.630	-	2.220	24.100
27.	Maharashtra	14.580	11.730	8.910	19.330	4.034	-	6.690	65.274
28.	Goa	0.150	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.020	-	0.220	0.560
29.	Madhya Pradesh	12.470	6.980	15.860	11.850	2.374	-	5.430	54.964
30.	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.030	0.030
	Total West Zone	36.120	22.040	26.220	34.900	11.058	-	14.590	144.928
	Grand Total	213.840	72.180	108.150	136.170	21.260	134.89	82.102	768.592

Allocation of Funds under Rural Development Programmes

2318. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided that the funds which have been given to the State Governments will now be given to the Panchayats, block committees and District councils in the ratio of 50:30:20 respectively;

(b) if so, whether the President of district councils in many States use the fund in their own way by ignoring the Panchayats and even the shelf of district committees and the recommendations of district councils; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this misuse?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development are implementing the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Funds under the Scheme are distributed among the Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Level Panchayat and District Panchayat in the ratio of 50:30:20.

(b) No such report has been received in the Ministry.

(c) Question does not arise.

Misleading of Youths by Fake University

2319. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fake universities are misleading the youths in the name of education;

(b) the details of the penal action taken against such universities; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to make the youths alert so as not to be misled by these fake universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) According the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), some self-styled Universities/Colleges are functioning in the country in contravention of the provisions of the UGC Act.

As soon as the existence of a fake institution comes to the notice of UGC, the promoters are advised to immediately stop their activities. Simultaneously, the matter is also taken up with the concerned State Govt. with the request that necessary action be taken against the fake institution as per the law. Court cases are going on against some of the fake institutions like Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi; Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow; Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi/Jagatpuri, Delhi and National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy Kanpur, U.P.

The UGC, at the beginning of every academic session, issues a Press Release in the National Dailies warning the parents and students not to pursue higher education/courses with such self-styled universities/ institutions. The last such Press Release was issued by the UGC on 26th June, 2002.

[English]

Lignite Deposits in Tamil Nadu

2320. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of potential lignite deposits identified in Tamil Nadu, location-wise so far;

(b) whether any project is in the offing for mining lignite afresh in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The details of potential lignite deposits identified in Tamil Nadu, location-wise, are as under:

S. No.	Block Name	District	Mineable Reserves (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Neyveli Lignite Field		
	Mine I	Cuddalore	286.86
	Mine II	Cuddalore	390.00
	Mine I Expansion	Cuddalore	78.00
	Mine IA	Cuddalore	120.00
	Mine II Expasion	Cuddalore	215.00

1	2	3	4
	Mine III	Cuddalore	313.00
	B-Block	Cuddalore	175.00
	Devangudi	Cuddalore	40.00
	South of Vellar	Cuddalore	604.00*
2.	Bahur Block	Pondicherry and Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu	575.00*
3.	Jayamkondam Field	Ariyalur	1168.00*
4.	Veeranam Field	Cuddalore	1490.00*
5.	Mannargudi Field	Nagapattinam/ Thiruvarur/ Thanjavur	22893.00*

*Geological Reserves.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) have planned Mine II Expansion project of capacity 4.5 Million Tonnes of lignite per annum and Mine III project of capacity 8 Million Tonnes of lignite per annum in the Neyveli region.

Apart from the above, Srimushnam (South of Vellar) lignite mine project with geological reserves of 604 Million Tonnes of lignite is planned to be developed by M/s. Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company and Jayamkondam (North) with geological reserves of 550 Million Tonnes of lignite is planned to be promoted by M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation on a joint venture basis.

Earthquake Prone Areas

2321. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noticed certain earthquake prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any study regarding the echo system in Kerala especially earthquake and land slides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the Geological Frame work and the past records of occurrences of earthquake, the country has been divided into five seismic zones. Zone V is the most seismically active while Zone I is the least. Broadly, Zone-V comprise of entire northeastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, west Uttar Pradesh hills (Uttaranchal), Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, North Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Zone-IV covers remaining parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Delhi, Sikkim, northern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portion of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan. Zone-III comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Zone-I and Zone-II cover remaining parts of the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Kerala State fals in Seismic Zone III. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out microseismic studies in an area of 10,000 Km^2 in parts of Kozhikode, Palakkad and Idukki districts. The isoseismal pattern with its trend in north north west-south south east direction is sympathetic with the Bharathapuzha lineament and the seismicity in the area is due the release of stress along this lineament.

Idukki and Wynad districts are the two landslide prone areas of Kerala. The landslide zonation map of Idukki district revealed that the landslides are confined to the zone of overburden material lying above the bedrock along the slopes.

[Translation]

Project Proposal received under SGSY

2322. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project proposals for seeking financial assistance under SGSY received by the Union Government during the last one year and till date, State-wise especially from Chhattisgarh;

(b) the number of proposals cleared so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) State-wise details of Project Proposals for seeking financial assistance under SGSY received and sanctioned during the last one year and till date is given in the Statement enclosed. Only one Special Project was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for construction of a Stop Dam-cum-Causeway across Kharun river at village Khairkut, Block Tilda, District Raipur at a total cost of Rs. 2.02 crores. The project has been agreed to, in principle, subject to the State Government providing details of ownership of lands in the command area, indicating, especially, coverage of lands belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The State authorities have yet to send the requisite information.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Projects received during 2001-02 and till date	Projects Sanctioned during 2001-02 and till date
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3.	Assam	9	2
4.	Bihar	2	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0
6.	Gujarat	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1
9.	Jharkhand	5	0
10.	Karnataka	4	0
11.	Kerala	2	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	6
13.	Maharashtra	1	1
14.	Manipur	5	2
15.	Meghalaya	1	0
16.	Mizoram	12	1
17.	Nagaland	1	0
18.	Orissa	4	1
19.	Punjab	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	12	8
21.	Sikkim	1	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	1
23.	Tripura	3	2
24.	Uttaranchal	4	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0
26.	West Bengal	2	0
27.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	2	2
28.	Central Leather Research Institute	1	0
29.	Rehabilitation Council of India	1	0
	Total	147	47**

** 5 Projects (3 for Punjab, 2 for Rajasthan) were cleared during 2000-01. However, funds for first instalment was released during 2001-02.

NB The remaining 100 proposals were found to be not in accordance with the Guidelines of the Special Project of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Hence, these were either rejected or referred back to the respective State Governments for revision or modification.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds

2323. SHRI ANADI SAHU: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for various development projects of the North-Eastern States have not been fully utilised;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these funds have been kept in the non-lapsable funds for the North-East or the funds have lapsed at the end of the financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (e) Development programmes/projects of North Eastern States are being funded from various sources. Besides the funds allocated by the respective State Governments in their State Plans, all the Central Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted) are to earmark at least 10% of their budget for development programmes in the North East. The unspent balance of the earmarked funds is pooled in to the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). The amounts utilized for the North Eastern States and transfer to NLCPR are under reconciliation.

Import of Coal

2324. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:
SHRI JASWANT SIGNH BISHNOI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Coal imported during 2001-2002;

(b) the names of the countries from which coal is being imported;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring down the import of coal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Government and Coal India Limited do not import coal. The details of quantity of coal and coke imported during 2001-2002 are as under:—

(i)	Coking Coal	11.107 Million tonnes
(ii)	Non Coking Coal	9.441 Million tonnes
(iii)	Coke	2.284 Million tonnes

(b) The major countries from where coal is being imported are Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, China, Russia, New Zealand, USA and Canada.

(c) and (d) Under the present import policy of the Government all types of coal and coke are open for imports under Open General Licence (OGL).

Loss/Profit of Coal Companies

2325. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the operation of different Government coal companies in the country for the last five years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise profit/loss made by each company during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Details of the area of operation, production and profit and loss, year-wise for the last five years of the Central Government companies viz. Coal India Limited (CIL) and its seven coal mining subsidiary companies and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) a Government Company of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh with 49% equity participation of the Central Government, are as follows:

Production (in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Area of operation (in the territory of)	2001-02 (provisional)	2000-2001	1999-2000	1998-1999	1997-1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ECL	West Bengal and Jharkhand	28.55	28.03	25.12	27.16	27.44
2.	BCCL	-do-	25.25	25.97	27.90	27.17	30.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	CCL	Jharkhand	33.81	31.75	32.40	32.17	33.07
4.	NCL	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	42.46	41.40	38.43	36.52	37.12
5.	WCL	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	37.01	35.20	33.86	31.75	32.51
6.	SECL	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	64.12	60.33	58.75	57.56	56.63
7.	MCL	Orissa	47.81	44.80	43.55	43.51	42.17
8.	NEC/CIL	Assam	0.64	0.66	0.57	0.64	0.89
9.	CIL	Kolkatta	279.65	268.14	260.58	256.48	260.55
10.	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	30.81	30.27	29.56	27.33	28.94

Profit/Loss of CIL and its subsidiaries and SCCL

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Company	2001-02 (Prov) Profit (+)/Loss(-)	2000-01 Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	1999-2000 Profit (+)/Loss (-)	1998-1999 Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	1997-1998 Profit (+)/ Loss (-)
ECL	-297.00	-917.19	-728.23	-472.47	-541.89
BCCL	-780.00	-1276.70	-692.32	-442.34	-140.91
CCL	-110.00	-792.91	-121.24	-149.35	-85.67
NCL	+1075.00	+1025.05	+936.87	+802.14	+759.34
WCL	+315.00	+28.23	+405.86	+476.58	+628.29
SECL	+595.00	+116.92	+455.34	+676.55	+693.20
MCL	+652.00	+641.35	+607.65	+601.31	+654.11
CMPDIL (non-coal mining company)	+0.30	-3.81	+0.71	+0.63	+3.30
CIL/NEC	-50.30	+280.21	+581.18	+606.20	+540.82
Sub Total	+1400.00	-898.85	+1445.82	+2099.25	+2510.59
Less Dividend From Subsidiaries	Yet to be declared	515.62	751.95	646.46	706.60
Total	+1400.00	-1414.47	+693.87	+1451.79	+1803.99
SCCL	+290.48	+89.41	+302.34	+121.79	+128.02

[Translation]

Bogus Certificates by Universities

2326. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several persons have been arrested for selling bogus certificates of several Indian and Foreign Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to check such activities?

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

Flood Control Measures

2327. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to work out short-term and long-term measures for the States frequently ravaged by the floods particularly the Assam and North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Various structural and non-structural measures are being taken to provide reasonable degree of protection against flood damage. These include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, town protection works, flood forecasting, flood plain zoning, flood proofing and flood fighting.

To provide maximum benefits to the North-East States, the Brahmaputra Board is actively involved in preparation of Master Plans for water resources development, survey and investigation Works for preparation of Detailed Project Reports of identified drainage development schemes and for multipurpose dam projects, execution of Harang Drainage Development Scheme and the Pagladiya Dam Project. The Board has prepared the Master Plan Part-I (Main Stream of Brahmaputra river), Master Plan Part-II (Barak river and its tributaries) and Part-III of some of the Sub-basins of Brahmaputra *inter-alia* suggesting the short and long term measures for flood management. The Board has also initiated action to take up watershed management schemes and anti erosion schemes in different States of North Eastern region.

Criminal Charges Against NSCN (IM) Leaders

2328. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all criminal charges against the NSCN (IM) leaders are being quashed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any specific agenda for the ensuing dialogue between NSCN (IM) and Government of India in Amsterdam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the major hurdle to make any headway in the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to available information, Government of Nagaland have withdrawn pending cases against NSCN(IM) Leaders to enable Government of India to convince them to have further peace talks in India.

(c) and (d) The main agenda relates to the proposals put forward by NSCN (I/M), in order that Nagas conduct their affairs according to their own genius, customs and traditions, and defining the relationship between the Government of Nagaland and Government of India on various subjects.

(e) The presence of various rival Naga militant groups and lack of unity amongst them create difficulties in the progress of negotiations.

Mechanism in Underground Coal Mines

2329. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisation in underground mines is not comparable with other coal producing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the challenge globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The level and degree of mechanisation in underground mines is not comparable with that of major coal producing countries for following reasons:-

(i) Geo-mining conditions i.e., gradient, thickness of coal seams, nature of roof and floor of coal seams, gassiness etc. are not comparable and not always favourable for large scale mechanisation.

(ii) Large reserves standing on pillars as a result of past development by Bord and Pillar system of mining are not conducive to mechanised extraction.

(iii) Non-availability of indigenous high productive equipment for underground mechanisation.

(c) To meet the challenge, the following steps are being taken:-

(i) Joint Working Group/Joint Commission/Bilateral Forum on coal have been set up by Government with advanced coal producing countries like Russia, France, Germany, Australia, China, Poland, United Kingdom to bring in new technologies in underground mining sector.

(ii) Introduction of Mass Production Technology in Bord & Pillar mining through global tender route and application of Longwall mining with powered support wherever geo-mining conditions permit, by coal PSUs.

(iii) Increased use of intermediate technology like application of Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs)/ Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs) in Bord & Pillar mining wherever possible.

Study on Implementation of Watershed

2330. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre and the State Governments were to get periodical studies conducted of impact of implementation of the programme on production crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources and drought proofing of the affected areas and economic and social conditions of the disadvantaged rural people inhabiting the programme area as reported in C&AG Report No. 3 of 1999 (Civil) on page 110 in para 3.11;

(b) whether the Centre and the State Governments have not got such evaluation conducted during 1992-98;

(c) whether any studies have since been conducted;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K PATIL): (a) and (b) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented since 1973-74. Since then, several State Governments had commissioned evaluation studies in order to measure the impact the programme had created. At the Central level, the overall evaluation study of Drought Prone Areas Programme was conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of the Planning Commission in January, 1995. Further, the Ministry had earlier set up a high level Technical Committee (Hanumantha Rao Committee) in April, 1993, specifically for the purpose of reviewing the Programme contents, methodology of planning, scale and pattern of funding and the administrative structure at various levels. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the DPAP is being implemented through watershed approach since 1995-96 onwards.

(c) to (e) Each watershed development project sanctioned since 1995-96 was to be implemented and completed over a period of 5 years. In respect of projects sanctioned during 1995-96 to 1997-98, which either have been completed or nearing completion, the Ministry had commissioned impact evaluation studies through independent organisations. Some of these studies have since been completed and the results indicate that with the implementation of watershed project under Drought Prone Areas Programme, the overall productivity of land and water table have increased and there has been a positive and significant impact on overall economic development in the project areas. The availability of fuel and fodder is also noticed to have increased in the watershed areas. The studies also revealed that green vegetative cover has also improved which would have a positive impact in checking soil erosion by water and mind.

Registration of BPL People under EAS

2331. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether against 244 million BPL people only 43 million people had been registered under EAS as on March, 1999;

(b) whether according to the records of the Government the average per person mandays of employment generated had ranged between 7-21 mandays under JRY and 9-18 mandays under EAS per worker during 1992-99;

(c) if so, the reasons for not registering all the BPL people under EAS and generation of less employment for lesser number of workers; and

(d) the manner in which this figure compare to 1999-2002?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Prior to 1.4.1999, the EAS was a demand driven scheme. As per guidelines prevalent then, registration for seeking employment under the scheme was mandatory. The scheme was restructured w.e.f. 1.4.99 and became allocation based and the condition of registration was dispensed with in the new guidelines. The generation of mandays of employment depends upon the availability and allocation of funds under the scheme. The average employment generated per person remained almost the same as there was no substantial change in the allocation of resources under the scheme.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Victims

2332. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh are to bear 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively for the schemes being implemented for the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) whether the Government of India would also provide 75 per cent for the recurring expenditure;

(c) if so, whether the funds being made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the rehabilitation schemes being implemented for the gas victims are as per the said agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) Earlier, the Central Government had approved a five year Action Plan for the Medical, Social, Economic and Environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims with a total outlay of Rs. 163.10 crore which was increased in stages to an outlay of Rs. 258 crore. This outlay was to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government has already released its entire share of Rs. 193.50 crore. The State Government has been informed that the funds required by them for continuously running of rehabilitation programmes as envisaged in the Action Plan should be provided as a part of the State Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission.

[English]

Technical Cum Cost Studies by NPPA

2333. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NPPA has conducted twenty technical cum Cost Studies for bulk drugs;

(b) if so, details of bulk drug plants visited;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Dy. Director (Technical) and A.D. (Cost) had gone to visit plants;

(d) whether the reports have been submitted and new prices fixed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) conducts comprehensive Technical cum Cost studies in respect of scheduled bulk drugs in order to fix/revise their prices as per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. The comprehensive study normally involves plant visits by Costing and Technical officers. In all cases of comprehensive studies, reports are prepared and are placed before the Authority for its consideration. The revised/new prices are notified only after the approval of the Authority. NPPA also undertakes suo-moto fixation of prices where warranted by circumstances. Yearly statement of number of cases in which bulk drugs prices were fixed/revised by NPPA is as follows:-

1997-98	-	2
1998-99	-	19
1999-2000	-	28
2000-2001	-	21
2001-2002	-	19

Chemicals Industry

2334. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic chemicals industry has been facing difficulties regarding overall stock situation during the last few year;

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

(c) steps taken by the Government to improve the plight of domestic chemicals industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The Chemical Industry has been de-licensed except for three hazardous chemicals. After liberalization and de-licensing, Government has no control on production & inventory levels in individual companies. In a rapidly changing market situation, the stock levels in individual companies would depend upon a number of factors and would tend to fluctuate from time to time depending on market conditions.

Ban on Organizations in Tamil Nadu

2335. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have urged the Union Government to ban certain organisations operating in Tamil Nadu under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the Prevention of Terrorism Act;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations sought to be banned and the unlawful activities they are alleged to be indulging in; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Government of Tamil Nadu had sent proposals for action against the following organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967/the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002;

(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

(ii) Al-Umma

(iii) All India Jehad Committee

(iv) Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA); and

(v) Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT).

LTTE was declared as an Unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, on 14.5.2002 and TNLA and TNRT were notified as terrorist organizations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 on 1.7.2002.

LTTE, TNLA and TNRT had come to notice indulging in activities which posed a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

2336. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of State Governments have not lifted foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India provided under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have made any survey and reviewed the implementation of Mid-day-Meal Scheme; and

(e) if so, findings thereof in regard to the effectiveness of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly called Mid-day Meal Scheme is being implemented in all States/ UTs except Lakshadweep which runs its own programme. As per the information available, during 2001-02, all States/UTs except Jammu & Kashmir have lifted food-grains under the scheme. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have informed that the programme has not been implemented due to certain problems. This Ministry has urged the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to mobilize resources to make institutional arrangements for prompt switch-over to a cooked meal programme. Recently, State Government has issued instructions regarding implementation of the scheme.

(d) and (e) An evaluation has been undertaken in 10 States to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme by an independent agency, Operation Research Group, New Delhi. The study covers Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The report was submitted in September, 1999. One of the findings of the report was that while the programme has given boost to enrolment in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; in 6 other States it has had positive impact on attendance and retention.

Besides, a study conducted by NCERT on State policies on Incentive Schemes in Primary Schools and their Contribution to Girl's Participation, completed in April 2000, also covers the Mid-day Meal scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The study found that the Noon Meal Scheme of Tamil Nadu and supply of food grains under MDM in Uttar Pradesh have helped improve the enrolment and retention of girls in schools.

Women's Empowerment

2337. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group set up by the Government to review the plan of action for women's empowerment have submitted its report laying down the strategies and urging upon the Government to specifically identify commitment of resources and responsibilities for implementation and strengthen institutional mechanisms and structures for monitoring;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to implement the action plan and to meet the goals detailed therein in the absence of any commitment made in resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Plan of Action is still under drafting. Extensive consultations with the State Governments, various Central Government Ministries/ Departments as well as experts are on. There is on formal expert group. However, some suggestions have been received in this regard including adequate resource support to meet the goals.

Co-Ordination between DGMS and CIL

2338. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no co-ordination between the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the DGMS recommended closing of some units of BCCL and CIL because of safety reasons in 1999 but they were not closed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Australian Government has recommended some safety measures for coal mines especially in regard to Singareni Collieries of Andhra Pradesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Australian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There is regular co-ordination between Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and Coal India Limited (CIL). DGMS officials inspect mines from time to time and point out deficiencies which are acted upon and conveyed to DGMS officials. Also, DGMS permission has to be obtained before commencing extraction of coal and for undertaking mining operations under specified conditions. There is regular interaction between DGMS and officers of the subsidiary companies of CIL. Additionally managers and agents regularly consult DGMS on any other safety related matter as and when they feel necessary. Co-ordination between DGMS and CIL is maintained through area level bipartite/tripartite meetings, subsidiary company level tripartite meetings, the CIL safety board and the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines.

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

(c) DGMS did not recommend closure of any mine of CIL in 1999.

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

(e) No recommendations are made by Australian Government on safety measures for Singareni coal mines of Andhra Pradesh.

(f) and (g) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (e) above.

Distribution of Land to Poors

2339. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land collected under Bhoodan land and the area donated to deserving people in different States so far, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not distributing the entire land to poors; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to complete the process of acquiring and distribution of land to poors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) A statement showing State-wise area of Bhoodan land donated, distributed and yet to be distributed is enclosed.

(b) It has been reported by the States that the area of the remaining bhoodan land could not be distributed because it is either involved in litigation or unfit for cultivation.

(c) The issue relating to distribution of bhoodan land, ceiling surplus land and Government wastelands have, inter-alia, been discussed at various fora including periodical Conferences of Revenue Secretaries/Revenue Ministers of States/UTs. It has been impressed upon the States/UTs that the land free from all encumbrances be distributed to the eligible rural poor expeditiously. Such lands which are unfit for cultivation be provided financial assistance by dove-tailing various rural development schemes so as to make it fit for cultivation.

Statement

(Area in lakh acres)

S. No.	States	Area		
		Donated	Distributed	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.52	1.10	1.42
2.	Assam	0.01	0.01	Nil
3.	Bihar*	21.18	7.23	13.95
4.	Gujarat	0.34	0.27	0.07
5.	Haryana	0.02	0.02	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
8.	Karnataka	0.11	0.05	0.06
9.	Kerala	0.02	0.02	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh#	1.72	1.41	0.31
11.	Maharashtra	1.04	0.27	0.77
12.	Orissa	6.39	5.80	0.59
13.	Punjab	0.05	0.01	0.04@
14.	Rajasthan	1.15	1.14	0.01
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.21	0.03
16.	Uttar Pradesh%	4.37	4.21	0.16
17.	West Bengal	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Total	39.16	21.75	17.41

@ Area not taken possession.
* Including Jharkhand
\# Including Chhattisgarh
% Including Uttaranchal

Merger of Various Projects for Development of Wasteland

2340. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to merge various projects to develop wastelands under one scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme; and

(c) the extent to which this is likely to improve the performance in respect of converting wasteland into fertile land?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Education in Madarsas

2341. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus prescribed by the Government is not being taught in madarsas and only Arabic and religious education is being imparted there;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that despite non-compliance of orders regarding syllabus these madarsas are being provided grants by some State Governments;

(c) if so, whether the Government considers it necessary that madarsas must be affiliated to education department of State Madarsa Boards and the education should be imparted to boys and girls as per the syllabus prescribed by the Government; and

(d) if so, the action likely to be taken against the Madarsas which are not affiliated to education department or State Madarsa Boards and also not giving education according to the syllabus prescribed by the Government alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Central Government does not prescribe syllabi for Madarsas.

(b) to (d) Madaras are traditional Islamic educational institutions. The Central Government operates a scheme for the modernization of Madrasa education on the recommendation of the State Governments, under which it only provides for the salaries of a maximum of two teachers per madrasa for teaching modern subjects like Social Studies, English, Mathematics, Hindi etc. Some funds are also provided for book banks and science and maths kits. The Modernization of madrasa programme was launched on the basis of the suggestions contained in the Programme of Action (1992) (POA) of the National Policy on Education. The POA specifies that the programme is to be adopted by the concerned institution 'purely on voluntary basis'.

Some Madrasas are affiliated to the concerned State Madrasa Boards but affiliation is not compulsory. No record is centrally maintained of their number in the Central Government.

[English]

Allocation of Funds under Women and Child Development Schemes

2342. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal State for various women and child welfare programmes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the unused funds are still available with the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plan to monitor the implementation of the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Department of Women and Child Development is allocating funds to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal under the schemes of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), World Bank Assisted (ICDS) Projects, World Bank Assisted ICDS Training-Udisha, Balika Samriddhi Yojana, Swashakti Project and Swayamsiddha. The details of funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal and the unused funds available with Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) The Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of the programmes through the periodic progress reports received from the State Governments, review meetings, visits and inspections.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Amount of Unused funds available with the Govt. of A.P.
ICDS-General					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5402.87	6229.00	6580.61	Utilization Certificate is Awaited.
2.	Uttaranchal	-	462.78	1246.76	
Udisha-ICDS-Training Programme					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	200.00	950.00	Nil
2.	Uttaranchal	-	20.00	-	
World Bank-ICDS					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9800.24	2000.00	5000.00	Nil
Balika Samriddhi Yojana					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146.35	180.00	140.00	Utilization Certificate is Awaited.
2.	Uttaranchal	-	-	100.00	
Swyamsidha (Started 2000-01)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	11.19	-	54.00
2.	Uttaranchal	-	4.41	22.00	
Swa-Shakti Project					
1.	Uttaranchal	-	-	30.00	

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project with German Aid in Karnataka

2343. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to provide water supply and sanitation in 1088 arid and semi-arid villages in the State at a cost of Rs. 336.265 crore with German assistance of Rs. 269.012 crore and the State and community funding of Rs. 33.62 crores each;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have approved the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the project is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal entitled 'Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project—Arid and Semi-Arid regions in Karnataka State' for assistance from Government of Germany to cover 1088 villages at a total estimated cost of Rs. 336.265 crores.

(b) to (d) The State Government has been requested to revise the project proposal to conform to the Sector

Reform Project concept of the Government of India and re-submit the same. The revised project has not been received from the Government of Karnataka.

Establishment of KVS

2344. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan propose to establish schools in partnership with voluntary agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

IFFCO Fertilizer Retail Centres In Maharashtra

2345. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of fertilizer retail centres and service centres of IFFCO and KRIBHCO set up or proposed to be set up in Maharashtra; and

(b) the time by which the proposed retail centres and service centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) IFFCO and KRIBHCO do not have their own retail fertilizer centres in Maharashtra. However, district-wise detail of Farmers Service Centres (FSCs) of IFFCO is given below:

Name of the District	Number of FSCs
1. Pune	2
2. Jalgaon	1
3. Nanded	1
4. Kolhapur	1
Total	5

At present IFFCO and KRIBHCO have no proposals to set up new retail/service centres in Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Website by NISCOM (CSIR)

2346. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 22nd Research and Council minutes of National Institute of Science Communication (a constituent establishment of CSIR) states that a brochure giving information has already been put on the World Web through IDRC's Singapore office;

(b) whether NISCOM launched a Website during September 2000; and

(c) if so, the total amount incurred for the said web site and fate of the earlier web site in detail?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, however, NISCOM resigned from AHEAD, the IDRC project, in 1999, therefore, now NISCOM has no association with this website.

(b) Yes Sir, in pursuance of the Government of India policy whereby all Government Departments/institutions/ organisations/Autonomous Bodies are expected to maintain and update their website for the use by public, NISCOM launched its website on 20.9.2000 with its own in-house effort.

(c) The payments made to NIC, Government of India for hosting the NISCOM website are as follows:

September 2000 to August 2001	Rs. 40,000/-
September 2001 to August 2002	Rs. 53,000/-

[Translation]

Training to Women and Educated Youth

2347. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is being imparted to the women and educated youth in new skills under the schemes of

employment, income generation and setting up of production units in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the names of cities in Rajasthan where women and youths have been benefited thereby during each of the last three years alongwith their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Training is being imparted to women in both traditional and non-traditional skills like Computer, Electronics Assembly, Medical Transcription, Radio & TV training etc. under the scheme of Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Units in Rajasthan.

(b) The names of the cities where women have benefited during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Year		Name of the Cities	No. of Beneficiaries
1		2	3
1999-2000	(i)	Udaipur	60
	(ii)	Jaipur	60
	(iii)	Bharatpur	60
	(iv)	Jaipur	60
	(v)	Jaipur	60
	(vi)	Bikaner	60
	(vii)	Jaipur	60
	(viii)	Nathdwara	60
	(ix)	Amber	60
2000-2001	(i)	Kota	60
	(ii)	Nathdwara	60
2001-2002	(i)	Sri Ganganagar	60
	(ii)	Kota	50
	(iii)	Jaipur	30
	(iv)	Jodhpur	60
	(v)	Udaipur	50
	(vi)	Udaipur	30
	(vii)	Kota	60
	(viii)	Chittorgarh	60
	(ix)	Sikar	60
	(x)	Bundi	60
	(xi)	Jaipur	60
	(xii)	Ajmer	60

[English]

Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata

2348. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received various requests from the Government of India Stationery Office Mazdoor Union, Kolkata, for allowing full fledged functioning of Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata and its three other depots at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai;

(b) if so, the details of such requests received during 1.1.2000 and 30.6.2002;

(c) the number of MPs wrote to him/his Ministry by forwarding such requests of the said Union during the said period; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the demands of the Union till date?

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. 14 letters have been received from six MPs directly by this Ministry as well as through Prime Minister Office during the period in question. Reply has been sent to all these letters.

The demands of the Union which relate to full fledged functioning of Government of India Stationery Office are linked with the Work Study report vis-a-vis recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission. A final decision on the implementation of the Work Study Report would be taken taking into consideration the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission.

Crime Investigation Vehicle

2349. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have included mobile crime investigation vehicles in Delhi Police force for quality investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred by the Government on introduction of each vehicle;

(d) whether the Government propose to issue the guidelines to other States of the country to introduce such type of vehicles;

(e) if so, whether any financial/technical assistance is proposed to be given by the Union Government to State Police Department for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded sanction for creation of 9 mobile crime teams in Delhi, each having a vehicle equipped with state-of-the-art equipment required for collection of evidence. The mobile crime teams are intended to reach the spot of crime at a very short notice and provide forensic and scientific aid to the investigating officers.

(c) The cost of a fully equipped vehicle is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs.

(d) to (f) There is already in operation a scheme under which the State Governments are extended financial assistance for modernization of their Police Force. This includes upgradation of their investigation related equipment.

Extension of Municipal Facilities in Delhi

2350. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal facilities like water supply, sewage disposal, maintenance of roads through MCD/ NDMC have been extended to all the areas in Delhi especially the Vasundhara Enclave;

(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) to (c) The facilities of water, sewage disposal and road maintenance are being provided by MCD/NDMC in the areas maintained by them. However, such facilities in Vasundhara Enclave are being provided by DDA as this area has yet not been handed over to MCD/Delhi Jal Board.

Financial Assistance to Self Help Groups of Women under DWCUA

2351. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of self help groups of women provided with financial assistance under the Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) scheme in the country, State-wise as on 31.3.2002;

(b) the total number of groups which were granted revolving fund under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of financial assistance including subsidy given under the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of women who have gained employment under the scheme, 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) to (d) Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Swarna Jayanati Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)" w.e.f. 1.12.1997 all over India. Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of SJSRY, urban unemployed or underemployed poor who have studied upto 9th standard are encouraged to set up self-employment ventures. Under the special sub-component called Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) of USEP component, groups of urban poor women are given assistance to take up economic activities. State-wise details of physical and financial achievements under DWCUA are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Financial performance (Rupees in lakhs)			Physical performance		
		Total subsidy disbursed by banks to DWCUA Groups	Total loan disbursed by banks to DWCUA Groups	Lump sum grant given to TNCS	Total number of DWCUA groups assisted to set up self employment ventures	Total number of women beneficiaries of the groups assisted to set up self-employment ventures	Number of T&CSs to whom revovling fund has been granted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486.48	437.83	2177.05	512	5480	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3.18	0	0	98
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	99.71	0	0	N.A.
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.11	13.80	13.24	13	139	60
6.	Goa	0.50	3.00	0.00	2	20	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	6.10	0	0	324
8.	Haryana	81.33	69.13	28.08	88	970	280
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.35	12.10	0.00	7	86	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.48	7.40	68.09	11	105	26
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	376.52	722.19	668.25	457	4570	2413
13.	Kerala	368.78	374.22	299.90	772	7787	7848
14.	Madhya Pradesh	255.09	229.57	86.52	286	2860	N.A.
15.	Maharashtra	44.54	53.37	22.35	60	659	889
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.08	0	0	N.A.
18.	Mizoram	68.14	0.00	25.78	0	0	35
19.	Nagaland	72.50	0.00	19.50	54	1026	78
20.	Orissa	77.76	70.01	56.84	627	8779	397
21.	Punjab	20.55	20.55	2.68	18	180	18
22.	Rajasthan	6.18	7.57	3.48	126	106	N.A.
23.	Sikkim	2.75	0.00	2.50	0	0	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.58	35.69	30.19	131	1389	316

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	31.84	59.25	15.66	27	540	62
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	172.77	189.75	154.87	176	1770	764
28.	West Bengal	1.71	3.40	228.67	3	35	1377
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.35	0	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	3.67	4.49	0.00	9	117	0
	Total	2135.63	2313.32	4013.07	3379	36618	14997

Restructuring of Regional Engineering Colleges

2352. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted and survey to assess the decline in standards in the Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Fraud Cases in NLC

2353. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited have been found involved in fraud cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the extent of money found to be involved in these cases; and

(d) the action taken against the responsible officers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) During the last three years four cases against nine officers for misconduct, dereliction of duty and connivance of officials were investigated by the Vigilance Branch of NLC as well as CBI. The details of the cases including the money involved and action taken is given below:—

Year	Case-wise officers involved	Allegation/Money involved	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	(i) 2 officers	Excess payment to contractor worth Rs. 11 Lakh	CBI recommended disciplinary action for major penalty which is being taken

1	2	3	4
	(ii) 3 officers	Excess payment to contractor causing a loss of Rs. 39 lakhs	Referred to CBI for investigation.
2000-2001	Nil	Nil	Nil
2001-2002	(i) 2 officers	Payment of excess freight charges to Urea stockists causing a loss of Rs. 12 Lakhs.	Disciplinary action for major penalty being taken.
	(ii) 2 officers	Supply of pipes not conforming to the specifications valued at Rs. 46 Lakhs	Disciplinary action for major penalty being taken.
2002-2003 (Upto 25.7.02)	Nil	Nil	Nil

Brain Drain

2354. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) whether the Government have desired any strategy to check continuous brain drain in various fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimize the outflow of professionals from various fields and also to attract them back to the country from abroad. Some of these measures are:

(i) Setting up of more centres of excellence/ advanced studies in the universities and academic institutions.

(ii) Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

(iii) S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.

(iv) Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plan.

(v) Manpower development training/re-training programmes through associateships/fellowships/ courses.

(vi) Provisions for temporary placement of scientists and technocrats under the scheme of scientists pool.

(vii) Creation of supernumerary posts.

(viii) Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.

(ix) Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists.

(x) Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) fellowship to visit International laboratories and institutions.

(xi) Award of scholarship under Kishore Vaigyanik Prostsahyan Yojana for talented science students.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fake Passports/Travel Documents

2355. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fake passports and travel documents unearthed in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) As per the information furnished by NCRB, the number of cases of fake passports and travel documents unearthed in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I, II and III.

(b) Detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been advising the State Governments, from time to time, to give more focussed attention to the improvement of administration of Criminal Justice System.

Improvements in the security features of Indian Passports and Visa stickers to minimize tampering are undertaken on a continuing basis. All immigration staff also exercise vigilance in this regard and are given special training and equipment to scrutinize travel documents to ascertain their genuineness. New security features in the passport are introduced from time to time to make them tamper proof.

Statement-I

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Cases of Fake Passports/Travel Documents unearthed in the country 1999
1	2	3
	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	54
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Goa	0
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33
10.	Karnataka	41
11.	Kerala	41
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2
13.	Maharashtra	18
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	0
16.	Mizoram	42
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Orissa	0
19.	Punjab	91
20.	Rajasthan	17
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	19
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4
25.	West Bengal	12
	Total (States)	433
	UNION TERRITORIES	
26.	A & N Islands	0
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0
30.	Delhi	39
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	0
	Total (UTs)	39
	Total (All-India)	472

Statement-II

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Cases of Fake Passports/Travel Documents unearthed in the country 2000
1	2	3
	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Goa	0
6.	Gujarat	23
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21
10.	Karnataka	20
11.	Kerala	23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2
13.	Maharashtra	14
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Mizoram	12
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Orissa	0
19.	Punjab	48
20.	Rajasthan	26
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	34
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9
25.	West Bengal	10
	Total (States)	278
	UNION TERRITORIES	
26.	A & N Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0
30.	Delhi	33
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	0
	Total (UTs)	33
	Total (All-India)	311

Statement-III

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Cases of Fake Passports/Travel Documents unearthed in the country 2001
1	2	3
	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	13
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	47
8.	Haryana	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	24
13.	Kerala	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	30
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	16
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	0
21.	Punjab	55
22.	Rajasthan	31
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttaranchal	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	West Bengal	1
	Total (States)	381
	UNION TERRITORIES	
29.	A & N Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0
33.	Delhi	32
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Pondicherry	2
	Total (UTs)	34
	Total (All-India)	415

[English]

Fund for Children Education

2356. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to create separate fund for children education;

(b) if so, whether several States have requested for additional allocation therefor;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create separate fund for the purpose;

(d) the funds allocated and utilised for children education during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(f) the extent to which it is higher than the previous plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Rs. 16369.59 crore and Rs. 2603.49 crore were allocated to Elementary Education and Secondary Sector respectively out of which Rs. 14523.29 crore and Rs. 2322.68 crore were utilised.

(e) and (f) Allocation for Elementary Education is Rs. 28750 crore and Secondary Sector Rs. 4325 crore in the X Five Year Plan. These are 75.63% and 66.12% higher than the corresponding provisions in the IX Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Repair of Machines under NCL

2357. DR. BALIRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of machines including dumper No. 1525 of Jayant Project of NCL damaged alongwith reasons therefor during the last two years;

(b) whether crores of rupees are being spent every year on the repair of machines under different projects of Northern Coal Fields Ltd;

(c) if so, the amount spent on these machines during the said period under different projects;

(d) whether a Committee has been constituted to look into reasons for damage of NCL Machines and the proper utilization of funds for repairing inoperative machines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Singrauli Headquarters of Northern Coal Fields Ltd. has constituted a committee to look into the reasons for machines becoming inoperative under the various projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) During last two years, excepting very minor damages which occur in normal course of operation, only one machine was partially damaged in Jayanti project of NCL. The details and the status of the machine is as follows:—

One P&H shovel No. 8 having CIL plant No. EXC-2092, which was commissioned on 06.08.1999 and having worked 11999 hours, was partially damaged on 25th August 2001, due to sudden slide of O.B. The repair work of the shovel is in progress.

The dumper No. 1525 did not meet with any accident during last two years.

(b) and (c) The amount spent on repair of machines in the projects of NCL during last two years are as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Projects	2000-01	2001-02
Amlori	4654.41	3781.25
Bina	3850.02	3957.38
Dudhichua	4092.54	4803.44
Jayant	8159.21	14912.13
Jhingurda	1961.58	1414.37
Kakri	1721.56	1661.92
Khadia	3210.06	3002.41
Nigahi	5151.70	4432.21
Total	32801.08	37965.11

(d) and (e) No fixed committee exists. Committee is constituted with the approval of the competent authority whenever any damages occur to any machine. The committee submits the report on (i) analysing the cause of the accident (ii) fixing responsibility if any, (iii) evaluating damage of the machine and (iv) suggests remedial measures for future guidance to avoid reoccurrence of such incidents.

As regard to the proper utilisation of funds for repairing inoperative machines, the spares are procured as per the laid down procedure of the company and the repair is done departmentally. The minor assembly if any repaired from outside agency, the committee consisting of a technical member and finance member scrutinises the proposal to justify for proper utilisation of fund before competent approval. Proper repair and its performance are monitored separately at project level.

A committee was formed to assess the damage of P&H shovel at Jayant project, NCL. The cause of the damage as concluded by the committee is as follows:—

"Occurrence of the incident is mainly attributed to the presence of hidden slip, which could not be noticed during regular mine inspection. Slicken side was cleanly visible after the slide. Due to this slip, slide has taken place without any pre-warning".

(f) and (g) No fixed Standing Committee exists. The machines becoming inoperative are monitored regularly by head quarter and remedial action taken are as under:—

(i) The highly productive equipment i.e. draglines and shovels of capacity 10 Cubic Metre and above are monitored on daily basis.

(ii) The other productive equipments are monitored on weekly basis.

(iii) On the basis of the progressive working hours and health of the productive equipment, the rehabilitation of HEMM are planned and executed, which are monitored on regular basis and the progress are also put up before NCL board for kind information.

Pending Development Projects of Madhya Pradesh

2358. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether a number of development projects under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Madhya Pradesh are lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

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) and (c) The details of proposals pending under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of this Ministry are as under:—

(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)—Fifty-three (53) proposals have been submitted the details of which are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

These proposals will be considered for technical approval during the current year. Approval will defend upon their techno-economic feasibility, compliance of technical remarks of the Ministry by State PHED, availability of adequate funds and submission of Utilization Certificates in respect of Central funds released to the State Government in the previous years.

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)—Thirteenth (13) proposals are pending out of which 10 proposals (namely for Akodia, Jeerapur, Mangwan, Birsingpur, Khilchipur, Taindukoda, Rampur, Naikin, Manas, Shajapur and Rampur Bhagelan) have been appraised and appraisal report has been sent to State Government for consideration by the State Level Sanctioning Committee. The remaining three proposals (namely for Sujalpur Machalpur and Amarwada) will be processed and covered according to their priority.

(iii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)—Four (4) schemes with a loan assistance of Rs. 150.81 lakhs, received from various housing agencies from the State of Madhya Pradesh, are pending with HUDCO. These schemes are at various stages of processing and will be considered for sanction as per HUDCO guidelines. The details are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement

State-Madhya Pradesh Status as on 25.7.2002

Schemes under Scrutiny in CPHEEO

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	Name of Town	Distt.	Population (1991 Census)	Project Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mauganj	Rewa	17252	183.21	Revised DPR received in 10/2001 was
2.	Shappur	Shappur	10107	58.00	Examined, comments sent in/2001 Reply received in10/2001 was examined and comments sent to GOXP in 1/2002, Reply awaited.
3.	Ajaygarh	Panna	12273	99.00	Examined, comments sent in 1/2001, Reply awaited.
4.	Khand	Shahdol	8225	62.25	Modified DPR received in 3/2002. Under examination.
5.	Bagli	Dewas	8537	53.37	Modified DPR received in 5/2002 was examined. Comments sent in 7/2002. Reply awaited.
6.	Maksi	Shajapur	14430	286.44	Modified DPR received in 5/2002. Under examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Banhani Banjar	Mandla	8093	49.35	Examined, comments sent in 11/2001. Reply awaited.
8.	Gurh	Rewa	10782	85.00	Examined, comments sent in 11/2001, Reply awaited.
9.	Khargapur	Tikangarh	9843	92.50	Modified DPR received in 4/2002. Under examination.
10.	Unhel	Ujjain	9890	425.51	Modified DPR received in 5/2002 was examined. Comments sent in 7/2002, Reply awaited.
11.	Namli	Ratlam	6897	126.90	Examined, comments sent in 6/2002, Reply awaited.
12.	Badwada	Ratlam	5917	80.60	Modified DPR received in 5/2002. Under examination.
13.	Kakarhati	Panna	5909	6.00	Under Examination.
14.	Kaigarhi	Rewa	752	118.30	Examined, comments sent in 1/2002, Reply awaited.
15.	Baurasa	Dewas	7576	69.15	Modified DPR received in 6/2002 was examined. Comments sent in 7/2002. Reply awaited.
16.	Pandhana	Khandwa	9429	65.42	Modified DPR received in 6/2002 was discussed with PHED officials. Reply awaaited.
17.	Kachalpur	Rajgarh	6297	112.00	Under examination.
18.	Garhi Kalhara	Chhattarpur	13598	345.00	Under examination.
19.	Javar	Sehore	5669	13.00	Examined, comments sent in 6/2002, Reply awaited.
20.	Kalhargarh	Mandsaur	7349	77.36	Under Examination.
21.	Hindoria	Damoh	12000	248.00	Under Examination.
22.	Jaisingh Nagar	Shahdol	6825	60.00	Under Examination.
23.	Akodia	Shajapur	8347	99.50	Received in 5/2002. Under examination.
24.	Piploda	Ratlam	6258	68.30	Received in 5/2002. Under examination.
25.	Satwas	Dewas	8219	88.11	Examined, comments sent in 7/2002, Reply awaited.
26.	Sonkachh	Dewas	12837	98.76	Examined. Discussed with PHED officials in July, 2002. Revised DPR awaited.
27.	Bhanpura	Kandsaur	14929	37.60	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Piplya Kandi	Kandsaur	10483	180.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
29.	Loharda	Dewas	6713	72.30	Examined, comments sent in 7/2002. Reply awaited.
30.	Kanpur	Indore	5265	187.00	Examined, Discussed with PHED officials in July, 2002. Revised DPR awaited.
31.	Badagaon	Shajapur	5636	85.25	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
32.	Lahar	Bhind	18650	190.97	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
33.	Buxwaha	Chhattarpur	7447	145.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
34.	Satai	Chhattarpur	6605	74.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
35.	Baramalhara	Chhattarpur	111145	229.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
36.	Bilaua	Gwalior	10288	77.62	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
37.	Pichhore	Gwalior	9595	74.29	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
38.	Antari	Gwalior	8840	66.85	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
39.	Kanad	Shajapur	6442	74.77	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
40.	Pawai	Panna	9476	144.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
41.	Rampura	Neemuch	15848	138.53	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
42.	Rajpur	Badwani	14396	520.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
43.	Manasa	Neemuch	19333	418.76	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
44.	Singoli	Neemuch	6602	56.60	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
45.	Alote	Ratlam	17638	493.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
46.	Tal	Ratlam	12200	64.20	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
47.	Petalwad	Jhabua	10631	30.78	Examined. Discussed with PHED officials in July, 2002. Revised DPR awaited.
48.	Karyangarh	Nandsasur	9622	327.59	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
49.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	18689	265.00	Examined, comments sent in 7/7/2002. Reply awaited.
50.	Jeeran	Neemuch	9321	82.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
51.	Ratangarh	Neemuch	5030	78.00	Received in 7/2002. Under examination.
52.	Deeken	Neemuch	6030	152.87	Received in 2002. Under examination.
53.	Polaykalan	Shajpur	8861	9.00	Received in 7/2002. Under examination.
	Total		627527	7551.01	

Statement-II

Pending Schemes under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Agency	Scheme Name	Dwelling Units	Loan Amount
1.	Dewas Development Authority	Relocation of Indra Nagar Slum at Dewas	240	—
2.	Indore Development Authority	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, Indore	608	150.81 for EWS (U)
3.	Nagar Nigam, Rewa	Construction of 104 Houses at Rewa	104	—
4.	Nagar Parisad, Guna	Construction of 100 houses at Guna	100	—

[English]

Declining Reading Habit amongst Youth

2359. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline, over the years, in reading habit amongst the youth;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to promote healthy reading; and

(c) the amount advanced by the Government during each of the last three years for the purchase of books by different institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) No such survey is done by the Government. However over the years, reading habits may have declined amongst the youth especially in the towns and cities due to over exposure to television and other electronic media.

The Government is already organising various book promotional activities for spreading reading habit among the youth throughout the country directly as well as through National Book Trust. NBT organizes books fairs and festivals at village, district, State and national levels. Books are taken by NBT to even remote areas through the mobile book vans. National Book Week is celebrated throughout the country in collaboration with various organisations of writers, publishers, booksellers, librarians, schools, universities and NGOs. As a matter of policy, 10% discount is routinely allowed during the book fairs. Through the Readers' Club programme, NBT encourages establishment of school libraries. Seminars and symposia etc. also strengthen the relationship between the readers and books. The Ministry directly also administers a scheme namely "Book Promotional Activities" under which grants are given to voluntary organisations for organising book fairs, seminars, workshops etc. on subjects related to book promotion. The Government of India celebrated the year 2001 as the "year of books" from 23 April, 2001 to 23 April, 2002 with the slogan 'Book for all and all for Books' to sustain reading habits among youths. During the "year of books" various activities were organized by NBT and other governmental institutions (Central and State Government) which were conducive for promoting reading habit.

No separate grant is given to institutions for purchase of books.

[Translation]

Use of Computers in Rural Development

2360. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme to involve computers in the rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose so far, State-wise; and

(d) the amount utilised by the States out of the funds so allocated?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been funding a Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records since 1988. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide computerised copies of ownership details of the Records-of-Rights (R-O-R) quickly and at a reasonable price to the landowners. The funds have been released to the State Governments for Computerisation at district and tehsil/taluk/block level and also for imparting training to Revenue staff involved in the Computerisation work.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, under the Ministry of Rural Development, provides assistance at the rate of 100 percent to the States and Union Territories for procurement of hardware, office automation packages, training of manpower and development of application software for computerisation upto the division level offices of the line departments.

The Ministry undertook a pilot project for providing VSAT connectivity to 15 District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for providing internet facilities and a web based software for poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. The pilot project has been taken up in 15 districts in 11 States, namely Anantpur and Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh, Thanjavur and Perambalur in Tamil Nadu, Etawah in Uttar Pradesh, Hosangabad, Narsinghpur and Raisen in Madhya Pradesh, Solan in Himachal Pradesh, Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Midnapur in West Bengal, Shillong in Meghalaya, Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Sikar in Rajasthan and Almora in Uttaranchal. The project endeavour to establish a system for flow of information in respect of Swarnjayanati Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Emolument Assurance Scheme, (EAS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Watershed programmes. The total Capital cost of the Project is Rs. 99.62 lakhs. The Implementing Agency for the project is National Informatics Centre (NIC) and no funds have been allocated/released to the States.

(c) and (d) The details regarding release and utilisation of funds by States and Union Territories under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Computerisation of Land Records, upto 26.07.2002, are given in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

Statement-I

Funds released and utilised under Computerisation Project to States/Union Territories under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, upto 26.07.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release	Utilisation	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741.61	0.00	741.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.51	72.13	7.38
3.	Assam	242.28	71.45	170.83
4.	Bihar	145.99	21.35	124.64
5.	Goa	61.76	0.00	61.76
6.	Gujarat	919.24	560.95	358.29
7.	Haryana	228.15	0.00	228.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148.78	79.46	69.32

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	0.00	200.00
10.	Karnataka	300.15	139.86	160.29
11.	Kerala	232.14	92.29	139.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	739.20	452.01	287.19
13.	Maharashtra	1159.45	0.00	1159.45
14.	Manipur	56.83	0.00	56.83
15.	Meghalaya	48.32	40.40	7.92
16.	Mizoram	102.09	88.14	13.95
17.	Nagaland	33.64	26.36	7.28
18.	Orissa	176.05	137.60	38.45
19.	Punjab	238.44	0.00	238.44
20.	Rajasthan	682.52	494.39	188.13
21.	Sikkim	99.78	0.00	99.78
22.	Tamil Nadu	628.42	402.62	225.80
23.	Tripura	24.20	0.00	24.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	958.90	0.00	958.90
25.	West Bengal	329.71	268.54	61.17
26.	A & N Islands	10.50	0.00	10.50
27.	Chandigarh	10.50	0.00	10.50
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.99	0.00	11.99
29.	Daman & Diu	13.11	0.00	13.11
30.	Delhi	10.50	0.00	10.50
31.	Lakshadweep	11.92	0.00	11.92
32.	Pondicherry	19.92	0.00	19.92
33.	Uttaranchal	120.00	0.00	120.00
34.	Chhattisgarh	73.22	0.00	73.22
35.	Jharkhand	64.91	0.00	64.91
	Total	8923.73	2947.55	5976.18

Statement-II

Funds released and utilised by States/Union Territories unde the Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records, upto 26.07.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release	Utilisation	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1436.95	1353.29	83.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.30	0.00	75.30
3.	Assam	335.50	67.56	267.94
4.	Bihar	548.00	122.14	425.86
5.	Goa	153.30	118.14	35.16
6.	Gujarat	788.40	713.69	74.71
7.	Haryana	567.40	236.82	330.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	335.20	101.10	234.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	286.00	263.65	22.35
10.	Karnataka	1874.43	1112.57	761.86
11.	Kerala	876.44	535.40	341.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2963.91	2179.72	784.19
13.	Maharashtra	2168.26	919.42	1248.84
14.	Manipur	188.23	68.07	120.16
15.	Meghalaya	28.00	14.00	14.00
16.	Mizoram	422.96	290.56	132.40
17.	Nagaland	170.30	85.15	85.15
18.	Orissa	1759.12	1219.87	539.25
19.	Punjab	282.62	53.92	228.70
20.	Rajasthan	1748.61	1271.68	476.93
21.	Sikkim	118.03	67.20	50.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	1461.13	1109.88	351.25
23.	Tripura	343.80	153.48	190.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1579.60	977.98	601.52
25.	West Bengal	2211.35	1781.00	430.35

1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	15.00	0.00	15.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.38	0.22	12.16
29.	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	25.00
30.	Delhi	81.86	0.00	81.86
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	62.10	25.75	36.35
33.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Chhattisgarh	156.80	0.00	156.80
35.	Jharkhand	280.80	0.00	280.80
	Total	23356.78	14842.26	8514.52

[English]

Bodoland Territory

2361. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have contemplated to accord the National status to the Bodo Language under the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India in response to the persistent demand made by several millions of indigenous Bodo people of the country;

(b) if so, action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The tripartite peace talks involving the representative of the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) are continuing to find a lasting peaceful solution to the Bodo issues, which also inter-alia includes the demand of inclusion of Bodo language in 8th schedule of the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

Hundred Days Employment to BPL People by the Gram Panchayats

2362. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people living below poverty line have been given employment for hundred days by the Gram Panchayats from the Rural Development funds;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released to State Governments for providing employment during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited under this scheme during the said period, State-wise especially in respect of Rajasthan; and

(d) whether it is entirely Centrally Sponsored Scheme or contribution is given by the State Governments as well?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 for implementation in 1778 identified backward Blocks of 257 districts situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas. It was later universalized in 1996-97 to cover all rural areas in the country. As per the EAS guidelines, 100 days of employment per person living below the poverty line were to be assured. However, due to resource constraint, it could not be achieved.

(b) The EAS and the JGSY have been merged in the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) w.e.f. 25th September, 2001 but were continued as part of the SGRY till 31st March, 2002. The State-wise details of Central funds allocated and released under the EAS for the period

from 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002, and those under the SGRY-I during 2002-03 are given in Statement-I to IV enclosed.

(c) The physical progress under the EAS was monitored in terms of mandays generation and not in terms of persons benefited. The State-wise details of the mandays of employment generated under the EAS during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002, and those under the SGRY-I during 2002-03 including those of Rajasthan are given in the Statement-I to IV enclosed.

(d) The EAS was implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. Under the SGRY, the same funding pattern is being followed in respect of the cash component while foodgrains are being provided free of cost to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations.

Statement-I

Financial and Physical Progress under EAS (1999-2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	Opening Balance as on 01.04. 1999)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation	Central Funds Released	State's Share Released	Total (Central Plus State)	Total Available Funds	Expen-diture	% age of Expen-diture to Total Funds	Total Man-days Gene-rated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3240.56	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00	16958.56	14595.07	86.06	175.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1225.72	226.21	75.40	301.61	719.27	239.73	959.00	2184.72	1360.57	62.28	26.25
3.	Assam	3	3600.72	5877.72	1959.04	7836.76	4701.11	2000.00	6701.11	10301.83	9369.96	90.95	148.52
4	Bihar	3	10894.88	33704.77	11233.80	44938.57	25388.02	8461.83	33849.85	44744.73	32467.49	72.56	384.62
5.	Goa	3	22.95	23.72	7.91	31.63	55.00	18.33	73.33	96.28	102.07	106.01	1.05
6.	Gujarat	3	2395.67	3872.86	1290.82	5163.68	4301.49	1433.69	5735.18	8130.85	4652.86	57.22	48.49
7.	Haryana	3	2126.24	2278.48	759.42	3037.90	1981.53	660.44	2641.97	4768.21	3974.75	83.36	22.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1314.08	959.56	319.82	1279.38	945.06	314.99	1260.05	2574.13	2163.69	84.06	25.65
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	63.78	1187.58	395.82	1583.40	2755.00	918.24	3673.24	3737.02	2203.56	58.97	26.27
10.	Karnataka	3	2004.40	7769.46	2589.56	10359.02	6670.05	2223.13	8893.18	10897.58	10090.82	92.60	185.95
11.	Kerala	3	1870.77	3486.13	1161.93	4648.06	3486.12	1236.37	4722.49	6593.26	4688.09	71.10	42.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3588.09	17084.06	5694.12	22778.18	17464.11	5820.79	23284.90	26872.99	24019.00	89.38	288.90
13.	Maharashtra	3	4068.86	15358.33	5118.93	20477.26	11002.98	3667.29	14670.27	18739.13	13258.20	70.75	234.67
14.	Manipur	3	426.95	394.04	131.33	525.37	307.87	102.61	410.48	837.43	766.44	91.52	9.70
15.	Meghalaya	12	460.57	441.47	147.14	588.61	220.74	73.57	294.31	754.88	465.47	61.66	7.67
16.	Mizoram	3	24.35	102.16	34.05	136.21	402.16	234.70	636.86	661.21	354.90	53.67	4.95
17.	Nagaland	3	330.96	302.82	100.93	403.75	276.09	156.53	432.62	763.58	748.31	98.00	22.92
18.	Orissa	3	2299.23	11768.22	3922.35	15690.57	17621.12	5873.12	23494.24	25793.47	14028.60	54.39	215.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Punjab	3	2342.49	1107.32	369.07	1476.39	813.98	672.47	1486.45	3828.94	2289.88	59.80	16.8
20.	Rajasthan	3	2266..54	5899.60	1966.34	7865.94	6888.13	2295.81	9183.94	11450.48	7300.22	63.75	91.89
21.	Sikkim	3	15.02	113.10	37.70	150.80	313.10	244.00	557.10	572.12	361.33	63.16	5.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	249.12	9097.5	3032.20	12129.70	10597.49	3532.14	14129.63	14378.75	14164.47	98.51	166.79
23.	Tripura	3	0.00	711.47	237.13	948.60	711.46	490.00	1201.46	1201.46	1201.46	100.00	17.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5581.50	37092.40	12362.90	49455.30	36155.49	12050.62	48206.11	53787.61	40846.19	75.94	485.73
25.	West Bengal	3	7510.02	13078.02	4358.90	17436.92	9483.71	3160.92	12644.63	20154.65	12626.39	62.65	127.70
26.	A & N Islands	3	35.78	54.73	-	54.73	27.36	0.00	27.36	63.14	37.84	59.93	0.39
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	7.45	54.73	-	54.73	27.36	0.00	27.36	34.81	24.19	69.49	0.21
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.61	1.82	-	1.82	0.91	0.00	0.91	1.52	0.91	59.87	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3	104.99	3.65	-	3.65	1.82	0.00	1.82	106.81	49.84	46.66	0.87
30.	Pondicherry	3	42.10	69.32	-	69.32	34.66	0.00	34.66	76.76	47.89	62.39	0.29
	All-India		58114.40	182410.01	60735.85	243145.86	173641.95	59310.58	232952.53	291066.93	218260.45	74.99	2786.17

Statement-II

Financial and Physical Progress under EAS (2000-2001)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Reporting Month Code	Opening Balance as on 01.04 2000)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation	Central Funds Released	State's Share Actual Released	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Funds Utilized	% age of Expen. to Total fund	Total Man-days Gene-rated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2150.46	6586.59	2195.53	8782.22	6483.22	1188.84	90.43	9912.95	8168.13	82.40	111.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	3	201.63	406.80	135.60	542.40	812.95	259.54	29.77	1303.89	1064.19	81.62	20.10
3.	Assam	3	1771.29	10546.62	3515.54	14062.16	5273.31	1042.00	-	8086.60	5880.31	72.72	78.04
4.	Bihar	3	9681.23	13184.87	4394.96	17579.83	9714.15	3407.02	-	22802.40	18443.72	80.88	211.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2398.86	3725.40	1241.80	4967.20	3725.40	1243.27	365.27	7732.80	7242.62	93.66	83.32
6.	Goa	3	0.02	15.18	5.06	20.24	15.18	45.00	-	60.20	56.12	93.22	0.86
7.	Gujarat	3	2786.45	2479.32	826.44	3305.76	3779.32	1298.16	-	7863.93	6398.65	81.37	80.00
8.	Haryana**	3	558.19	1458.62	486.21	1944.83	2007.25	663.94	158.81	3388.19	3256.93	96.13	20.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	786.90	614.28	204.76	819.04	429.28	160.13	-	1376.31	1117.42	81.19	11.51
10.	Jammu & Kashmir***	3	89.78	760.26	253.42	1013.68	2251.46	305.38	17.84	2664.46	2240.22	84.08	25.75
11.	Jharkhand	3	3952.62	8385.06	2795.02	11180.08	6870.60	1457.23	3.25	12283.70	8804.19	71.67	100.31
12.	Karnataka	3	1089.96	4973.80	1657.93	6631.73	5577.10	1827.33	-	8494.39	7282.76	85.74	103.56
13.	Kerala	3	1266.81	2231.73	743.91	2975.64	2200.90	733.63	-	4201.34	3458.67	82.32	30.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2984.73	7217.24	2405.75	9622.99	7711.15	2403.69	422.52	13522.09	12748.41	94.28	159.37
15.	Maharashtra	3	6244.05	9832.00	3277.33	13109.33	7285.68	2064.38	1157.39	16751.50	13662.39	81.56	216.82
16.	Manipur	12	111.69	707.18	235.73	942.91	478.58	107.49	0.00	697.76	308.27	44.18	3.97
17.	Meghalaya	3	223.30	792.68	264.23	1056.91	500.88	12.45	6.86	743.49	420.90	56.61	5.87
18.	Mizoram	3	307.81	183.36	61.12	244.48	183.36	61.12	1.48	553.77	517.00	93.36	5.97
19.	Nagaland	3	4.42	543.30	181.10	724.40	403.52	633.00	5.20	1046.14	1025.17	98.00	26.43
20.	Orissa	3	3035.08	7533.70	2511.23	10044.93	10866.23	3288.85	-	17190.16	13931.81	81.05	195.20
21	Punjab	3	1409.98	708.88	236.29	945.17	615.60	268.92	-	2294.50	2150.64	93.73	15.72
22	Rajasthan	3	4411.15	3776.78	1258.93	5035.71	3509.96	1441.38	-	9362.49	8512.45	90.92	76.38
23.	Sikkim****	3	11.66	203.84	67.95	271.79	403.84	210.00	2.57	628.07	625.09	99.53	9.15
24.	Tamil Nadu*****	3	304.45	5824.00	1941.33	7765.33	7324.00	2441.34	241.94	10311.73	9931.65	96.31	110.38
25.	Tripura	3	0.00	1276.22	425.41	1701.63	1276.22	340.08	-	1616.30	1401.74	86.73	19.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	14720.90	22258.95	7419.65	29678.60	18544.23	6616.43	903.96	40785.52	33312.44	81.68	333.02
27.	Uttaranchal	3	830.93	1483.15	494.38	1977.53	1135.06	588.71	8.59	2563.29	1890.83	73.77	11.07
28.	West Bengal	3	7360.11	8372.22	2790.74	11162.96	6631.13	2086.42	350.37	16428.03	12096.67	73.63	116.27
29.	A & N Islands	3	62.87	35.04	0.00	35.04	0.00	-	0.23	63.10	37.84	59.97	0.39
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.00	35.04	0.00	35.04	17.52	-	0.00	17.52	27.56	157.31	0.18
31.	Daman & Diu	3	1.62	1.17	0.00	1.17	0.00	-	-	1.62	-	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	10	26.47	2.34	0.00	2.34	0.00	-	-	26.47	23.62	89.23	0.34
33.	Pondicherry	3	89.00	44.38	0.00	44.38	0.00	-	-	89.00	72.12	81.03	0.76
	All-India		68874.42	126200.00	42027.34	168227.34	116027.08	36195.73	3766.48	224863.71	186110.53	82.77	2183.92

Statement-III

Financial and Physical Progress under EAS (2001-2002)

(Rs. in lakhs) As on 11.07.02

S. No.	States/UTs	Reporting Month Code	Opening Balance as on 01.04 2001)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation	Central Funds Released	State's Share Actual Released	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Funds Utilized	% age of Expen-diture to Total fund	Total Man-days Gene-rated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	547.60	9952.70	3317.57	13270.26	9952.70	4612.56	7.30	15120.16	14199.86	93.91	159.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	239.70	519.21	173.07	692.28	592.30	60.00	7.57	899.57	298.20	33.15	4.84
3.	Assam	3	2590.04	13490.96	4496.99	17987.95	13490.97	1853.37	22.22	17956.60	12103.40	67.40	200.66
4.	Bihar	2	6519.79	19930.10	6643.37	26573.47	19671.60	1707.08	0.00	27898.47	12422.60	44.53	138.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	592.62	5616.92	1872.31	7489.23	6583.59	1857.46	714.72	9748.39	8722.80	89.48	299.00
6.	Goa	2	0.01	22.94	7.65	30.59	22.94	2.49	0.13	25.57	11.36	44.43	0.09
7.	Gujarat	3	1611.08	3746.38	1248.79	4995.17	3604.51	1070.25	0.00	6285.84	3156.86	50.22	30.42
8.	Haryana	3	116.80	2204.06	734.69	2938.75	2904.06	734.69	68.93	3824.48	3100.12	81.06	57.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	786.90	928.21	309.40	1237.62	928.21	113.38	58.21	1886.70	1123.64	59.56	11.91
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	315.28	1148.80	382.93	1531.73	1448.80	879.00	16.82	2659.90	1276.32	47.98	11.34
11.	Jharkhand	3	5098.50	12673.81	4224.60	16898.41	11700.79	3437.79	72.85	20309.93	12657.03	62.32	121.37
12.	Karnataka	2	2461.54	7515.70	2505.23	10020.93	7520.70	1507.92	0.00	11490.16	6639.50	57.78	88.04
13.	Kerala	3	902.40	3372.27	1124.09	4496.36	3371.26	1148.85	25.70	5448.21	4987.47	91.54	33.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1401.78	10909.15	3636.38	14545.53	12256.71	3958.60	354.84	17971.93	15143.97	84.26	225.82
15.	Maharashtra	3	2678.76	14856.70	4952.23	19808.93	14131.25	2462.11	886.31	20158.43	17451.63	86.57	217.08
16.	Manipur	NR	-	904.42	301.47	1205.89	523.72	0.00	0.00	523.72	0.00	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	197.84	1013.29	337.76	1351.05	833.84	200.82	0.00	1232.50	492.09	39.93	6.69
18.	Mizoram	3	36.77	234.48	78.16	312.64	334.48	203.70	1.16	576.11	475.54	82.54	5.77
19.	Nagaland	12	26.48	695.06	231.69	926.75	695.06	0.00	0.00	721.54	171.61	23.78	4.08
20.	Orissa	2	2189.75	11383.84	3794.61	15178.45	12350.52	2753.35	40.56	17334.18	9483.49	54.71	174.28
21.	Punjab	3	237.70	1071.15	357.05	1428.20	1048.38	139.85	14.53	1440.46	1355.85	94.13	9.75
22.	Rajasthan	3	2659.92	5706.92	1902.31	7609.23	5706.92	1964.21	23.02	10354.07	8988.03	86.81	82.56
23.	Sikkim	10	2.98	259.60	86.53	346.13	259.60	125.00	0.59	388.17	170.00	43.80	2.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	352.77	8800.37	2933.46	11733.83	10134.03	2933.46	145.38	13565.64	11993.08	88.41	132.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tripura	3	214.55	1632.98	544.33	2177.31	1604.69	616.90	0.00	2436.14	2396.72	98.38	43.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6082.16	33634.47	11211.49	44845.96	34002.10	8749.43	0.00	48833.69	19657.72	40.25	185.68
27.	Uttaranchal	2	625.21	2246.42	748.81	2995.22	2220.90	231.84	18.73	3096.68	2155.66	69.61	12.38
28.	West Bengal	2	4689.31	12650.87	4216.96	16867.82	11668.23	3149.59	123.93	19631.06	7504.91	38.23	61.85
29.	A & N Islands	3	70.96	52.94	0.00	52.94	0.00	-	1.94	72.90	13.75	18.86	0.13
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.17	52.94	0.00	52.94	26.47	-	0.00	26.64	3.86	14.49	0.03
31.	Daman & Diu	12	1.61	1.76	0.00	1.76	0.00	-	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	1	27.64	3.53	0.00	3.53	1.77	-	0.00	29.41	8.57	29.14	0.15
33.	Pondicherry	2	19.44	67.06	0.00	67.06	67.06	-	0.00	86.50	12.37	14.30	0.06
	All-India		43298.06	187300.00	62373.92	249673.92	189658.16	46473.70	2605.44	282035.36	178178.01	63.18	2320.65

NR-Not Reported

Statement-IV

Financial and Physical Progress under SGRY-I (2002-2003)

(Rs. in lakhs) As on 11.07.02

S. No.	States/UTs	Reporting Month Code	Opening Balance as on 01.04 2002)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation	Central Funds Released	State's Share Actual Released	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Funds Utilized	% age of Expen-diture to Total fund	Total Man-days Gene-rated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	9396.20	3132.07	12528.26	4698.09	-	-	4698.09	-	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	493.74	164.58	658.32	246.88	-	-	246.88	-	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	5	4576.27	12810.39	4270.13	17080.52	-	0.00	1330.01	5906.28	708.46	12.00	12.37
4.	Bihar	-	-	18815.61	6271.87	25087.48	6542.74	-	-	6542.74	-	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1025.59	5302.75	1767.58	7070.33	2618.14	285.65	7.39	3936.77	570.22	14.48	16.10
6.	Goa	-	-	21.66	7.22	28.88	10.83	-	-	10.83	-	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	-	-	3536.90	1178.97	4715.87	1677.45	-	-	1677.45	-	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	5	32.97	2080.82	693.61	2774.43	1040.41	0.00	23.18	1096.56	236.26	21.55	5.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	876.31	292.10	1168.42	438.16	-	-	438.16	-	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1084.56	361.52	1446.08	467.62	-	-	467.62	-	0.00	11.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	–	–	11965.16	3988.39	15953.54	5732.51	–	–	5732.51	–	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	–	–	7095.46	2365.15	9460.61	3528.24	–	–	3528.24	–	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	–	–	3183.71	1061.24	4244.95	1591.86	–	–	1591.86	–	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	–	–	10299.06	3433.02	13732.08	5140.66	–	–	5140.66	–	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	5	2710.77	14025.89	4675.30	18701.19	7012.95	360.91	135.98	10220.61	743.27	7.27	8.78
16.	Manipur	–	–	860.17	286.72	1146.89	238.78	–	–	238.78	–	–	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	5	–	963.63	321.21	1284.84	389.79	–	–	389.79	–	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	5	100.57	222.99	74.33	297.32	111.50	0.00	0.00	212.07	56.11	26.46	0.93
19.	Nagaland	–	–	660.99	220.33	881.32	330.48	–	–	330.48	–	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	4	2079.39	10747.32	3582.44	14329.75	5373.68	0.00	0.00	7453.07	248.30	3.33	6.51
21.	Punjab	5	158.11	1011.26	337.09	1348.34	505.63	0.00	–	663.74	10.06	1.52	0.15
22.	Rajasthan	–	–	5387.82	1795.94	7183.76	2693.91	–	–	2693.91	–	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	–	–	246.88	82.29	329.17	123.44	–	–	123.44	–	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	238.91	8308.20	2769.40	11077.60	4154.10	444.56	9.94	4847.51	105.33	2.17	1.16
25.	Tripura	–	–	1553.21	517.74	2070.95	776.61	–	–	776.61	–	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	31753.75	10584.58	42338.33	15876.88	–	–	15876.88	–	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	–	–	2120.81	706.94	2827.74	1060.41	–	–	1060.41	–	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	–	–	11943.50	3981.17	15924.66	5305.30	–	–	5305.30	–	0.00	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	–	–	49.98	0.00	49.98	–	–	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	49.98	9.99	49.98	–	–	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	–	–	1.67	0.00	1.67	–	–	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	–	–	3.33	0.00	3.33	–	–	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	–	–	63.31	0.00	63.31	31.66	–	–	31.66	–	0.00	0.00
	All-India		10922.58	176937.00	58922.91	235859.91	77718.71	1091.12	1506.50	91238.91	2678.01	2.94	62.73

NR Not Reported

Commercial Establishments in Industrial Areas

2363. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA proposes to allow the setting up of commercial establishments in the industrial areas flouting the Master Plan of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision necessitating the changes in the Master Plan of Delhi?

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. DDA has reported that there is no proposal to allow the setting up of commercial establishments in industrial plots which would flout provision of Master Plan for Delhi-2001.

(b) Does not arise.

Disinvestment in Salem Steel Plant

2364. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Steel Authority of India Limited for selling its Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) Government have approved the proposal of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to divest Salem Steel Plan into a joint venture, as part of the financial and business restructuring of SAIL. SAIL has already initiated action for disinvestment of the plant, and the process is continuing.

[Translation]

Performance of NGOs

2365. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in the functioning of the NGOs receiving grants from the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incidents of collusion of officials of the Ministry with some of the newly formed NGOs have come to notice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

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

Maoist Activities

2366. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Nepali Government has been drawn towards the news regarding Maoist activities in Bihar appearing in the *Lokmat Samachar* dated June 24, 2002;

(b) if so, whether these Maoist are making their base in the country;

(c) if so, the number of Maoists arrested in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether these Maoists have committed any attack;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have adopted any measures to check/apprehend them; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Maoist activities inimical to the interests of India and Nepal have been discussed in high level meetings between the two countries from time to time.

(b) to (e) There are no reports in this regard. However, Maoist leaders/workers have come to notice visiting India for ideological discussions etc. with Indian left wing extremist groups. The have also come to notice visiting bordering districts of India to meet their relatives etc. Since January, 2001, a total of 47 Maoist activists/ supporters have been arrested (New Delhi-6, Uttaranchal-1, Uttar Pradesh-26, Bihar-8, West Bengal-5 and Sikkim-1).

(f) and (g) Keeping in view that Maoist violence in Nepal may have repercussions on the internal security scenario of the country, as also the possibility of large scale exodus of Maoist cadres to the strongholds of Indian left wing extremist outfits, States affected by left wing extremist activities and those bordering Nepal have been requested to take immediate action to arrange intensive patrolling of the areas bordering Nepal to prevent the ingress of Maoists elements, check undesirable activities on the Indian side of the border and ensure that there is no spill over of violence. State Governments have also

been advised to gear up their intelligence machinery for collection and sharing of intelligence from the field, particularly with regard to possible plans of sympathizers of Maoists to hold meetings, raise funds and organize logistic support.

Special Service Bureau (SSB) personnel have been deployed in the border States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES), a pro-Maoist organization has been notified as terrorist organization under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

[English]

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

2367. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the Union Government have made any study in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to ECL to boot the production during the last three years and current year; and

(g) the funds utilised by ECL during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of 98 projects (costing Rs. 2 crores and above) sanctioned in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) so far, 41 projects have been withdrawn/shelved due to following reasons:—

(i) Problems of land acquisition;

(ii) Fund constraints;

(iii) Lack of demand;

(iv) Adverse geo-mining conditions;

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

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

(d) and (e) A Group of Ministers was constituted in February, 1994 to suggest specific measures to cut delays in implementation of projects. The main recommendations of Group of Ministers related to identification of projects for shelving or transferring to joint/private sector and their reprioritisation in view of resource constraints. These recommendations are being implemented by the coal companies.

(f) No budgetary support has been provided by the Union Government to ECL during last three years and current year.

(g) Does not arise in view of para (f) above.

Wealth and Resources Available In Oceans

2368. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently launched Satellite has given the pictures regarding wealth and resources available in oceans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit the oceans wealth?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The recently launched Indian Satellite INSAT-3C is a Communication Satellite and does not provide information about the ocean resources.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

National Conference of DRDAs

2369. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold a national conference of all project officers of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs);

(b) if so, the objectives of this conference;

(c) whether the Government have devised any machinery to look into non-functional project by the District Rural Development Officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to make DRDAs more efficient?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The objectives of the proposed Conference is to review various Rural Development Programmes, inform the Project Director about the revised guidelines and to share the experience of implementation of the Programmes in different States. The purpose is also to provide opportunities to the Project Directors to make presentation in respect of the innovative work being done in the Districts and describe "success stories" and "best practices".

(c) and (d) No special machinery has been devised to look into non-functional projects. However, the projects are being reviewed regularly till they are complete, by the Ministry in coordination with the State/District Rural Development Agencies.

(e) In order to make DRDAs more efficient greater emphasis is being laid on appropriate staffing structure and suitable personnel policies. Keeping in view the role and functions of the DRDAs, the State Governments have been advised that the DRDA staffing structure must include positions for Planning for poverty alleviation, Project formulation, Social organization and capacity building, Gender concerns, Engineering supervision and quality control, Project Monitoring, Accountancy and Audit functions as well as Evaluation and Impact studies. Also instructions have been issued that the staff appointed should be dedicated to DRDA-related work and should not be frequently transferred. In the selection of the Project Directors, Project officers and Assistant Project Officers, more emphasis is to be given on dynamic and young officers. In order to make the DRDA a professional body, constant training of the officials and staff is also being emphasized so as to sensitize them regularly about the recent developmental initiatives.

[Translation]

Policy on D.Ed Colleges by State Governments

2370. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some State Governments have announced their own policy regarding the teachers schools (D.Ed colleges) administration and (State Teachers Education Council) which violates the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) policy, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any target for controlling NCTE in country under this policy during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) After the establishment of National Council for Teacher Education on 17-8-1995, all teacher training institutions are required to conform the norms and standards including qualifications of teaching staff, prescribed by the Council for various teacher training programmes. However, if a request is received from concerned State Government for removal of any hardship caused in adhering to the norms and standards notified, the Council may relax any of the norms and standards in respect of any class or category of institutions to such extent and subject to such conditions, as may be considered necessary.

(c) to (e) Under the NCTE Act, 1993, every institution intending to start a teacher training programme is required to obtain recognition from National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The number of institutions granted recognition by NCTE varies from year to year depending on the number or applications received and number of institutions fulfilling the norms and standards prescribed for the purpose. The Government or NCTE does not fix any target in this regard.

[English]

Corruption in IB

2371. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "IB to crack down on in-house corruption" appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 16th May, 2002;

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

(c) whether the works on the preparation of lists showing the names and designations of the corrupt officers have since been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against those officers who were found to indulge in corrupt activities?

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

(b) to (e) The Intelligence Bureau has not undertaken any special drive as reported in the news item. However, like other Government Department, they have a mechanism to enquire into complaints against its officers.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Primary Education

2372. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the working group constituted on the elementary and adult education the proposed allocation for the Tenth Five Year Plan is less as compared to the estimated requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of additional funds sought by the department; and

(d) the time by which these funds are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) An allocation of Rs. 30,000 crores has been provided for the Tenth Five Year Plan against the requirement projected by the Working Group on Elementary and Adult Education. The Department has sought additional funds.

[English]

Norms for Sale of Coal by BCCL

2373. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing norms of sale of coal under open sale scheme in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.;

(b) the quantum of coal sold by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the amount of revenue earned thereby by BCCL;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding corruption in sale of coal under the scheme in BCCL;

(e) if so, the details; 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) The existing norms for sale of coal under OSS followed by BCCL are exactly as per guidelines issued by CIL. The salient features of the scheme are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The details of coal sold by BCCL under the scheme and the amount of revenue earned by BCCL is as under:—

Year	Quantity sold (In '000 tonnes)	Revenue earned (In rupees crores)
1999-2000	255.5	21.4
2000-2001	124.2	14.0
2001-2002*	56.8	7.77
2002-2003 (upto June)*	90.4	10.74

*Provisional

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

The salient features of existing Open Sales Scheme operating at different subsidiaries of CIL are as follows:

1. Collieries having a minimum stock of 15 days production are put under the scheme. However, the scheme in no way affects despatches to linked/sponsored consumers or pending bookings under LSS(M) Scheme.

2. The price of coal offered under the scheme is decided by the Board of the respective subsidiary company but the price is in no case less than the CIL declared price.

3. Booking for a single buyer shall be restricted to maximum of 33% of the quantity offered for each source separately. Minimum quantity to be booked, shall be 100 MT by road and one rake load by Rail. The maximum limit of 33% of the offered quantity from any particular source can be relaxed by the coal company to facilitate formation of a rake. In the event, the total quantity offered is not booked within 21 days of opening of booking, such maximum limit will be relaxed by the respective coal company. Coal companies may, if the need arises, allow relaxation in the minimum quantity to 10 (ten) tonnes or one truck load for supply of coal by road.

4. Supply of coal commences from the date of booking by the prospective buyer/buyers subject to fulfillment of commercial formalities.

5. Booking for road despatches shall be only against 100% advance payment. Booking for rail despatches shall be either (a) against full advance payment or (b) against advance cash deposit of 10% of coal value as applicable per rake load and balance 90% coverage by Bank Guarantee. Payment against rail despatches where orders are booked against Bank Guarantee shall be made by the buyers within 48 hours of presentation of bills. In the event a customer who books orders as per option (b) cancels the order booked for whatsoever reason, advance cash deposit of 10% of coal value shall stand forfeited.

6. Validity period for the purpose of delivery in respect of road despatch shall be 60 days from the notified date of booking by the respective subsidiary company and no extension will be allowed. Unlifted quantity of coal will lapse.

7. Rail programme booked under this scheme shall remain valid for allotment for a maximum period of 60 days from the notified date of commencement of booking by the respective subsidiary company.

8. Every rake once allotted by railways will have a validity period of one month for completion of loading from the date of allotment, whereafter it will lapse.

[Translation]

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

2374. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held any joint meeting of Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra in the recent past to resolve the long pending Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue amicably;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the meeting;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to urgently resolve the border issue between the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Union Government to convene a meeting of Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to sort out the issue amicably. The view of the Government of Karnataka is that the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka will be settled with the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in-toto and that since the Mahajan Commission had also recommended for transfer of certain areas in Kerala to Karnataka, any discussions on the implementation of the Mahajan Commission Report would necessarily have to involve the Chief Minister of Kerala also. The Government of Maharashtra is however, unwilling to accept the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission. The approach of the Government of India has consistently been that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing co-operation of the State Governments.

Environmental Orientation to School Education Scheme

2375. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and released under the Environmental Orientation to School Education scheme during each of the last two years and current year, State-wise particularly to Maharashtra;

(b) the progress made under the scheme during the said period;

(c) whether the Union Government have reviewed the scheme; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A State-wise *statement* indicating funds released to voluntary organizations during the last two years and current year, as on date, including Maharashtra is enclosed.

(b) 32 voluntary organizations including three nodal agencies have been provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 481.45 lakhs during the said period for undertaking innovative and experimental projects. The three nodal agencies at Almora, Chennai and Ahmedabad have, in turn, mobilized, involved and provided financial support to a large number of smaller NGOs, activists groups etc.

(c) and (d) The work regarding evaluation of the scheme has been assigned to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The final evaluation report is awaited.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise release of funds to the Voluntary Organizations during the last two and current year under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Environmental Orientation to School Education

(Amount in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organization	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Health Agricultural Rural Development Society, Anantapur	—	0.12	—
	Assam			
2.	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Chota Rupahi, Nagaon	0.32	—	0.32
3.	Socio-Economic Development Organization, Guwahati	0.50	0.50	—
4.	WOODWICHEE, Hailakandi	—	0.88	—
5.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Nagaon	—	0.88	—
6.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Haiber Gaon Nagaon	—	—	0.97
	Bihar			
7.	East & West Educational Society, Patna	5.85	6.50	—
8.	Karpcori Thakur Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Patna	—	0.64	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Murliganj	—	1.00	—
	Gujarat			
10.	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	30.40	66.42	—
11.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Bharuch	0.44	0.44	—
	Madhya Pradesh			
12.	Environmental Awareness Organization, Shivpuri	1.34	—	—
13.	Science Centre (Gwalior) Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	—	2.98	—
	Maharashtra			
14.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Institute of Environment Education & Research, Pune	—	0.58	5.83
	Manipur			
15.	Backward & Rural Welfare Society Uripok Khaiden Leikai, Imphal	2.44	0.50	—
16.	Ashufiimei Development Society, Mao Gate, Senapati	1.37	1.36	—
	Nagaland			
17.	Acme Rural Welfare Society, Mokokchung	0.50	0.50	—
	Orissa			
18.	Bhubaneshwar Science and Environment Forum, Bhubaneswar	0.65	0.75	0.75
19.	Sankalp, Puri	0.51	1.90	—
20.	Ramadevi Mahila Silpodyoga Sangthan, Tarpur, Jagatsinghupr	1.46	1.46	—
21.	Indian Institute of Social Development, Bhubaneswar	—	3.20	—
	Tamil Nadu			
22.	CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai	48.61	23.31	—
	Tripura			
23.	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Agartala	0.99	1.00	—
	Uttar Pradesh			
24.	Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi Paryavaran Shiksha Sansthan, Almora	93.06	130.94	25.00
25.	Bhagirath Seva Sansthan, Ghaziabad	—	0.42	—
	West Bengal			
26.	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Minority Welfare Association, Kolkata	—	1.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Dharampore Netaji Juba Sangha, Midnapore	—	1.63	—
28.	Jhalka Palli Aloke Samiti, Midnapore	—	1.00	—
29.	All India Federation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities, Kolkata	—	1.00	—
	NCT of Delhi			
30.	Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi	3.73	—	—
31.	Indian Environmental Society, New Delhi	—	3.64	—
32.	Chintan Environment and Research Group, New Delhi.	—	—	1.86
	Total	192.17	254.55	34.73

Urea Making Units

2376. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urea making units operating in the country with break-up based on feed stock, gas, naptha, fuel, oil and coal as on date;

(b) production, productivity and financial results of each of them during the last three years;

(c) whether the units with different feed stocks can be compared with each other;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which such units in the country campare with similar units in other countries like USA, UK, Germany, China and Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Details of urea manufacturing functional units based on different feed stocks, their annual installed capacity and production during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed. Financial performance of the PSUs/cooperatives in the fertilizer sector for the last three years is given below:

Company Name	Profit/Loss (-) (Rs. in crore)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (prov.)
1	2	3	4
PSU	-	-	-
NFL	34.89	27.31	40.91
FACT	-39.80	-151.95	0.57
RCF	35.08	64.97	43.86
MFL	24.98	-29.76	-143.75
FCI	856.68	-951.36	-1068.35
HFC	-564.23	-767.72	-803.28
Cooperatives	-	-	-
IFFCO	312.80	231.00	308.38
KRIBHCO	55.85	138.10	187.33

(c) No Sir. They have different energy consumption and overall cost of production.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) India is one of the largest manufacturer of urea in the world. Ammonia is the basic building block for urea and production of ammonia is highly energy intensive. About 80% of the total energy required for manufacture of urea is consumed in making ammonia. Hence energy efficiency of ammonia is monitored throughout the world. However, the data available from the countries for comparison on like to like basis is very limited.

Availability of authentic data to effectively compare the production, productivity and financial results of urea units within the country with similar units in other countries is very limited. However, available figures of energy consumption based on a paper published in 1998 indicate that while the world average specific energy per metric

tonne of nitrogen for urea manufacture is 12.91 G Cal, the corresponding figure for production in India is 13.24 G Cal. There is some data reported in a conference of International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) in the year 2000. According to this report the average energy consumption of 8 gas based Chinese plants was 8.72 mkCal/tonne of ammonia. This compares with the average energy consumption of India gas based plants of 8.72 mkCal/tonne of ammonia as reported above. Similarly, the average energy consumption of 5 naphtha based Chinese plants was 9.25 mk Cal/tonne ammonia compared to average energy consumption of Indian naphtha based plants as 9.52 mkCal/tonne of ammonia.

Statement

Feedstock-wise, Plant-wise Installed capacity and Production of Urea for the last three years

('000' MT)

Sl. No.	Name of Feedstock/plants	Installed Capacity as on 31-03-2002	Production 1999-2000	Production 2000-2001	Production 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
	FEEDSTOCK: GAS				
1.	GSFC: Vadodara	370.6	365.4	302.8	321.8
	HFC: Namrup-II	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	HFC: Namrup-III	330.00	122.3	167.1	64.3
3.	IFFCO: Aonla-I	864.6	734.5	814.1	706.1
4.	IFFCO: Aonla-II	864.6	844.1	858.0	864.4
5.	IFFCO: Kalol	544.5	445.0	487.8	550.3
6.	IGCL: Jagdishpur	864.6	1042.0	859.6	850.2
7.	KRIBHCO: Hazira	1729.2	1557.4	1630.6	1694.1
8.	NFL: Vijaipur-I	864.6	813.2	810.8	853.4
9.	NFL: Vijaipur-II	864.6	903.1	853.3	853.4
10.	NFCL: Kakinada-I	597.3	641.4	578.1	611.4
11.	RCF: Thal	1485.0	1456.6	1329.5	1451.1
	RCF: Trombay	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	RCF: Trombay-V	330.0	302.4	288.3	39.3
13.	CFCL: Gadepan-I	864.6	946.2	853.7	857.7
14.	TCL: Babrala	864.6	982.3	853.4	853.5
15.	OCF: Shahjahanpur	864.6	871.7	837.0	840.6
	Total	12303.4	12027.6	11524.1	11411.6
	FEEDSTOCK: NAPHTHA				
16.	FACT: Cochin-I	330.0	265.3	275.2	22.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	HFC: Durgapur	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HFC: Barauni	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FCI: Gorakhpur	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	DIL: Kanpur	722.0	694.9	673.4	658.7
18.	IFFCO: Phulpur	551.5	507.9	519.9	512.0
19.	IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	864.6	804.7	853.6	857.7
20.	MCF: Mangalore	339.9	288.1	340.1	340.0
21.	MFL: Chennai	486.8	382.1	401.8	286.9
22.	SFC: Kota	379.0	404.5	324.7	330.1
23.	SPIC: Tuticorin	620.0	681.8	627.8	600.1
24.	ZIL: Goa	399.3	403.2	394.2	419.5
25.	NFCL: Kakinada-II	597.3	656.1	616.5	610.5
26.	CFCL: Gadepan-II	864.6	354.4	854.1	857.0
	Total	6154.6	5443.0	5881.3	5494.7
	FEEDSTOCK: FO/LSHS				
27.	FCI: Sindri Modn.	330.0	305.8	237.3	76.3
28.	GNFC: Bharuch	636.0	615.8	639.4	644.1
29.	NLC: Neyveli	153.5	17.2	97.2	62.0
30.	NFL: Nangal-II	478.5	344.3	300.2	458.2
31.	NFL: Bhatinda	511.5	543.3	478.6	514.1
32.	NFL: Panipat	511.5	532.8	492.8	511.6
	Total	2621.0	2359.2	2245.5	2266.3
	FEEDSTOCK: COAL				
	FCI: Ramagundam	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FCI: Talcher	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	21079.0	19829.8	19650.9	19172.6

[Translation]

Prices Increase of Drugs

2377. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the prices of drugs during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether prices of the drugs have been increased manifold during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) An analysis of data for the period December, 1998 to December 2001 of ORG-MARG which publishes monthly reports of "retail Store Audit-Market for Pharmaceutical Products in India" has revealed the following position with respect to prices of medicines which had a minimum annual sale value of Rs. 1.00 Crore as on December 2001.

(i) There was an increase in prices upto 20% in respect of 1133 medicines (45% of 2557).

(ii) There was an increase in prices between 20% to 50% in case of 608 medicines (24% of 2557).

(iii) There was an increase in prices between 50% to 100% in case of 140 medicines (5% of 2557).

(iv) There was an increase in prices above 100% in case of 38 medicines (1% of 2557).

(v) There was a decline in prices of 357 medicines (14% of 2557).

(vi) There was no change in prices in respect of 281 medicines (11% of 2557).

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority fixes/revises the prices of Scheduled formulations as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order' 1995. In case of non-Scheduled formulations, the manufacturers fix their own prices. In general, such prices are fixed/revised based on various factors like the costs of production, marketing R&D, product innovation, trade commission, transport/ distribution and prevailing market competition etc.

In a changing economy, revision of prices of medicines as in other commodities is a normal feature. While the prices of some medicines increase, those of some others decrease also. The Government/National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority regularly monitors the movement of prices of medicines of mass consumption marketed in trade channel and action is taken whenever instances of unreasonable increase in prices, affecting public interest adversely, are noticed.

[Translation]

Training to BSF Jawans

2378. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the specific additional training on designs of terrorists and infiltrators have been added in the training operation curriculum of the Border Security Force Jawans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BSF Jawans working in desert areas of Western India specially in Rajasthan, who are to guard our borders riding on camels have been given special training in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to train the Border Security Force on the lines of Army to combat terrorism operations;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Army officials can be asked to command the Border Security Force specially in the borders of Jammu and Kashmir and the entire North Eastern States, Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The modernisation and upgradation of training of CPMF's including BSF is an ongoing process. Based on operational requirements, the training curriculum has been revised and updated to meet the challenges. Training in tackling of terrorists and infiltrators is an integral part of basic training of officers, sub-ordinate officers & Jawans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The camels are being used in Rajasthan border in view of the specific terrain and the Force personnel are provided appropriate training to handle them efficiently.

(e) and (f) BSF is a border guarding Force and is trained for their primary role in the training institutions of the Force. Specialised training in various fields including counter terrorism is also imparted in the training institutions of the Force. In case of need, BSF personnel are also sent for training purpose to training institutions of other CPMFs and Army.

(g) and (h) All the posts in BSF are filled up in accordance with the statutory rules. BSF leaderships consists of the cadre officers, who have risen from the ranks and IPS officers. Commanders of the Force are competent to lead the Force. There is no proposal to ask Army officials to command the Force.

Approval of Greenfield Project by CIL

2379. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has approved six large greenfield projects for future for off take of power-grade coal by SEB's and NTPC;

(b) if so, the details of the projects cleared so far;

(c) whether these projects will be allotted to private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CIL Board has approved the following new large projects (costing Rs. 100 crores and above) which are now in different stages of approval by the Government. These projects are proposed to meet the coal demand of power projects being promoted by NTPC, M/s. HINDALCO and of Hirma STPS being promoted by M/s Reliance Power and Power Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Details of these projects are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Coal Company	Capacity (mty)	Estimated capital (Rs. crores)
1.	Krishnashila OC (NCL)	4.00	785.11
2.	Bhubaneswari OC (MCL)	10.00	764.26
3.	Kulda OC (MCL)	10.00	806.20
4.	Garjanbahal OC (MCL)	10.00	595.22
5.	Basundhara West OC (MCL)	2.40	194.21
6.	Kaniha OC (MCL)	3.50	287.34

(c) to (e) No, Sir. These projects will be developed by Coal India Limited themselves through the subsidiary companies.

Fake Educational Institutions

2380. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of fake educational institutions are increasing day-by-day in several States;

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

(c) the details of the list of fake universities/colleges/ institutions identified by the Government so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the menace of unrecognised/non affiliated colleges/universities/ institutions in the country?

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), there are fake educational institutions functioning in the country in contravention of the provisions of the UGC Act. The details of such institutions are given in the Statement enclosed.

As soon as the existence of a fake institution comes to the notice of UGC, the promoters are advised immediately to stop their activities. Simultaneously, the matter is also taken up with the concerned State Govt. with request that necessary action be taken against the fake institution as per the law. The UGC also, at the beginning of every academic session, issues a Press Release in the National Dailies warning the parents and students not to pursue higher education/courses with such self-styled universities/institutions. The last such Press Release was issued by the UGC on 26th June, 2002.

Statement

List of Fake Universities/Institutions

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Dharbhanga, Bihar
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)/ Jagat Puri, Delhi Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
4. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.)
5. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
6. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
7. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh U.P.)

8. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.

9 St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala

10. United Nations University, Delhi

11. Vocatinoal University, Delhi

12. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan; Mathura (U.P.)

13. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, (U.P.)

14. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur (Maharahstra)

15. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (M.P.)

16. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110009.

17. *Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, U.P. Lucknow.

*(Matter under Sub-judice)

Repayment to HUDCO by State Governments

2381. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have made repayment to HUDCO for financing several schemes in their States during the last three years;

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

(c) whether some States have failed to make repayment in this regard;

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

(e) the action taken by HUDCO 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 (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Losses to Bharat Gold Mines Limited

2382. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mines Limited is incurring losses every year;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by BGML during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have prepared any revival plan for BGML; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) has been incurring losses almost since inception in 1972. The losses suffered by BGML during the last three years were as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Net loss
1998-1999	65.65
1999-2000	92.99
2000-2001	54.74

(c) and (d) BGML was referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992 when its net worth got totally eroded. Over a period of 8 years, BIFR got several rehabilitation packages prepared through the Operating Agency i.e. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. None of these measures could, however, be feasible or viable. BIFR concluded in June, 2000 that BGML is not likely to make its net worth exceed its accumulated losses within a reasonable time while meeting all its financial obligations, and that the company as a result thereof is not likely to become viable in future. Therefore, BIFR decided that it is just, equitable and in public interest that BGML is wound up under section 20(1) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. Subsequently, closure of the company was approved under Section 25(O) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with effect from 1st March, 2001. However, the winding up/closure of BGML is sub-judice in the High Court of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Educational Programmes on TV

2383. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast educational programmes aimed at total literacy in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the programmes are likely to be telecast; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Programmes on Adult Education are telecast on DD-I for half an hour on every Monday and Thursday. National Literacy Mission Programmes are also regularly telecast on the IGNOU channel, Gyan Darshan.

(c) Does not arise.

Indiscriminate use of Chemicals and Fertilizers

2384. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate use of chemicals and fertilizers on food items and crops is putting adverse effect on people's health;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered any alternative measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the use of bio fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) Indiscriminate and injudicious use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture has resulted in adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as cardinal principle and main plank of plant protection in the overall crop protection programme. IPM is an ecofriendly approach which encompasses cultural, mechanical, biological and need-based control measures. In this approach greater emphasis is laid on the use of bio-pesticides, pheromones, biological control agents and pesticides of plant origin. Further the concept of organic farming in the country for use of fertilizer and pesticide-free farming system with the assistance of organic sources of nutrients like organic manure rural/urban compost, green manure, bio-fertilizers, and also use of mechanical/natural means of controlling weeds/pests including bio-pesticides and bio-agents etc. is being promoted.

The use of integrated nutrients management system with judicious use of chemical fertilizers including micro-nutrients based on soil test recommendations along with conjunctive use of organic sources like bio-fertilizers, compost/vermin-compost to increase agricultural productivity is being promoted.

Further Biocontrol agents/Biopesticides and Biofertilizers are being developed for use in various crops so as to reduce application of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

[English]

ICDS

2385. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of percentage of children and women below poverty line that are being covered under the ICDS during the year 2001-2002;

(b) the number of additional children propose to be given nutritional food during the year 2002-2003;

(c) the additional funds likely to be spent to feed these children; and

(d) the time by which all the children of below poverty families likely to be given nutritional food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) About 315 lakh children below 6 years and 60 lakh women which comes to about 84% and 86% respectively of the targeted beneficiaries were covered under ICDS Scheme, as on 31.3.2002.

(b) to (d) As per schematic pattern of the ICDS Scheme, it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide supplementary nutrition out of States' resources. The State Governments have been requested to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries are provided supplementary nutrition in accordance with the nutritional norms of the scheme and make necessary budgetary provision for the same.

Establishment of KVs in Afghanistan

2386. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seismology Research Centre in Gujarat

2387. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government had agreed in principal in the meeting held on 8th October, 2001 at New Delhi for the establishment of Institution of Seismology Research in Gujarat and to make appropriate provision in 10th Five Year Plan for the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making any provision to this effect in 10th Five Year Plan by the Department of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for setting up of a Seismological Research Institute in Gujarat. The Office of Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India convened a meeting on 8th October, 2001 to discuss the proposal. As a follow-up, an Expert Group was set up by Department of Science & Technology to work out the details including the estimated cost and possible financing patterns and mechanism. The Expert Group has submitted its report and action has been initiated for processing the proposal further. The Department is supporting various research projects to different institutions for earthquake hazard studies in Gujarat. These studies are being scaled up through the existing budgetary provisions of the Department. The Gujarat Government has also initiated action to seek external assistance from agencies like the World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to support the activities of the proposed Institute. No separate budgetary allocations are available in the 10th Plan for the Institute.

Excess Expenditure under ARWSP

2388. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government incurred excess expenditure of Rs. 348.43 crore for ARWSP from the State Plan funds as mentioned in the C&AG Report No. 3 of 1998 (Civil) on page 113 in para 6.6.3;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the responsible officials in the matter;

(d) whether the entire amount of Rs. 348.43 crore has been recovered/adjusted from States out of the release of money as assured in para 6.6.3;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (No. 3 of 1998) for the year ended 31st March, 1997, Chapter-VI which reviews the implementation of National Drinking Water Mission during the period 1992-97, for all States except Madhya Pradesh, was presented in Parliament on 11th June, 1998.

The Report, interalia, has observed that 17 State Governments met excess expenditure of Rs. 348.43 crore from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds.

Rural Water Supply is a State subject and drinking water facilities to rural habitations are provided under the State Sector funds. The Central Government endeavour to supplement the efforts of the States by providing assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rest with the State Governments.

The Action Taken Report on the observations concerning each State was obtained. The reports received indicate that all the concerned States have taken remedial action in respect of most of the observations contained in the CAG Report. The Action Taken Note, based on the information thus compiled, was got vetted by the Principal Director of Audit, New Delhi and submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Public Accounts Committee (PAC) Branch on 22nd June, 1999 through the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Monitoring Cell).

Excess amount irregularly met from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds was recovered from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds released to the following States:

S. No.	Name of State	Amount Recovered from ARWSP funds during
1.	Gujarat	Rs. 631.50 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98.
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 193 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1998-99.
3.	Orissa	Rs. 150.62 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99.
4.	Punjab	Rs. 257 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98 and 1st instalment of 1998-99
5.	Rajasthan	Rs. 1040.91 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
6.	Sikkim	Rs. 32.88 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99.
7.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 246.08 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2455 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
9.	West Bengal	Rs. 1673.09 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99.
	Total	Rs. 6680.08 lakhs

Cyclone in Orissa

2389. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Super Cyclone had hit Orissa on 29.10.1999 and the same caused immense loss and unprecedented damage to properties and life and the Government considered that a calamity of rare severity and proposed to treat that calamity to be handled at national level;

(b) whether even after nearly three years the plight of the people has not improved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to redeem the plight of the people;

(d) the amount sanctioned for the natural disaster management in the State and the amount spent so far; and

(e) the extent to which the benefits have accrued to the affected people thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief to the affected people in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments. In the case of the Super Cyclone which hit Orissa on 29th October, 1999, Central Government had provided an assistance of Rs. 828.15 crore from National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) besides release of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of Rs. 42.50 crore for the year 1999-2000. The Central Government also coordinated the national efforts in providing relief to the affected people of Orissa. The Government of Orissa has set up the Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) and distribution of relief on ground is to be undertaken by the State Government.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Victims

2390. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount is still remaining with the Government of India, out of the total compensation amount said by Union Carbide;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the purpose for which the amount has been kept;

(d) whether the said amount would be provided for the programmes being implemented for the welfare of gas victims by the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(e) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted proposals amounting to Rs. 1755 crore for approval to the Government of India; and

(f) if so, the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (f) According to information given by the Reserve Bank of India, a sum of Rs. 475.76 crore is the balance in dollar component as on 23.5.2002. The State Government has submitted a number of proposals amounting to Rs. 1755 crore with the request that it could be funded from the unspent money lying with Reserve Bank of India. According to Supreme Court

directions, the money received from the Union Carbide is earmarked for paying compensation to the Bhopal Gas victims. All the compensation claims have not yet been decided. In some of the proposals, the State Government has been advised to take up the matter with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

[English]

Opening of New Teacher Training Institutes

2391. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the National Council for Teacher Education for starting of new Teacher Training Institutes in the country during the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, State-wise;

(b) the list of TTIs given recognition by NCTE in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the list of Minority Institutions given recognisation by NCTE since its inception?

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

Projects Sanctioned by CAPART in Andhra Pradesh

2392. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects sanctioned by CAPART in Andhra Pradesh so far;

(b) the assistance provided to each voluntary organization by CAPART in the State during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the funds have been utilized by all the NGOs;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether complaints of misappropriation of funds by these NGOs have been received;

(f) if so, the action taken against such NGOs;

(g) the extent to which the objectives of CAPART have been achieved so far; and

(h) the number of women organizations benefited under CAPART in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The CAPART has sanctioned 2677 projects to the Voluntary Organisations in Andhra Pradesh till date.

(b) to (d) The details of assistance provided by CAPART in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I enclosed. The funds have been utilized fully under 101 completed projects, details of which are given in the Statement-II enclosed. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

(g) The objectives of CAPART have generally been achieved in respect of completed projects. In case of other projects which are at different stages of implementation, the extent to which the objectives of CAPART have been achieved cannot be quantified at this stage.

(h) Ten women organisations were assisted by CAPART in the State.

Statement-I

State: Andhra Pradesh (1999-2000)

No.	VO Name Address	Amount Sanction	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Abhyudaya Mahila Mandali 1st Ward, Behind Power House, Tarapadu Road, Markapur, Distt. Prakasam Andhra Pradesh	14,57,484.00	0.00
2.	Adarsha Educational and Rural Development Society H.No. 25-447, B, Near Karimulia Darga, Nandyal.	35,000.00	35,000.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Association for Rural Improvement in Socio-Economic Status Post Box No. 714, Jama-I-Osmania P.O., Hyderabad, A.P.	55,600.00	55,600.00
4.	Backward Area Rural Development Society 26/115-C/ Gnanapuram, Nandyal	3,87,600.00	2,76,020.00
5.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society Gaddamanugu (V) G Konduru Mandalam, Dist-Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	47,78,720.00	24,38,835.00
6.	Bapuji Youth Association D.No. 10/446, Opp. Lakshmi Paradise, Railway Kodur, Cuddapah, AP.	5,28,900.00	4,77,965.00
7.	Chaitanya Jyoti Welfare Society 26-II, 1194, Thagaraya Nagar, Vedayapalem, Distt. Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.	4,72,000.00	3,21,050.00
8.	Community Development Service Council Door No. 25-18-77/5A, Sampath Nagar, Guntur Distt., A.P.	35,000.00 22,800.00	35,000.00 22,800.00
9.	Development Architects for Rural Upliftment (Dear 'U') H.No. 7-1-59/4, 3rd Floor, A Block, Turning Point Building Ameerpet, Hyderabad.	7,37,550.00	7,37,550.00
10.	Do-Help H.No. 1-8-145 (570), Opposite water works, Hanamkonda, Warangal Distt., AP.	21,786.00	21,786.00
11.	Jana Vikass Samithi Budidaguntapalli Village, T. Sundupalli, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	35,000.00	35,000.00
12.	Mass Education and Organisation Society R.K. Nagar, Mandal/ Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	3,09,100.00	2,70,050.00
13.	National Educational Minorities Society D. No. 12-15-53, Surya Hanuma Apartments, Kothapeta, Guntur Dist., A.P.	8,75,520.00 2,77,624.00	8,75,520.00 2,77,624.00
14.	Navodaya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Actio D.No. 3-92-31, Teachers Colony, Dhone, Kurnool, Dist., A.P.	22,34,568.00	0.00
15.	Nori Art and Puppetry Centre 2-2-15/2, B-58, Durgabai Deshmukh Colony, Near O.U. Campus, Hyderabad.	2,52,100.00	2,15,550.00
16.	Ramasagaram Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasagaram, Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap District., A.P.	6,16,069.00	6,16,069.00
17.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi (RASS) No. 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati Distt Chittor, Andhra Pradesh	1,83,300.00	1,50,000.00
18.	Raviteja Educational Society H.No. 19/128-B, Dwarka Nagar, Velgode, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00
19.	Rural Energy for Environment Development Society 27-99, Gandhinagar, Yellamanchili,	35,000.00	35,000.00
20.	Sahajeevan Action for Development LBS Road, Piler, Dist-Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	4,10,200.00	1,94,000.00

1	2	3	4
21.	Sarvodaya Gram Sevak Sangh H.No. 11-97-6, Kanchikacherla, Krishna Dist.,	4,23,100.00	4,03,300.00
22.	Shri Ganesh Rural Development Association Opp Gurajada Vidya Niketan, Kalyana Mandapam Road, Tadepalligudem	3,24,600.00	2,66,400.00
23.	Siloam Leprosy and Rehabilitation Welfare Society 9/86, Lingeswara Nagar, Near Bairagipatteda, Tirupathi, A.P.	1,70,660.00	1,70,660.00
24.	Smt. Merla Ramama Memorial Trust At/PO Gannavaram, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	9,92,730.00 45,000.00	9,92,730.00 45,000.00
25.	Society for Action with Rural Poor H.No. LIG-14, Hosing Board Colony, Bhongir, Nalgonda Dist.	8,47,150.00	6,43,750.00
26.	Sri Priyanaka Mahila Mandali D. No. 5-91-25, 4th Line Lakshmi Puram	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00
27.	The Neelagiri Education Society Green Fields, Kunchanapalli Post, Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh	4,75,550.00	4,75,550.00
28.	Vasavya Society for Rural Development (Vasord) 104, Reliance Enclave, Venkataramna Colony, Khairatabad-500 004.	1,71,645.00 1,25,000.00	1,71,645.00 68,769.00
29.	Venugopala Educational Society H.No. 79-18-27, Omkar Street, Shyamala nagar, Rajamundy, E.G. Dist., A.P.	6,58,760.00	6,58,760.00
30.	Guttur Rural Education and Development Society at Ammavariapalli, PO Guttur, Mandal Penukonda, Distt Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
State: Andhra Pradesh (2000-2001)			
1.	Development Organisation for Village Environment 1-92/2/A,Prabhath Nagar Colony, Chaitanyapuri, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad-5000060	7,90,147.00	7,50,000.00
2.	Abhyudaya Mahila Seva Samithy 23rd Ward, Repalle	38,500.00	38,500.00
3.	Adarsa Yuvajana Sangaham Door No. 33-7-13, Sitarampur, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh	5,31,900.00	4,29,550.00
4.	Adarsha Seva Samithi D.No. 29-13-30, Kaleswara Rao Road, Suryaraopet, Vijaywada-2, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh	5,86,550.00 6,03,430.00	5,61,550.00 0.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	1,25,424.00	1,24,050.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh Schedule Tribe and Girijan Women Welfare Association Indira Gandhi Nagar, Chakaligunta, Etukur Road, Dist. Guntur, A.P.	4,08,450.00	2,04,225.00
7.	Arundathi Seva Samiti Puthalpattu, Gangadhara Nellore, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	5,12,427.00	5,12,427.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Assist India G.T. Road, Chilakaluripet, Distt. Guntur Andhra Pradesh	58,898.00 22,600.00	58,898.00 22,600.00
9.	Association for Launching Awareness in Rural Masses H.No. 6-1-960, to 972, 503/1 Sri Sai Residency, Near Khairatabad Library, Hyderabad A.P.	1,13,500.00	1,13,500.00
10.	Banjara Development Society Plot No. 102, Saikiran Apts., Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad Dist., Andhra Pradesh	2,28,400.00	1,60,000.00
11	Bapuji Youth Association D.No. 10/446, Opp.: Lakshmi Paradise, Raiway Kodur, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	7,57,413.00	7,03,706.00
12.	Bharathi Mahila Sangam D.No. 16-8-240/9, New Malakpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	2,94,130.00	2,94,130.00
13.	Centre for Rural Action 4/353, 4th Road, Distt Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	4,54,303.00	2,27,150.00
14.	Christian Institute for Social Development H.No. 1-19, Kattevaram, Tenali, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh	71,000.00	71,000.00
15.	Cuddapah District Khadi Grambhyudaya Sansthan 10/268, Bellam Mandy Street, Distt Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	4,93,500.00	4,93,500.00
16.	Development Architects for Rural Upliftment (Dear 'U') H.No.7-1-59/4, 3rd Floor, A Block Turning Point Building, Ameerpet, Hyderabad	6,70,428.00	5,35,214.00
17.	District Christian Social Welfare Project Association D.No. 45-207, Satyanarayana Nagar, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	7,37,700.00 5,39,812.00	6,11,800.00 4,50,000.00
18.	Farmer Social Welfare Society 6/477-1, S.V. Nagar, Opp. Sub Collector's Office, Rajampet, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	3,99,000.00	3,99,000.00
19.	Future India Social Service Society Hariprasadnagar, Perala-Chirala Mandal, Prakasam Dist., A.P.	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
20.	Gagan Welfare Society H. NO. 1-2-56/74, Domalguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	56,500.00	51,500.00
21.	Grama Abhivruddi Samastha 6-113, Kothapet, Nuzvidu, Krishna Dist. (A.P.)	2,70,743.00	0.00
22.	Grama Bharathi 3-4-852, Keshava Nilayam, Barakatpura, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	4,30,700.00	4,30,700.00
23.	Gram Pragati Samstha 6/62, Achari Street, Baireddipalli, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	6,65,930.00	5,06,800.00
24.	Gramodaya Organisation for Rural Development Chennarao Palem, Veerula Padu Mandal, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.	7,00,000.00 6,01,290.00	0.00 3,50,000.00
25.	Guttur Rural Education and Development Society At Ammavaripalli, Po Guttur, Mandal Penukonda, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	8,29,500.00 5,54,040.00	8,27,955.00 5,54,040.00

1	2	3	4
26.	Health Education Legal Aid for People's Solidarity Kunuthuru Post, Dharmavaram Mandal, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	4,58,250.00	2,84,000.00
27.	Health Rural Development Society (1044/94) Sidd. O.16/2412, Siddaiah Gutta, Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	4,57,000.00	3,15,500.00
28.	Human Resource Development Society B-620, Near Ganesh Temple, Vanasthalipuram, Ranga Reddy Dist., A.P.	3,44,400.00	1,48,450.00
29.	Hyderabad City Womens Welfare Council Plot No. 7-70/38/B, Habsiguda, St. No. 8, Maheshwari Nagar, Hyderabad, R.R. Dist., A.P.	2,49,700.00	1,61,000.00
30.	Integrated Rural Development Society D. No. 7-1-34, Kothakotavari St. Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam Dist., A.P.	5,36,250.00	5,36,250.00
31.	Jag Jeevan Balaheena Varga Abhivruddi Sangam 6-45, Kateeb St., Vempalli (Post & Mandal), Cuddapah Dist., AP-516329	3,98,300.00	3,98,300.00
32.	Jaladurga Daneswari Mahila Sangham Madiwada-Akividu, Dist-West Godawari, Andhra Pradesh	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00
33.	Jana Chaithanya Rural Development Welfare Society Tanakallu Mandal, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	94,300.00	54,650.00
34.	Jana Jagruthi Mandal 2-7-51/17, 5th Street, Gandhinagaram, Anakapalle, Visakha Dist., A.P.	91,300.00	91,300.00
35.	Janahita Vatsalaya Complex, Vatsalyapuri, Kondayapalem Road, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	5,94,888.00	5,94,888.00
36.	Jawahar Yuvajana Sangham 12-15-53, Kakumanuvari Street, Kothapet, Guntur, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	3,60,040.00	95,490.00
37.	K.S.R. Memorial Charitable Trust for Rural Development Srinilayam, H.No. 9-120, 2nd Floor, Lalitha Nagar, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad	6,93,275.00	6,31,898.00
38.	Kranthi Mahila Mandali G. Kondur Mandal, Vellaturu, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,74,000.00	2,56,000.00
39.	Krishna Sai Educational Society D.No. 10-9-, Main Road, Bhattiprolu Post & Village, Bhattiprolu Mandal, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	95,500.00	95,500.00
40.	Krushi H.No. 2-9-119, Mukarampura, Karimnagar, Karimnagar Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	7,72,600.00	7,72,600.00
41.	Lakshya Sandhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped H.No. 23-78/25, Anandbagh X Roads, R.K. Nagar, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh.	2,29,000.00	2,29,000.00
42.	Loyola Social Service Organisation 10-MIG, A.P.H.B. Colony, Tanuku, W.G. District, Andhra Pradesh.	7,59,240.00	2,75,000.00
43.	Mano Chaitanya Human Services Krishna Nagar Colony, Kapra Municipality, Ranga Reddy Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	46,500.00	46,500.00

1	2	3	4
44.	Nari Seva Sangha Plot No. 18, Behind Veerendra Medical, Lal Bazar, Tirumulgherry, Secunderabad, Sec'bad Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	1,63,300.00	1,53,300.00
45.	National Educational Minority Society Near Market, Cumbum, Bestawarapet Taluka, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh.	8,22,115.00	0.00
46.	National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	5,83,800,00	4,26,000.00
47.	Navadurga Mahila Mandali Dumpagadda, Akividu Village, Akividu Mandal, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00
48.	Navodaya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Actio D.No.3-92-31, Teachers Colony, Dhone, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	6,96,750.00	6,65,750.00
49.	Organisation for Rural Reconstruction Movement 16-3162-7, Parthasarathi Nagar, Bangalore Road Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	36,300.00	36,300.00
50.	Parents Association for Human Services Flat No. 201, Grown Apts, Modis Compound, Metuguda, Secunderabad-17, Hyderabad Dist., A.P.	46500.00 1,20,556.00	21,250.00 1,20,556.00
51.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives Society 3-6-65/17, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	1,74,300.00	1,74,300.00
52.	Payakaraopeta Stri Sangala Abhivruthi Samakya Near Govt. Junior College, Main Road, Payakaraopeta, Visakhapatnam Dist., A.P.	6,16,668.00	6,16,668.00
53.	Peoples Welfare Society D.No. 10-1-94/1, 25th Ward, T.M. Padu, Tadepalligudem, W.G. Dist., A.P.	48,000.00	48,000.00
54.	Potana Educational Society H.No. 2-2-10/A, Maripeda, Warangal, Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	4,73,484.00	4,73,484.00
55.	Pragathi Charities 24/310-A, P.B.No. 14, Mulapet, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	5,14,250.00	4,95,800.00
56.	Praja Pragathi Seva Sangam 27/283, Patharamannapet, Machiliapatnam, Krishna	5,21,040.00 8,03,250.00 5,69,430.00	5,21,040.00 0.00 5,09,715.00
57.	Prja Rashaka Parishad Satyanarayanpuram, Bandar	1,24,400.00	67,200.00
58.	Pratibha Educational Society H.No. 13-93, Neeli Street, Nandyala, Kurnool Dist. A.P.	7,96,475.00	7,29,100.00
59.	Priyadarshini Yuvajana Sangham H.No. 1-34/8/12, Near Market Yard, Atmakur-518422, Kunrool, Dist., A.P.	55,500.00	50,000.00
60.	Rahul's Medical & Health Services Society 17-104, Rahul Complex, Kothakota, Mahaboobnagar Dist., A.P.	4,30,247.00	4,30,247.00
61.	Rahuls Medical and Health Services Society 17-104, Rahuls Complex, Kothakota, Mahaboobnagar, A.P.	2,25,000.00	1,53,500.00

1	2	3	4
62.	Rajeswari Mahila Society Kapileswarapuram, Pamidimukkala, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	6,02,558.00	4,94,100.00
63.	Ramasagaram Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasagaram Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap Dist. A.P.	7,01,693.00 6,42,400.00	7,01,693.00 6,42,400.00
64.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi (RASS) No. 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati Dist. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	1,41,374.00 1,14,000.00	1,41,374.00 1,14,000.00
65.	Rayalaseema Harijan Girijan Backward & Minorities Seva Samajam Bose Nagar, Rayacholy, Dist. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh.	9,91,750.00	6,42,000.00
66.	Rehmath Mahila Mandali 24/1816/12A, Adarsh Nagar Colony, Nellore	63,00.00	53,000.00
67.	Research in Environment, Education and Development Society 17-1-386/ s/22, S.N. Reddy Nagar, Champapeta (PO), Saidabad, Hyderabad Dist. A.P.	6,08,500.00	6,08,500.00
68.	Rural Action for Poor in Development of Society Rapids, Mungala Vill, PO Poluru, Nandyal Taluk Distt. Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.	63,000.00	39,000.00
69.	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Society H.No. 1-8-21, Carona Lane, Chikkadapally, Hyderabad	2,24,353.00	2,24,353.00
70.	Rural Education and Development Society Teacher's Colony, Lakkireddipalli Post & Mandal, Cuddpah District., A.P.	49,000.00	49,000.00
71.	Rural Education and Economic Development Society 14-48, Shop Street, Puttur-517 583, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	3,11,882.00	2,17,841.00
72.	Rural Entitlement and Legal Aids Kotauratla, Opp. Government Junior College, Visakhapatnam District, AP.	7,71,000.00	6,90,000.00
73.	Rural Organisation for Poverty Eradication Service 19-12-519, Bhairagipatteda, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P. 517 501.	7,49,500.00	6,99,500.00
74.	Rural Poor Development Society D.No. 18/795-H1, Thilak Nagar, Guntakal, Ananatapur Dist., Andhdra Pradesh.	63,000.00	63,000.00
75.	Rythu Sankshema Sangam D.No. 16/1386, S.B.I. Colony, Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	85,000.00	85,000.00
76.	S.P.D.R.M. Educational Seva Sadan Vijeswaram, Nidadavole Rural Mandal, W.G. Dist., A.P. 534350.	3,38,500.00	1,93,500.00
77.	S.Ts Rural Development Social Service Society Ilavaram (PO), Bhattiprolu (M), Guntur Dist., A.P.	71,500.00	71,500.00
78.	Sai Latha Integrated Development Association D.No. 1-23, Sainik Colony, Kothapeta, Dharmavaram, Anantpur, Dist., A.P.	47,000.00	47,000.00
79.	Sai Seva Samiti, Vill Kondur, Pendlimarri Mandal, Dist. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh.	5,06,520,00	5,06,520.00

1	2	3	4
80.	Sarvodaya Youth Organisation H.No. 6-1-76/A, Opp.: Sridevi Theater, Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist., A.P.	39,000.00	39,000.00
81.	Seva Bharathi 3-4-852, Kesava Nilyam, Barkathpura, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	3,14,000.00	3,14,000.00
82.	Sevamandir Sevamandir-Hindupur, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	3,91,210.00 1,61,114.00	3,50,000.00 1,61,114.00
83.	Shiridi Sai Baba Yuvajana Sangham Near Kodi Sattiyya Meda, Nallajerla, West Godavari Dist., A.P.	1,88,000.00	1,88,000.00
84.	Shri Parmeshwari Educational Society K G Road, Atmakur, Dist. Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.	5,14,545.00 14,39,635.00	3,00,000.00 14,39,635.00
85.	Siddartha Youth Association Admin. Off.: Cheruvu Centre, Nunna-521 212, Vijayawada Rural, Krishna Dist., A.P.	35,000.00	35,000.00
86.	Simhapuri Vydya Seva Samithi 16/2884, Somasekharapuram, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	7,95,270.00	7,00,000.00
87.	Social Action Counselling for Rural Education and Development Soc. H.NO. 13-6-35, Panjatan Matwada, Warangal, A.P.	4,07,665.00	0.00
88.	Society for Action Rural Awareness and Development Bharat Nagar, Chennama Gudipalli PO, Chittoor Urban, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	1,33,750.00	1,33,750.00
89.	Society for Community Education and Economic Development H.No. 1-97, Velverthy Road, Valigonda, Nalgonda Dist. A.P.	5,88,500.00	5,58,500.00
90.	Society for Human Awareness and Rural Development D.No. 18-7-466/2/A 64, Ambikanagar, Uppuguda, Bandlaguda (M), Hyderabad, Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,46,500.00	2,46,500.00
91.	Society for Welfare of Economically and Socially Backward Rural Masses 2-2-56/9, Akil Apartments, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad-500013	44,000.00	44,000.00
92.	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development Gaddipally, Garidepally Mandal, Nalgonda Dist., A.P.	63,250.00	63,250.00
93.	Sri Lakshmi Mahila Mandali D.No. 12/657-E, Adarsha Nagar, New State Bank Colony, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	4,79,200.00	3,14,200.00
94.	Sri Padamavathy Mahila Abyudaya Sangam 206/U, IInd Floor, Reddy & Reddy Colony, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	5,56,000.00	5,56,000.00
95.	Sri Sai Baba Mahila Society 3-1-194, Somasundaram Street, Downlane to Manju Talkies, Distt. Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	3,92,500.00	3,76,500.00
96.	Suguna Mahila Mandali H.No. 1-7-630/27, Gemini Colony, Zamistanpur, Hyderabad, A.P.	63,965.00	63,965.00
97.	Sumoraa-Support, Motivate, Ratiate Association Sumoraa Nilayam, 6-179/4, Umashankar Nagar, Kanuru Road, Kanuru, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist., A.P.	1,88,700.00	39,500.00

1	2	3	4
98.	SVSS Mahila Vidya Samstha Door No.35-157, Station Road, Tanuku, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	3,00,000.00	1,61,500.00
99.	Swayamkrushi H.No. 265, New Vasavinagar, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	4,43,760.00	4,43,760.00
100.	The Rural Educational and Development Society (Treads) H.No. 1-4-879/ 78/7B/1, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Hyderabad District. A.P.	84,000.00	84,000.00
101.	Training and Development Centre 11-13-32/2A, Road, No. 5, Alakapuri Colony, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad, R.R. Dist., A.P.	1,77,300.00 1,00,000.00	1,77,300.00 1,00,000.00
102.	Vandana Rural Development Society H.No. 16-11-1/9/1, Saleemnagar, Malakpet, Hyderabad, Hyderabad Dist., A.P.	50,500.00	27,750.00
103.	Vasavya Society for Rural Development (Vasord) 104, Reliance Enclave, Venkataramana Colony, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.	2,45,500.00	1,42,750.00
104.	Venugopala Educational Society Mirthipadu, D.No. 2-24, Mirthipadu, Seethanagaram Mandal, E.G. Dist., AP.	6,26,400.00	4,13,258.00
105.	Venugopala Educational Society H.No. 79-18-27, Omkar Street, Shyamala Nagar, Rajahmundy, E.G. Dist., A.P.	12,07,500.00	10,36,500.00
106.	Vidya Bharathi Educational Society 3/76, Dandi Street, Old Town, Kurnool City, Kurnool Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	4,91,700.00	2,55,750.00
107.	Vijaya Bharathy Sarvodaya Mahila Mandali 1-9-6/B, Azamabad Industrial Area, Hyderabad, A.P.	79,013.00	79,013.00
108.	Vijaya Mahila Mandali 25/412-A, Saleemnagar, Nandyal, Kurnool District. Andhra Pradesh.	77,500.00	77,500.00
109.	Village Development Society Thavvaripalli Village & Post, Harijanawada, Khajipet, Cuddapah Dist., A.P.	63,000.00	63,000.00
110.	Village Development Society 386, Christian Colony, Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	7,44,800.00	7,44,800.00
111.	Vishwa Shanti Seva Samiti 1st Ward, Tarlupadu Road, Markapur, Dist. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh.	5,40,925.00	2,49,362.00
112.	Voluntary Activities Social Services Action for Lend Guduru, Guduru Block, Krishna Dist., A.P.	81,350.00	40,000.00
113.	Weaker Sections Development Society 4-623, Aravind Nagar, Cuddapah, Cuddapah Dist., A.P.	5,97,700.00	4,78,000.00
114.	Weaker Sections Development Youth Society H.No. 20/304, B.K.M. Street, Cuddapah, Cuddapah Dist., A.P.	36,300.00	36,300.00
115.	Welfare Organisation for Rural Development 10-15-36, Kota Kommala Layout, Tirupati, Chittoor District, A.P.	3,08,500.00 64,400.00	3,08,500.00 64,400.00
116.	Youth Association for Rural Education and Development 11-10-694/3, Burahanpuram, Khammam, A.P.	6,32,025.00	5,46,460.00

1	2	3	4
117.	Youth Club of Bejjipuram Bejjipuram (V&P), Laveru, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.	37,000.00	37,000.00
118.	Youth for Action 1-8-702/26/1 Shankarmuti, Distt Hyderabad Andra Pradesh	8,42,415.00	3,85,900.00
119.	Institute of Resource Development and Social Management 10-1-123/A/3/1, Saifabad, P.G. College Road Distt Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
120.	Praja Seva Samaj PO Box 10, 1-617-4, Upstairs Behind SBI, Kadiri Distt., Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
State: Andhra Pradesh (2001-2002)			
1.	A.P. Achryakul Trust H.No. 3-6-464, Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad , A.P.	8,500.00	8,500.00
2.	Association for Launching Awareness in Rural Masses H.No. 6-1-960 to 972, 503/1, Sri Sai Residency, Near Khairatabad Library, Hyderabad A.P.	13,19,200.00	4,07,000.00
3.	Association for Rural Development and Action Research Rellivalasa, Poosapati Rega, Vizianagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	11,34,000.00	3,22,800.00
4.	Association for Rural Involvement and Social Education H.No. 27-21-28, Postal Colony, Eluru, West Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	4,21,600.00	2,60,950.00
5.	Bandaru Sarojini Devi Memorial Foundation H.No. 268 (108 EWS), Street No.4, Santoshnagar Colony, Hyderabad-500059, A.P.	2,75,600.00	2,75,600.00
6.	Bapuji Youth Association D.No. 10/446, Opp.: Lakshmi Paradise, Railway Kodur, Cuddapah, A.P.	9,28,900.00	3,37,100.00
7.	Bharathi Mahila Sangam D.No. 16-8-240/9, New Malkapet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	1,61,240.00	91,240.00
8.	Centre for Development Research and Action No. 2-6-1/3, Happy Homes Colony, Upperpalli (P), Hyderaguda, Hyderabad, A.P.	31,000.00	31,000.00
9.	Chaitanya Jyoti Welfare Society 26-II, 1194, Thagaraya Nagar, Vedayapalem, Distt. Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.	11,32,425.00	3,94,460.00
10.	Chaitanya Shravanti Gudem, Chintapalli, Dist., Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh.	12,30,000.00	11,77,500.00
11.	Chaithanya Yuvajana Seva Sangham Piridi Village, Bobbili Mandalam, Vizianagaram Dist., A.P.	71,000.00	35,500.00
12.	Chapel Rural Development Society 22-194/2, Ayyappanagar, New Palavancha, Khammam Dist., A.P.	4,12,740.00	1,19,900.00
13.	Collective Order for Rural Reconstruction Education D. No. 1/54, Cheriopalle (Village), Pudipatia Post, Chandragiri TQ, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh-517505	50,58,900.00	45,50,706.00
14.	Development Architects for Rural Upliftment (Dear 'U') H.No. 7-1-59/4, 3rd Floor, A Block Turning Point Building, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.	7,32,050.00	3,00,000.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Development Education for Liberation Organisation and Power Chadalavada, Tenali (TQ), Guntur Dist., A.P.-522 301	7,89,550.00	6,89,550.00
16.	District Fishermen's Youth Welfare Association (430/92) Gangavaram (Post & Vill), Pedagantyada Mandal, Visakhapatnam Dist., A.P.	5,21,850.00	2,60,900.00
17.	Dr. Ambedkar Harijan Welfare Association Vill. Jainapalli, Bibi Nagar Mandal, Distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh.	7,33,200.00	2,53,400.00
18.	Green Cross Welfare Society 70-7-2/4, Siddartha Nagar, NFCL Road, Kakinada, E.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,67,350.00	1,33,675.00
19.	Health Care & Social Welfare Society 24/825, Batwadi Palem, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	2,04,325.00	1,04,000.00
20.	Jan Chetna Jana Chentana Campus, Rajam Road, Bhamini, Palakonda, Regidi Amdalavalasa, Srikakulam, Dist. A.P.	10,34,985.00	4,46,690.00
21.	Jan Jagruthi Mandal 2-7-51/17, 5th Street, Gandhinagaram, Anakapalle, Visakha Dist., A.P.	3,59,000.00	1,30,800.00
22.	Jana Vikas Samithi Budidaguntapalli Village, T. Sundupalli, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	3,79,900.00	1,52,906.00
23.	Janahita Vatsalya Complex, Vatsalyapuri, Kondayapalem Road, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	12,92,550.00	4,50,000.00
24.	Kallumari Rural Education & Development Society Munimadugu Vill&PO, Penukonda Mandal, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	7,20,550.00	4,07,850.00
25.	Kalpana Mahila Mandali (R.R.) D-314, Vijaya Apartments, Lakadikapool, A.C. Guards, Hyderabad-500004	7,39,200.00	3,97,000.00
26.	Lakshmibhai Welfare Society Teachers Colony, Kondapalem Panchayat, Garividi, Vizianagaram Dist., A.P.	49,500.00	40,000.00
27.	Mahila Vikas (Affiliated to All India Women Conference) Revenue Bhavan, Collector Camp Office, Balaji Colony, Tirupati, Chittoor, A.P.	1,57,375.00	79,875.00
28.	Manavatha Institute for the Welfare of Disabled H.No. 5-52, Bangarigadda, Chutuppal, Nalgonda Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	90,000.00	45,000.00
29.	Mandala Vikalangula Sankshema Sangham Atchuapuram, Via Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.	75,350.00	60,000.00
30.	Maneka Social Service 12-10-98, Joshi Compound, Sithafal Mandi, Secunderabad-500 061, A.P.	4,13,000.00	4,13,000.00
31.	Mass Organisation for Village Education and Solidarity 6/560-132, Ramnagar Extension, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	75,350.00	70,000.00
32.	Mythri Association EWS-107, K.P.H.B. Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	1,07,000.00	50,500.00

1	2	3	4
33.	National Computer Academy D.No. 25-11-11, N.R. Pet, Eluru, W.G. District, Andhra Pradesh.	1,62,375.00	81,875.00
34.	Nayudamma Foundation for Education and Rural Development 1-45, Nadimpalli, Cherukupalli (M), Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	8,08,000.00	4,75,000.00
35.	Needs Effecive Welfare Society No. 25,11/601 1st Cross Road, Savithri Nagar, Nellore District., A.P.	1,63,350.00	1,20,525.00
36.	Needy Urban and Rural Social Encouragement Society Thenabanda (Vill&PO), Chittoor Mandal & Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	49,500.00	40,000.00
37.	Nethaji Yuvajana Sangham (251/83) D.No. 4/23-4, Papampet, K.L.D. Road, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	1,66,000.00	1,66,000.00
38.	Organization for upliftment of rural society (Ours) 2-64/78, PJR Nagar, Gachibowli, Serilingampalli Taluk, Ranga Reddy Dist., A.P.	91,000.00	58,000.00
39.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives 3-6--65/17, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	75,000.00	75,000.00
40.	People Action for Social Service 10-12, Maruthi Nagar, (Opp. Silvar Bells School) Tirupati West, Dist. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	19,49,800.00	19,49,800.00
41.	People's action for rural transformation 11-92, Rajivnagar, Adilabad, Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	8,43,160.00	4,36,500.00
42.	Potana Educational Scoiety H.No. 2-2-10/A, Maripeda, Warangal Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	5,16,250.00	2,96,250.00
43.	Prasanthi Mahila Mandali H.No. 6/61-2, Sri Ganesh Nagar, Near K.L.D. Road, Near Bypass, Anantapur-515004, A.P.	10,89,800.00	4,24,500.00
44.	Priyanka Mahila Mandali D.No. 14-56, Harijanawada, Akividu, Akividu Mandal, West Godavari Dist., A.P.	43,900.00	12,700.00
45.	Programmes for Rural Action to Implement Socio-Economic Upliftment 12-5-149/16, Vijayapuri, South Lalaguda, Secunderabad, Vijayapuri Block, Hyd. Dist., A.P.	5,29,250.00	2,55,150.00
46.	Rajaji International Institute of Public Affairs and Administration Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Viswaniketan, Bolaram Dist. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	1,90,948.00	1,90,948.00
47.	Ramasagaram Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasaagaram Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap Dist. A.P.	3,59,700.00	3,59,700.00
48.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi (RASS) No. 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	23,43,000.00	18,71,500.00
49.	Rural Education and Action for Change 2-2-357, Venkataramana Layout, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	51,14,450.00	25,57,225.00
50.	Rural Entitlement and Legal Support Centre Bhavani Nagar, Tekkali, Srikakulam Dist., A.P. 532 201.	6,93,350.00	2,82,350.00

1	2	3	4
51.	Rural Housing and Ayacut Development Society Rajiv Nagar Colony, Miduthur Village Post, Khajipeta Mandal, Cuddapah Dist., A.P.	3,19,000.00	1,14,000.00
52.	Rural Orgainsation for Alround Development (ROAD) Cheruvumundarapalli (Vill&PO), Chinnagottigallu Mandal, Dist., A.P.	4,24,200.00	1,67,300.00
53.	Rural Organisation for Poverty Eradication Service 19-12-519, Bairagipatteda, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.-517 501.	22,39,100.00	19,19,550.00
54.	Rural Organisation for Social Education 1-6-212/65/107/35, Gangaputra Colony, Parsigutta, Hyderabad-500 048, A.P.	1,42,750.00	1,25,000.00
55.	Rural Organization for Social Education 19-3-2/H, L. Jayarami Reddy Bldg., Reningunta Road, Tirupati, Dist., Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	37,33,250.00	33,66,625.00
56.	Rural Organisation for Social Education & Service D.No. 19-9-31, Kennedy Nagar, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	5,59,870.00	5,59,870.00
57.	Samyogita Kallata (V&P), Via Korasaavada, Hiramandalam (M), Srikakulam Dist., A.P.	1,93,380.00	1,50,000.00
58.	Seetha Rama Raju Youth Association Chamundeswaripet (V), Bhakrapet, Sidhout (M), Cuddapah Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	3,25,000.00	0.00
59.	Self Employed Welfare Society 210, Amrutha Estate, Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	10,78,000.00	7,00,000.00
60.	Serene Services 6-3-788/A/12, Durganangar Colony, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	5,15,250.00	1,67,500.00
61.	Seva Bharati Behind Z.P.P. High School, Tiruchanur, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	22,00,000.00	22,00,000.00
62.	Share Jesus Word Ministries 9-19, Chinnampalli Village, Yadamari Mandal, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	48,500.00	26,500.00
63.	Social Action for Integrated Development Mallarapuvandalapalli (via) Garnimitta, K.V. Palli (M), Chittoor Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	50,000.00 43,93,400.00	40,000.00 38,96,700.00
64.	Society for Awareness Generation and Reconstruction 22B-8-8/2, Ambica St., Powerpet, Eluru-2, W.G. Dist., A.P.	6,61,500.00	6,41,500.00
65.	Society for Community Health, Welfare and Environment Protection D.No. 13-3-344(2), Jabbar Layout, Near Head Post Office, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	6,54,450.00	3,17,200.00
66.	Society for Community Participation and Education in Rural Development Housing Board Colony, Amalapuram, East Godavari Dist., A.P.	4,95,000.00	2,47,500.00
67.	Society for Education & Economic Development D.No. 11-289, 2nd Cross Aravinda Nagar, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	5,89,600.00	2,37,000.00
68.	Society for Health Agriculture and Rural Education Kunthuru, Dharmavarm, Anantapur, Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,64,250.00	13,525.00

1	2	3	4
69.	Society for Total Health Rehabilitation Education and Employment MIG-30,A.P.H.B. Colony, Hindupur, Anantapur District, A.P.	41,000.00	0.00
70.	Sodhana Anjaneyapuram, Chipurupalli, Vizianagaram Dist., A.P.	5,52,000.00	2,92,000.00
71.	Sri Basaweswara Educational Academy H.No. 514/142, 21st Ward, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, College Road, Adoni, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	6,12,000.00	2,59,600.00
72.	Sri Mahila Vikas Samastha D.No. 4-5-10, Chanduvulavari Street, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.	3,72,520.00	2,07,520.00
73.	Sri Rama Krishna Educational Society D.No. 1-187, N.S.P. Road, Samisragudem, Nidadavolu Mandalam, W.G. Dist., A.P.	46,000.00	46,000.00
74.	Sri Rama Yuvajana Sangham D.No. 2-71, Pendyala (P), Nidadavolu Mandal, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	1,08,050.00	73,000.00
75.	Sri Sathya Sai Mahila Mandali 410 Mangalam Qrts., Akkarampalle, Tirupati Urban Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	85,000.00	30,000.00
76.	Sri Shakti Development Society 4-67, Opp.: Agricultural College Staff Qrts., Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	27,01,800.00	27,01,800.00
77.	Sri Sitharama Khadi & Village Industries Welfare Society Pedakondur, Duggirala Mandal, Guntur Dist., A.P.	2,14,500.00	94,500.00
78.	Subramanyam Swami Seva Samiti Pantrampalli, Distt., Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	4,56,700.00	0.00
79.	Swamy Ramananda Tirtha Rural Institute Jalalpur (V), Pochampally (M), Nalgonda Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	6,98,360.00	6,98,360.00
80.	The Neelagiri Education Society Green fields, Kunchanapalli Post, Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,18,900.00	0.00
81.	Vasavya Society for Rural Development (Vasord) 104, Reliance Enclave, Venkataramana Colony, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.	99,000.00	89,000.00
82.	Velugu 11-270-A-1, Society Colony, Madanapalle, Chittoor District., A.P.	1,67,000.00	83,500.00
83.	Venkateswara Social Service Association 15-44/1, Rajanagar Colony, Mirjalguda, Malkajgiri, R.R. Dist., Hyd., A.P.	1,73,660.00	91,000.00
84.	Venugopala Educational Society H. No. 79-18-27, Omkar Street, Shyamala Nagar, Rajahmundry, E.G. Dist., A.P.	7,00,000.00 8,02,550.00	5,00,000.00 2,49,750.00
85.	Vivekananda Youth Club Deverkonda Village, Deverkonda Mandal, Nalgonda Dist., A.P.	13,87,500.00	3,27,500.00
86.	Vyavasayaka Mariyu Sanghika Abhivrudhi Samstha (ASDS) Rekhapally Block, V.R. Puram, Mandal, Khammam Dist., AP-507 135	7,11,400.00	2,54,400.00
87.	Weaker Development Seva Samithi Cherlopalli Village, Palikallu post, Penumur Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	2,26,050.00	1,15,500.00

1	2	3	4
88.	Welfare Organisation for Rural Development 10-15-36, Kota Kommala Layout, Tirupati, Chittoor District, A.P.	60,659.00	60,659.00
89.	Women Association for Development Action (WADA) R.K.V. Bahadurvaripet, P.O. Karvet Nagar Mandal Dist. Chittoor, A.P.	7,88,400.00	7,00,000.00
90.	Youth for Action 1-8-702/26/1 Shankarmuti, Distt Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh.	10,65,000.00	3,00,000.00
State: Andhra Pradesh (2002-2003)			
1.	Guttur Rural Education and Development Society at Ammavaripalli, PO Guttur, Mandal Penukonda, Distt Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	2,00,000.00	0.00

Statement-II

Statement indicating details of projects where amount has been fully utilised

State: Andhra Pradesh (1999-2000)

No.	VO Name Address	Amount Sanction	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adarsha Educational and Rural Development Society H.No. 25-447, B, Near Karimulla Darga, Nandyal.	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
2.	Association for Rural Improvement in Socio-Economic Status Post Box No. 714, Jama-I-Osmania P.O. Hyderabad, A.P.	55,600.00	55,600.00	55,600.00
3.	Community Development Service Council Door No. 25-18-77/5A, Sampath Nagar, Guntur Dist., A.P.	35,000.00 22,800.00	35,000.00 22,800.00	35,000.00 22,800.00
4.	Development Architects for Rural Upliftment (Dear 'U') H.No. 7-1-59/4, 3rd Floor, A Block Turning Point Building, Ameerpet,, Hyderabad	7,37,550.00	7,37,550.00	7,37,550.00
5.	Do-Help H.No. 1-8-145 (570), Opposite Water Works, Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist., AP.	21,786.00	21,786.00	21,786.00
6.	Jana Vikas Samithi Budidaguntapalli Village, T. Sundupalli, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
7.	National Educational Minorities Society D.No. 12-15-53, Surya Hanuma Apartments, Kothapeta, Guntur Dist., A.P.	8,75,520.00 2,77,624.00	8,75,520.00 2,77,624.00	8,75,520.00 2,77,624.00
8.	Ramasagaram Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasagaram Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap District, A.P.	6,16,069.00	6,16,069.00	6,16,069.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Raviteja Educational Society H.No. 19/128-B, Dwaraka Nagar, Velgode, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00
10.	Rural Energy for Environment Development Society 27-99, Gnadhinagar, Yellamanchili,	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
11.	Siloam Leprosy and Rehabilitation Welfare Society 9/86, Lingeswara Nagar, Near Bairaipatteda, Tirupathi, A.P.	1,70,660.00	1,70,660.00	1,70,660.00
12.	Smt. Merla Ramamma Memorial Trust At/PO Gannavaram, Distt Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.	9,92,730.00 45,000.00	9,92,730.00 45,000.00	9,92,730.00 45,000.00
13.	Sri Priyanka Mahila Mandali D.No. 5-91-25, 4th Lane, Lakshmi Puram	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00	8,19,475.00
14.	The Neelagiri Education Society Green Fields, Kunchanpalli Post, Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	4,75,550.00	4,75,550.00	4,75,550.00
15.	Vasavya Society for Rural Development (Vasord) 104, Reliance Enclave, Venkataramana Colony, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.	1,71,645.00	1,71,645.00	1,71,645.00
16.	Venugopala Educational Society H.No. 79-18-27, Omkar Street Shyamala Nagar, Rajahmundy, E.G. Dist., A.P.	6,58,760.00	6,58,760.00	6,58,760.00
17.	Guttur Rural Education and Development Society At Ammavaripalli, PO Guttur, Mandal Penunkonda, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
State: Andhra Pradesh (2000-2001)				
1.	Abhyudaya Mahila Seva Samithy 23rd ward, Repalle	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00
2.	Arundathi Seva Samithi Puthalpattu, Gangadhara Nellore, Chittoor district A.P.	5,12,427.00	5,12,427.00	5,12,427.00
3.	Assist India G.T. Road, Chilakaluripet, Dist Guntur Andhra Pradesh.	528,898.00 22,600.00	528,898.00 22,600.00	528,898.00 22,600.00
4.	Association for Launching Awareness in Rural Masses H.No. 6-1-960 to 972, 503/1, Sri Sai Residency, Near Khaiartabad Library, Hyderabad, A.P.	1,13,500.00	1,13,500.00	1,13,500.00
5.	Bharathi Mahila Sangam D.No. 16-8-240/9, New Malakpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	2,94,130.00	2,94,130.00	2,94,130.00
6.	Christian Institute for Social Development H.No. 1-19, Kattevaram, Tenali, Guntur Dist., A.P.	71,000.00	71,000.00	71,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Cuddapah District Khadi Gramabhyudaya Sansthan 10/268 Bellam Mandy Street, Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh.	4,93,500.00	4,93,500.00	4,93,500.00
8.	Farmer Social Welfare Society 6/477-1, S.V. Nagar, Opp. Sub Collector's Office, Rajampet. Distt Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.	3,99,000.00	3,99,000.00	3,99,000.00
9.	Future India Social Service Society Hariprasadnagar, Perala-Chirala Post, Chirala Mandal, Prakasam Dist., A.P.	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
10.	Grama Bharathi 3-4-852, Keshava Nilayam, Barkatpura, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	4,30,700.00	4,30,700.00	4,30,700.00
11.	Guttur Rural Education and Development Society at Ammavariapalli, PO Guttur, Mandal Penukonda, Dist. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	5,54,040.00	5,54,040.00	5,54,040.00
12.	Integrated Rural Development Society D.No. 7-1-34, Kothakotavari St. Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam Dist., A.P.	5,36,250.00	5,36,250.00	5,36,250.00
13.	Jag Jeevan Balaheena Varga Abhivruddi Sangam 6-45, Kateeb St. Vempalli (Post & Mandal), Cuddapah Dist., AP-516329	3,98,300.00	3,98,300.00	3,98,300.00
14.	Jaladurga Daneswari Mahila Sangham Madiwada Akividu, Dist-West Godawari, Andhra Pradesh.	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00
15.	Jana Jagruthi Mandal 2-7-51/17, 5th Street, Gandhinagaram, Anakapalle, Visakha Dist., A.P.	91,300.00	91,300.00	91,300.00
16.	Janahita Vatsalya Complex, Vatsalyapuri, Kondayapalem Road, Nellore District, A.P.	5,94,888.00	5,94,888.00	5,94,888.00
17.	Krishna Sai Educational, Society D.No. 10-9, Main Road, Bhattiprolu Post & Village, Bhattiprolu Mandal, Guntur Dist., A.P.	95,500.00	95,500.00	95,500.00
18.	Krushi H. No. 2-9-119, Mukarampura, Karimnagar, Karimnagar Dist., A.P.	7,72,600.00	7,72,600.00	7,72,600.00
19.	Lakshya Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped H.No. 23-78/25, Anandbagh X Roads, R.K. Nagar, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh.	2,29,000.00	2,29,000.00	2,29,000.00
20.	Mano Chaitanya Human Services Krishna Nagar Colony, Kapra Municipality, Ranga Reddy Dist., A.P.	46,500.00	46,500.00	46,500.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Navadurga Mahila Mandali Dumpagadda, Akividu Village, Akividu Mandal, W.G. Dist., A.P.	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00	3,81,480.00
22.	Organisation tor Rural Reconstruction Movement 16-3162-7, Parthasarathi Nagar, Bangalore Road Dharmavaram, Distt Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	36,300.00	36,300.00	36,300.00
23.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives Society 3-6-65/17, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	1,20,556.00 1,74,300.00	1,20,556.00 1,74,300.00	1,20,556.00 1,74,300.00
24.	Payakaraopeta Stri Sangala Abhivruthi Samakya Near Govt. Junior College, Main Road, Payakaraopeta, Visakhapatnam Dist., A.P.	6,16,668.00	6,16,668.00	6,16,668.00
25.	Peoples Welfare Society D.No. 10-1-94/1, 25th Ward, T.M. Padu, Tadepalligudem W.G. Distt. A.P.	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
26.	Potana Educational Society H. No. 2-2-10/A, Maripeda, Warangal Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	4,73,484.00	4,73,484.00	4,73,484.00
27.	Praja Pragathi Seva Sangam 27/283, Patharamanapet, Machilipatnam, Krishna.	5,21,040.00	5,21,040.00	5,21,040.00
28.	Priyadarshini Yuvajana Sangham H. No. 1-34/ 8/12, Near Market Yard, Atmakur-518422, Kurnool Dist., A.P.	55,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
29.	Rahul's Medical & Health Services Society 17-104, Rahul Complex, Kothakota, Mahaboobnagar Dist., A.P.	4,30,247.00	4,30,247.00	4,30,247.00
30.	Ramasagaram, Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasagaram Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap District, A.P.	7,01,693.00 6,42,400.00	7,01,693.00 6,42,400.00	7,01,693.00 6,42,400.00
31.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi (RASS) No. 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati Dist. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	1,41,374.00 1,14,000.00	1,41,374.00 1,14,000.00	1,41,374.00 1,14,000.00
32.	Research in Environment, Education and Development Society 17-1-386/522, S.N. Reddy Nagar, Champapeta (PO), Saidabad, Hyderabad Dist., A.P.	6,08,500.00	6,08,500.00	6,08,500.00
33.	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Society H.No. 1-8-21, Carona Lane, Chikkadapally, Hyderabad	2,24,353.00	2,24,353.00	2,24,353.00

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Rural Education and Development Society Teacher's Colony, Lakkireddipalli Post & Mandal, Cuddapah District, A.P.	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
35.	Rural Poor Development Society D.No. 18/795-H1, Thilak Nagar, Guntakal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	63,000.00 85,000.00	63,000.00 85,000.00	63,000.00 85,000.00
36.	Rythu Sankshema Sangam D.No. 16/1386, S.B.I. Colony, Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist., A.P.			
37.	S. TS Rural Development Social Service Society Ilavaram (PO), Bhattiprolu (M), Guntur Dist., A.P.	71,500.00	71,500.00	71,500.00
38.	Sai Latha Integrated Development Association D.No. 1-23, Sainik Colony, Kothapeta, Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
39.	Sai Seva Samiti Vill. Kondur, Pendlimarri Mandal, Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh.	5,06,520.00	5,06,520.00	5,06,520.00
40.	Sarvodaya Youth Organisation H.No. 6-1-76/A, Opp.: Sridevi Theater, Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist., A.P.	39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00
41.	Seva Bharathi 3-4-852, Kesava Nilyam, Barkathpura, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	3,14,000.00	3,14,000.00	3,14,000.00
42.	Sevamandir Sevamandir-Hindupur, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	1,61,114.00	1,61,114.00	1,61,114.00
43.	Shiridi Sai Baba Yuvajana Sangham Near Kodi Sattiyya Meda, Nallajerla, West Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	1,88,000.00	1,88,000.00	1,88,000.00
44.	Shri Parmeshwari Educational Society K.G. Road, Atmakur, Distt., Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.	14,39,635.00	14,39,635.00	14,39,635.00
45.	Siddartha Youth Association Admin. Off.: Cheruvu Centre, Nunna-521 212, Vijayawada Rural, Krishna Dist., A.P.	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
46.	Society for Action Rural Awareness and Development Bharat Nagar, Chennama Gudipalli PO, Chittoor Urban, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	1,33,750.00	1,33,750.00	1,33,750.00
47.	Society for Community Education and Economic Development H.No. 1-97, Velverthy Road, Valigonda, Nalgonda dist., A.P.	5,88,500.00	5,58,500.00	5,58,500.00
48.	Society for Human Awareness and Rural Development D.No. 18-7-466/2/A/64, Ambikanagar, Uppuguda, Bandlaguda (M), Hyderabad Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	2,46,500.00	2,46,500.00	2,46,500.00

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development Gaddipally, Garidepally Mandal, Nalgonda Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	63,250.00	63,250.00	63,250.00
50.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila Abyudaya Sangam 206/U, IInd Floor, Reddy & Reddy Colony, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	5,56,000.00	5,56,000.00	5,56,000.00
51.	Suguna Mahila Mandali H.No.1-7-630/27, Gemini Colony, Zamistanpur, Hyderabad, A.P.	63,965.00	63,965.00	63,965.00
52.	Swayamkrushi H.No. 265, New Vasavinagar, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	4,43,760.00	4,43,760.00	4,43,760.00
53.	The Rural Educational and Development Society (Treads) H.No. 1-4-879/78/7B/ 1, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Hyderabad District, Andhra Pradesh.	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00
54.	Training and Development Centre 11-13-32/2A, Road, No. 5, Alakapuri Colony, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad, R.R. Dist., A.P.	1,77,300.00 1,00,000.00	1,77,300.00 1,00,000.00	1,77,300.00 1,00,000.00
55.	Vijaya Bharathy Sarvodaya Mahila Mandali 1-9-6/B, Azamabad Industrial Area, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	79,013.00	79,013.00	79,013.00
56.	Vijaya Mahila Mandali 25/412-A, Saleemnagar, Nandyal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	77,500.00	77,500.00	77,500.00
57.	Village Development Society Thavvaripalli Village & Post, Harijanawada, Khajipet, Cuddapah Dist., A.P.	63,000.00	63,000.00	63,000.00
58.	Village Development Society	7,44,800.00	7,44,800.00	7,44,800.00
59.	Weaker Sections Development Youth Society H.No. 20/304, B.K.M. Street, Cuddapah, Cuddapah Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	36,300.00	36,300.00	36,300.00
60.	Welfare Organisation for Rural Development 10-15-36, Kota Kommala Layout, Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	3,08,500.00 64,400.00	3,08,500.00 64,400.00	3,08,500.00 64,400.00
61.	Youth Club of Bejjipuram Bejjipuram (V&P), Laveru, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.	37,000.00	37,000.00	37,000.00
State: Andhra Pradesh (2001-2002)				
1.	A.P. Acharyakul Trust H.NO. 3-6-464, Himayath Nagar Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bandaru Sarojini Devi Memorial Foundation H.No. 268 (108 EWS), Street No. 4, Santoshnagar Colony, Hyderabad-500059, A.P.	2,75,600.00	2,75,600.00	2,75,600.00
3.	Centre for Development Research and Action No. 2-6-1/3, Happy Homes Colony, Upperpalli (P), Hyderaguda, Hyderabad, A.P.	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00
4.	Mankena Social Service 12-10-98, Joshi Compound Sithafal Mandi, Secunderabad-500 061 Andhra Pradesh.	4,13,000.00	4,13,000.00	4,13,000.00
5.	Nethaji Yuvajana Sangham (251/83) D.No. 4/23-4, Papampet, K.L.D. Road, Anantapur Dist., A.P.	1,66,000.00	1,66,000.00	1,66,000.00
6.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives Society 3-6-65/17, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
7.	People Action for Social Service 10-12, Maruthi Nagar, (Opp. Silvar Bells School) Tirupati West, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	19,49,800.00	19,49,800.00	19,49,800.00
8.	Ramasagaram Rural Integrated Educational and Development Society Ramasagaram Post, Via Krishnapuram, Bukkapatnam Mandal, Ananthap District, A.P.	3,59,700.00	3,59,700.00	3,59,700.00
9.	Rural Organisation for Social Education & Service D.No. 19-9-31, Kennedy Nagar, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	5,59,870.00	5,59,870.00	5,59,870.00
10.	Seva Bharati Behind Z.P.P. High School, Tiruchanur, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	22,00,000.00	22,00,000.00	22,00,000.00
11.	Sri Rama Krishna Educational Society D.No. 1-187, N.S.P. Road, Samisragudem, Nidadavolu Mandalam, W.G. Distt., A.P.	46,000.00	46,000.00	46,000.00
12.	Sri Shakti Development Society 4-67, Opp. Agricultural College Staff Qrts., Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	27,01,800.00	27,01,800.00	27,01,800.00
13.	Swamy Ramananda tirtha Rural Institute Jalatpur (V), Pochampally (M), Nalgonda Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	6,98,360.00	6,98,360.00	6,98,360.00
14.	Welfare Organisation for Rural Development 10-15-36, Kota Kommala Layout, Tirupati, Chittoor, District, A.P.	60,659.00	60,659.00	60,659.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Institute of Resource Development & Social Management 10-1-123/A/3/1, Saifabad, District, A.P.	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
17.	Praja Seva Samaj P.B. No. 10, 1-617-4 Anantapur, District, Andhra Pradesh.	2,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,50,000.00

State-Andhra Pradesh (2002-2003)

No	VO Name Address	Amount Sanction	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Setting up of Technical Institutions

2393. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce changes in the norms and standards for setting up technical institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a Committee was constituted to review the norms and standards for Technical Institutions. The Committee has submitted its recommendations to the AICTE. After receipt of the proposal from AICTE, Ministry shall examine it for further necessary action.

[Translation]

Anti-Social Activities in Madarsas

2394. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-social activities are being undertaken in Madarsas in Bihar and West Bengal, adjoining Bangladesh and Nepal;

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

(c) whether ISI has converted these Madarsas into their arms godowns and training centres for terrorists;

(d) if so, whether Intelligence agencies have submitted any report in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken so far by the Government against such Madarsas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) The Government have received reports regarding the misuse of some Madarsas along the Indo Bangladesh and Indo Nepal borders for illegal activities. Though there are no specific inputs with regard to Pakistan's ISI being actively involved in these, this cannot be ruled out. The State Governments have been advised to take action under the provisions of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, wherever such places of worship/religious instructions are found to be indulging in illegal activities in violation of the Act.

[English]

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

2395. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, 2151 small towns with a population of 20,000 were to be covered for provision of facilities for the supply of safe and adequate water; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns covered under the scheme in various States, particularly in Maharashtra, the amount sanctioned, the number of schemes implemented so far and the time by which all these schemes are likely to be implemented, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 15.7.2002, water supply schemes for 675 towns have been sanctioned under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) at a project cost of Rs. 851.91 crores in various States. Names of the towns in which AUWSP schemes have been sanctioned is given in the Statement-I enclosed. Names of towns where the sanctioned schemes have been completed/commissioned is given in the Statement-II enclosed. Completion of the sanctioned schemes would depend upon the pace of implementation by the State Governments.

Statement-I

Water Supply Schemes approved under AUWSP as on 15.7.2002

Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of Town	District
1	2	3
1.	Sirpur (T) Adilabad	
2.	Palasa	Srikakulam
3.	Kasibugga	Srikakulam
4.	Manthani	Karimnagar
5.	Yadgiri Gutta	Nalgonda
6.	Banuswada	Nizamabad
7.	Madhira	Khammam
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Itanagar	Itanagar
2.	Naharlagun	Itanagar
Assam		
1.	Namrup	Dibrugarh
2.	Sonari	Sibasagar
3.	Palashbari	Kamrup
4.	Bilasipara	Dhubri
5.	Sarthebari	Barpeta
6.	Nazira	Silbsagar
7.	Bhiupuria	Lakhimpur
8.	Lakhipur	Goalpara
9.	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh
10.	Bokakhat	Golaghat
11.	Lala	Hailakandi
12.	Rangapara	Sonitpur
13.	Nalbari	Nalbari
14.	Bijni	Bongaigaon
Bihar		
1.	Janakpur Road	Sitamarhi
2.	Seohar	Sitamarhi
3.	Mohiuddin Nagar	Samastipur
4.	Amarpur	Banka
5.	Kowath	Rohtas
6.	Hisua	Nawada
7.	Rafiganj	Aurangabad
8.	Jamhor	Aurangabad
9.	Nasarig	Rohtas
10.	Nokha	Rohtas
11.	Maharajganj	Siwan
12.	Motipur	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Bhatgaon	Raipur
2.	Bagbehra	Raipur
3.	Pithora	Raipur
4.	Gariyaband	Raipur
5.	Ahiwara	Durg
6.	Dongargaon	Rajnandgaon

1	2	3
7.	Gandai-Pandan	Rajnandgaon
8.	Kurud	Raipur
9.	Patan	Durg
10.	Balod	Durg
11.	Pendra	Bilaspur
12.	Rattanpur	Bilaspur
13.	Sakti	Bilaspur
14.	Baikunthpur	Sarguja
15.	Sheorinarayan	Bilaspur
16.	Gharghora	Raigarh
17.	Saranggarh	Raigarh
18.	Gourela	Bilaspur
19.	Kumhari	Durg
20.	Pandaria	Kawardha
21.	Thankhamaria	Durg
22.	Bemetara	Durg
23.	Pattalgaon	Jashpur
24.	Lormi	Bilaspur
25.	Chowki	Rajnandgaon
26.	Akkaltara	Janjgir Champa
27.	Baloda	Janjgir Champa
Goa		
1.	Calangute	North Goa
2.	Reismagas	North Goa
3.	Ponda	North Goa
4.	Pemem	South Goa
Gujarat		
1.	Dharampur	Valsad
2.	Bantva	Junagadh
3.	Dhrol	Jamnagar
4.	Okha Port	Jamnagar
5.	Jodia	Jamnagar
6.	Mendarda	Junagadh
7.	Babrala	Ahmedabad
8.	Surajkaradi	Jamnagar
9.	Kheralu	Mehsana
10.	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha
11.	Vasavadar	Junagadh
12.	Adityana	Junagadh
13.	Chikhli	Navasari
14.	Vanthali	Junagadh
15.	Salaya	Jamnagar
16.	Devgadh Baria	Dahod
17.	Bhanvad	Jamnagar
18.	Ranabav	Porbandar
19.	Kutiyana	Porbandar
20.	Damnagar	Amreli
21.	Lathi	Amreli
22.	Beyt	Jamnagar
23.	Babra	Amreli
24.	Santrampur	Panchmahal
25.	Paliad	Bhavnagar
Haryana		
1.	Namaud	Hissar
2.	Sohna	Gurgaon
3.	Pataudi	Gurgaon
4.	Kanina	Mahendragarh
5.	Babani Khera	Bhiwani
6.	Taoru	Gurgaon
7.	Kharkhoda	Sonepat
8.	Ratia	Hissar
9.	Uchana	Jind
10.	Kalanaur	Rohtak
11.	Assandh	Karnal
12.	Naraingarh	Ambala

1	2	3
13.	Sadhaura	Yumuna Nagar
14.	Indri	Karnal
15.	Meham	Rohtak
16.	Nuh	Gurgaon
17.	Ferozepur Zirka	Gurgao
18.	Mohindergarh	Mohindergarh
19.	Kalanwali	Sirsa
20.	Pinjore	Panchkula
21.	Haili Mandi	Gurgaon
22.	Beri	Jhajjar
23.	Loharu	Bhiwani
24.	Samalkha	Panipat
25.	Parrukh Nagar	Gurgaon
26.	Punhana	Gurgaon
27.	Hasanpur	Faridabad
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Rewalsar	Mandi
2.	Chowari	Chamba
3.	Dehra	Kangra
4.	Rohru	Simla
5.	Sarkaghat	Mandi
6.	Chopal	Shimla
7.	Dalhousie	Chamba
8.	Palampur	Kangra
9.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
10.	Nurpur	Kangra
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	Qazigund	Anantnag
2.	Billawar	Kathua
3.	Bijbehara	Anantnag
4.	Samba	Jammu
Jharkhand		
1.	Barwadih	Palamu
2.	Rajmahal	Sahibganj
3.	Nirsa	Dhanbad
4.	Chakulia	East Singhbhum
5.	Saraikella	West Singhbhum
6.	Latehar	Palamu
7.	Jamtara	Dumaka
8.	Koderma	Koderma
9.	Muri	Ranchi
Karnataka		
1.	Belur	Hassan
2.	Saligrama	Dakshna Kannada
3.	Chittaguppa	Bidar
4.	Kuttur	Bellary
5.	Kerur	Bijapur
6.	Mundargi	Dharwad
7.	Sadalga	Belgaum
8.	Navalgund	Dharwad
9.	Srinisaspura	Kolar
10.	Arkalgud	Hassan
11.	Alur	Hassan
12.	Badami	Bijapur
13.	Periyapatna	Mysore
14.	Kalaghatagi	Dharwad
15.	Bilagi	Bagalkot
16.	Sringer	Chikamanglur
17.	Nagamangala	Mandya
18.	Deodurga	Raichur
19.	Koppa	Chikamanglur
20.	Virajpet	Kodagu
21.	Bagepally	Kolar

1	2	3
22.	Turuvekere	Tumkur
23.	Gurmitkal	Gulberga
24.	Hosadurga	Shimoga
25.	Molakalmuru	Chitradurga
26.	H.D. Kote	Mysore
27.	Gubbi	Tumkur
28.	R.K. Pet	Mandya
29.	Raibag	Belgaum
Kerala		
1.	Paniyannur	Kannur
2.	Pudukkad	Thrissur
3.	Koraty	Thrissur
4.	Marathkkara	Thrissur
5.	Chevoor	Thrissur
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Bhabhara	Jhabua
2.	Bamnia	Jhabua
3.	Bednawar	Dhar
4.	Dharampuri	Dhar
5.	Dhamnod	Dhar
6.	Pansemal	Khargone
7.	Gautampura	Indore
8.	Sanwer	Indore
9.	Kamawad	Dewas
10.	Hotpipliya	Dewas
11.	Kataphod	Dewas
12.	Sohagpur	Hoshangabad
13.	Babai	Hoshangabad
14.	Khirkiya	Hoshangabad
15.	Timrani	Hoshangabad
16.	Sultanpur	Raisen
17.	Udaipura	Raisen
18.	Sitamau	Mandsaur
19.	Radhogarh	Guna
20.	Khaniandana	Shivpuri
21.	Baroda	Morena
22.	Bamore	Morena
23.	Vijaipur	Morena
24.	Budhni	Sehore
25.	Lateri	Vidisha
26.	Barghat	Seoni
27.	Mundi	Khandwah
28.	Bhikangaon	Khargone
29.	Pachhore	Rajgarh
30.	Jobat	Jhabua
31.	Banda	Sagar
32.	Amarwara	Chhindwara
33.	Chourai	Chhindwara
34.	Bhainsdehi	Betul
35.	Tirodi	Balaghat
36.	Harrai	Chhindwara
37.	Niwari	Tikamgarh
38.	Nalkheda	Dewas
39.	Mohgaon	Chhindwara
40.	Katangi	Jabalpur
41.	Shahpura	Jabalpur
42.	Manjholi	Jabalpur
43.	Lakhanadon	Seoni
44.	Kasrawad	Khargone
45.	Lodhikheda	Chhindwara
46.	Saunsar	Chhindwara
47.	Shahpura	Khandwa
48.	Sailana	Ratlam
49.	Betama	Indore

1	2	3
50.	Suthalia	Rajgarh
51.	Chanderi	Guna
52.	Devendrangar	Panna
53.	Khategaon	Dewas
54.	Kukshi	Dhar
55.	Chakghat	Rewa
56.	Govindgarh	Rewa
57.	Kanod	Dewas
58.	Prithvipur	Tikamgarh
59.	Anjad	Khargone
60.	Patharia	Damoh
61.	Vijayaraghavagarh	Katni
62.	Barahi	Jabalpur
63.	Baikunthpur	Rewa
64.	Seconda	Datia
65.	Kotar	Satna
66.	Mangavan	Rewa
67.	Nasrullaganj	Sehore
68.	Barod	Shajapur
69.	Taricharkalan	Tikamgarh
70.	Isagarh	Guna
71.	Rchti	Sehore
72.	Talen	Rajgarh
73.	Boda	Rajgarh
74.	Soyetkalan	Shajapur
75.	Badagaon	Tikamgarh
76.	Jeron Khalsa	Tikamgarh
77.	Baihar	Balaghat
78.	Kothi	Satna
79.	Khunjer	Rajgarh
80.	Zeerapur	Rajgarh
81.	Rahatgarh	Sagar
82.	Mungaoli	Guna
83.	Kurwai	Vidisha
84.	Berasia	Bhopal
Maharashtra		
1.	Patur	Akola
2.	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
3.	Lonar	Buldhana
4.	Main Dargi	Solapur
5.	Telhara	Akola
6.	Kundalwadi	Nanded
7.	Sendurjanaghat	Amrawati
8.	Saswad	Pune
9.	Indapur	Pune
10.	Dudhani	Sholapur
11.	Rahatapimplas	Ahmednagar
12.	Sonepeth	Parbhani
13.	Hadgaon	Nanded
14.	Parandha	Osmanabad
15.	Naldurga	Osmanabad
16.	Kandhar	Nanded
17.	Bhoom	Osmanabad
18.	Mudkhed	Nanded
19.	Umri	Nanded
20.	Kallam	Osmanabad
Manipur		
1.	Yaripok	Thoubal
2.	Heirok	Thoubal
3.	Lilong	Imphal
4.	Moreh	Chandel
5.	Jariban	Imphal
6.	Nambol	Bishnupur
7.	Moirang	Bishnupur

1	2	3
8.	Mangoi	Imphal
9.	Mayang Imphal	Imphal
10.	Sugunu	Thoubal
11.	Andro	Imphal
12.	Lilong	Thoubal
13.	Bishnupur	Bishnupur
14.	Ninhthoukhong	Bishnupur
15.	Kwakta	Bishnupur
16.	Oinam	Bishnupur
Meghalaya		
1.	Simsangiri	East Garo Hills
2.	Bhgamara	South Garo Hills
Mizoram		
1.	Hnahthial	Lunglei
2.	Zawlnuam	Aizwal
3.	Saitul	Aizwal
4.	Sairang	Aizwal
5.	Darlwan	Aizwal
6.	Thenzawl	Aizwal
7.	Vairengtc	Kolasib
Nagaland		
1.	Phek	Phek
2.	Zunhebotto	Zunhebotto
Orissa		
1.	Balimela	Koraput
2.	Pipili	Puri
3.	Kasinagara	Ganjam
4.	Chandawali	Bhadrak
5.	Panposh	Sundergarh
6.	Kamakhyanagar	Dhenkanal
7.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri
8.	Polsara	Ganjam
9.	Nayagarh	Nayagarh
10.	Junagarh	Kalahandi
11.	Balugaon	Khurda
12.	Umarkhote	Nawarangpur
13.	Boudh NAC	Boudh
14.	Deogarh	Deogarh
15.	Rambha	Ganjam
16.	Barapalli	Bargarh
17.	Kantabanji	Bolangir
18.	Khandpara	Nayagarh
19.	Khalikote	Ganjam
20.	Hinjilcut	Ganjam
21.	Patnagarh	Bolangir
Punjab		
1.	Sujanpur	Gurdaspur
2.	Sanaur	Patiala
3.	Majitha	Amritsar
4.	Dera Baba Nanak	Gurdaspur
5.	Fategarh Churian	Gurdaspur
6.	Bagha Purana	Moga
7.	Shahkot	Jalandhar
8.	Sham Chaurasi	Hoshiarpur
9.	Rayya	Amritsar
Rajasthan		
1.	Antah	Kota
2.	Sarwar	Ajmer
3.	Baswa	Jaipur
4.	Deogarh	Rajasamand
5.	Galiakot	Dungarpur
6.	Kherli	Alwar
7.	Mahwa	Swaimadhopur
8.	Dhariwad	Udaipur

1	2	3
9.	Bali	Pali
10.	Tkhtgarh	Pali
11.	Kaithoon	Kota
12.	Pokharan	Jaisalmer
13.	Shahpura	Jaipur
14.	Sunel	Jhalwar
15.	Viratnagar	Jaipur
16.	Amet	Rajasamand
17.	Chappar	Churu
18.	Nawacity	Nagaur
19.	Napasar	Bikaner
20.	Kapren	Bundi
21.	Gangapur	Bhilwara
22.	Keshoraipatan	Bundi
23.	Bassi	Jaipur
24.	Bhinder	Udaipur
25.	Kanaore	Udaipur
26.	Bagru	Jaipur
27.	Mandawa	Jhunjhunu
28.	Behror	Alwar
29.	Losal	Sikar
30.	Reengus	Sikar
31.	Uniyara	Tonk
32.	Kesarisignhpur	Sriganganagar
33.	Kapasan	Chittorgarh
34.	Begun	Chittorgarh
35.	Jobner	Jaipur
36.	Bhusawar	Bharatpur
37.	Weir	Bharatpur
38.	Surajgarh	Jhunjhunu
39.	Salumber	Udaipur
40.	Bari Sakri	Pratapgarh
41.	Deoli	Tonk
42.	Todabhim	Karauli
43.	Jahajpur	Bhilwara
Sikkim		
1.	Singtam	East Sikkim
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Vengathur	Chengai M.G.R.
2.	Denkanikottai	Dharmapuri
3.	Kaver Pattinam	Dharmapuri
4.	Anamalai	Coimbatore
5.	Thisayanvilai	Thirunelveli
6.	Cheyyur	Chengalpattu M.G.R.
7.	Padirvedu	Chengalpattu
8.	Bhuvangiri	South Arcot
9.	Chithode	Periyar
10.	Harur	Dharmpuri
11.	Ayyempettai	Chengai M.G.R.
12.	Kodivalasai	Chengai M.G.R.
13.	Poovalur	Trichy
14.	Ponnamaravathi	Pudukottai
15.	Nallarasankotai	P.M. District
16.	Veerakhalpudur	Salem
17.	Othakadai	Madurai
18.	Thiruppavanam	Sivaganga
19.	Thataiangarpet	Trichy
20.	Mettupalayam	Trichy
21.	Sathankulam	Tuticorin
22.	Udangudi	Tuticorin
23.	Walajabad	Kancheepuram
24.	Punjai Puliampattai	Erode
25.	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari
26.	Punjaipugalur	Karur

1	2	3
27.	Vedasandur	Dindigul
28.	Ayempettai	Thanjavur
29.	Pallepatti	Karur
30.	Veeravanallur	Tirunelveli
31.	Nazareth	Tuticorin
32.	Palacode	Dharmapuri
33.	Ervadi	Tirunelveli
34.	Courtallaim	Tirunelveli
35.	Muthupet	Thiruvarur
36.	Sriperumbudur	Kancheepuram
37.	Aduthurai	Thanjavur
38.	Thirubuvanam	Thanjavur
39.	Thiruvidaimaruthur	Thanjavur
Tripura		
1.	Kamalapur	North Tripura
2.	Belonia	South Tripura
3.	Kumarghat	North Tripura
4.	Sonamura	West Tripura
5.	Udaipur	South Tripura
6.	Khowai	West Tripura
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Karhal	Mainpuri
2.	Hastinapur	Meerut
3.	Jalali	Aligarh
4.	Jattari	Aligarh
5.	Harduaganj	Aligarh
6.	Kheragarh	Agra
7.	Haldaur	Bijnor
8.	Umarikalan	Moradabad
9.	Nidhaulikalan	Etah
10.	Raya	Mathura
11.	Marehra	Etah

1	2	3
12.	Achnera	Agra
13.	Sasni	Aligarh
14.	Ghiror	Mainpuri
15.	Tulsipur	Gonda
16.	Golabazar	Gorakhpur
17.	Mehnagar	Azamgarh
18.	Jiyanapur	Azamgarh
19.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
20.	Ghughuli	Maharajganj
21.	Reoti	Ballia
22.	Sikanderpur	Ballia
23.	Karari	Allahabad
24.	Bansdih	Ballia
25.	Chandauli	Varanasi
26.	Bakewar	Etawah
27.	Lakhna	Etawah
28.	Kulpahar	Hamirpur
29.	Jhinjhak	Kanpur
30.	Bithoor	Kanpur
31.	Naraini	Banda
32.	Tirwaganj	Farrukhabad
33.	Talgram	Farrukhabad
34.	Nawabganj	Unnao
35.	Neotini	Unnao
36.	Mohan	Unnao
37.	Sandi	Hardoi
38.	Pali	Hardoi
39.	Islamnagar	Badaun
40.	Singhai Bharora	Lakhimpur-Kheri
41.	Katra	Sahajahanpur
42.	Bilariaganj	Azamgarh
43.	Ramnagar	Barabanki

1	2	3
44.	Sankargarh	Allahabad
45.	Ghorawal	Sonebhadra
46.	Sidhaur	Barabanki
47.	Chopan	Snoebhadra
48.	B.B. Nagar	Bulandshahar
49.	Daurala	Meerut
50.	Faridpur	Bareilly
51.	Usawan	Badaun
52.	Saurik	Farukhabad
53.	Harriya	Basti
54.	Hariharpur	Basti
55.	Bansgaon	Gorakhpur
56.	Bikapur	Faizabad
57.	Sarai Akil	Allahabad
58.	Dudhi	Sonebhadra
59.	Pali	Lalitpur
60.	Oran	Banda
61.	Risia Bazar	Bahraich
62.	Jhalu	Bijnore
63.	Adri	Mau
64.	Atsu	Etawah
65.	Hargaon	Sitapur
66.	Purwa	Unnao
67.	Pukharayan	Kanpur (Dehat)
68.	Bisharalganj	Bareilly
69.	Narora	Bulandshahar
70.	Jahangirpur	Bulandshahar
71.	Chattari	Bulandshahar
72.	Bilaspur	Bulandshahar
73.	Kakore	Bulandshahar
74.	Alum	Muzaffarnagar
75.	Banat	Muzaffarnagar
76.	Asharafpur	Ambedkar Nagar
77.	Jyoti Khuria	Mainpuri
78.	Nai Bazar	Bhadohi
79.	Rasulabad	Unnao
80.	Siwal Khas	Meerut
81.	Katera	Jhansi
82.	Jahanabad	Pilibhit
83.	Kalinagar	Pilibhit
84.	Barbar	Lakhimpur
85.	Usehat	Badaun
86.	Faizganj Behata	Badaun
87.	Mataundh	Banda
88.	Karnawal	Meerut
89.	Fariha	Firozabad
90.	Manjholiraj	Deoria
91.	Ittifatganj	Ambedkar Nagar
92.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad
93.	Mohammadabad	Farukhabad
94.	Chharra	Aligarh
95.	Pilkhana	Aligarh
96.	Sahpau	Hatharas
97.	Sahanpur	Bijnor
98.	Bharatganj	Allahabad
99.	Shergarh	Bareilly
100.	Sirauli	Bareilly
101.	Akbarpur	Kanpur (Dehat)
102.	Shahganj	Jaunpur
103.	Gohand	Hamirpur
104.	Kharela	Mohaba
105.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Unnao
106.	Tindwari	Banda
107.	Sarila	Hamirpur

1	2	3
108.	Bidhuna	Auraiyya
109.	Kithore	Meerut
110.	Suriyawan	Ravidas Nagar
111.	Manakapur	Gonda
112.	Ranipur	Jhansi
113.	Chirgaon	Jhansi
114.	Mahrauni	Lalitpur
115.	Amila Nagar	Mau
116.	Aliganj	Etah
117.	Barhapur	Bijnore
118.	Talbchat	Lalitpur
119.	Ahraura	Mirzapur
120.	Raja ka Rampur	Etah
121.	Satrikh	Barabanki
122.	Jasraana	Firozabad
123.	Fatehganj Paschim	Bareilly
124.	Purdilnagar	Mahamayanagar
125.	Phulpur	Azamgarh
126.	Pipraich	Gorakhpur
127.	Barahani Bazar	Siddhartnagar
128.	Chaparauli	Baghapat
129.	Sonkh	Mathura
130.	Patiyali	Etah
131.	Vijayagarh	Aligarh
132.	Swar	Rampur
133.	Shamsabad	Farukhabad
134.	Achhalda	Auraiya
135.	Kerakat	Jaunpur
136.	Ramkola	Kushinagar
137.	Musafirkhana	Sultanpur
138.	Barhalganj	Gorakhpur
139.	Kachhwa	Mirzapur
140.	Soharatgarh	Siddarthnagar
141.	Saraimeer	Azamgarh
142.	Maurawan	Unnao
143.	Chaumuha	Mathura
144.	Khanpur	Bulandshahar
145.	Bhinga	Shrawasti
146.	Auras	Unnao
147.	Dibiyapur	Auraiya
148.	Kunderabazar	Gorakhpur
149.	Sewarahi	Kushinagar
150.	Captainganj	Kushinagar
151.	Kauriyaganj	Aligarh
152.	Sisauli	Muzaffarnagar
153.	Bhatparrani	Deoria
154.	Bugrasi	Bulandshahr
155.	Ekauna	Shrawasti
156.	Kachhla	Budaun
157.	Hata	Kushinagar
158.	Gosaiganj	Faizabad
159.	Doharighat	Mau
160.	Sainghal	Bareilly
161.	Mandawar	Bijnore
162.	Khadda	Kushinagar
163.	Saidpur	Budaun
164.	Nawabganj	Gonda
165.	Koeripur	Sultanpur
166.	Mohammadabad-gohana	Mau
167.	Safipur	Unnao
168.	Hasayan	Hathras
169.	Unchahar	Rae Bareilly
170.	Shahpur	Muzaffarnagar
171.	Rabupura	G.B. Nagar

1	2	3
172.	Behat	Saharanpur
173.	Ganjmorabadabad	Unnao
174.	Afjalgarh	Bijnor
175.	Sultanpur	Saharanpur
176.	Malihabad	Lucknow
177.	Iglas	Aligarh
178.	Pipiganj	Gorakhpur
179.	Dariabad	Barabanki
180.	Mursan	Hathras
181.	Aminagar Sarai	Baghpat
182.	Phaphud	Auraiya
183.	Deorania	Bareilly
184.	Babarpur Ajitwal	Auraiya
185.	Hyderabad	Unnao
186	Sindhauli	Sitapur
187.	Rithora	Bareilly
188.	Lalganj	Rae Bareilly
189.	Parikhitgarh	Meerut
190.	Ambehta	Saharanpur
191.	Kharkhoda	Meerut
192.	Phalawada	Meerut
193.	Babugarh	Ghaziabad
194.	Charthawal	Muzaffarnagar
195.	Jalababad	Muzaffarnagar
196.	Siswa Bazar	Maharajganj
197.	Anandnagar	Maharajganj
198.	Nizamabad	Azamgarh
199.	Atraulia	Azamgarh
200.	Rampur Karkhana	Deoria
201.	Tikaitnagar	Barabanki
202.	Chitbaragaon	Ballia
203.	Bilhaur	Kanpur Nagar
204.	Aggarwal Mandi	Baghpat
205.	Mirganj	Bareilly
206.	Phulpur	Allahabad
207.	Sarsawa	Saharanpur
208.	Kakori	Lucknow
209.	Amethi	Lucknow
210.	Gauri Bazar	Deoriya
211	Chakia	Chandauli
212.	Haidergarh	Barabanki
213.	Kadipur	Sultanpur
214.	Koraon	Allahabad
215.	Pinhat	Agra
216.	Dostpur	Sultanpur
217.	Macchlishahar	Jaunpur
218.	Sansawad	Agra
219.	Madhoganj	Hardoi
220.	Babrala	Budaun
221.	Sahawar	Etah
222.	Mohanpur	Etah
223.	Sakit	Etah
224.	Lawar	Meerut
225.	Pahasu	Bullandshahr
226.	Barusagar	Jhansi
227.	Anapur	Etah
228.	Bhargen	Etah
229.	Amethi	Sultanpur
230.	Fatehabad	Agra
Uttaranchal		
1.	Bazpur	Nainital
2.	Narendernagar	Tehri
3.	Chamba	Tehri
4.	Kaladungi	Nainital

1	2	3
5.	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi
6.	Lalkuwa	Nainital
7.	Joshimath	Chamoli
8.	Dineshpur	U.S. Nagar
9.	Srinagar	Garhwal
10.	Nand Prayag	Chamoli
11.	Deo Prayag	Tehri Garhwal
West Bengal		
1.	Khirpai	Midnapur
2.	Kharar	Midnapur
3.	Ramjibanpur	Midnapur
4.	Haldibari	Cooch-Behar
5.	Deora	North 24 Pargana
6.	Madanpur	Nadia
7.	Begampur U.A.	Hooghly
8.	Balarampur	Nadia
9.	Uttar Latabari	Jalpaiguri

Statement-II

Details of Schemes completed/commissioned under AUWSP (As on 15.7.2002)

S. No.	Name of Town	District
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Itanagar	Itanagar
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Gariyaband	Raipur
2.	Ahiwara	Durg
3.	Pithora	Raipur
4.	Bhatgaon	Raipur
5.	Bagbehra	Raipur
6.	Dongargaon	Rajnandgaon
7.	Gandai-Pandanya	Rajnandgaon
8.	Kurud	Raipur
9.	Patan	Durg
Goa		
1.	Calangute	North Goa
2.	Reismagas	North Goa
Gujarat		
1.	Okha Port	Jamnagar
2.	Dharampur	Valsad
3.	Bantava	Junagadh
4.	Mendarda	Junagadh
5.	Dhrol	Jamnagar
6.	Jodia	Jamnagar
7.	Babrala	Ahmedabad
8.	Vasavadar	Junagadh
Haryana		
1.	Namaud	Hissar
2.	Sohna	Gurgaon
3.	Pataudi	Gurgaon
4.	Kanina	Mahendragarh
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Rewalsar	Mandi
2.	Chowari	Chamba
3.	Dehra	Kangra
4.	Rohru	Shimla
5.	Sarkaghat	Mandi
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	Qazigund	Anantnag
Karnataka		
1.	Sadalga	Belgaun
2.	Kuttur	Bellary
3.	Kerur	Bijapur
4.	Mundargi	Dharwad

1	2	3
5.	Belur	Hassan
6.	Srinisaspura	Kolar
7.	Saligrama	Dakshna Kannada
8.	Arkalgud	Hassan
9.	Chittaguppa	Bidar
10.	Alur	Hassan
11.	Sringeri	Chikamanglur
12.	Nagamangala	Mandya
13.	Turuvekere	Tumkur
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Bamnia	Jhabua
2.	Dharampuri	Dhar
3.	Kataphod	Dewas
4.	Khaniandana	Shivpuri
5.	Babai	Hoshangabad
6.	Pansemal	Khargone
7.	Harrai	Chhindwara
8.	Mohgaon	Chhindwara
9.	Sultanpur	Raisen
10.	Baroda	Morena
11.	Bamorc	Morena
12.	Khirkiya	Hoshangabad
13.	Sohagpur	Hoshangabad
14.	Bhabhara	Jhabua
15.	Sanwer	Indore
16.	Udaipura	Raisen
17.	Vijaipur	Morena
18.	Tirodi	Balaghat
19.	Hatpipliya	Dewas
20.	Lateri	Vidisha
21.	Karnawad	Dewas
22.	Barghat	Seoni
23.	Amarwara	Chhindwara
24.	Jobat	Jhabua
25.	Bednawar	Dhar
26.	Gautampura	Indore
27.	Radhogarh	Guna
28.	Mundi	Khandwah
29.	Shahpur	Khandwa
30.	Shahpura	Jabalpur
31.	Sitamau	Mandsaur
32.	Dhamnod	Dhar
Maharashtra		
1.	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
2.	MaindDargi	Solapur
3.	Telhara	Akola
4.	Kundalwadi	Nanded
5.	Dudhani	Sholapur
6.	Patur	Akola
7.	Sonepeth	Parbhani
8.	Parandha	Osmanabad
9.	Saswad	Pune
10.	Indapur	Pune
11.	Hadgaon	Nanded
12.	Lonar	Buldhana
Manipur		
1.	Yaripok	Thoubal
2.	Heirok	Thoubal
3.	Lilong	Imphal
4.	Moreh	Chandel
5.	Jiribam	Imphal
Mizoram		
1.	Hnathial	Lunglei
2.	Zawlnuam	Aizwal

1	2	3
Nagaland		
1.	Phek	Phek
2.	Zunhebotto	Zunhebotto
Orissa		
1.	Pipili	Puri
2.	Kasinagara	Ganjam
3.	Polsara	Ganjam
4.	Chandawali	Bhadrak
5.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri
6.	Nayagarh	Nayagarh
Punjab		
1.	Sujanpur	Gurdaspur
2.	Sanaur	Patiala
3.	Majitha	Amritsar
4.	Dera Baba Nanak	Gurdaspur
5.	Fategarh Churian	Gurdaspur
6.	Bagha Purana	Moga
7.	Shahkot	Jalandhar
8.	Rayya	Amritsar
Rajasthan		
1.	Sarwar	Ajmer
2.	Galiakot	Dungarpur
3.	Mahwa	Swaimadhopur
4.	Shahpura	Jaipur
5.	Chappar	Churu
6.	Nawacity	Nagaur
7.	Amet	Rajsamand
8.	Viratnagar	Jaipur
9.	Dhariyawad	Udaipur
10.	Bali	Pali
11.	Pokharan	Jaisalmer
12.	Baswa	Jaipur
13.	Deogarh	Rajsamand
14.	Tkhargarh	Pali
15.	Bagru	Jaipur
16.	Kaithoon	Kota
17.	Sunel	Jhalawar
18.	Kapren	Bundi
19.	Napasar	Bikaner
20.	Bhinder	Udaipur
21.	Kherli	Alwar
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Ayyempettai	Chengai M.G.R.
2.	Padirvedu	Chengalpattu
3.	Kodivalasai	Chengai M.G.R.
4.	Cheyyur	Chengalpattu M.G.R.
5.	Bhuvangiri	South Arcot
6.	Thisayanvilai	Thirunelveli
7.	Anamalai	Coimbatore
8.	Chithode	Periyar
9.	Denkanikottai	Dharmapuri
10.	Poovalur	Trichy
11.	Poonamaravathi	Pudukottai
12.	Nattarasankottai	P.M. District
13.	Kaveri Pattinam	Dharmapuri
14.	Veerakkalpudur	Salem
15.	Othakadai	Madurai
16.	Thirppavanam	Sivaganga
17.	Vengathur	Chengai MGR
18.	Walajawad	Kancheepuram
19.	Thataiangarpet	Trichy
20.	Mettupalayam	Trichy
21.	Santhakulam	Tuticorin
22.	Udangudi	Tuticorin

1	2	3
23.	Vedasandur	Dindigul
24.	Punjai Puliampattai	Erode
25.	Veeravanallur	Tirunelveli
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Hastinapur	Meerut
2.	Jalali	Aligarh
3.	Jattari	Aligarh
4.	Harduaganj	Aligarh
5.	Kheragarh	Agra
6.	Haldaur	Bijnor
7.	Umarikalan	Moradabad
8.	Nidhaulikalan	Etah
9.	Raya	Mathura
10.	Marehra	Etah
11.	Achnera	Agra
12.	Sasni	Aligarh
13.	Ghiror	Mainpuri
14.	Gulabazar	Gorakhpur
15.	Mehnagar	Azamgarh
16.	Jiyanapur	Azamgarh
17.	Azmatgarh	Azamgarh
18.	Ghughuli	Maharajganj
19.	Reoti	Ballia
20.	Sikanderpur	Ballia
21.	Karari	Allahabad
22.	Bansdih	Ballia
23.	Chandauli	Varanasi
24.	Bakewar	Etawah
25.	Lakhna	Etawah
26.	Kulpahar	Hamirpur
27.	Jhinjhak	Kanpur
28.	Bithoor	Kanpur
29.	Tirwaganj	Farrukhabad
30.	Talgram	Farukhabad
31.	Neotini	Unnao
32.	Mohan	Unnao
33.	Pali	Hardoi
34.	Islamanagar	Badaun
35.	Singhai Bharora	Lakhimpur-Kheri
36.	Katra	Sahajahanpur
37.	Bilariaganj	Azamgarh
38.	Ramnagar	Barabanki
39.	Ghorawal	Sonebhadra
40.	Sidhaur	Barabanki
41.	Chopan	Sonebhadra
42	B.B. Nagar	Bulandshahar
43.	Daurala	Meerut
44.	Saurik	Farukhabad
45.	Harriya	Basti
46.	Hariharpur	Basti
47.	Bansgaon	Gorakhpur
48.	Bikapur	Faizabad
49.	Sarai Akil	Allahabad
50.	Dudhi	Sonebhadra
51.	Risia Bazar	Bahraich
52.	Jhalu	Bijnore
53.	Adri	Mau
54.	Hargaon	Sitapur
55.	Purwa	Unnao
56.	Jahangirpur	Bulandshahar
57.	Bilaspur	Bulandshahar
58.	Kakore	Bulandshahar
59.	Alum	Muzaffarnagar
60.	Banat	Muzaffarnagar

1	2	3
61.	Asharafpur	Ambedkar Nagar
62.	Jyoti Khuria	Mainpuri
63.	Rasulabad	Unnao
64.	Siwal Khas	Meerut
65.	Katera	Jhansi
66.	Jahanabad	Pilibhit
67.	Kalinagar	Pilibhit
68.	Usehat	Badaun
69.	Faizganj Behata	Badaun
70.	Karnawal	Meerut
71.	Manjholiraj	Deoria
72.	Ittifatganj	Ambedkar Nagar
73.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad
74.	Mohammadabad	Farukhabad
75.	Chharra	Aligarh
76.	Pilkhana	Aligarh
77.	Sahpau	Hatharas
78.	Sahanpur	Bijnor
79.	Shergarh	Bareilly
80.	Sirauli	Bareilly
81.	Akbarpur	Kanpur (Dehat)
82.	Shahganj	Jaunpur
83.	Gohand	Hamirpur
84.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Unnao
85.	Tindwari	Banda
86.	Sarila	Hamirpur
87.	Kithore	Meerut
88.	Manakapur	Gonda
89.	Ranipur	Jhansi
90.	Chirgaon	Jhansi
91.	Mahrauni	Lalitpur
92.	Amila Nagar	Mau
93.	Barhapur	Bijnore
94.	Raja Ka Rampur	Etah
95.	Satrikh	Barabanki
96.	Fatehganj Paschim	Bareilly
97.	Barahani Bazar	Siddhartnagar
98.	Chaparauli	Baghapat
99.	Sonkh	Mathura
100.	Vijaygarh	Aligarh
101.	Swar	Rampur
102.	Pali	Lalitpur
103.	Narora	Muzaffarnagar
104.	Karhal	Mainpuri
105.	Faridpur	Bareilly
106.	Oran	Banda
107.	Atsu	Etawah
108.	Usawan	Badaun
109.	Nawabganj	Unnao
110.	Chattari	Bulandshahr
111.	Sandi	Hardoi
112.	Pukhrayan	Kanpur (Dehat)
113.	Tulsipur	Gonda
114.	Naraini	Banda
115.	Bisharatganj	Bareilly
116.	Barbar	Lakhumpur
West Bengal		
1.	Khirpai	Midnapur
2.	Kharar	Midnapur
3.	Ramjibanpur	Midnapur

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

2396. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering, inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad including the payments made against STD and ISD bills, electricity bills, particularly the bills of Airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditures; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) It is Government's constant endeavour to contain non-plan, non-development expenditure. It is in this context that Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, apart from taking other measures, issues instructions and guidelines, from time to time, to all the Ministries/Departments in the Government of India, to avoid wasteful expenditure and for expenditure management and fiscal prudence. These measures include ban on the creation of posts, reduction in the number of sanctioned posts, restrictions on the filling up of vacant posts, reduction in office expenses, restrictions on purchase of vehicles, restriction on foreign travel and on entertainment/hospitality expenses, restriction on STD/ISD facility, restriction on number of free calls on official residential telephones, etc.

Statement

(i) Expenditure incurred by the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy and Department of Secondary & Higher Education during the last three years.

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Account Head	Nomenclature	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Department of Education	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy**	Department of Secondary and Higher Education**	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy**	Department of Secondary and Higher Education** (Provisional*)
	Revenue Section					
2251	Secretariat:	23.21	4.25	19.54	3.42	21.03
2013	Councils of Minsiters	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
2202	General Education	4909.78	2441.63	2693.66	2581.84	2795.38
2203	Technical Education	980.05	0.00	1064.89	0.00	1185.46
2204	Sports and Youth Services Grants in aid to State Govts. including North	0.48	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.60
2552/3601	Eastern Areas	1422.42	777.91	916.70	1153.42	286.84
3602	Grants in aid to Union Tertio	3.97	6.06	0.02	5.87	0.26
	Total	7339.92	3229.85	4695.38	3744.55	4289.58
	Capital Section					
4202		0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	7340.69	3229.85	4695.38	3744.55	4289.58

* The Appropriation Accounts for the year 2001-2002 are under preparation for laying in the Parliament

** From the year 2000-2001 the Department of Education was bifurcated into two Departments:— (i) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy & (ii) Department of Secondary and Higher Education

(ii) Expenditure Incurred by the Department of Women and Child Development during the last three years

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Account Head	Nomenclature	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (Provisional*)
	Revenue Section			
2251	Secretariat: Social Services	5.63	6.34	7.43
2235	Social Security and Welfare	103.17	145.91	190.80
2236	Nutrition	7.06	7.62	8.15
3601	Grants in aid to State Governments	1162.60	1214.00	1474.10
3602	Grants in aid to Union Territories	10.33	10.20	9.86
	Total	1288.79	1384.07	1690.34
	Capital Section			
4059	Capital outlay on Public Work	0.19	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	1288.98	1384.07	1690.34

* The Appropriation Account for the year 2001-2002 is under preparation for laying in the Parliament.

[English]

Research and Development in Fertilizer Sector

2397. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether a High Level Expert Committee constituted for research and development in the Fertilizer sector has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government on these recommendations and steps taken to implement the same; and

(d) the funds made available for research and development during the last two years and current year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) Department of Fertilizers has, in March, 2001, constituted a Committee to, inter alia, evolve an effective and proper procedure for sanctioning the new and on-going Research and Development (R&D) Schemes of Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL). The Committee has reviewed various sponsored projects including those in respect of urea dust emission, urea and ammonia effluent, total recycle of cooling water, upgradation of equipment and underground pipeline.

(d) An amount of Rs. 4.00 crore each during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 was released to PDIL for R&D and a provision of Rs. 4 crore has been made during 2002-2003.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

2398. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

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

(a) the policy of the Central Government in regard to providing subsidy on fertilizers during the last two years;

(b) the details of existing policy in this regard; and

(c) the impact of this policy on the farmers of different categories and the fertilizers industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) Urea, being the only fertilizer under the statutory price, distribution and movement control, is eligible for subsidy. Payment of subsidy to urea manufacturing units is regulated in terms of provisions of the Retention Price Scheme (RPS). Under the scheme, difference between statutorily notified sale price of urea and retention price (normative cost of production plus 12% post tax return on net worth) is paid as subsidy to urea manufacturing units. Under the scheme, retention price is fixed unit-wise based on parameters approved for a pricing period subject to escalation/de-escalation of cost of inputs during the currency of the pricing period. Urea is made available to all farmers, whether small, big or marginal, at uniform maximum retail price (exclusive of the Central Sale Tax, the State Tax and other local taxes where levied). Since the average cost of production of urea is much higher than the statutorily notified sale price, farmers are the major beneficiary.

The Central Government is also supplementing manufacturers/importers of phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers, which are decontrolled, by way of giving them concessions. Maximum Retail Price of these fertilizers is indicated by Central Government to make them available at uniform price all over the country. The amount of concession for various P&K fertilizers is decided taking into consideration their cost of indigenous production and the cost in international market including prevailing exchange rates. The policy aims at providing essential P&K nutrients to farmers at affordable prices and to encourage the balanced use of N, P & K nutrients.

[English]

Disinvestment of PSUs

2399. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) public Sector Undertakings, the equity of which has been disinvested by the Government so far;

(b) the details of such disinvestment including the percentage of equity disinvested and the total amount realised therefrom; and

(c) the Undertakings slated for disinvestment in the near future, percentage of proposed disinvestment and the amount expected to be realized?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) A Statement-I indicating the strategic disinvestment beginning 1991-2000 and the amount realised through disinvestment is enclosed.

(c) A statement-II indicating the name of PSUs in which the disinvestment process is on at present and the percentage of equity proposed to be disinvested in them is enclosed. The amount expected to be realised on disinvestment cannot be precisely indicated.

Statement-I

Strategic disinvestment beginning 1999-2000

	Name	Percentage equity sold	Amount realised (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1a.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	74.00	105.00
1b.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. Phase-II	26.00	44.00**
2.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	51.00	826.50
3.	CMC Ltd.	51.00	152.00
4.	HTL Ltd.	74.00	55.00
5.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	74.00	2.53

1	2	3	4
6.	ITDC—18 hotels		
(a)	Agra	100.00	3.61
(b)	Bodhgaya	100.00	1.81
(c)	Hassan	100.00	2.27
(d)	Mamallapuram	100.00	6.13
(e)	Madurai	100.00	4.97
(f)	Bangalore	Long term lease-cum-management contract	39.41 (up-front fee); (4.11-MGAP)
(g)	Qutab	100.00	34.46
(h)	Lodhi	100.00	71.93
(i)	LVPH, Udaipur	100.00	6.77
(j)	Manali	100.00	3.65
(k)	Kovalam	100.00	40.39
(l)	Aurangabad	100.00	16.50**
(m)	Airport Kolkata	100.00	19.39
(n)	Khajuraho	100.00	2.19**
(o)	Varanasi	100.00	8.38**
(p)	Kanishka	100.00	92.37**
(q)	Indraprastha (AYN)	100.00	43.39**
(r)	Chandigarh Project	100.00	17.27**
	Sub Total		**414.89**
7.	Hotel Corporation of India—3 hotels		
(a)	Juhu, Mumbai	100.00	153.00*
(b)	Rajgir	100.00	6.51*
(c)	Airport, Mumbai	100.00	83.00*
	Sub Total		**242.51**
8.	IBP Ltd.	33.58	1153.68
9.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	25.00	3689.00^
10.	State Trading Corp. of India Ltd.	--	40.00#
11.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	--	60.00#

1	2	3	4
12.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	74.00	151.70
13.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	74.00	18.18*
14.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	26.00	445.00
15.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	--	2424.00^^
16.	Indian Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd.	26.00	1490.84
	Grand Total		11,314.83

* Proceeds to go to Air India

** Expected

^ Including dividend & dividend Tax

^^ (minimum amount to received over 3 tranches: could go up to Rs. 3158 crore)

\# transfer of surplus cash reserve

Statement-II

PSUs in which disinvestment process is on		Proposed Percentage of disinvestment
1	2	3
1.	Air India	60.00
2.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	61.80
3.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	*
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	*
5.	Braithwaite & Co.	74.00
6.	Burn Standard & Co.	*
7.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	61.00
8.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd. (EPIL)	74.00
9.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	74.00
10.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	98.95
11.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)	32.65
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	*
13.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	*
14.	Indian Airlines	51.00
15.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)	32.74
16.	MECON Ltd.	51.00
17.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC)	73.34
18.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	51.00
19.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	61.50
20.	National Instruments Ltd.	*
21.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI)	51.00
22.	Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL)	97.45
23.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC)	64.97
24.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL)	Upto 74.00
25.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	*
26.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. (BHPV)	Upto 74.00
27.	NEPA Ltd.	72.00
28.	Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. (ICVL)	51.00
29.	India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) (remaining hotels)	@
30.	Hotels Corporation of India Ltd. (HCL)	@
31.	Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	51.00

* Percentage not yet decided/finalised.

@ Hotel properties are being sold individually after demerger.

Central University at Kokrajhar

2400. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to sanction and set up a Central University at Kokrajhar as a measure of imparting higher education to the Bodo youths;

(b) if so, action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The tripartite peace talks involving the representatives of the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) are continuing to find a lasting peaceful solution to the Bodo issues, which include, inter-alia, a demand for setting up of Centrally funded educational institutions in Bodoland area.

Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme

2401. DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have not achieved the target under the scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target in future;

(e) the number of schemes sanctioned and implemented under the programme, State-wise as on date;

(f) whether the programme envisages people's participation in implementation of the scheme;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the number of community latrines constructed under the scheme so far, State-wise?

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

(b) to (d) Total Sanitation Campaign projects are process projects involving social mobilisation, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and demand generation and are being implemented over a period of 3 to 4 years. The first phase of implementation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) by the States and District Implementing Agencies takes more time. Review meetings are being conducted with the State Government officers and District Implementing Agencies for speedy implementation of the sanctioned TSC projects.

(e) So far, 185 projects have been sanctioned under the Total Sanitation Campaign State-wise details are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The programme envisages people's participation in implementation of the scheme. Beneficiary/ Panchayat/Parent Teachers' Association contribute their share of unit cost as prescribed in the Guidelines and also maintain the assets created under the TSC.

(h) As per the reports received from the States, so far 542 community latrines are constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Total Sanitation Campaign

S. No.	State/UT	No. of projects sanctioned till date
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	6
11.	Karnataka	3

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8
14.	Maharashtra	13
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Nagaland	4
17.	Orissa	8
18.	Punjab	5
19.	Rajasthan	9
20.	Sikkim	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	16
22.	Tripura	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	28
24.	Uttaranchal	1
25.	West Bengal	14
26.	Pondicherry	1
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
	Total	185

Statement-II

State-wise details of community latrines constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign

S. No.	State/UT	Community Latrines Constructed
1.	Himachal Pradesh	21
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3
4.	Punjab	39
5.	Sikkim	88
6.	Tamil Nadu	115
7.	Uttar Pradesh	251
8.	West Bengal	5
	Total	542

ISI Training to Kashmiri Youths

2402. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Kashmiri Youths trained for anti-national activities by ISI and other terrorist groups have been rescued;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the type of information gathered from them;

(c) whether any of them have been trained by Al-Qaeda;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the facts have been conveyed to countries fighting terrorism; and

(f) the steps taken to bring them into the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There is no specific report in this regard. However, on many occasions in the past Pak trained terrorists have surrendered with arms and ammunition. Some of them have been gullible youth from J&K lured by terrorist groups on the basis of considerations of money or religious propaganda.

(c) and (d) Government have no specific report about this. However, the possibility of some terrorists in J&K having been trained by the Al-Qaeda cannot be ruled out.

(e) At diplomatic level Government have been using every opportunity to apprise the international community of Pakistan's support to and sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. The international community widely supports India's view that there can be no justification for terrorism, which must be eradicated wherever it exists.

(f) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has a standing Surrender Policy for the terrorists who surrender. As per the provisions of the Policy, the militants who surrender are to be first kept in a transit camp and then transferred to the Rehabilitation Centre. The surrenders can be covered under Schemes like PMRY or J&K State Self-Employment Scheme for establishing a permanent source of livelihood.

Transfer Policy in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2403. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas follow the policy of posting husbands and wife teachers in the same stations or stations nearer to each other; and

(b) if so, the details of violations of this policy during the past three academic years including the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan transfers teachers as per its ransfer guidelines, duly approved by its Board of Governors. In this process, certain weightage points are assigned to those teachers who want to joint their spouses, by seeking transfer to a particular choice station. The total weightage point are calculated on the basis of several other factors also, out of which joining the spouse on transfer is also an important factor in gaining weightage points. The priority list is then prepared for each station by ranking the teachers in descending orders on the basis of their total weightage points.

(b) KVS has informed that there has been no violation of the above policy during the last three academic years including the current academic year.

National Book Trust

2404. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps through the National Book Trust to propagate the reading habit in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such work undertaken by the National Book Trust in this regard;

(c) whether any additional funding is likely to be given to the NBT to carry out workshops and seminars all over the country to stress the importance of the reading habit; and

(d) if so, the other steps, if any proposed by the Government to enhance the activity of National Book Trust in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The NBT plays important role in promoting books and habit of reading by organizing book fairs and exhibitions and other book related activities all over the country. The NBT publishes general reading material for all segments of the society and for all age groups, including children & post-literacy reading material for neo-literates. These are moderately priced books of fiction & non-fiction published in English, Hindi and other languages recognized in the constitution. On an experimental basis, select titles for children have also been translated into Bhili, Boro, Garo, Khasi, Lepcha, Limboo, Mising, Mizo and Newari.

(c) and (d) The funding for all book promotional activities including conducting of workshops/seminars etc. has been increased from Rs. 386 lakhs in the year 2001-2002 to Rs. 670 lakh in the year 2002-2003.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to DRDAs

2405. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise amount allocated by the Union Government to D.R.D. As under various rural development schemes in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government ensure proper utilization of funds;

(c) if so, the agency responsible for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action to remove the shortcomings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Statement relating to State-wise amount allocated by the Union Government to DRDAs under various Rural Development Schemes in the country during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) to (e) To ensure proper utilisation of funds, and to remove the shortcomings the Ministry of Rural Development have taken following steps:—

(i) The Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the Rural Development programmes through regular review at the Central and the State levels.

(ii) Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been formed at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring of the implementation of the programme. Local MPs and MLAs are the

members of the District and Block Level Committees, respectively.

(iii) Regular monitoring of the programme at the State/Central Level, on the basis of Monthly, and Annual Progress Reports.

(iv) Visit of the Area Officers of the Ministry at regular intervals to States/DRDAs.

(v) To remove the shortcomings and to improve the quality of implementation of the rural development programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development has introduced a four pronged strategy consisting of Creation of Awareness about the Schemes, Transparency, Peoples' Partnership and Accountability, Social Audit through Gram Sabhas. Instructions have been issued to the States for taking up Awareness Generation Campaign, which includes organization of Gram Sabha meetings, putting up wall paintings and sign boards in all Village and Block Panchayats indicating the various schemes under implementation, the cost of each scheme, the allocation made by the Ministry of Rural Development for such Schemes, date of commencement of the schemes, expected date of completion and such other details which are relevant for the beneficiaries.

Statement

Statewise allocation of funds under Rural Development Programmes during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	JGSY			IAY			EAS			SGSY		
		Allocation 1999-2000	Allocation 2000-2001	Allocation 2001-2002	Allocation 1999-2000	Allocation 2000-2001	Allocation 2001-2002	Allocation 1999-2000	Allocation 2000-2001	Allocation 2001-2002	Allocation 1999-2000	Allocation 2000-2001	Allocation 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9319.52	8727.55	9921.52	11036.00	11036.00	11794.45	10288.76	6586.59	9952.70	6219.55	5303.03	3068.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204.90	456.91	519.38	754.00	726.86	555.06	226.21	406.80	519.21	136.74	276.91	164.76
3.	Assam	5324.02	11872.04	13495.28	15658.00	16354.79	12489.11	5877.72	10546.62	13490.96	3553.09	7195.18	4281.13
4.	Bihar	30529.68	16476.68	18730.78	38598.00	29832.84	32038.79	33704.77	13184.87	19930.10	20374.56	12616.76	7300.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	5094.75	4197.65	-	2045.34	2016.89	-	3725.40	5616.92	-	2800.88	1620.58
6.	Goa	137.12	128.41	145.98	68.00	68.00	76.20	23.72	15.18	22.94	59.78	50.00	50.00
7.	Gujarat	3508.04	3285.21	3734.65	3243.00	3243.00	3389.63	3872.86	2479.32	3746.38	2341.15	1996.15	1154.96
8.	Haryana	2063.84	1932.75	2197.16	1171.00	1171.00	1146.14	2278.48	1458.62	2204.06	1377.36	1174.37	679.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	869.16	813.95	925.31	515.00	515.00	507.06	959.56	614.28	928.21	580.06	494.67	286.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1075.71	1007.38	1145.20	618.00	618.00	606.54	1187.58	760.26	1148.80	717.90	612.10	354.16
11.	Jharkhand	-	12113.79	13771.01	-	8765.16	9413.27	-	8385.06	12673.81	-	4755.33	2751.41
12.	Karnataka	7037.56	6590.54	7492.16	5898.00	5898.00	6100.88	7769.46	4973.80	7515.70	4696.65	4004.53	2317.00
13.	Kerala	3157.73	2957.15	3361.70	3552.00	3552.00	3780.58	3486.13	2231.73	3372.27	2107.37	1796.82	1039.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15474.69	9397.00	12276.64	9183.00	7137.66	7038.38	17084.06	7217.24	10909.15	10327.33	6004.58	3474.22
15.	Maharashtra	13911.52	13027.87	14810.16	10585.00	10585.00	10824.79	15358.33	9832.00	14856.70	9284.11	7915.98	4580.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	356.92	795.90	904.72	693.00	866.65	661.80	394.04	707.18	904.42	238.19	282.36	287.00
17.	Meghalaya	399.88	891.69	1013.61	1057.00	1151.46	879.29	441.47	792.68	1013.29	266.87	540.42	321.55
18.	Mizoram	92.53	206.33	234.54	260.00	276.42	211.09	102.16	183.36	234.48	61.75	125.06	74.41
19.	Nagaland	274.30	611.66	695.29	653.00	743.31	567.62	302.82	543.30	695.06	183.06	370.70	220.57
20.	Orissa	10659.61	9982.52	11348.19	9154.00	9154.00	9494.97	11768.22	7533.70	11383.84	7113.90	6065.56	3509.50
21.	Punjab	1003.01	939.30	1067.80	745.00	745.00	759.25	1107.32	708.88	1071.15	669.38	570.73	330.22
22.	Rajasthan	5343.85	5004.41	5689.04	3233.00	3233.00	3198.28	5899.60	3776.78	5706.92	3566.34	3040.77	1759.38
23.	Sikkim	102.45	228.45	259.69	122.00	199.28	152.17	113.10	203.84	259.60	68.38	138.45	82.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	8240.50	7717.07	8772.80	5846.00	5846.00	5922.86	9097.50	5824.00	8800.37	5499.44	4689.03	2713.06
25.	Tripura	644.43	1437.02	1633.50	1433.00	1681.23	1283.85	711.47	1276.22	1632.98	430.08	870.92	518.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33598.18	29503.89	33540.13	23565.00	21347.67	21595.12	37092.40	22258.95	33634.47	22422.38	18163.60	10509.37
27.	Uttaranchal	-	1960.17	2228.37	-	2217.33	2242.99	-	1483.15	2246.42	-	954.45	552.30
28.	West Bengal	11846.03	11093.58	12611.24	12064.00	12064.00	12729.32	13078.02	8372.22	12650.87	7905.68	6740.66	3900.11
29.	A & N Islands	93.87	84.64	96.21	129.00	129.00	143.47	54.73	35.04	52.94	59.78	50.00	50.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	Not	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NI
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.96	55.87	63.51	69.00	69.00	75.29	54.73	35.04	52.94	59.78	50.00	50.00
32.	Daman & Diu	30.02	27.07	30.77	27.00	27.00	31.16	1.82	1.17	1.76	59.78	50.00	50.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	Not	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NI
34.	Lakshadweep	47.06	42.43	48.23	3.00	3.00	2.44	3.65	2.34	3.53	59.78	50.00	50.00
35.	Pondicherry	91.91	86.00	97.76	67.00	67.00	71.22	69.32	44.38	67.06	59.78	50.00	50.00
	Total	165500.00	164549.98	187060.00	159999.00	161369.00	161799.96	182410.01	126200.00	187300.01	110500.00	100000.00	58150.00

NI – Not Implementing

State-wise Allocation of funds under Rural Development Programmes during 2002-03

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT.	SGRY-I Allocation	SGRY-II Allocation	SGSY Allocation	IAY Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9396.20	8728.14	3068.31	12070.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.74	456.91	127.10	569.92
3.	Assam	12810.39	11872.04	3302.59	12823.65
4.	Bihar	18815.61	16477.80	7300.00	32787.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	5302.75	3692.75	1620.58	2064.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	21.66	128.42	50.00	77.98
7.	Gujarat	3536.90	3285.44	1154.96	3468.85
8.	Haryana	2080.82	1932.88	679.48	1172.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	876.31	814.01	286.16	518.91
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1084.56	1007.45	354.16	620.72
11.	Jharkhand	11965.16	12114.60	2751.41	9633.38
12.	Karnataka	7095.46	6590.99	2317.00	6243.52
13.	Kerala	3183.71	2957.35	1039.63	3868.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10299.06	10799.98	3474.22	7202.92
15.	Maharashtra	14025.89	13028.76	4580.15	11077.83
16.	Manipur	860.17	795.90	221.40	679.51
17.	Meghalaya	963.63	891.69	248.05	902.85
18.	Mizoram	222.99	206.33	57.40	216.73
19.	Nagaland	660.99	611.66	170.16	582.84
20.	Orissa	10747.32	9983.20	3509.50	9716.97
21.	Punjab	1011.26	939.36	330.22	777.00
22.	Rajasthan	5387.82	5004.75	1759.38	3273.06
23.	Sikkim	246.88	228.45	63.55	156.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	8308.20	7717.59	2713.06	6061.33
25.	Tripura	1553.21	1437.02	399.75	1318.25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31753.75	29505.85	10509.37	22100.00
27.	Uttaranchal	2120.81	1960.34	552.30	2295.43
28.	West Bengal	11943.50	11094.33	3900.11	13026.91
29.	A & N Islands	49.98	84.64	50.00	146.82
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.98	55.87	50.00	77.05
32.	Daman & Diu	1.67	27.07	50.00	31.89
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	3.33	42.43	50.00	2.50
35.	Pondicherry	63.31	86.00	50.00	72.90
	Total	176937.02	164560.00	56790.00	165640.00

[English]

Agencies involved under CIL

2406. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agencies engaged by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to study the problems and suggest measures for the revival/rehabilitation of Eastern Coalfields Limited, BCCL and CCL during the last three years and current year;

(b) the charges borne/paid by the CIL and its subsidiaries to these agencies; and

(c) the details of recommendations made by Investigating Agencies for the revival/rehabilitation of the said companies?

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) Coal India Limited (CIL), the holding company, had engaged Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) to suggest measures for revival of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL). CIL had also engaged Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for suggesting revival plans for Central Coalfields Limited (CCL).

(b) An amount of Rs. 65.37 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs have been paid to ICCI as consultancy fee in respect of ECL and BCCL respectively. In addition, Rs. 15.18 lakhs have been paid towards out-of-pocket expenses for both ECL and BCCL. In respect of CCL, Rs. 15 lakhs have been paid to IDBI as consultancy fee. Also an amount of Rs. 4.51 lakhs has been paid towards out-of-pocket expenses.

(c) The main recommendations of ICICI in respect of ECL were (i) Taking over of current liabilities of Rs. 1156.48 crores by Government of India. (ii) Conversion of CIL loans of Rs. 615.57 crores into equity. (iii) Segregation of Group IV areas and their transfer to Government of India; with Government of India announcing its plan for closure of these mines. (iv) Invitation of private sector participation in residual ECL. (v) Implementation of initiatives to improve viability of residual ECL in interim period through exploring possibility. In respect of BCCL the report of ICICI has not been received in the Department of Coal. In case of CCL the recommendations of IDBI have been received recently which, inter-alia, include recommendations for closure of unviable mines, merger of area offices, revitalisation of washeries conversion of loan in to equity and accumulated loans to be written off etc. The entire matter is under consideration of the Coal India Limited.

World Summit on Children

2407. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Summit on Children was held in 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the participants from India therein and the goals committed to be achieved by India so far as children are concerned; and

(d) the extent to which these goals have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The World Summit on Children was held in September, 1990. It was attended by a high level Indian delegation led by Mrs. Ila Bhatt, Member of Planning Commission. The Summit adopted a Declaration and set decadal goals for the survival, protection and development of children, which were to be achieved by the member of countries.

India has made steady progress in several sectors in achieving these targets. The areas in which the improvement has been made are as under:

1. Under five mortality rate: per thousand five births, reduced in 5 years from 109 (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 94.9 (1998-99) (NFHS II).
2. Infant mortality rate: per thousand live births reduced from 80 (1990) (SRS) to 68 (1998-99) (NFHS II).
3. Underweight prevalence from 53.4% (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 47% (1998-99) (NFHS II).
4. Stunting prevalence from 52% (1992-93 (NFHS I) to 45.5% (1998-99) (NFHS II).
5. Wasting Prevalence from 17.5% (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 15.5% (1998-99) (NFHS II).
6. School attendance, age 6-14 (female) improved from 59% (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 74% (1998-99) (NFHS II).
7. School attendance, age 6-14 (male) went up from 75.5% (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 84% (1998-99) (NFHS II).

Expenditure on Elementary Education

2408. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of total expenditure on education being incurred on the elementary education has been falling since the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action for increasing the total expenditure on education particularly primary education in terms of percentage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government stand committed to Universalisation of Elementary Education; and, it has been the constant endeavour to raise the allocation for education, subject to availability of resources and other competing priorities. The allocation for the education sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 42850 crore which is 72% higher than the allocation of Rs. 24908.38 crore in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The share of Elementary Education in the Tenth Plan is Rs. 28750 crore (67.09%).

Prime Minister Package for North Eastern States

2409. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's package declared two years back for North-eastern States has implemented *in toto*;

(b) whether the priority sector viz. Power, Railways, Telecommunications, Education and Health have been specifically addressed for North-Eastern States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) The items included in the agenda announced for socio-economic development of North Eastern Region by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2000 are at various stages of implementation. They include 28 programmes/projects relating to different sectors like power, border trade, horticulture, rural infrastructure, roads and airlines, medical education, health services, industrial training institutes, information technology and other schemes of employment generation. Progress of each item is closely monitored. The details of the schemes and their status are available at website; pmindia.nic.in.

Arms Licence Rackets

2410. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the CBI, over 100 additional district magistrates and sub-divisional magistrates and large number of arms dealers are allegedly involved in the inter-State arms licence racket;

(b) if so, whether the CBI has arrested a number of persons including the arms dealer for issuing bogus arms licences;

(c) if so, the action taken against those held responsible; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the illegal arms rackets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) CBI has unearthed large scale inter-State racket in which irregular/illegal arms-licences mostly having All India jurisdiction, were issued by some Licensing Authorities. This racket flourished with the connivance of some government officials and arms-dealers.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. CBI has arrested 6 accused persons which includes 3 Arms Dealers, 1 Sub-Divisional Magistrate and 2 Clerks in 10 cases.

(d) State Governments have been sensitized to undertake necessary checks to detect such arms licences.

Restructuring Fees for Higher Education

2411. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the Anand Krishnan and Rehman Committee Report on restructuring of fees for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The report of the Anand Krishnan and Rehman Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Theft of Coal

2412. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited is incurring losses due to theft of coal in different coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of cases of theft of coal that have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and as on date;

(c) the extent to which the loss has been suffered by CIL due to theft of coal; and

(d) the steps taken/being by government to stop recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Theft of Coal is carried out clandestinely and as such it is not possible to exactly specify the loss due to theft. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments during last three years, the following quantities were recovered in Coal India Limited:—

Year	No of incidents	Qty. recovered (TE)	Approximate value in lakh Rs.
1999-2000	192	4375.00	54.87
2000-2001	2241	23227.81	187.68
2001-2002 (Prov.)	2225	24034.50	192.04

(d) The following steps are being taken by coal producing subsidiaries of CIL to prevent theft or pilferage of coal:—

(i) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal, and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.

(ii) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.

(iii) Construction of watch towers and providing lighting arrangements around the coal stacking area.

(iv) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pit head depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.

(v) Escorting of loaded rakes upto railway weighbridges by armed guards and joint patrolling with Railway Protection Forces in the long railway tracks which are prone to wagon looting.

(vi) Sealing of illegal mining spots.

(vii) Stringent action against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.

(viii) Engagement of lady security guards for preventing women and children indulging in theft/ pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of secuirty personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work, and inducting qualified secuirty personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.

(ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipIne for strengthening the security setup.

(x) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the state authorities.

[Translation]

Export-Import of Fertilizers

2413. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the break up of exports and imports of fertilizers during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have any new proposal to augment the supply of fertilizers to meet the demand in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The break up of exports and imports of major fertilizers during the last three years are as follows:

(in lakh MT)

Commodity	Export			Import		
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Urea	–	0.57	0.16	5.33	–	2.20
DAP	–	–	–	32.68	8.61	9.33
MOP	–	0.13	–	28.98	25.68	28.34
Complex	0.004	0.004	–	–	–	–
SSP	–	0.02	0.01	–	–	–

(b) and (c) The details of major fertilizer projects under implementation in the country at present to augment the supply of fertilizers to meet the demand in the country are given in the Table below.

S. No.	Name of the project, location and Company/Co-operative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crores)	Addl. Production Envisaged		Zero date	Expected date of commissioning
			Product	Capacity (in lakh MTPA)		
1.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Namrup, Assam	509.00	Urea	3.80	2.11.98	Unit I & III have been commissioned on 25.3.2002. Unit II is expected to be commissioned by 1.10.2002.
2.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Sikka, Gujarat (DAP Expansion Project)	180.00	DAP	3.96	1.9.99	Trial commissioning in June 2002

Total Estimated Capital Cost - Rs. 689.00 crore

Total Additional Urea - 3.80 lakh MTPA

Total Additional DAP - 3.96 lakh MTPA

In addition Government is committed to purchase OMIFCO urea upto 16.52 LMT per annum under a Urea Off-take Agreement (UOTA) at pre-determined Long Term Prices (LTPs). The project at Oman is likely to start commercial production in middle of 2005. There is no decision on any other fresh investment for a new fertilizer unit under public/co-operative sector. Setting up of fertilizer plants in the private sector is not subject to any licensing requirements.

[English]

Technical Courses

2414. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the AICTE has recently issued advertisements warning institutions that they have invited applications for technical courses for which approval has not yet been granted;

(b) if so, the names of institutions who have violated the rules of AICTE;

(c) the details of administrative or other inhibitions being felt by AICTE in acting against such illegal institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Public notices are issued in leading newspapers by AICTE cautioning the students not to take admission in unapproved Technical Institutes. AICTE does not have details of Technical Institutes that may be violating the Rules/Regulations of AICTE. AICTE does serve notice to Technical Institutes if violation of its Regulations comes to its notice. AICTE has also set up a Malpractice Cell and constituted a Committee to examine cases of malpractices by Technical Institutions. However, immediate action is taken by AICTE in case any report relating to violation of Regulations is received.

[Translation]

Ayodhya Issue

2415. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of revenue, loss of life and property suffered by the Government and State Government as a result of Ramjanam Bhumi-Babri Masjid dispute, so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to persuade the parties to the dispute for an out of court settlement for consequent withdrawal of the suit conceived from the Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Central Govt. does not maintain any such data.

(b) and (c) The Government is firmly of the view that the Ayodhya dispute can be restored either through mutual agreement amongst all parties concerned, or through the verdict of the Judiciairy.

[English]

Tripartite Meeting on Naxalite Problem

2416. SHRI VIRENDERA KUMAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to convene a Tripartite meeting of the Central Government, State Government and the Naxalite as well as the leaders of the People War Groups (PWG) with a view to bring about some settlement of various issues affecting the peace in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

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

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

Establishment of Institute of Seismology Research

2417. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consultants of the Japan International Community Agency (JICA) took initiative for financial support for the establishment of Institute of Seismology Research;

(b) whether the project proposal was submitted to DST on 8.1.2002 with a strong recommendation to initiate suitable action to obtain 100% grant from JICA considering the destruction due to earthquake and financial crisis faced by Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details of the project submitted to his department; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) A proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for setting-up of Seismological Research Institute. An Expert Group was constituted to concretize the proposal and work out the details including the estimated cost and possible financing patterns and mechanism. The Expert Group has submitted its report and action has been initiated to process the proposal further. The Gujarat State Government is exploring the possibility for partially funding the envisaged activities of the Institute from International Agencies like the World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The core activities of the Institute include earthquake hazard mapping, monitoring and research using latest technological tools and approaches. The Department of Science & Technology is supporting a number of research projects for earthquake hazard studies in Gujarat. Action for scaling up these studies has already been initiated.

100 Man-days under Employment Generation Scheme

2418. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures reported on employment generation were not genuine as most of the States reported derived mechanically as has been reported by the C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2000 (civil) on page 213;

(b) if so, whether the Government has inquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether against assured generation of 100 man-days of employment per person under EAS, the average generation between 1993-94 and 1998-99 ranged between nil and 73 in 2 districts of Gujarat, 7 and 38 in Karnataka, 12 and 33 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 8 and 40 in

Arunachal Pradesh, 7 and 84 in Maharashtra and so on as reported (page 214); and

(e) the manner in which the generation of 100 man-days of employment per person under the current employment scheme ranges?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the C&AG Report No. 3 of 2000 on JRY & EAS observed that the figures on employment generations are mechanically derived and inflated. The observations of the C&AG were referred to the concerned State Governments for their comments. Most of the State Governments have reported that employment generation figures are genuine and are based on actual mandays generated as per the record of Muster Rolls maintained by the implementing agencies.

(d) Yes Sir, due to resource constraint, it was not possible to provide 100 mandays of employment per person under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in a year.

(e) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) & the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) have been merged into the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) w.e.f 25.09.2001 which is the only wage employment programme being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. This Programme does not assure generation of 100 mandays per person in a year.

Fertilizer Pricing Policy

2419. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to achieve a phased decontrol of the fertilizer industry as reported in the *Hindu* dated July 12, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Government also propose to establish a sustainable pricing policy to deal with the closure and rehabilitation of sick and unviable fertilizer units;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to restructure and revamp the fertilizer industry to prepare it to meet the challenges of global competition; and

(e) the production strategy of the Government to increase chemical fertilizers output during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) In keeping with the policy of economic reforms, all other varieties of fertilizers except urea have already been freed from movement and distribution control. The Government intends moving towards deregulated regime in all the three types of fertilizers, that is nitrogen, phosphatic and potassic, after taking into account the interest of farmers and over all national food security concerns.

(b) to (d) Government is in the process of formulating new pricing policy for urea units keeping in view the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission for replacing the existing Retention Price Scheme. The proposed pricing policy would be in the shape of Group Concession Scheme, which will aim at greater uniformity and transparency in operational parameters and will induce urea units to take measures suo moto in order to efficient and cost effective.

(e) Government will aim at attaining the optimum level of self-sufficiency, to the extent possible, in production of fertilizers indigenously and will closely monitor between demand and supply position to take a view on import needs.

Mineral Reserves

2420. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas having mineral reserves in the country particularly in Maharashtra, State-wise, mineral-wise and mine-wise;

(b) the details of the areas where mineral extraction is going on, State-wise;

(c) the total quantum of these minerals procured from different mines for export purposes during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether a recent survey has indicated deposits of minerals particularly gold and diamonds in Mehboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and other parts in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(g) the action plan drawn up by the Government for extraction of said minerals/exploitation of mines, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) India produced 64 major minerals (minerals other than minor minerals defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 including 4 fuel minerals, 10 metallic minerals and 50 non-metallic minerals during 2001-02. The details of areas having mineral reserves in the country, State-wise, mineral-wise as asked for in the question involve more than 300 printed pages of the publication 'National Mineral Inventory' published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur, a subordinate office of the Deptt. of Mines (copies of such publications are sent to Parliament Library). However the details of areas having some important mineral reserves in the State of Maharashtra as on 1.4.2000 is furnished at Statement-I enclosed. Reserves of some main mineral producing States in respect of some important minerals are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(b) The State-wise number of mines is given in the Statement-III enclosed.

(c) The State-wise and mine-wise details of quantum of mineral procured for export purposes is not centrally maintained.

(d) to (f) In the surveys during 2000-2001 diamond deposits have been located in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh; Bastar district of Chhattisgarh; Gulbarga and Raichur districts of Karnataka; Chandrapur & Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra; Bolangir, Sonepur districts of Orissa by Geological Survey of India (GSI) during 2000-01.

Gold deposits have been located in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh; Karaker, Mahasamund & Raipur districts of Chhattisgarh; Sirohi and Banswara district of Rajasthan; Lalitpur District of UP; Darjeeling and Purulia and Midnapur districts of West Bengal by Mines and Geology Departments of State Government, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Zinc Limited. during 2000-01.

GSI located gold deposits during 2000-01 in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh; Ranchi and East & West Singhbhum of Jharkhand; Kullu and Simla of Himachal Pradesh; Ladakh of Jammu & Kashmir; Palakkad and Malappuram districts of Kerala; Bahri, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Madhya Raichur, Shimoga and Gadag districts of Karnataka; Jabalpur, Katni, Chindwara and Sidhi districts of Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia districts of Maharashtra, Banswara, Udaipur, Alwar, Jaipur, Sirohi districts of Rajasthan, Dharmapuri of Tamil Nadu, Sonbhadra and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(g) As per the National Mineral Policy 1993, the exploration and exploitation of most of minerals has been thrown open to private entrepreneurs. The government is making all efforts to increase investment in mining sector by creating investment friendly climate and removing all the bottlenecks to attract such investment.

Statement-I

Recoverable Reserves as on 1.4.2000 of Maharashtra

Sl.	Mineral	Unit	Total Quantity	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Barytes	Tonnes	86002	
2.	Bauxite	'000 tonnes	105698	Provisional
3.	Chinaclay	-do-	4277	-do-
4.	Chromite	-do-	446	
5.	Copper Ore	-do-	2632	
	Metal	-do-	29	
6.	Dolomite	-do-	229367	Provisional
7.	Fellspar	Tonnes	1160119	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Fireclay	'000 tonnes	6413	Provisional
9.	Fluorite	Tonnes	374275	
10.	Granite (Dimension stone)	'000 cu.mt.	576300	Provisional
11.	Graphite	Tonnes	870000	
12.	Iron Ore (Heamatite)	'000 tonnes	219885	Provisional
13.	Iron Ore (Magnetite)	-do-	191	
14.	Kyanite	Tonnes	1404727	
15.	Lead & Zinc Ore Zn metal	'000 tones -do-	5790 264	
16.	Limestone	-do-	1310849	Provisional
17.	Manganease Ore	-do-	17707	
18.	Marble	-do-	29205	
19.	Ochre	Tonnes	425970	
20.	Pyrophyllite	-do-	711873	
21.	Quartz/silica sand	'000 tonnes	125191	
22.	Quartzite	-do-	58	
23.	Sillimanite	Tonnes	89245	
24.	Talc/Steatite/Soapstone	'000 tonnes	6520	Provisional
25.	Titanium	Tonnes	4108981	
26.	Tungsten ore Containee WO_3	-do- -do-	8077250 11063	
27.	Vanadium Ore	Tonnes	191367	

Statement-II

Mineralwise/Statewise details of some important minerals in the country

Minerals	Producing States
1	2
Iron Ore (Haematite)	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa
Iron Ore (Mangnetite)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.
Copper	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim.
Lead and Zinc	Rajasthan.
Chromite	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa.
Bauxite	Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar
Limestone	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka,

1	2
	Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
Dolomite	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh.
Silica Minerals	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu.
Manganese	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa.
Bentonite	Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan.
Wollastonite	Rajasthan.

Statement-III

Number of Reporting Mines, 2001-2002

(Excluding Atomic Minerals Petroleum (crude) Natural gas (Utilised) & Minor Minerals (by State)

State	2001-2002	2000-2001
1	2	3
India	3078	3173
Andhra Pradesh	375	394
Assam	10	10
Bihar	9	10
Chhattisgarh	107	113
Goa	68	74
Gujarat	408	432
Haryana	26	32
Himachal Pradesh	32	33
Jammu & Kashmir	7	7
Jharkhand	327	336
Karnataka	182	171
Kerala	39	42
Madhya Pradesh	357	374
Maharashtra	130	135
Meghalaya	2	2
Orissa	231	236
Rajasthan	442	456
Sikkim	2	2
Tamil Nadu	161	148
Uttar Pradesh	25	28
Uttaranchal	18	15
West Bengal	120	123

Handing Over of NVS to Public School Societies

2421. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) to hand over on experimental basis some of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas to some Public School Societies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) etc. across the country for effective imparting of education to the rural poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Tenth Plan Working Group on Houses for BPL

2422. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tenth Plan Working Group has reported that millions of rural poor households will be added to the existing number of Below Poverty Line persons in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Working Group made some recommendations to counter the rise in BPL households;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No Sir. The Working Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission has not made any such report.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Group Houses/Market Complexes

2423. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any project/proposals from the State Governments for the construction of Group Houses and market complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in respect of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) This Ministry is not implementing any scheme specifically for construction of Group Houses. However, Market Complexes/Centres are being constructed under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of the proposals for market complexes/centers received and sanctioned under the SGSY are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Status of the project proposals received for construction of Marketing Centres under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals sanctioned	No. of proposals rejected	No. of proposals under process
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	–	–
2.	Gujarat	1	1	–	–
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	–	–
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	–	–
5.	Orissa	1	1	–	–
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	–	–
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	–	–
8.	Rajasthan	1	1	–	–
9.	Assam	1	1	–	–
10.	Uttaranchal	2	2	–	–
11.	Karnataka	1	–	–	1
	Total	12	11	–	1

Police System

2424. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Balakrishna Committee had *inter alia* recommended as far back as in 1989 "the commissioner of police system had not been working to the satisfaction of the public and that there were complaints of abuse of powers and harassment of public and the abolishing of system might improve the image of the police;

(b) if so, whether the Government considered the recommendations made by the committee in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Balakrishnan Committee on "Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up" recommended, inter-alia, abolition of Police Commissioner System in Delhi or, in the alternative, restriction on the powers conferred on the police to only those areas that are needed for discharging their main responsibilities of maintaining public order in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It was, however, not considered the opportune time to change the Police Commissioner System in Delhi.

National Institute of Science Communication (CSIR)

2425. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of NISCOM were sent to participate in the Board of Directors meetings of AHEAD as observers or representatives of participating organization i.e. NISCOM by Competent Authority; and

(b) if so, the details of scientists sent for each meeting and amount spend for travelling with venue in three meetings held before September 1999?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, some scientists of NISCOM, a constituent unit of CSIR, attended the meetings of Board of Directors of AHEAD as observers, or representatives of NISCOM, the participating organization.

(b) As per available information the details are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Scientist	Country visited	Duration of meeting	Purpose	Amount spend for travelling
1.	Dr. G.P. Phondke Dr. B.C. Sharma	Singapore	15.8.94 to 17.8.94	For attending First Board Meeting of AHEAD	Rs. 45,871/-
2.	Dr. G.P. Phondke Dr. B.C. Sharma Shri H.C. Jain	Thailand	15.8.95 to 17.8.95	For attending Second Board Meeting of AHEAD	Rs. 36,321/-
3.	Dr. G.P. Phondke Dr. B.C. Sharma Shri H.C. Jain	Malaysia	20.7.96 to 21.7.96	For attending Third Board Meeting of AHEAD	Rs. 54,302/-
4.	Dr. G.P. Phondke	Singapore	02.4.98 to 06..4.98	For attending Fourth Board Meeting of AHEAD	Rs. 21,600/-

Sanskrit Department in Hyderabad University

2426. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the University of Hyderabad is considered to have excelled in linguistics;

(b) if so, whether the University does not have Department of Sanskrit;

(c) if so, the reasons for this even though Central Government has been promoting Sanskrit; and

(d) the time by which the said Department is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per information received from the University of Hyderabad it does not have Department of Sanskrit. However, the University has sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for establishment of a new Department for Applied and Functional Sanskrit during the Tenth Plan period.

Irrigation Projects in Bodoland Territory

2427. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the Funds from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources to complete the Dhansri Irrigation Project in Darrang district and Champamati Irrigation Project in Bongaigaon district which were initiated more than 20 years also, by way of converting these two Irrigation Projects under AIBP into 100% Centrally Funded Schemes within a timeframe;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have contemplated to provide required fund from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Fund to create necessary Irrigation Infrastructure within the most backward and much neglected Bodoland Territory under 100% Centrally Funded Programmes/yojanas;

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) Dhansri and Champamati Irrigation Projects are covered under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. Up to 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 28.82 crores has been released to Dhansri Irrigation Project and Rs. 10.83 crores to Champamati Irrigation Projects as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP. The CLA under AIBP to the North Eastern States and Sikkim is provided in the ratio of 3:1 between the Centre and the State. State Governments are eligible to avail 100% CLA under AIBP in case they sign an undertaking with the Government of India to recover full Operation and Maintenance cost of Irrigation Projects in five years by rationalizing the water rates. The Government of Assam has so far not signed the required undertaking with the Government of India for this purpose. The two Irrigation Projects have so far not been extended support under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources.

(d) to (f) Irrigation is a State subject and development of irrigation facilities falling within the territory of the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this behalf through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in operation for this purpose and providing financial support under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources Specially designed for undertaking infrastructure development projects in the North East and Sikkim. No major/medium irrigation project in Assam has so far been supported under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. It is for the Government of Assam to formulate viable project proposals for development of irrigation facilities in Bodoland areas within the existing norms of the CSS/NLCPR for the purpose of availing the assistance.

Spending for Student Welfare

2428. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the AICTE has stipulated that 15% of fees collected by all technical colleges must the specifically spent on students welfare;

(b) if so, whether AICTE has specified the items on which such funds must be spent;

(c) the number of colleges that have not implemented this rule in 2001-2002;

(d) the action taken by AICTE against the erring management; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure better student welfare in all technical colleges in 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Certain provision for creation of facilities for Students' Welfare like Indoor Games, Open Theatre, etc. already exist in the Norms and Standards prescribed by AICTE to be fulfilled for consideration of its approval.

Watershed Development to Grow Non-Edible Oilseeds

2429. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed Wasteland development to grow non-edible oilseed to replace diesel;

(b) if so, whether series of researches were conducted over the possibilities;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the employment opportunities in the rural areas will be generated by the production of bio-diesel; and

(e) if so, the extent to which it will reduce pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are carrying out a Policy Analytical Study on utilization of Ethanol Blends and other bio-fuels in Petrol and Diesel Vehicles. The Study is expected to make a review of technology regarding use of ethanol and deviation in motor fuels, their economic and financial cost benefit analysis, their availability, macro and micro economic impacts of use of bio-fuels and use of other bio-fuels as a substitutes to petroleum products etc.

Plantation of trees, including bio-fuel plantations (Non edible oilseed bearing trees) on wastelands/degraded lands is an important activity under the ongoing Watershed Development Programmes, namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development Generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas is one of the objectives of these Programmes.

Inclusion of Bulk Drugs In Drug Price Control Order

2430. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have challenged the recent Bombay High Court judgement in the Supreme Court on excluding seven bulk drugs and their formulations from price control;

(b) if so, whether the Bombay High Court ordered exclusion of these drugs from the Drugs Price Control Order, 1995 in September, 2001;

(c) if so, order of Supreme Court on this issue; and

(d) the time by which the Union Government plan to include these seven bulk drugs in the Drugs Price Control Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) In its Order dated the 31st August, 2001, the Bombay High Court has held, inter-alia, that seven bulk drugs, viz., Ciprofloxacin, Doxycycline, Glipizide, Salbutamol, Theophylline, Norfloxacin, Cloxacillin do not fall within the purview of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Against this order, the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court of India has admitted the SLP.

Colleges of Delhi University

2431. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that colleges of Delhi University have not counted the marks of Music, Home Science, Physical Education, I.T. and other more subjects in the best of four subjects for admission in the colleges despite the guidelines of UGC and University authority;

(b) if so, whether these subjects have been identified as academic subjects;

(c) if so, the reasons for not counting their marks for admission purposes by the college authorities;

(d) whether university authorities have also noticed that several students have been deprived of getting admission as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the action being taken against the college authorities in this regard?

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

Plan Panel for Subsidy through Cash or Coupon to Farmers

2432. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Plan panel for subsidy through cash or coupon to farmers" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 4, 2002;

(b) if so, the reaction of this Department thereto; and

(c) if so, the details and the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present to provide cash subsidy to farmers directly or through coupons.

Bifurcation of AICTE

2433. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENAKTESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to bifurcate the All India Council of Technical Education;

(b) if so, whether the field of technical education has increased by geometric proportions in the last five years;

(c) if so, whether the Government had any plans to completely decentralise the system of clearing registrations, approvals etc.;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to create more than three councils to reduce centralisation; and

(e) the steps proposed to create totally separate organisations fulfilling the same role and duties of a single AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of AICTE approved Engineering Colleges has increased from 562 in the 1997-1998 academic session to 1195 in the 2002-2003 academic session.

(c) No Sir. Seven Regional Committees of AICTE are already functioning to advise and assist the AICTE to look into all aspects of planning, promotion and regulation of Technical Education in the respective region.

(d) and (e) No such steps are proposed.

[Translation]

Survey to Identify BPL as per Supreme Court orders

2434. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have conducted door to door survey to identify the people living below poverty line as per the Supreme Court's direction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of people identified under below poverty line, State-wise;

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

(d) the time by which this survey is likely to be completed in the remaining States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) tc (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court through Interim Order dated 3rd September, 2001 in W.P. (Civil) No. 196 of 2001 filed by the Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs. the Union of India and Others noted that 16 States and Union Territories viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have not, as yet, identified the families under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. The Apex Court directed these States/Union

Territories to comply with the Central Government's directions within two weeks. In a subsequent Interim Order dated 28th November, 2001, the States were directed to complete the identification of BPL and Antyodaya families by 31st December, 2001. All States and Union Territories have since reported identification of BPL and Antyodaya families. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, the States and Union Territories would identify the BPL families through District Administrations. The number of BPL families identified by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations vis-a-vis projected by Planning Commission is as per Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of BPL Household Projected as on 1.3.2000 (in lakhs)	No. of BPL Household identified by the States/UTs (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	113.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	1.20
3.	Assam	18.36	18.85
4.	Bihar	65.23	61.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	17.48
6.	Goa	0.48	0.08
7.	Gujarat	21.20	33.90
8.	Haryana	7.89	7.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	2.98
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.36	6.23
11.	Jharkhand	23.94	22.21
12.	Karnataka	31.29	62.80
13.	Kerala	15.54	20.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	44.87
15.	Maharashtra	65.34	77.00
16.	Manipur	1.66	1.29
17.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.72
18.	Mizoram	0.68	0.91
19.	Nagaland	1.24	1.24
20.	Orissa	32.98	48.57
21.	Punjab	4.68	4.35
22.	Rajasthan	24.31	23.74
23.	Sikkim	0.43	0.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	48.63	65.51
25.	Tripura	2.95	2.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	105.75
26.	Uttaranchal	4.98	4.30
28.	West Bengal	51.79	47.87
29.	A & N Islands	0.28	0.17
30.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.16
32.	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.04
33.	Delhi	4.09	4.11
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.01
35.	Pondicherry	0.84	0.95
	Total	652.03	804.95

[English]

Volume of Water in BCCL Mines

2435. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3311 and 15.04.2002 and state:

(a) whether there has been any coordination meeting of the BCCL with the District Administration of Dhanbad during the last six months to resolve the water problem of the coalfield;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been given by BCCL to utilize the pit water to meet the problem of the general public; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No such meeting has taken place between Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and District Administration Dhanbad during the last six months to resolve the water problem of the coalfield.

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

(c) and (d) No proposal has been given by BCCL to utilize the pit water to meet the problem of the general public. However, last year, BCCL in a discussion with the State Government had indicated that there is plenty of water available in underground mines (about 15,623 million gallons) and the same can be gainfully utilised for water supply in the coalfield.

BCCL is of the opinion that the cost of pumping, distribution and treatment will have to be borne by the State Government.

Varsity Status to Institutions/Fake Universities

2436. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have granted varsity status to certain institutions recently as reported in the 'Hindu' dated 12.07.2002;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the capacity of these institutions;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has issued list of fake universities recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) News items captioned "Varsity status granted" regarding University status under UGC Act to Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Government of India has not granted Deemed to be University status to this Institution. However, 19 institutions were granted Deemed to be University status by Government of India recently i.e. since 1.1.2002. A list of these institutions is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) Information regarding institution-wise capacity is being collected.

(d) and (e) University Grants Commission has identified various fake universities functioning in the country. A list of such self-styled Universities/ Vishwavidyalayas functioning in the country in contravention of the provisions of the UGC Act is enclosed at Statement-II.

(f) As soon as the UGC gets to know about the existence of a fake University/Institution, the promoters are advised to immediately stop their activities. Simultaneously, the State Government in which the institution is located, is apprised of the position with the request to take necessary action against the Institution as per the law. Court cases are going on against some of the fake institutions.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Institution
1	2
1.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad (formerly known as Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad)
2.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela (formerly known as Regional Engineering College, Rourkela)
3.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala (formerly known as Regional Engineering College, Calicut)
4.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur (formerely known as Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur)
5.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (formerely known as Maulana Azad College of Technology, (REC), Bhopal)
6.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur (formerly known as Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur).

1	2
7.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, (formerly known as Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal)
8.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh (formerely known as Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur)
9.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana (formerly known as Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra)
10.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam (formerly known as Regional Engineering College, Silchar)
11.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
12.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi
13.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon
14.	Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital, Chennai
15.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr
16.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Nerul, Navi Mumbai.
17.	SYMBIOSIS International Educational Centre, Pune.
18.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
19.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthanan, Bangalore.

Statement-II

List of Fake Universities (as on May 2002)

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Dharbhanaga, Bihar
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, (UP)/Jagat Puri, Delhi
4. Commercial University Ld., Darya Ganj, Delhi
5. Indian Educational Council of UP, Lucknow (UP)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy Kanpur
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)
9. D D B Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu
10. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala
11. United Nations University, Delhi
12. Vocational University, Delhi
13. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kolan, Mathura (UP)
14. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)
15. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
16. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP)
17. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110 009.
18. Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, UP, Lucknow

Falling Quality Education in Universities

2437. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in an approach paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan it has inter-alia been observed that the exploration in the number of universities has been accompanied by a fall in quality;

(b) if so, whether a change in the university system is felt to be the need of the hour so as to make our universities to emerge from the slump by modernisation of syllabi, examination system etc.; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated to bring about the desired changes in our university education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) In the 10th Plan proposals for development of Higher Education in India, submitted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Planning Commission, quality of Indian Higher Education system has been, inter-alia, recognised as one of the problem areas. To tackle the specific problem areas in Indian Higher Education system, it is proposed to achieve a profound transformation of higher education in order to make it an effective promoter of sustainable human

development, and at the same time, improve its relevance with closer links with the area of work and achieve quality in its teaching, research and business and community extension functions, including life-long learning.

Rural Electrification in Bodoland Territory

2438. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate to provide adequate amount of Central Fund from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources for Rural Electrification in the Bodo-Tribal dominated areas within the Bodoland territory;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) The proposal of the Government of Assam regarding electrification of tribal villages of the State was considered for funding under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. An amount of Rs. 0.68 crores has been released towards the first instalment during 2001-2002 from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for electrification of 25 tribal villages in Assam. In addition, an amount of Rs. 60.11 crores from the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Rs. 26.52 crores form Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) have also been disbursed to Government of Assam for village electrification in the State during 2001-2002. In the Union Government, the allocation/disbursement of funds are made State-wise and therefore, these figures are not available for Bodo tribal dominated areas.

Patents on Scientific and Technological Innovations

2439. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any patents have been obtained nationally and internationally on scientific and technological innovations made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to assist individuals and small organisations in getting patents?

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) Patents have been obtained by Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology and CSIR in India and foreign countries. 191 patents were granted by foreign countries and 576 in India in the last three years. There are a number of schemes through which assistance is provided to individuals and small organisations to obtain patents. The agencies active in this aspect are Patent Facilitating Centre, National Research Development Corporation and National Innovation Foundation.

UGC Directives

2440. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "varsities sleep over UGC directive" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated July 06, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines/directives issued by UGC to various universities in the last one year;

(c) the extent to which those guidelines/directives have been accepted by the Universities and implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that directives of UGC are implemented by universities?

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, the UGC had constituted Curriculum Development Committees (CDCs) to frame the Model Curricula at under-graduate and post-graduate level in various disciplines of 32 subjects of Science, Humanities and Social Sciences. These Committees consisted of various subject experts, academicians and university teachers, etc. This was done with a view to facilitate the universities to update their existing curricula by providing them inputs to take care of fast paced development in the knowledge of the subject concerned. The UGC has forwarded the model curriculum to universities for their guidance. Universities have the option to adopt the model curricula either in toto or adopt it after making necessary amendments or adopt it after necessary deletion/addition or adopt it after making any change whatsoever, which the University may consider right.

[Translation]

Transfer of Land in Scheduled Areas

2441. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests from the Members of Parliament or social organisations regarding transfer of land in scheduled areas and handing over the tribal land illegally acquired by non-tribal people back to the actual owner of the land immediately and also allow the landless labourers to establish their own organization in order to protect their interests;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) No such requests have been received by the Ministry of Rural Development from the Members of Parliament or social organisations regarding transfer of land in scheduled areas and handing over the tribal land, illegally acquired by non-tribal people back to the actual owner of the land immediately and also allow the landless labourers to establish their own organization in order to protect their interests.

(c) and (d) The land and its management is the responsibility of the respective State Governments as provided in Entry No. 18, List II-State Lit of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government plays an advisory and coordinating role in this regard. However, the issue relating to restoration of alienated land to the tribals has been discussed at various fora including periodical Conferences of Revenue Secretaries/Revenue Ministers of States/UTs. The recommendations of such Conferences have been forwarded to the State Governments/UTs for appropriate action in the matter.

[English]

Policy U-Turn to Help Loss Making FACT and MFL

2442. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of finalizing a policy U-turn to help the loss making fertilizer unit of FACT and MFL;

(b) if so, the details of the policy;

(c) whether the loss making fertilizer units would be benefited thereby; and

(d) if so, the time by which the policy is likely to be finalized?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Training Programmes for Panchayati Raj Institutes

2443. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether training programmes are being conducted by the Government under CAPART through NGOs for the panchayat officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these programmes by NGOs have benefited the rural masses; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to train the Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development is providing financial assistance to the States for the training of the members and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions based on their proposals. A Government of India/UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Sub-Programme is also being implemented to strengthen the institutional framework for capacity building of elected Panchayati Raj functionaries. The CAPART also provides training to the Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions through NGOs.

Government Participation in Proposed Genome Valley Project

2444. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is participating upto 50% in the proposal of Chatterjee Management Services to set up a Genome Valley in Delhi;

(b) if so, the basic details and status of the aforesaid project;

(c) the total investment of the Government in this joint research project; and

(d) the returns expected by the Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) A project proposal to set up a Centre for Genomic Services (CGS) to assist in Drug Discovery jointly by Centre for Biochemical Technology, Delhi, a constituent Laboratory of CSIR and Chatterjee Management Services, a unit of Chatterjee Group, Kolkata, has been submitted to the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology. In the proposal the cost suggested is Rs. 24.89 crore for one year, of which Rs. 12.39 crore is proposed to be raised through Government resources.

Tribunal Awards

2445. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4478 dated 22.4.2002 and state:

(a) the number of workers of Bhurungia Colliery submitted the proforma for identification till 15.6.2002;

(b) the steps taken in respect of those cases and the progress made thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited, the total number of workers involved in the award were 105, out of which only 69 persons have submitted their proforma as asked for in terms of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) On verification, discrepancies were observed between the ages specified in their affidavits and in the Circle Office reports. The whole issue is therefore under scrutiny.

In view of above, the verification process will be completed only after establishing the genuinity of the persons.

Licences Granted for Diamond Exploration

2446. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven companies have been granted prospecting licences for diamond exploration and other precious minerals in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government also plan to step up precious stone mining activities in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, etc;

(c) whether these efforts will help to achieve the world leader status in cut and polish diamonds; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Under Section 10(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 mineral concessions, including Prospecting licences are granted by the State Government concerned. However, proposals for prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions for minerals specified in the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act originate from the respective State Governments and are processed and disposed of by the Central Government as per the provisions of Section 5(1) of the Act.

Since 1.4.2000, on the recommendations of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, approval have been given by the Central Government for grant of 5 prospecting licences for diamond and other precious stones. In addition, approvals have been given by the Central Government for grant of 32 reconnaissance permits in favour of seven companies. The details of prospecting licences/reconnaissance permits approved by Central Government in Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The National Mineral Policy (NMP) of 1993 recognised the need for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment in mineral sector. As per the NMP, mining of 13 minerals (including diamond), hitherto reserved for exclusive exploitation through public sector has been thrown open for private investment. Any Indian National or a Company registered in India can undertake mining operation for diamond and precious

stones. The Central Government has been urging the State Governments from time to time to pursue investor friendly policy to encourage investment in mineral sector including diamond and precious stones.

In the last two years besides Andhra Pradesh, reconnaissance permits for diamond and precious stones have been granted in the States of Karnataka, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

So far no diamond deposits or precious stone deposits have been reported in the areas under reconnaissance permits/prospective licences and further action in the matter will depend on the result of investigations.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Minerals	No. of PLs
1.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)	Diamond	4
2.	M/s. Mines Management (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Diamond and precious stones	1

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Minerals	No. of PLs
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. De Beers Private Limited	Diamond, gold and associated minerals	7
2.	M/s. Phelps Dodge Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	Diamond and associated minerals, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and barytes.	4
3.	M/s. CRA Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	Diamond & other precious minerals including gold, silver, bismuth and cadmium	4
4.	M/s. Geo Mysore Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Diamond, gold, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, tungsten antimony, bismuth arsenic cobalt, molybdenum, platinum group of metals.	7
5.	M/s. AMIL Mining India Pvt. Ltd.	Diamond, gold, precious stone and associated minerals.	6
6.	M/s. Anglo American Exploration (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Copper, nickel and associated mineral.	3
7.	M/s. NMDC Ltd.	Diamond	1

Severance Package for Employees of Ailing Fertilizer Companies

2447. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed Rs. 415 crore severance package for employees of three ailing fertilizer companies as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' 16.7.2002;

(b) if so, the number of employees on the verge of losing their jobs due to the closing of fertilizer units;

(c) the details of the package formulated by the Government for the benefit of the employees of these three ailing fertilizer companies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive the other sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOM) constituted to examine the rehabilitation/restructuring proposals of sick fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), the Government have inter-alia approved the closure/hive off of some of the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL). Government have also approved extension of Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) benefits to all employees of the units to be closed. Over 6400 employees of these units will be entitled to these benefits involving approximately Rs. 420 crore.

(d) The rehabilitation proposals for the remaining units of the sick PSUs are before the GOM constituted for the purpose.

[Translation]

D.Ed. Colleges

2448. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Council for Teacher Education are aware that in various D.Ed. colleges of the country, particularly in Maharashtra, Principals/Teachers are not recruited according to the criteria laid down by the National Council for Teachers Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to derecognize these institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Sec. 14 and 15 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, the Regional Committees of the Council grant recognition/permission to institutions offering teacher education, subject to their fulfilling the norms and standards and other conditions laid down in the regulations framed by the Council. These regulations have inter-alia laid down the requirement of teaching staff and the principal as also their qualifications.

(c) and (d) For contravention of any of the provisions of NCTE Act, and rules and regulations made there under, the Regional Committees are vested with powers to withdraw such recognition.

[English]

Enhancement in Allocation under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2449. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested to enhance the allocation and to lower the State shares for implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to improve the economic and physical infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the steps 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) No formal request has been received from the Government of Karnataka to enhance the allocation and to lower the State shares. However, there has been general increase in allocation of funds to States.

Disinvestment of Ranjit Hotel and Bharat Hotel

2450. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH 'PARSTE':

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently finalised the sale of Ranjit Hotel and Bharat Hotel to Reliance group;

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

(c) the reserves price fixed for the disinvestment of Ranjit Hotel and Bharat Hotel;

(d) whether in an unprecedented move the evaluation committee on ITDC disinvestment has decided to review the valuation of hotel Ranjit;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have any disinvestment plan for ITDC hotel in future in the country; and

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

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

(b) The Government is concerned with the disinvestment of Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi, a unit of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd, which is a public sector undertaking under the Department of Tourism. Bharat Hotels Limited is a company in the private sector and as such the Government is not in a position to decide about its affairs.

(c) Reserve price for Hotel Ranjit has not yet been fixed.

(d) and (e) The process of determining the reserve price for disinvestment in Hotel Ranjit is on as per the procedure in all other cases of disinvestment. No unprecedented move has been made in this case.

(f) and (g) The Government has not formulated any State-specific disinvestment plan for the ITDC hotels. Till date, disinvestment of 100% Government equity in 11 hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) has been completed and 1 hotel, namely, Hotel Ashok Bangalore (including Airport Restaurant) has been given on Lease-cum-management contract. Decision in the case of 6 more hotel properties has been taken and transactions would be concluded shortly. The position of the remaining hotels of ITDC is given at Annexure.

Statement

(A) ITDC owned Hotels

S. No.	Hotel	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for sale of 99.97% equity. The property is to be sold on the basis of current land use under the Master Plan of Delhi i.e., "local shopping". A Committee has been formed to determine the rate at which the land value is to be computed.
2.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 1.1.02 for sale of 99.97% equity. Data room study & due diligence have been completed. Concurrence of State Government to share disinvestment proceeds has been received. Further process is on.
3.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 1.1.02 for sale of 99.97% equity. Data room study & due diligence have been completed. Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
4.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	–do–
5.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	–do–
6.	Ashok Hotel New Delhi	Advt. inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 11.12.00 for transferring the hotel on lease-cum-management contract. There was no bidder after two rounds of bidding in Nov, 2001 & Jan, 2002. It has been decided in March, 2002 to exclude the hotel from disinvestment transaction pending formulation of fresh proposals by Ministry of Tourism & Culture.
7.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Advt. inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for sale of 99.97% equity. There was no bidder when bids were invited in January '02. It has been decided in March, 2002 to exclude the hotel from disinvestment transaction pending formulation of fresh proposals by Ministry of Tourism & Culture Dept. of Tourism proposes to convert the hotel into Bharat Paryatan Bhavan.
8.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for transferring the hotel on lease-cum-management contract. Financial bids have not been invited due to security related concerns. In March 2002 it has been

1	2	3
		decided that the re-advertisement for this hotel may be issued after addressing the security related concerns in consultations with the security agencies.
9.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Proposed to be given on lease-cum-management contract in accordance with the recommendations of Disinvestment Commission. ITDC is operating the hotel on land & building given on lease by Govt. of Karnataka. The Agreement provides for termination of the lease on privatisation. Could not be taken up since the State Government has not given its concurrence for disinvestment.
(B) Joint Venture Hotels		
1.	Hotel Neelachal Ashok, Puri	Joint venture between ITDC (98%) and OTDC (2%). Concurrence of State Government to share disinvestment proceeds received. Further process is on.
2.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and BSTDC (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
3.	Hotel Lakeview Ashok, Bhopal	Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and MPSTDC (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
4.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok Guwahati.	Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and Govt. of Assam (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
5.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Pondicherry	Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and PIPDIC (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
6.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and APIDFC (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
7.	Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib	Incomplete project. Joint venture between ITDC (51%) and PTDC (49%). Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is going out. The Foreign Minister of America Mr. Colin Powel has clearly stated regarding intervention in Jammu Kashmir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will speak when the matter comes up for discussion.

12.00 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 of the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Manager (Sports) in Delhi Development Authority

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 296(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2002 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5880/2002)

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 550 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991 regarding Coastal Regulation Zone, issued under sub-section (1) of sections 3 and 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5881/2002)

(2) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 489(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 2002, under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5882/2002)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 655 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for re-alignment and short bypasses (on four-lanes) on National Highway No. 76 and National Highway No. 79 (Bhilwara-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(ii) S.O. 665 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2002 fixing of toll fee to be recovered from the users of stretch between (Vadodara-Bharuch Section) of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.

(iii) S.O. 666 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2002 fixing the rate of fee to be recovered from the users of stretch between (Bharuch-Surat Section) of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.

(iv) S.O. 684 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for building maintenance etc., on National Highway No. 2 (Gorhar to Barwa-Adda) in the State of Jharkhand.

(v) S.O. 542 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam Section) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(vi) S.O. 543 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam Section) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(vii) S.O. 680 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam Section) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(viii) S.O. 709 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam Section) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ix) S.O. 520 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 2002 seeking to amend Notification No. S.O. 493(E) dated the 1st June, 2001.

(x) S.O. 521 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four lanning of National Highway No. 60 (Balasore Laxmannath Section) in Balasore District in the State of Orissa.

(xi) S.O. 522 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 60 (Nikursini-Bakharabad Section) in Midnapur District in the State of West Bengal.

(xii) S.O. 702 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2002 authorising ADM (Land Acquisition) District Hooghly, West Bengal as the Competent Authority.

(xiii) S.O. 703 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2002 authorising ADM (Land Acquisition) District Burdwan, West Bengal as the Competent Authority.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5883/2002)

(2) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (Regulation of Bus service between Agartala and Dhaka) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 383 (E) in the Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2002 under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5884/2002)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(ii) Annual Report of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5885/2002)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bihar Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 241(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 2002 under sub-section (2) of section 92 of the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5886/2002)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5887/2002)

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS RETURNED/PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Prevention of Money-Laundering Bill, 1999, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1999, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 2002, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "fiftieth" the word "Fifty-third" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-1

2. That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure "1999" the figure "2002" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-2

3. That at page 2, line 5, *for* the figure "24" the figure "25" be *substituted*.

4. That at page 2, line 7, *for* the figure "48" the figure "49" be *substituted*.

5. That at page 2, for lines 10-11, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

'(e) "banking company" means a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949.) applies and includes any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act;'.

6. That at page 2, *after* line 13, the following be *inserted* namely:—.

'(h) "chit fund company" means a company managing, conducting or supervising, as foreman, agent or in any other capacity, chits as defined in section 2 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982; (40 of 1982.)

(i) "co-operative bank" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (dd) of section 2 of

the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961;' 47 of 1961

7. That at page 2, line 14, *for* the bracket and letter "(h)" the bracket and letter "(j)" be *substituted*.

8. That at page 2, line 15, *for* the figure "48" the figure "49" be *substituted*.

9. That at page 2, line 16, *for* the bracket and letter "(i)" the bracket and letter "(k)" be *substituted*.

10. That at page 2, line 18, *for* the figure "48" the figure "49" be *substituted*.

11. That at page 2, *for* lines 19-20, the following be *substituted* namely:—

'(l)' "financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in clause (c) of section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934.) and includes a chit fund company, a co-operative bank, a housing finance institution and a non-banking financial company;

(m) "housing finance institution" shall have the meaning as assigned to it in clause (d) of section 2 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987;'. 53 of 1987

12. That at page 2, line 21, *for* the bracket and letter "(k)" the bracket and letter "(n)" be *substituted*.

13. That at page 2, line 26, *for* the bracket and letter "(l)" the bracket and letter "(o)" be *substituted*.

14. That at page 2, line 28, *for* the bracket and letter "(m)" the bracket and letter "(p)" be *substituted*.

15. That at page 2, *after* line 28, the following be *inserted* namely:—

'(q)' "non-banking financial company" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (f) of section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;'. 2 of 1934.

16. That at page 2, line 29, *for* the bracket and letter "(n)" the bracket and letter "(r)" be *substituted*.

17. That at page 2, line 30, *for* the bracket and letter "(o)" the bracket and letter "(s)" be *substituted*.

18. That at page 2, line 41, *for* the bracket and letter "(p)" the bracket and letter "(t)" be *substituted*.

19. That at page 2, line 42, *for* the bracket and letter "(q)" the bracket and letter "(u)" be *substituted*.

20. That at page 2, line 45, *for* the bracket and letter "(r)" the bracket and letter "(v)" be *substituted*.

21. That at page 3, line 1, *for* the bracket and letter "(s)" the bracket and letter "(w)" be *substituted*.

22. That at page 3, line 3, *for* the bracket and letter "(t)" the bracket and letter "(x)" be *substituted*.

23. That at page 3, *for* line 4, the following be *substituted*:—

'(y) "scheduled offence" means—

(i) the offences specified under Part A of the Schedule; or

(ii) the offences specified under Part B of the Schedule if the total value involved in such offences is thirty lakh rupees or more;'.

24. That at page 3, line 5, *for* the bracket and letter "(v)" the bracket and letter "(v)" be *substituted*.

25. That at page 3, line 6, the figure "42" the figure "43" be *substituted*.

26. That at page 3, line 7, *for* the bracket and letter "(w)" the bracket and letter "(za)" be *substituted*.

27. That at page 3, line 9, *for* the bracket and letter "(x)" the bracket and letter "(zb)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-3

28. That at page 3, *for* lines 18-23, the following be *substituted* namely:—

"3. Whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge (Offence of money Laundering) or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property shall be guilty of offence of money-laundering.".

CLAUSE-4

29. That at page 3, line 28, *for* the words and roman numeral "in Part IV" the words, figure and letter "under paragraph 2 of Part A" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-5

30. That at page 3, line 34, *for* the words "reason to believe" the words and bracket "reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing)" be *substituted*.

31. That at page 4, line 1, *for* the words and roman numerals "Part I, Part II, Part III of Part V" the words, figure and letters "Paragraph 1 of the Part A and Part B" be *substituted*.

32. That at page 4, line 3, *for* the word and roman numeral "Part IV" the words, figure and letter "Paragraph 2 of Part A" be *substituted*.

33. That page 4, *after* line 5, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(2) The Director, or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director, shall, immediately after attachment under sub-section (1), forward a copy of the order, along with the material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Adjudicating Authority, in a sealed envelope, in the manner as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such order and material for such period as may be prescribed."

34. That at page 4, line 6, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

35. That at page 4, line 8, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

36. That at page 4, line 9, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted*.

37. That at page 4, line 14, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-6

38. That at page 4, *for* lines 17-23, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"6. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, appoint one or more Adjudicating Authorities to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred by or under this Act. (Adjudicating Authorities, composition, powes, etc.)

(2) An Adjudicating Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and two others Members:

Provided that one Member each shall be a person having experience in the field of law, administration, finance or accountancy.

(3) A person shall, however, not be qualified for appointment as Member of an Adjudicating Authority,—

(a) in the field of law, unless he—

(i) is qualified for appointment as District judge; or

(ii) has been a member of the Indian Legal Service and has held a post in Grade I of that service;

(b) in the field of finance, accountancy or administration unless the possesses such qualifications, as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall appoint a Member to be the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Adjudicating Authority may be exercised by Benches thereof;

(b) a Bench may be constituted by the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority with one or two Members as the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority may deem fit;

(c) the Benches of the Adjudicating Authority shall ordinarily sit at New Delhi and such other places as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Chairperson, by notification, specify;

(d) the Central Government shall, by notification, specify the areas in relation to which each Bench of the Adjudicating Authority may exercise jurisdiction.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5), the Chairperson may transfer a Member from one Bench to another Bench.

(7) If at any stage of the hearing of any case or matter it appears to the Chairperson or a Member that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard by a Bench consisting of two Members, the case or matter may be transferred by the Chairperson or, as the case may be, referred to him for transfer, to such Bench as the Chairperson may deem fit.

(8) The Chairperson and every Member shall hold office as such for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that no Chairperson or other Member shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of sixty-two years.

(9) The salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Members shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the Member shall be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.

(10) If, for reasons other than temporary absence, any vacancy occurs in the office of the Chairperson or any other Member, then the Central Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill the vacancy and the

proceedings may be continued before the Adjudicating Authority from the stage at which the vacancy is filled.

(11) The Chairperson or any other Member may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign his office:

Provided that the Chairperson or any other Member shall, unless he is permitted by the Central Government or relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is the earliest.

(12) The Chairperson or any other Member shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the Central Government after giving necessary opportunity of hearing.

(13) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the senior-most Member shall act as the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority until the date on which a new Chairperson, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

(14) When the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the senior-most Member shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority until the date on which the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority resumes his duties.

(15) The Adjudicating Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, (5 of 1908.) but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Adjudicating Authority shall have powers to regulate its own procedure.

"7. (1) The Central Government shall provide each Adjudicating Authority with such officers and employees as that Government may think fit. (Staff of Adjudicating Authority).

(2) The officers and employees of the Adjudicating Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority.

(3) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Adjudicating Authority shall be such as may be prescribed."

CLAUSE-7

39. That at page 4, line 24, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

40. That at page 4, line 24, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

41. That at page 4, line 25, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted*.

42. That at page 4, line 25, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

43. That at page 4, line 25, *for* the bracket and figure "(9)" the bracket and figure "(10)" be *substituted*.

44. That at page 4, line 25, *for* the figure "17" the figure "18" be *substituted*.

45. That at page 4, line 30, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

46. That at page 4, line 30, *for* the figure "17" the figure "18" be *substituted*.

47. That at page 5, line 4, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

48. That at page 5, line 4, *for* the figure "17" the figure "18" be *substituted*.

49. That at page 5, line 15, *after* the words, bracket and figure "sub-section (3)" the words "and net income, if any," be *inserted*.

CLAUSE-8

50. That at page 5, line 20, *for* the figure "8" the figure "9" be *substituted*.

51. That at page 5, line 20, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-9

52. That at page 5, line 33, *for* the figure "9" the figure "10" be *substituted*.

53. That at page 5, line 37, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

54. That at page 5, line 40, *for* the figure "8" the figure "9" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-10

55. That at page 5, line 41, *for* the figure "10" the figure "11" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-11

56. That at page 6, line 15, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

57. That at page 6, *after* line 23, the following be *inserted* namely:—

"Provided that where the principal officer of a banking company or financial institutions or intermediary, as the case may be, has reason to believe that a single transaction or series of transactions integrally connected to each other have been valued below the prescribed value so as to defeat the provisions of this section, such officer shall furnish information in respect of such transactions to the Director within the prescribed time."

CLAUSE-12

58. That at page 6, line 27, *for* the figure "12" the figure "13" be *substituted*.

59. That at page 6, line 28, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

60. That at page 6, lines 31-32, *for* the words "maintain or retain records in accordance with the provisions contained in section 11", the words "failed to comply with the provisions contained in section 12" be *substituted*.

61. That at page 6, line 36, *after* the word "rupees" the words "for each failure" be *inserted*.

CLAUSE-13

62. That at page 7, line 1, *for* the figure "13" the figure "14" be *substituted*.

63. That at page 7, line 1, *for* the figure "12" the figure "13" be *substituted*.

64. That at page 7, line 3, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-14

65. That at page 7, line 4, *for* the figure "14" the figure "15" be *substituted*.

66. That at page 7, line 6, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-15

67. That at page 7, *for* lines 9-11, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"16. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, where an authority, on the basis of material in his possession, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing) that an offence under section 3 has been committed, he may enter any place—".

68. That at page 7, *after* line 28, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(2) The authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall, after entering any place referred to in that sub-section immediately after completion of survey, forwarded a copy of the reasons so recorded along with material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Adjudicating Authority in a sealed envelope in the manner as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such reasons and material for such period as may be prescribed.".

69. That at page 7, line 29, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-16

70. That at page 7, line 35, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

71. That at page 7, line 36, *after* the word "believe" the bracket and words "(the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing)" be *inserted*.

72. That at page 8, line 20, *for* the words and roman numerals "Part I, Part II, Part III or Part V" the words, figure and letters "Paragraph 1 of Part A and Part B" be *substituted*.

73. That at page 8, line 22, *for* the words and roman numeral "Part IV" the words, figure and letter "Paragraph 2 of Part A" be *substituted*.

74. That at page 8, *after* line 24, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(2) The authority, who has been authorized under sub-section (1) shall, immediately after search and seizure, forward a copy of the reasons so recorded along with material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Adjudicating Authority in a sealed envelope, in the manner, as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such reasons and material for such period, as may be prescribed."

75. That at page 8, line 25, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted*

76. That at page 8, line 25, the figure "15" the figure "16" be *substituted*.

77. That at page 8, line 31, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-17

78. That at page 8, line 34, *for* the figure "17" the figure "18" be *substituted.*

79. That at page 8, line 35, *after* the word "believe" the bracket and words "(he reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing)" be *inserted.*

80. That at page 8, *after* line 39, the following be *inserted,* namely:—

"(2) The authority, who has been authorized under sub-section (1) shall, immediately after search and seizure, forward a copy of the reasons so recorded along with material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Adjudicating Authority in a sealed envelope, in the manner, as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such reasons and material for such period, as may be prescribed."

81. That at page 8, line 40, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted.*

82. That at page 8, line 46, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted.*

83. That at page 8, line 46, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted.*

84. That at page 9, line 9, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted.*

85. That at page 9, line 9, *for* the bracket and figure "(5)" the bracket and figure "(6)" be *substituted.*

86. That at page 9, line 9, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted.*

87. That at page 9, line 12, *for* the bracket and figure "(6)" the bracket and figure "(7)" be *substituted.*

88. That at page 9, line 14, *for* the bracket and figure "(7)" the bracket and figure "(8)" be *substituted.*

89. That at page 9, line 14, the words "excepting a female" the words "except a female" be *substituted.*

90. That at page 9, lines 15-24, the following be *substituted,* namely:—

"(9) The Authority shall record the statement of the person searched under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) in respect of the records or proceeds of crime found or seized in the course of the search:

Provided that no search of any person shall be made unless, in relation to an offence under—

(a) Paragraph 1 of Part A or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 or Paragraph 4 or Paragraph 5 of Part B of the Schedule, a report has been forwarded to a Magistrate under section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; or 2 of 1973.

(b) Paragraph 2 of Part A of the Schedule, a police report or a complaint has been filled for taking cognizance of an offence by the Special Court constituted under sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985". 61 of 1985.

91. That at page 9, line 25, *for* the bracket and figure "(9)" the bracket and figure "(10)" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-18

92. That at page 9, line 28, *for* the figure "18" the figure "19" be *substituted.*

93. That at page 9, *for* lines 29-30, the following be *substituted* namely:—

"authorised in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order, has on the basis of material in his possession reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing) that any person has been guilty of an offence punishable under this Act, he may".

94. That at page 9, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted,* namely:—

"(2) The Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director or any other officer shall, immediately after arrest of such person under sub-section (1), forward a copy of the order, along with the material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Adjudicating Authority, in a sealed envelope, in the manner, as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such order and material for such period, as may be prescribed."

95. That at page 9, line 32, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-19

96. That at page 9, *for* line 37-41, the following be *inserted,* namely:—

"(20). (1) Where any property has been seized under (Retention of property.) section 17 or section

18, and the officer authorized by the Director in this behalf has, on the basis of material in his possession, reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded by him in writing) that such property is required to be retained for the purposes of adjudication under section 8, such property may be retained for a period not exceeding three months from the end of the month in which such property was seized.

(2) The officer authorized by the Director immediately after he has passed an order for retention of the property for purposes of adjudication under section 8 shall forward a copy of the order along with the material in his possession, referred to in sub-section (1), to the Adjudicating Authority, in a sealed envelope, in the manner as may be prescribed and such Adjudicating Authority shall keep such order and material for such period as may be prescribed".

97. That at page 9, line 42, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

98. That at page 9, line 45, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted*.

99. That at page 9, line 48, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

100. That at page 9, line 49, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

101. That at page 9, line 49, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

102. That at page 10, line 1, *for* the bracket and figure "(5)" the bracket and figure "(6)" be *substituted*.

103. That at page 10, line 1, *for* the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (4)" the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (5)" be *substituted*.

104. That at page 10, line 3, *for* the word, and figure "section 25" the word and figure "section 26" be *substituted*.

105. That at page 10, line 3, *for* the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (4)" the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (5)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-20

106. That at page 10, line 6, *for* the figure "20" the figure "21" be *substituted*.

107. That at page 10, line 6, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

108. That at page 10, line 6, *for* the figure "17" the figure "18" be *substituted*.

109. That at page 10, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(2) The person, from whom records were seized, shall be entitled to obtain copies of records retained under sub-section (1).".

110. That at page 10, line 11, *for* the bracket and figure "(2)" the bracket and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

111. That at page 10, line 14, *for* the bracket and figure "(3)" the bracket and figure "(4)" be *substituted*.

112. That at page 10, line 16, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

113. That at page 10, line 17, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

114. That at page 10, line 17, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted*.

115. That at page 10, line 20, *for* the bracket and figure "(5)" the bracket and figure "(6)" be *substituted*.

116. That at page 10, line 20, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

117. That at page 10, line 22, *for* the figure "25" the figure "26" be *substituted*.

118. That at page 10, line 23, *for* the bracket and figure "(4)" the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-21

119. That at page 10, line 25, *for* the figure "21" the figure "22" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-22

120. That at page 11, line 3, *for* the figure "22" the figure "23" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-23

121. That at page 11, *for* lines 8-16, the following be *substituted* namely:—

"24. When a person is accused of having committed the offence under section 3, the burden of proving that proceeds of crime are untainted property shall be on the accused.". (Burden of Proof.)

CLAUSE-24

122. That at page 11, line 19, *for* the figure "24" the figure "25" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE-25

123. That at page 11, line 22, *for* the figure "25" the figure "26" be *substituted*.

124. That at page 11, line 26, *for* the figure "12" the figure "13" be *substituted.*

125. That at page 11, line 32, *after* the word "may" the words "after giving an opportunity of being heard" be *inserted.*

CLAUSE-26

126. That at page 12, line 3, *for* the figure "26" the figure "27" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-27

127. That at page 12, line 21, *for* the figure "27" the figure "28" be *substituted.*

128. That at page 12, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(e) has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service and has held the post of a Joint Secretary or equivalent post in that Service for at least three years; or

(f) has been in the practice of accountancy as a chartered accountant under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (39 of 1949.) or as a registered accountant under any law for the time being in force or partly as a registered accountant and partly as a chartered accountant for at least ten years:

Provided that one of the members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be from category mentioned in clause (f); or

(g) has been a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and has held the post of Joint Secretary or equivalent post in that Service for at least three years.".

CLAUSE-28

129. That at page 12, line 34, *for* the figure "28" the figure "29" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-29

130. That at page 13, line 3, *for* the figure "29" the figure "30" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-30

131. That at page 13, line 8, *for* the figure "30" the figure "31" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-31

132. That at page 13, line 13, *for* the figure "31" the figure "32" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-32

133. That at page 13, line 25, *for* the figure "32" the figure "33" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-33

134. That at page 13, line 32, *for* the figure "33" the figure "34" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-34

135. That at page 13, line 38, *for* the figure "34" the figure "35" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-35

136. That at page 14, line 27, *for* the figure "35" the figure "36" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-36

137. That at page 14, line 31, *for* the figure "36" the figure "37" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-37

138. That at page 14, line 35, *for* the figure "37" the figure "38" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-38

139. That at page 15, line 1, *for* the figure "38" the figure "39" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-39

140. That at page 15, line 10, *for* the figure "39" the figure "40" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-40

141. That at page 15, line 13, *for* the figure "40" the figure "41" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-41

142. That at page 15, line 18, *for* the figure "41" the figure "22" be *substituted.*

143. That at page 15, *after* line 20, *after* the word "law" the word "or fact" be *inserted.*

CLAUSE-42

144. That at page 15, line 34, *for* the figure "42" the figure "43" be *substituted.*

145. That at page 15, line 41, *for* the word "may" the word "shall" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-43

146. That at page 15, line 44, *for* the figure "48" the figure "44" be *substituted.*

147. That at page 15, line 46, *for* the word "the" the word "scheduled offence and" be *inserted.*

148. That at page 15, line 47, the word "or" be *deleted.*

149. That at page 15, *after* line 47, the following be *inserted,* namely:—

Provided that the Special Court, trying a scheduled offence before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to try such scheduled offence; or".

150. That at page 16, line 5, *for* the figure "42" the figure "43" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-44

151. That at page 16, line 6, *for* the figure "44" the figure "45" be *substituted.*

152. That at page 16, line 10, *for* the words "under this Act" the words and letter "under Part A of the Schedule" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-45

153. That at page 16, line 28, *for* the figure "45" the figure "46" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-46

154. That at page 16, line 43, *for* the figure "46" the figure "47" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-47

155. That at page 16, line 50, *for* the figure "47" the figure "48" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-48

156. That at page 17, line 1, *for* the figure "48" the figure "49" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-49

157. That at page 17, line 10, *for* the figure "49" the figure "50" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-50

158. That at page 17, line 37, *for* the figure "50" the figure "51" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-51

159. That at page 18, line 3, *for* the figure "51" the figure "52" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-52

160. That at page 18, *for* lines 11-13, the following be *substituted* namely:—

"53. The Central Government may, by a special or general order, empower an officer not below the rank of Director of the Central Government or of a State Government to act as an authority under this Act: Empowerment of certain Offices.

Provided that the Central Government may empower an officer below the rank of Director if the officer of the rank of the Director or above are not available in a particular area.".

CLAUSE-53

161. That at page 18, line 14, *for* the figure "53" the figure "54" be *substituted.*

162. That at page 18, *for* lines 26-27, the following be *substituted,* namely:—

"(g) officers of enforcement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;". 40 of 1999.

CLAUSE-54

163. That at page 18, line 38, *for* the figure "54" the figure "55" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-55

164. That at page 19, line 1, *for* the figure "55" the figure "56" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-56

165. That at page 19, line 13, *for* the figure "56" the figure "57" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-57

166. That at page 19, line 37, *for* the figure "57" the figure "58" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-58

167. That at page 19, line 37, *for* the figure "58" the figure "59" be *substituted.*

168. That at page 20, lines 9-10, *for* the words "so far as possible be dealt with" the words "be dealt with" be *substituted.*

169. That at page 20, line 10, *for* the figure "18" the figure "19" be *substituted.*

170. That at page 20, line 13, *for* the figures "16 and 17" the figures "17 and 18" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-59

171. That at page 20, line 25, *for* the figure "59" the figure "60" be *substituted.*

172. That at page 20, line 27, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted.*

173. That at page 20, line 29, *for* the figure "9" the figure "10" be *substituted.*

174. That at page 20, line 37, *for* the figure "57" the figure "58" be *substituted.*

175. That at page 20, line 38, *for* the figure "58" the figure "59" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-60

176. That at page 21, line 1, *for* the figure "60" the figure "61" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-61

177 That at page 21, line 8, *for* the figure "61" the figure "62" be *substituted.*

178. That at page 21, line 9, *after* the word "who" the words "without reasons recorded in writing" be *inserted.*

179. That at page 21, line 10, the words "without reasonable grounds of suspicion" be *deleted.*

180. That at page 21, line 12, the word "vexatiously" be *deleted.*

CLAUSE-62

181. That at page 21, line 15, *for* the figure "62" the figure "63" be *substituted.*

182. That at page 21, line 25, *for* the figure "49" the figure "50" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-63

183. That at page 21, *for* lines 33-34, the following be *subsititued,* namely:—

"64. (1) Cognizance of offices. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under section 62 or sub-section (1) of section 63 except with the previous sanction of the Central Government. (Cognizance of offences.)

(2) The Central Government shall, by an order either give sanction or refuse to give sanction within ninety days of the receipt of the request in this behalf."

CLAUSE-64

184. That at page 21, line 35, *for* the figure "64" the figure "65" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-65

185. That at page 21, line 39, *for* the figure "65" the figure "66" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-66

186. That at page 22, line 6, *for* the figure "66" the figure "67" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-67

187. That at page 22, line 10, *for* the figure "67" the figure "68" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-68

188. That at page 22, line 17, *for* the figure "68" the figure "69" be *substituted.*

189. That at page 22, line 17, *for* the figure "12" the figure "13" be *substituted.*

190. That at page 22, line 17, *for* the figure "62" the figure "63" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-69

191. That at page 22, line 23, *for* the figure "69" the figure "70" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-70

192. That at page 22, line 43, *for* the figure "70" the figure "71" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-71

193. That at page 22, line 45, *for* the figure "71" the figure "72" be *substituted.*

194. That at page 22, line 46, *for* the figure "7" the figure "8" be *substituted.*

195. That at page 23, line 8, *for* the figure "25" the figure "26" be *substituted.*

196. That at page 23, line 12, *for* the figure "41" the figure "42" be *substituted.*

197. That at page 23, line 24, *for* the figure "41" the figure "42" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-72

198. That at page 23, line 28, *for* the figure "72" the figure "73" be *substituted.*

199. That at page 23, line 32, *after* line 32, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(b) the manner in which the order and the material referred to in sub-section (2) of section 5 to be maintained;

(c) matters in respect of experience of Members under sub-section (3) of section 6;

(d) the salaries and allowances payable to the other terms and conditions of service of Members of the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (9) of section 6;

(e) the salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 7.".

200. That at page 23, line 33, *for* the bracket and letter "(b)" the bracket and letter "(f)" be *substituted*.

201. That at page 23, line 34, *for* the figure "9" the figure "10" be *substituted*.

202. That at page 23, line 35, *for* the bracket and letter "(c)" the bracket and letter "(g)" be *substituted*.

203. That at page 23, line 36, *for* the figure "10" the figure "11" be *substituted*.

204. That at page 23, line 37, *for* the bracket and letter "(d)" the bracket and letter "(h)" be *substituted*.

205. That at page 23, line 38, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

206. That at page 23, line 39, *for* the bracket and letter "(e)" the bracket and letter "(i)" be *substituted*.

207. That at page 23, line 40, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

208. That at page 23, line 41, *for* the bracket and letter "(f)" the bracket and letter "(j)" be *substituted*.

209. That at page 23, line 43, *for* the figure "11" the figure "12" be *substituted*.

210. That at page 24, line 1, *for* the bracket and letter "(g)" the bracket and letter "(k)" be *substituted*.

211. That at page 24, line 2, *for* the figure "14" the figure "15" be *substituted*.

212. That at page 24, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(l) the manner in which the reasons and material referred to in sub-section (2) of section 16 shall be mentioned.".

213. That at page 24, line 3, *for* the bracket and letter "(h)" the bracket and letter "(m)" be *substituted*.

214. That at page 24, line 4, *for* the figure "16" the figure "17" be *substituted*.

215. That at page 24, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(n) the manner in which the reasons and the material referred to in sub-section (2) of section 17 shall be maintained;

(o) the manner in which the reasons and the material referred to in sub-section (2) of section 18 shall be maintained;

(p) the manner in which the order and the material referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be maintained.".

216. That at page 24, line 5, *for* the bracket and letter "(i)" the bracket and letter "(q)" be *substituted*.

217. That at page 24, line 6, *for* the figure "21" the figure "22" be *substituted*.

218. That at page 24, line 7, *for* the bracket and letter "(j)" the bracket and letter "(r)" be *substituted*.

219. That at page 24, line 8, *for* the figure "25" the figure "26" be *substituted*.

220. That at page 24, line 9, *for* the bracket and letter "(k)" the bracket and letter "(s)" be *substituted*.

221. That at page 24, line 10, *for* the figure "29" the figure "30" be *substituted*.

222. That at page 24, line 12, *for* the bracket and letter "(l)" the bracket and letter "(t)" be *substituted*.

223. That at page 24, line 13, *for* the figure "33" the figure "34" be *substituted*.

224. That at page 24, line 14, *for* the bracket and letter "(m)" the bracket and letter "(u)" be *substituted*.

225. That at page 24, line 15, *for* the figure "34" the figure "35" be *substituted*.

226. That at page 24, line 16, *for* the bracket and letter "(n)" the bracket and letter "(v)" be *substituted*.

227. That at page 24, line 17, *for* the figure "49" the figure "50" be *substituted*.

228. That at page 24, line 18, *for* the bracket and letter "(o)" the bracket and letter "(w)" be *substituted*.

229. That at page 24, line 19, *for* the figure "49" the figure "50" be *substituted*.

230. That at page 24, line 20, *for* the bracket and letter "(p)" the bracket and letter "(x)" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-73

231. That at page 24, line 21, *for* the figure "73" the figure "74" be *substituted.*

CLAUSE-74

232. That at page 24, line 30, *for* the figure "74" the figure "75" be *substituted.*

THE SCHEDULE

233. That at page 25, *for* lines 1-33, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(y)]

PART A

PARAGRAPH 1

OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE

Section	Description of offence
121	Waging, or attempting to wage war or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.
121A	Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121 against the State.

PARAGRAPH 2

OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT, 1985

Section	Description of offence
15	Contravention in relation to poppy straw.
18	Contravention in relation to opium poppy and opium.
20	Contravention in relation to cannabis plant and cannabis.
22	Contravention in relation to psychotropic substances.
23	Illegal import into India, export from India to transhipment of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
24	External dealings in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in contravention of section 12 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
25A	Contravention of orders made under section 9A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
27A	Financing illicit traffic and harbouring offenders.
29	Abatement and criminal conspiracy.

PART B

PARAGRAPH 1

OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE

Section	Description of offence
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death.
307	Attempt to murder.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of the offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or a

	valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of the offence.
364A	Kidnapping for ransom, etc.
384 to 389	Offences relating to extortion.
392 to 402	Offences relating to robbery and dacoity.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, etc.
489A	Counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes.
489B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes.

PARAGRAPH 2

OFFENCES UNDER THE ARMS ACT, 1959

Section	Description of offence
25	To manufacture, sell, transfer, convert, repair or test or prove or expose or offer for sale or transfer or have in his possession for sale, transfer, conversion, repair, test or proof, any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 5 of the Arms Act, 1959. To acquire, have in possession or carry any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition in contravention of section 7 of the Arms Act, 1959. Contravention of section 24A of the Arms Act, 1959 relating to prohibition as to possession of notified arms in disturbed areas, etc. Contravention of section 24B of the Arms Act, 1959 relating to prohibition as to carrying of notified arms in or through public places in disturbed areas. Other offences specified in section 25.
26	To do any act in contravention of any provisions of section 3, 4, 10 or 12 of the Arms Act, 1959 in such manner as specified in sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act. To do any act in contravention of any provisions of section 5, 6, 7 or 11 of the Arms Act, 1959 in such manner as specified in sub-section (2) of section 26 of the said Act. Other offences specified in section 26.
27	Use of arms or ammunitions in contravention of section 5 or use of any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 7 of the Arms Act, 1959.
28	Use and possession of fire arms or imitation fire arms in certain cases.
29	Knowingly purchasing arms from unlicensed person or for delivering arms, etc., to person not entitled to possess the same.
30	Contravention of any condition of a licence or any provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 or any rule made thereunder.

PARAGRAPH 3

OFFENCES UNDER THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

Section	Description of offence
51 read with section 17A	Contravention of provisions of section 17A relating to

	prohibition of picking, uprooting etc., of specified plants.
51	
read with section 39	Contravention of provisions of section 39 relating to wild animals, etc., to be Government property.
51	
read with section 44	Contravention of provisions of section 44 relating to dealings in trophy and animal articles without licence prohibited.
51	
read with section 48	Contravention of provisions of section 48 relating to purchase of animal etc., by licence.
51	
read with section 49B	Contravention of provisions of section 49B relating to prohibition of dealings in trophies, animal articles, etc., derived from scheduled animals.

PARAGRAPH 4

OFFENCES UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956

Section	Description of offence
5	Procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution.
6	Detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on.
8	Seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution.
9	Seduction of a person in custody.

PARAGRAPH 5

OFFENCES UNDER THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988

Section	Description of offence
7	Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official Act.
8	Taking gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence public servant.
9	Taking gratification for exercise of personal influence, with public servant.
10	Abetment by public servant of offences defined in section 8 or section 9 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988."

234.	That at page 26, lines 1-44, be *deleted.*
235.	That at page 27, lines 1-10, be *deleted.*

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extention to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Bill, 2002 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2002.'

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Prevention of Money-Laundering Bill, 2002, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Bill, 2002, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July, 2002."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July, 2002."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2002-2003

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2002-2003.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5888/2002)

12.05 $^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—(GENERAL), 1999-2000

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demand for Excess Grant in respect of the Budget (General) for 1999-2000.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5889/2002)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Uttar Pradesh Govt., is indulging into witch hunting. Shri C.N. Singh was arrested there. When he was produced before the Court, the Court rejected all the charges levelled against him by the Govt. Members of Parliament are being insulted in this manner in Uttar Pradesh to settle the score against them, and due to this we have given a notice of Adjournment Motion and we want protection from the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machalishahar): Mr. Speaker Sir, you had assured that I would be the first person to get the chance of speaking during Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, you told me that I may raise my point in the 'Zero Hour'...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received two notices of Adjournment Motions today. One is about the arrest of Shri C.N. Singh which some hon. Members tried to raise just now and other is about the statement made on Jammu and Kashmir by Mr. Colin Powel during his visit to India.

On the first notice to the Adjournment Motion which is given by Shri C.N. Singh, there has been a clear opinion expressed in 'Kaul and Shakdher' by Speaker, Shri Mavalankar who had said that the arrest of a Member of the House under the ordinary law of the land was not a breach of privilege of the House and the matter could not be raised through an Adjournment Motion since the mere fact that his being a Member of the House did not make him free from all laws of the country.

This ruling was given by Shri Mavalankar and therefore, I am unable to give consent to the notice of Adjournment Motion sought to be moved in this House. At the same time, since the matter is of an important nature, I may allow the Member to express his views on the issue in a few sentences.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chiranyinkil): Sir, I have also given notice to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: 'Zero Hour' has not started. We are discussing about the Adjournment Motions. This is not 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

12.07 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED ARREST OF AN MP BY JAUNPUR POLICE

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a violation of my constitutional rights. The Article 19 of

[Shri C.N. Singh]

the Constitution provides the right of freedom to every citizen whereas I am a Member of Parliament. If a member of Parliament is arrested out of malice and he is not allowed to exercise his rights and not allowed to speak against injustice and atrocities being committed in his constituency, then no member of Parliament will be able to perform his duty. At present Mayawati is running the Govt. in Uttar Pradesh. Her MLAs say that they have paid ten to twenty lakh rupees for getting party ticket and that now they have to earn 30 to 40 lakh rupees in return. There one of the MLAs had encroached the land of a girls school of Godhana gram samaj in Machhli Shahar tehsil under Jaunpur on 12th instant. He was accompanied by another man who is wanted in several criminal cases. Cases of murder, kidnapping and looting are registered against them. He is Santosh Singh who tried to grab the land of the girls school after taking it on lease from the district Panchayat. When construction work on that land started on 12th instant, the villagers obtained stay order from the court, when the villagers did not get justice from the district administration all of them demolished the said unauthorised construction on 14th instant; the police men who tried to stop them, were beaten by them later on the police men were so angry that they broke hands and legs of hundred of villagers. Cases were registered against 14 persons for demolition of the unauthorised construction. Later on 14 persons were arrested and sent to jail.

On 21st of the month I visited that place. I sought to know from the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police whether cases were also lodged by the villagers. I gave the notice that I would sit on dharna and stage demonstration and would also hold a public meeting on 21st of the month to press the point that there should be no unauthorised construction on the said land. Subsequently the meeting was held on 21st which was peaceful. I protested and said that the said construction was authorised and that it was being done at the behest of the BSP MLA. I was not aware of the developments that were taking place and I was very much staying in the same area. Later on, I came to know through newspapers that a case was registered against me due to the pressure mounted by the said MLA and following a telephone call made by the Chief Minister. I went and simply asked why the case was registered against me. I was accompanied by the former MLA, Jawala Prasad Yadav, the Block Parmukh Shri Kedarnath who belongs to the same area, district panchayat member Lala Ratnakar Harizan, district Panchayat member Asaram Yadav and the Panchayat Member Aklu Yadav. We the six persons were arrested. Cases against me were registered under Sections 147, 427, 504 and 506 which are concerning non-bailable offences. If cases are lodged against an MP by a wanted criminal like Santosh Singh then how can a common citizen expect to get justice. I was produced in the court. When my lawyers Javed Ahmad and Tiwariji pleaded my case before the learned judge his immediate reaction was that the case seemed to be a fabricated one prime facie. Thereafter we were released. The notice came here that the accused C.N. Singh, Lok Sabha member was arrested on 28th August at 9.35 a.m. that notice did not convey the message regarding my release after being given clean chit by the court.

If Members of the Parliament are booked like this, no Member of Parliament would be able to work. This is a major issue and also a matter of privilege. There should be no illegal arrest; otherwise any State Govt., can get any MP arrested under some false case. This is not a case concerning me only rather it is a cause of concern for the entire House. First it should be investigated whether the individual is a criminal or not and he has at all committed any offence, he must be arrested. I was innocent, I was not even aware of anything...*(Interruptions)*. When the case was lodged earlier, the construction was demolished on 14th instant and 14 persons were put behind the bar, then how can they be rearrested. Even the Judge declared it wrong. A criminal who is wanted in several cases, he files a case against me.

Sir, I would like you to give your ruling regarding the breach of the privileges of a member and would like to know your views whether injustice has been meted out to me. Everything was done following a telephonic call made by the Chief Minister. The land of the girl school is being grabbed illegally. The House should take up this matter for investigation...*(Interruptions)* I am making this demand. I am asking for your protection. If investigation is not made in this regard, and action is not taken, then no Member of Parliament would be safe. Cases have been filed against 150 persons...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection. You may kindly talk to the State Govt. This is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* No Member of Parliament can work freely in Uttar Pradesh in the situation as it prevails in the State. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, I want his protection. You should consult the Govt....*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker Sir, talks should be held with the State Government and action should be taken against those who are guilty. Otherwise it would be very difficult for any Member of Parliament to work...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You all may please sit down. This is not a matter calling for Adjournment Motion. However, it is my duty to look into the matter since it concerns arrest of a Member of the Parliament. That is why I allowed you to put forth your views. I listened carefully what has been told by you. I was just referring to the previous decisions. I did also refer to the decision of Mavalankarji in such cases. There is no provision of any kind of privilege to be given to Members of Parliament. Therefore, I cannot admit the Adjournment Motion, but certainly I hope that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is sitting here will look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: (Bankura): Sir this matter may please be referred to the Privileges Committee...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, a Member of the Parliament has been arrested at the behest of the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position may be ascertained from the State Govt. and there should be some action in the matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking up another issue. I have before me the notice of Ramjilal Suman for Adjournment Motion and I also have before me the notice of Dasmunshiji for Zero Hour. Dasmunshiji's notice was given yesterday. He wanted to raise the matter yesterday. That is why I am considering his name Any of you two can speak on this issue. I have no objection. You will speak after him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. Another important subject is being taken up.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Athawaleji, you may please sit down. This is a serious matter. I have said, the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

12.12 hrs.

RE: REPORTED STATEMENT OF MR. COLIN POWELL, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE ON KASHMIR ISSUE

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 22nd July was a very sad day for India. Our Vice-President died on that day. The entire nation was in a shock in that tragic circumstance. In the same afternoon, the nation got further shock when the sovereignty and integrity of this nation was sought to be questioned, which was never questioned by anybody in the world right from the days Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to all other Governments which were in power.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that this Parliament has maintained a glorious tradition and a rich heritage that during Parliament Session if any foreign dignitaries visit India for interacting with the nation on important matters pertaining to the Government, on the first available opportunity the representative of the Government, the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned, come to the floor and take the House into confidence to inform as to what transpired in regard to that visit. I have been witnessing, in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, on many important matters the House is taken very lightly by the Treasury Benches in terms of their obligation under article 75 (3) for their accountability to Lok Sabha. The entire House stood by the Government and continue to stand by the Government to combat cross-border terrorism.

The entire House is one with the Government in fighting the menace of terrorism which is continuously being patronised by Pakistan to destabilise our nation. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India to report to Parliament on vital mattes regarding any kind of confabulation, discussion and understanding reached between India and any other nation in this regard.

On 22nd March, 2000, we all witnessed a Joint Session of Parliament. We heard the President of the United States. This House paid rich tributes to our *jawans* who sacrificed everything to defend the integrity of the country in the Kargil war. You would appreciate that cutting across party lines, the entire nation stood like a rock behind our Armed Forces which rescue, protected and defended the sovereignty of the nation in the critical *Kargil* war. Yet we had to digest and swallow one thing. This very Government was keeping quiet about it while the speech came from no less a person than the President of the United States of America who said: "The

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

American diplomacy did in urging the Pakistanis to go back behind the Line of Control in the Kargil crisis." The Government did not react to it. Our Armed Forces, valiantly fought the war. We still continue to be proud of it and shall give all our support. This sentence was overlooked by the Government. No reaction came from the Government.

On 27th, the visiting Foreign Secretary of the United States, a nation with whom we have a good understanding and shall continue to prosper in our trade and commerce as also on various other exchanges, made a statement. We have no personal ill-will against any individual. But in terms of the very strong policy of the nation, propounded and founded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the help of this very Parliament. I would say that it does always protect the very sovereignty of the nation. It cannot be questioned, interfered with by any other forces. Both in terms of our Constitution as well as the resolve of the nation, Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. The Government of the day, the Government which will come in future—as also the Government which had been there in the past were competent enough to take care of this—is and will be solely competent to take care of this issue, competent to deal with the issue that may come from within Jammu and Kashmir or for that matter from any part of India.

The Foreign Secretary of the United States, Mr. Colin Powell, during his visit, made a statement. We are told about this because we have no occasion to hear it from the Government. The Government did not make a statement on the floor of the House. He called on the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Deputy-Prime Minister, the hon. Foreign Minister and also the Principal Secretary to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Brajesh Mishra. After meeting all these dignitaries, he came to the Press Conference and made the very statement which shocked the nation, which is nothing but a slur and assault on the very dignity of the nation, on our sovereign approach and the sovereign policy of the nation.

In Jammu and Kashmir, elections will be held, and it will be fought by different political parties. People will exercise their franchise. If anything is there, it is the duty of the Election Commission to look into the matter. If there is any allegation, apprehension from any party about the fairness of the election, we have the right to approach the Authority, that is, the Election Commission. The Government has to cooperate with the Election Commission. We have been taking up this issue for a very long time. That being so, how is it that no less a person than the Foreign Secretary of the United States, who is visiting India, came out with a statement in the Press Conference after meeting the four dignitaries? With his loud voice and mighty tune, he said that the elections in Jammu and Kashmir should be inspected by the outside observers for its fairness. Once again, he declared that the Kashmir issue is on the global agenda and it is an international issue. We have observed how he did it in the Press Conference and how she articulated the very points. Later on, in the afternoon, I heard with my own ears the reaction of the Government which came from its spokesman which is nothing but a soft reaction. It said: "We do not approve of it. We do not appreciate it." The statement is not in terms of the voice of the one billion people; not in terms of the voice of the largest democracy of the world. It does not reflect the sovereign will of the nation. The former Presidents, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Carter did not try to question and no foreign authority for that matter, who had been dealing with these issues many times in the sub-continent right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and even after Shri Narasimha Rao, did try to even remotely question the very internal authority of the nation to decide about our issues.

Sir, I am surprised that a soft rebuttal came from the Government and the Parliament is not taken into confidence on this matter till today. When I gave the notice on this issue yesterday, I was told that we should take it up later on because of the Foreign Minister's visit to three nations and the Prime Minister cannot come to the House today because he is otherwise preoccupied. I do not mind, but is it the way the nation and Parliament is treated by the Government?

I, therefore, demand that, on the return of the Foreign Minister, there should be a comprehensive policy discussion in the House. We want to know the full policy approach of the Government in this regard. We want to know the Government's position not only on the statement made by Mr. Colin Powell, but, as the Leader of the Opposition demanded during the debate on cross-border terrorism, we also want that the Government must spell out its policy on Jammu and Kashmir issue to the nation and Parliament. Therefore, the Government cannot keep quiet on this issue. We want a positive response today from the Government and we also want a comprehensive policy discussion in this House.

Sir, I need your protection and your advice on this critical issue which is vitally linked with the very unity and sovereignty of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Colin Powell' statement that "Kashmir is an

international issue" is a matter of serious concern. He has also stated that foreign observers be sent to Jammu and kashmir at the time of elections there and political prisoners also be released. Even before this, former President Bill Clinton had stated that Kashmir is as disputed area. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what USA is stating is deplorable? This is an arowed attempt to mediate in Indo-Pak relations and it is also the result of our Pro-America policy. This is against our nation's sovereignty and an attempt to intervene in our internal matters. This is quite grave issue and the House should take it up for full-fledged discussion and the Government of India should clarify its stand. The Government must give its reaction to the remarks made by Mr. Colin Powell.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chiranyinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly are conducted under the direction of our Election Commission which is a constitutional authority under the Constitution of India. As in the case of any other State, we conduct elections in Jammu and Kashmir also. So, how can it become an international agenda? It is a clear case wherein the American Government is trying to interfere in the internal matters of our country. If things go on like this, suppose there is an election in Bihar and the American Government says that it is on the international agenda and so some foreign observers should be there to see the election in Bihar, would it be allowed? So, in the same way, can the elections in Jammu and Kashmir be conducted under the supervision or monitoring of foreign agencies?

Sir, this is a clear case wherein a foreign power is interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The elections are conducted under the provisions of the Constitution. We have the Representation of People Act and the same Act is being applied in the elections to Jammu and kashmir Assembly also. So, how can they say that there must be monitoring by international observers? The Central Government is banking upon the American Government for their support on the Kashmir policy. What is the result that they have got? The Government is becoming more and more dependent on the American Government and our policy on Kashmir is being dictated by them from the White House. All along, the American imperialists have taken the view that Kashmir is a 'disputed territory'. These are the words used by Pakistan also. In the instant case also, we find that the US Secretary of State has used the same words. It will tantamount to saying that Kashmir is a 'disputed territory'.

Are they agreeing to it?

Kashmir is an integral part of India. Why should we fight for it?...*(Interruptions)* The people in the Foreign Ministry are always looking upon the American people as to what they will do, what they will say. Even, recently, our Deputy-Prime Minister has requested the American Government to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State. What was the reply? The reply given by the American Government is ridiculous that Pakistan is a State, which is an ally of America in its fight against terrorism. This is the reply.

The newly appointed Deputy-Prime Minister has the audacity to receive a reply from that nation. Why do they not ask the American Government to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word 'request' used by him should be deleted....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, they are always looking upon the American Government. Now, where have we reached? We have reached a stage where even the election in a State of India is being viewed from an international angle...*(Interruptions)* It is direct interference in the internal affairs of our country. Would you allow this?...*(Interruptions)* It is interference into the affairs of an Independent country. It is an upfront to the democratic practices...*(Interruptions)* It is an upfront to the democracy...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this government has always bowed down to American pressure and*...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

I am going to request the Government to respond because this is an important issue. Before that I would like the other leaders of different parties also to express their views. But let me first call those Members who have already given notices on this issue.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, we have no objection in that but you first give a chance to Members of this side also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to permit the leaders on this issue. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khujraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pakistan had occupied a large part of Jammu and Kashmir in the year 1948 through its incursions and invasions. The whole world is well aware of this fact that under the imperialistic strategy, a dispute was created with India, whether it is the statement of the President of USA or that of the Foreign Secretary of US which have also been mentioned by some hon'ble Members. Any statement which infringes on our sovereignty is a matter of grave concern for the entire nation. We, as political parties, may have differences over a number of issues but as far as our sovereignty and national pride are concerned, all political parties are united. But why is this situation emerging? The way our external policy has been conducted and distorted during the last two years by this Government has caused grave flaws in our foreign policy so much so that some countries have attempted to interfering in our internal affairs. The Government of India has had a unwareing stand over Jammu and Kashmir and the world community has also accepted our stand that Jammu and Kashmir is a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan which could be resolved as per the provisions of the Shimla agreement. This has got international recognition. When some journalists had made some questions to the UN Secretary General Shri Kofi Annan on his visit to Pak he had very categorically stated that both countries should endeavour to resolve the disputes mutually. When the UN and the entire world community have accorded recognition to India's stand then the issue of Jammu and Kashmir should be resolved mutually by India and Pakistan. In this backdrop, a Foreign Minister comes to India and give statements against the internationally recognised stand, then it is very insulting to our nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been expecting for about last two years that this Government would hold a comprehensive discussion on our foreign policy in Parliament leading to formulation of some guidelines. However it is very sad that India who used to be the leader of the non-aligned movement has reached the stage where any country tries to give us advice and also tries to maddle in our internal affairs. Whether to put a man in or out of jail has to be dictated by Washington. This is really shameful for our country. But who is responsible for this state of affairs, is definitely this Government's foreign policy which has no direction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, several achievements have been mentioned here but the reality is that our foreign policy has become weak under this Government. Therefore, the Government should hold a free and frank discussion on the foreign policy, should come out with all the relevant facts and should take all necessary steps to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation and send out messages to all countries in its favour.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all thankful to you for your kind observation that this is a very serious matter and needs to be fully discussed. Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

We have been expressing our apprehension precisely because of the attitude that is being taken by the USA and almost a submissive attitude taken by our Government with regard to this. Almost every month, one or two big officers or Ministers, etc. are coming here. We do not know for what purpose they are coming here. It seems that India and Pakistan have now become a sort of theatre of activity to them. All unsolicited advices are being given by them because the Government here is also giving an impression that the most important advice which they can have is the advice of the Government of the USA. We have been saying that the whole thing is to see how to have a smile on the face of the President Bush and then your life is justified. This is the serious surrender almost of our sovereignty, the right to decide on our own affairs in this country.

Sir, knowing all along India's stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and there can be no negotiation and no compromise on this issue, how come such advices are being given and how come there so many visits are here only on the basis of Jammu and Kashmir?

Who has appointed them as the arbiter of this matter? Will they decide? This is compromising our own sovereignty. This is nothing but a direct insult to us. This is the result of a very weak-kneed policy. We have said it on the floor of this House. We have seen the earlier Foreign Minister running along with one junior officer, some Deputy-Secretary, Talbott or somebody going to all the capitals of this world. We do not know for what purpose. Then anybody is coming as Deputy-Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary. All

Ministers are standing. There are all photographs of handshaking. I do not know what you are discussing. At the end of the day, they go on advising us in a peremptory manner. This is not an attitude of a friendly Government. This imperial attitude of a Government is because of your weak policy. Therefore, we strongly resent. We strongly condemn this attitude...*(Interruptions)*

All along, this country had projected a national foreign policy. Unfortunately this is under attack now. That has been jettisoned. That is why nobody bothers about you. Today you have fractured the foreign policy of this country because of your attempt to kow-tow certain particular forces. Therefore, not only we condemn but also ask the Government to suitably reply to this.

Also, Sir, I request you earnestly to allow a full-fledged discussion on this very important issue on the floor of the House at your early convenience.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir the entire nation is quite concerned over this issue and also endorses the views and feelings expressed by the hon'ble Members here in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

There is no dispute on the attitude of various foreign countries. There is no dispute on that within the House or within India. There is no question of any dispute regarding Jammu and Kashmir. It is an integral part of India.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Then why did you keep quiet when Mr. Clinton in the Central Hall said that Kashmir is a disputed area? Why for the last two years have you not protected against Mr. Clinton interfering in our internal affairs and describing Jammu and Kashmir as the disputed area when it is against the Government of India and its policy? Please answer that.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): In 1971, India had broken Pakistan into half. Then we completely subjugated them. We had 92,000 prisoners ..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Kirit Somaiya complete his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, please sit down.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: In 1971 we had defeated Pakistan. We had completely broken...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Kashmir is not a disputed area. It is an internal part of India. I am asking him why the Government for the last two years kept completely quiet when President Clinton said in 2000 in the Central Hall that Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed area.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, you are a senior Member.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: Sir, if you are allowing me, I also want to ask a question. There is an intervention from the hon. Member. Then kindly allow me for two minutes. I want to know this. It is not a problem of today. In 1971, we had broken Pakistan into half. We had 92,000 prisoners. We had the Pakistan Government on its knee. Why did you not completely do away with the Kashmir problem? What was the problem? What is the Shimla Agreement? Is that an agreement? That is the beginning of all the problems today...*(Interruptions)* You have taken no action on it. Now after 30 years, that is the only problem. Let us have a complete discussion. I am putting up a very valid question...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar): Mr. Speaker Sir, the senior Members rise and deliver a speech for half an hour, what is this? In what capacity do they speak? I have also submitted the notice and please allow me also to speak....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the Members want to discuss this issue seriously. If you do not want the reply, please let me tell you that I opened the debate for all the Members, for all the Parties because this is an important issue But the way in which the questions are being asked, I do not think that the House is serious.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If the House is serious, let me tell hon. Members that the hon. Minister is here to reply. If you do not want a reply from the hon. Minister, you can cross each other or ask questions of each other. Otherwise, let me conduct the House nicely and let Shri Kirit Somaiya complete his speech. While an hon. Member is speaking, if another hon. Member wants to make an argument, he can always put a question when he himself

[Mr. Speaker]

speaks. This is not the way in which questions are asked in this House and not the proper way of putting questions to hon. Ministers. Therefore, I make a request to all of you. Let us finish at least this important issue today before the 'Zero Hour' ends and let everybody be brief and to the point.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in fact this issue is so important that I think we should not drag party politics in it. If we want to politicise it, then the feeling expressed by Maj. General (Retd.) Tripathi are the feelings of the jawans of the country. What happened in the war of 1991 or of 1965 or 1947-48...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: In 1971, Pakistan was partitioned into two parts...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think, the hon. Minister would reply if we proceed in this way. Shri Ramdas Athawale, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: The Congressmen should not dwell in the past. They should rather focus on the present...*(Interruptions)* so do not rake up the past things, speak in the present context only. There is no need to speak on what happened in the past...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have allowed only Shri Kirit Somaiya to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, we should respect the feelings of the Kashmiri people and with one voice, we should say that Kashmir is an integral part of India and we should plan as to how we present our case before the world community.

We should be united on the issue of cross-border terrorism in the same manner in which the entire House and the Government were united behind our soldiers during the Kargil war. The Government, this House and public of India are unanimous on the Kashmir issue. It hardly matters what the Foreign Ministers of America or any other country say on this issue. Divergent views have been pouring in on this issue since 1948. But the public of India is unanimous on this that we will not tolerate interference of any party, an government or the UNO. Elections will be held in Kashmir and these elections will be free and fair. We have a democratic set up there. Some will lose elections and some will win but the elections would be free and fair. And this is what the Government or the NDA has decided. Finally, I would like to call upon that India should oppose by all means whatever statements the foreign Minister's of any other countries make on Kashmir issue and we should speak with one voice on this issue.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir ours is the largest democracy in the world. So far, the Election Commission of India has conducted thirteen Lok Sabha elections. Our Election Commission is a sovereign authority and need not be advised by any foreign country.

Mr. Colin Powell came to India and he has made three objectionable statements that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is an international issue, that the prisoners should be released and also that the elections should be conducted with the help of international observers. My party is condemning all these three statements. They are all highly condemnable.

Kashmir is an integral part of our country. Right from Pandit Nehru to Shri Vajpayee, our hon. Prime Ministers have stated this on the floor of the House categorically. So, I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister, through you, that he should come to the House and give his reply on these three issues. The Spokesperson has given the reply but it is not enough. It has not satisfied anybody. The House is in Session; the hon. Prime Minister should give the reply to clarify the position.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Sir, I may be allowed for two minutes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Sir, America is trying to establish its hegemony all over the world today. This country has been giving shelters to terrorist in the world all along serving its selfish interests and this Government which is leading a country as big

as India having a population of 100 crore is suffering from inferiority complex. I want to say here very categorically that in this very central hall the then President of America, Bill Clinton tried to dampen the morale of our armed forces and he said that America helped in bringing the war to an end. Had the Government given a befitting reply then and there that it was our brave army who became victorious in the Kargil war, then America would not have dared this much.

Sir, I want to say very humbly who is the Secretary of State of America giving advise to a country of 100 crore people? In this very House, I had said that this Government made the villain of the Kargil war, Parvez Musharraf a hero by inviting him to India under the American pressure, and thereby boosting the morale of Pakistan and America.

Sir, after the 13 December incident, this House had given you full authority for teaching the enemy a lesson by carrying out an attack. But this Government did not act. Thereafter, the morale of America continued to soar.

Sir, I want to submit that if we want to protect the honour and self respect of our country, we will have to come forward to teach a lesson to America's pet Pakistan. only then, we will be able to put an end to its mischievous activities. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government again that this Government has no right to play with the honour and self respect of the country. If a Secretary/ Foreign Minister of any country and any head of State dare to play with the honour and self respect of our country, we should give him a befitting reply.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, we totally oppose the statement made by Mr. Colin Powell in regard to sending observers to witness the elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, when USA was attacked by the terrorists, then it was projected that it was a war against terrorism throughout the world and when India was attacked, then we are advised and suggests to have a dialogue with Pakistan without further delay. So, this very attitude is really condemnable. It is directly an intervention in the sovereignty of a democratically elected country. We condemn it.

Secondly, on the bifurcation of Eastern Railways, we totally condemn it. All the expert Committees have objected it. We totally believe that this decision which is against the interest of the country is also to be withdrawn. It is also going to divide the country. We are totally opposed to this economically unviable decision of the Cabinet. So, we stage a walk out against the decision of the Cabinet.

12.48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEEE: In protest of what?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Bifurcation of Railway Zone.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I honour the views expressed by my colleagues Kirit Somaiyaji and Naiduji just now. The elections are going to be held in Jammu-Kashmir and a message needs to be sent on behalf of the entire House that the elections would be held there in a peaceful and free atmosphere and the entire public, all parties and the entire House is with them. This message needs to be sent out there. Bandhopadhyay ji has just now said that we have nothing to do with what America says. This is our internal matter and it is entirely our business when to hold elections, how to hold them and who should be sent as observers and we have to decide about all these things. Other countries need not advise us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this message should also reach Pakistan that the entire country is united on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and if Pakistan tries to disrupt poll process, we would give a befitting reply like the one given during the Kargil War.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Mr. Speaker Sir, as far as the statement made by the American Secretary of State is concerned, I strongly oppose it. Today, the question is not what the Congress did in Kashmir during its 50 years rule nor the question is what went wrong? But the question is what the public has to decide in regard to Kashmir. What I want to say is that misunderstandings are the creation of our own and

[English]

We are providing material to foreign elements.

[Translation]

Elections were held in Kashmir twice under the Governor's rule. First election was held in 1977 when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister and the second was held in 1996. No elections were held there in between, a period of 12 years. When the National

[Shri Anandrao Vithobe Adsul]

Conference joined the election fray there, elections were held under the Government's rule. Our election Commission is a constitutional body and it has enough powers to conduct a free and fair election there. But when the opposition political parties talk about Governor's rule or President's rule in Kashmir and say that only then a free and fair elections could be held there.

[English]

That means we are providing material to foreign elements.

[Translation]

We will send there observers and they will observe how the elections were held. Who says so? The opposition parties of India, I would not like to name them in the House, everyone knows that they make a hue and cry in the House that there should be President's rule in Kashmir to ensure free and fair election there. That means they have doubts about the Election Commission of India and they are also trying to erode the faith of people also on it. Our Election Commission is competent enough to conduct a free and fair polls in Jammu-Kashmir State.

MR. SPEAKER: Naikji, you please conclude now.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: At the same time it is also the duty of the Government of India to ensure that election are held in the State in a free and fair manner. But a foreigner has no right to say as to how to conduct elections in Kashmir and to say that the foreign observers should be sent there to oversee the election process, what does it mean? It means that we have compromised our sovereignty. America tells us...*(Interruptions)* Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have to decide as to how to refuse to succumb to external pressure? How they would shun it?...*(Interruptions)* If we ask America to release the Alqaida men, then what would be their reaction to it.

[English]

What will be their reaction?

[Translation]

If they are asked to release the Afghani terrorists which they have captured, then what would be their reaction? I would like to urge the Government of India and the Members sitting here that we should be united on the Kashmir issue. I do not say that elections should not be free and fair in Jammu and Kashmir. All political parties should ensure that elections there are completely free and fair The Government of India should clear its position there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I generally subscribe to the views which have been expressed by hon. Members, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

Kashmir is very much an integral part of our country. The advice given by Mr. Colin Powell is condemnable and we cannot accept it. It is most amazing that our Government almost becomes submissive and they are not able to give a befitting reply. Our country is not a colony of the USA, nor is Jammu and Kashmir a disputed territory. It is an integral part of our country. It is most amazing that our Government is used to rush to USA and solicit the help of Washington. It seems that our Government is willing to appoint an arbitrator in Indo-Pakistan dispute. This is a direct intervention in our democratic set up, this is a direct intervention in our sovereignty, this is a direct intervention in our democratic rights, and we condemn it. So, I request the Prime Minister to come to this august House and clarify the position so that our foreign policy is fully protected.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the Indian Union Muslim League strongly opposes and condemns the statements made by Mr. Colin Powell. But, Sir, we would also strongly want to place on record that these statements reveal an utter failure of the external policy of the government. The said failure of our external policy and our external diplomacy have brought about such statements. The statements by Mr. Colin Powell are very serious. They are against the basic formulations and the stand of the entire nation with respect to Kashmir. We do not know whether our Government, by having talks with the United States, has ever found the question of the international observers in the Kashmir election coming up. We do not know whether such a question ever came up in the talks and if so how the Government tried to convince the United States that it is their wrong notion. We do not know whether the question of political prisoners ever came up and what and how the Government tried to convince the United States about this.

Now, the failure of our external policy by this Government arises because of its weak-kneed policy, because of the subservient and submissive attitude towards the United States of America. It is this that has brought about this situation. Now also the spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs has tried to softly brush aside the serious remarks which are against the basic policy of India as far as Kashmir is concerned and that

is that Kashmir is an integral part of our nation, of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, I have given only one or two minutes to the hon. Members to express their views and not more than that. Please sit down.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, just a minute. We do not know what strong protest is lodged by this Government with the United States of America on these points. We should be informed of the same. Thank you...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we condemn the statement of Mr. Colin Powell. We only expect this much from the Government that friendship with the United States of America is alright but kneeling down before them is not right for the country's prestige. If the United States of America cooperates with us on the Question of solving Jammu-Kashmir's problem then it is alright, but if it interferes as to suggesting that international observers should be sent to oversee the Jammu-Kashmir elections, then this interference should be opposed. He and Advaniji should hold talks with them. It is not right that their foreign Minister comes here and makes such statements. Jammu Kashmir is an integral part of India and to suggest that it is disputed is objectionable.

I feel that a war is imperative to solve the Jammu-Kashmir issue and if there is no war then talks should be held with Pakistan and if despite talks we do not get Jammu-Kashmir then...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Have you struck off our name?

MR. SPEAKER: Not so far, your name is there.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: That is why we would urge upon the Government not to fear a war. If you cannot fight a war, we can. We should together give them such a befitting reply that need to have such a discussion on Jammu-Kashmir should not arise that is why an action by the Government is imperative.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, the Secretary of State of United States of America has made a statement with regard to sending international observers to oversee Jammu and Kashmir elections. That is his point of view. We do not subscribe to that. We do not believe in that. Then, how do we extend our imagination to the extent of saying that this is an insult on the country and our country has become subservient to them and to say that it is an incursion on our sovereignty?...*(Interruptions)* Sir, it is not. Sir, that is his point of view. We do not subscribe to that and let us not forget that the United States of America is a colleague in our fight against terrorism...*(Interruptions)* Sir, within the last six months, about 65 dignitaries...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:.....*.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not right to talk like that.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I seek your protection.

Sir, within the last six months, more than 60 foreign dignitaries have come to India—the Prime Minister of England, the Foreign Minister of England, the Foreign Minister of United States of America and the Defence Minister of United States of America. Why are they coming to us? Were they coming earlier? Did they care for India in the past years? In the early seventies when the Congress Party was in power, they had sent our representative to attend a convention of Organisation of Islamic Countries At that time, our representative went to Rabat to attend the convention. He was insulted there. He waited, but he was not allowed to attend the convention. This was the state of India when the Congress Party was in power, but now hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the only Prime Minister of India who has been invited to USA, the White House for two consecutive years. This has enhanced the prestige of India. This has enhanced the dignity of India...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is the joke of the year. Such an intelligent man should be inducted in the Cabinet...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, India is standing on its own legs. Our Government, our hon. Prime Minister has enhanced the prestige of India in the present situation.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Foreign Secretary of U.S.A. came here just one day back. He met our Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and various other Ministers. Thereafter we heard his statement upon which we are expressing our regret. India is being preached that when elections to Jammu-Kashmir will be held observers will be appointed there. He said so. We all know. What was taking place there for two months when elections to the post of President were being held. Presidential Elections concluded here just a few days back and were conducted in a democratic manner...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has been elected on minority votes...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is known to everybody what happened to both the candidates for Presidential Elections is the matter before Supreme Court. The policy of appeasement is continuing. Those people came and labelled Kashmir as a global issue. No body talks of negotiations in keeping with the Simla Accord. Some times they talk of appointing international observers. This is the failure of the foreign and diplomatic policies of the Government. Earlier Shri Jaswant Singh ji was Minister of Foreign Affairs now Shri Yashwant Sinha ji is there. They come here and get baffled by the changes which to them are nothing but the mark of inefficiency and incapability. Out country is the biggest democracy of the world. Republic had its origin here thousand years back in Vaishali. America was not even born then. Hundred and fifty or two hundred years old country is preaching India...*(Interruptions)* They never said a word about military rule in Pakistan and they are preaching a democratic country to appoint observers in Jammu-kashmir Elections...*(Interruptions)* A country with 100 crore population, human rights are imbued in every inch of our country's land.

That is why the country has to face its failure and bad days. We want our country should be strong and we should feel proud that our one hundred crores of people constitute one sixth of the world population and are the biggest democracy. Our history and our culture are the greatest in the world. Our principle is 'entire universe is our home.' Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavira of our country gave the message of world peace. The message of truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi should be propagated in the world...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath ji, you start otherwise I will call hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the hon. Members have expressed their opinion here, hence I will not say much. I just want to raise one point in regard to the discussion going on Powell's statement. We cannot say whether U.S.A. is our friend or a foe but we have pledged to support each other in eliminating terrorism. Till this point supporting USA's friendship is alright but its intervention in our domestic affairs is an incursion on our country's prestige. We also have refutation of our Minister of External Affairs of the statement of Colin Powell. But the Government should take it seriously since Jammu-Kashmir is an integral part of India and the Government of India shall conduct elections there. The U.S. should not take this responsibility. If the U.S. interferes in our domestic affairs then this Government should give a befitting reply since it is a great friend of Pakistan which is abetting infiltration. On several occasions U.S.A. has supported Pakistan. Hence, through you we would urge upon the Government to take this matter seriously and give a befitting reply to America as it has got no right to interfere in our domestic affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is completely in agreement with the concern expressed by the entire House. Jammu-Kashmir is an integral part of India. The House has passed this motion and we firmly adhere to it. That is why we have neither subscribed to any advice or suggestion in this regard till now nor we will exaggerate it.

Secondly, whatever has been stated about fighting against terrorism, and Powell came here and it is said repeatedly that why people come here often? This question has also been raised. I would only say this in connection with all the above that J&K elections are not being held today, they have been taking place for the last so many years and the entire world knows this fact that we have always had fair elections. Elections were held during Emergency as well and the most powerful Prime Minister was also defeated here. That is why it has been our record and the world cannot doubt the fairness of our elections...*(Interruptions)* Thirdly, I would like to say in regard to whatever was said by the hon. Members that why did not the Minister of External Affairs give any statement? He should have given his statement in the first instance. Yesterday no business was transacted in the House. Today the Minister of External Affairs had

to go to Brunai since an international conference on "ASEAN" is going on there. He has gone there and will be meeting several people there about which doubts are being expressed. I would like to tell the hon. Members that we have been accused of politeness. We may be polite in our speech but will always be stern in our action. I would like to say this on behalf of the Government and it had its impact as well. I would tell this as well to the hon. Members that a statement from Mr. Powell has come from Pakistan and another while on board to Bangkok in the Press Conference in plane. He has admitted therein that America is not in favour of any international monitoring in Jammu-Kashmir. The statement of that Press Conference is lying with me.

Secondly, he also said that India and Pakistan are two independent nations. They will not do any kind of mediation in the case of Kashmir. It is a bilateral issue to be settled by both the countries. The pressure has also changed. Thirdly, through you I would also like to say that India is a country with 100 crore population, we are very much capable of protecting the interests of our country.

We do not need any advice from the world in regard to the decision of our country's future. This is my request.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

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14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the domicile policy that has been implemented in the newly created State of Jharkhand is unconstitutional. The Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should have been raised during the 'Zero Hour'. It is all over now. We are taking up matters under Rule 377.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, the Minister was to make a statement in the House on this.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This is an important matter. So permission should be given to raise it right now...*(Interruptions)* I have a point of order. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The Parliamentary Affairs Minister assured the House on Friday that Home Minister will issue a statement regarding new domicile policy of Jharkhand.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, the Minister is making a statement tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House should now take up matters under Rule 377.

14.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) Need to simplify the Application of Income Tax Act to encourage Exports in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the exporters of Jamnagar are facing a lot of difficulties due to arbitrary interpretation of section of 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

Section 80 HHC provides facilities to the exporters so that they could earn foreign exchange for the country and compete with the global market and the 'Chamber of Commerce and Industries' of my area Jamnagar (Gujarat) wrote many letters in this regard to the Government and the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi. I myself, along with the representatives of the Chamber

[Shri Chandresh Patel]

met the Finance Minister in Delhi on 4.6.2002 and handed over a memorandum to him. One or one and half a month has passed since then but nothing has been done till now.

It should be interpreted uniformly throughout the country and not as something for Jamnagar and something else for the rest of the country.

So I urge the Finance Minister to look into the matter personally and do justice.

(ii) Need for construction of more fly-overs on Railway Crossings in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population of Kanpur city of Uttar Pradesh is more than 40 lakhs. The G.T. Road crossing through the city with a daily traffic of about 2000 heavy vehicles up and down. Parallel to the GT Road is a meter gauge line of the Railways with a total of 15 crossings on it. There are no bridges on this line which causes a lot of inconvenience to the traffic. There are heavy jams lasting several hours. The hon. Minister of Railways is specially requested to pass orders for construction of three rail over bridges on the Jarib Veeb Crossing, Gurudeo Palace Crossing and Kalyanpur crossing for the convenience of the people.

There is a railway crossing near COD on the GT Road in Kanpur where Howrrah-New Delhi rail line passes through. About 1500 trucks pass through the GT Road everyday. So a bridge is required to be constructed here also. It is urged that the same may be done on a priority basis.

(iii) Need to Declare Coastal Highway between Dwarka and Somnath in Gujarat as National Highway.

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA (Porbandar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a need to convert the coastal highway...Dwarka to Somnath in Porbandar area of Gujarat into a National Highway. The condition of this road is very bad.

This road will pass through Porbandar-Mangrol. This will reduce the distance substantially. Gold and RDX is smuggled on a large scale due to coastal highway.

It would be important from the viewpoint of environmental protection also to make it a National Highway because the eyes of our enemy Pakistan are on India and the situation is menacing. Keeping this in view it is very much necessary and useful to convert the coastal highway into a national highway.

The demand of mine is also shared by other members from Gujarat, various organisations and the Government of Gujarat. So the Central Government is urged to fulfil this demand immediately.

[English]

(iv) Need for Overall Development of Sub-Divisional Headquarters Chanchal in Malda District of West Bengal.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, the newly emerged Sub-Divisional Headquarter Chanchal in the District of Malda is the main centre of North Malda in my Constituency. I am making repeated requests to the Union and the State Governments to uplift this Sub-Divisional Headquarter with road, education and other major economic infrastructure including a 300-bed Sub-Divisional hospital and a Fire Brigade. Till date nothing has been done by the State Government and Tenth Plan allocation requires to be made separately for the overall development of this Sub-Division. It will take care of Harishchandrapur, Ratua-Areidanga and many other places around North Malda.

I request the Ministry of Planning to immediately interact with the Government of West Bengal to respond to my request for overall development of Chanchal including having an Engineering College in the Tenth Plan period at Chanchal.

(v) Need to accord clearance to the projects of Government of Karnataka for undertaking anti-sea erosion measures in coastal areas of the State.

SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (Udupi): My constituency, Udupi in Dakshina Kannada has a long coast line. The shoreline is dotted with fishing villages and beach resorts like Malpe and Maravanthe. Many rivers drain into the Arabian Sea forming estuaries. The State had submitted a Master Plan to check sea erosion at critical reaches at an outlay of Rs. 575 crore, to the Centre to seek external funding.

Critical reaches are identified which require immediate protection comprise of 48.75 km. of sea wall, 19 km. of river bank protection and a total of 25 km. for reformation of damaged sea walls and river bank fortifications.

Considering the volume of damage caused by sea erosion, uprooting habitats and fishing hamlets all along the coast, it is observed the quantum of funds made available by the Centre is too inadequate.

I would urge the Central Water Commission to seek clearance of the Planning Commission on all projects mooted by the Karnataka Government on anti-sea erosion at the earliest.

(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of bridge on river Tamas at Tyothar Ghat and on river Mada at village Garhi in Reewa District of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDERLAL TIWARI (Reewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the construction of bridge on the Mada river at village Garhi in Reewa district of Madhya Pradesh adjoining the UP and MP border will not only facilitate transportation in both the States but will also join the two States. Besides, it will also save the time and fuel spent by the general public at present in crossing the river.

Besides this, the Tyothar tehsil of the Reewa district is known as western sector. The absence of a bridge at the Tyothar ghat on Tamas river keeps the routes blocked and especially-during the rains, a number of accidents take place on account of crossing the river without the bridge.

I urge the Government to take necessary action immediately to construct bridges on the river Tamas at Tyothar Ghat and on the river Mada at village Garhi and to provide necessary funds to the State Government for this purpose.

(vii) Need to introduce Jana-Shatabdi Express between Sealdah and Murshidabad, West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): Before British came to power in India, Murshidabad was the capital of Bengal. The last battle was fought by the Great sons of our country in Plassey which is in the district of Nadia in West Bengal.

Murshidabad also developed as a tourist attraction and nearly 15 lakh people visit Murshidabad yearly of which a sizeable number are foreign tourists. But there is no satisfactory transport system from the State capital, i.e. Kolkata in day time. Murshidabad is nearly 200 km. from Kolkata in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway—Sealdah Lalgola route. In this route, there are other tourist spots such as Plassey and Nabadwip, the birth place of Sri Chaitanya which is nearer to Krishnagar.

To improve the transportation system, I urge upon the Government of India to introduce a Jana-Shatabdi Express train from Sealdah to Murshidabad in the morning.

(viii) Need to provide manned railway crossing at Ahladpur Sai Takia in Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Sir, a metre-gauge line between Audihar and Jaunpur goes through my Parliamentary-constituency's Saidpur development block in district Gazipur of Uttar Pradesh. A pucca road is going by Ahladpur Sai Takia in Saidpur development block crossing the railway line is always Jampacked. Absence of railway crossing and heavy traffic not only leads to inconvenience but also put it into high accident prone zone. The people of this region have been demanding a railway-crossing for long. I, therefore, demand the Government to take immediate steps to construct railway-crossing near Ahladpur Sai-takia taking care of the problems being faced by the residents of the area.

(ix) Need to involve Members of Parliament in Implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): This is to bring to the kind notice of the Government regarding not involving the Members of Parliament of a particular Parliamentary constituency while various project proposals of his/her constituency are finalised by Zilla Parishads. For example while finalising the proposals to be taken up under the Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana, it is clearly mentioned in the guidelines prescribed thereon that the local Member of Parliament should be consulted and taken into confidence. However, if the Members of Parliament belong to the Opposition Party then the Zilla Parishad does not invite the local MP while finalising the proposals. The Zilla Parishad themselves finalise proposals and hand over the projects for implementation by inviting tenders from contractors without taking the Member of Parliament into confidence. This is a matter of public importance as this will ultimately affect the area represented by that Member of Parliament and needs the immediate attention of the Government.

(x) Need to set up a F.M. Radio Station in Mau district, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI BAL KRISHNAN CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the status of my Parliamentary-constituency, Ghosi in district headquarter Mau of Uttar Pradesh for its status of being beyond the range of AIR. Radio is the only and cheap source of entertainment and social, educational, political and financial information for the common rural folk in Mau and adjoining districts like Balia, Gazipur and Azamgarh. But the public of this region is deprived of the above said facilities due to its long distance from Varanasi and Gorakhpur located AIR stations and non-availability of sophisticated equipments. There has been a long-standing demand from the public of district Mau to set up a F.M. radio station there.

Thus, I would like to make a demand to the Government of India to set-up an F.M. station in district Mau of Uttar Pradesh.

(xi) Need to construct a wall in coastal areas of Sriperumbudur Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu to ensure purity of ground water.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): In Sriperumbudur Constituency, MINJUR Union and Gunnudipoondi Union are coastal areas. Through this coastal area, sea water spoils entire ground water of Tiruvallur district. Because of saline water most of agricultural land is getting dry. Farmers are not able to use their lands for cultivation. People are not able to drink ground water. Hence, I request the Government of India (Water Resources Ministry) to construct retaining wall in the coastal areas to stop the encroachment of saline water which spoils the ground water.

(xii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of U.P. for providing relief to the people affected by drought in Moradabad Parliamentary Constituency.

SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH (Moradabad): Many parts of India are reeling under unprecedented drought conditions. And declaration of drought affected districts is being done irrationally by State Governments, particularly in UP—which excluded Moradabad from the list and incorporated neighbouring Bijnor and Rampur—though they received more rainfall than Moradabad.

The Government should take immediate and strong measures to meet the situation. It should, forthwith, drastically cut wasteful expenditure in Government institutions.

Emphasis should also be on resurrecting traditional Indian water conservation methods, like wells, storage tanks etc. so that dependence on the monsoons is not total, resulting in the sort of chaos that will, in all probability, ensue after its failure this year. Union Government should release adequate funds to the State Government for this purpose.

14.20 hrs.

CONSTITUTION SCHEDULED CASTES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2001

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take further consideration of the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

Shri Anandrao Adsul would continue his speech.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Sir, basically the opinion of our Party's supremo as well as the opinion of our Party is that reservation should be considered on income basis and not on caste basis. It is because our experience is that some good income people are getting the benefit of reservation in employment and other sectors in the name of caste while so many poor people are there in the society who are not getting those facilities. I know that this is a constitutional and policy matter.

Sir, people are getting some difficulties in getting the caste certificate. It is found that one caste is included in the Scheduled Caste category in one State while in another State, it is included in the Scheduled Tribe category. People are facing difficulties due to transfer or migration also. Sometimes, it is found that because of some difference in pronunciation or because of spelling mistakes, people are suffering. For example, people belonging to *Gond* and *Gowari* communities in Maharashtra are involved in the same profession or business. But on the record, these are two different communities. With the result, *Gonds* are getting the benefit of reservation whereas *Gowaris* are not getting those

benefits. For the sake of example of spelling mistake, *Balas* are getting facilities of reservation but *Balis* are not getting those facilities.

Sir, last time also, I appreciated the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. The hon. Minister has collected information from various States regarding difficulties that are faced by the people in getting these facilities. One more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that in so many institutions, the services of the people are terminated in the name of false certificates. The certificate issuing authority had issued these certificates as per the records. But after 10 years or 15 years and after all those amendments, it is found that it is not as per today's notification. That is why, the services are terminated after 10 years or 15 years or 20 years. That is a very serious matter. If it is found in some cases that somebody has obtained really a false certificate, he must be punished. But if any authority says that it is a false certificate after 15 or 20 years' service, it is a matter of investigation and consideration. I think our Government will take care of it.

With these words, I again thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill brought forward by the hon. Minister is aimed at rectifying some spelling mistakes in the names of castes which have been enlisted as scheduled castes.

We have been raising this point time and again and urging the Government also to bring a comprehensive bill in this regard. Certain castes are such which have been enlisted as scheduled caste in one state and scheduled tribe in another state whereas in certain states they are categorised as backward or very backward castes. So, the Government should bring forward a comprehensive bill in this regard.

While speaking on the bill, Shri Kataria had showered a lot of praise on the Government as if they were going to do a big favour to the Scheduled Castes. We have worked out each and every aspect and found that this Government had decided to allocate Rs. 13 thousand crore to the Social Justice and Empowerment Department to spend for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Five Year Plan. But the Government was not satisfied with one time reduction in the allocation, they reduced it twice and thereby brought down the allocation to Rs. 6500 crore. I want to know as to why this cut was effected, when this would be the trend, what would be left for their welfare or progress? Those who are backward from social, financial and educational point of view and are downtrodden and exploited, social status of such people is decline what I want to say is that they should also came forward but how it would be possible with such cuts in the budgetary allocation? I would like to ask the Government as to how the progress of this section of the society would be possible with hollow-promises. What were the reasons for making reduced allocation during the Tenth Five-Year Plan? I would like to stress that unlike the Ninth Five Year Plan the Government should not resort to cuts in the allocation this time.

Same is the case with Naunia-caste. They are quite large in numbers. They are socially, economically and educationally backward i.e. their condition is as bad as Dalits. But they are listed among the most backward castes in Bihar. Their Union has given the representation also. Indian Council of Social-Sciences Research has also sent their recommendation. State commission has also recommended the case. The State Government have also recommended it and we had also raised this issue. But the recommendations received in regard to Naunia caste were not accepted due to bureaucratic labyrinth. Naunia caste is included in the Scheduled Castes in West Bengal whereas in Bihar they are included in the most backward castes. In the same manner, they are enlisted as backwards in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know as to when would you emancipate this Naunia caste or bring forward a bill in this regard?

I would like to say this as well that Panswasi has found place in this bill but Tatma and Tati are not here. Pan, Swasi, Tatma and Tati may be different castes but inter-marriages are a common thing among them. You have proposed to include the Pan-Swasi among the Scheduled Caste Tribe but left behind Tatma and Tati. What I want to say is that it is Tatma, which is being called Pan at certain places and Swasi or Swasa at other places. When it would happen that their fortunes would shine when you would include them among scheduled castes because these people are downtrodden as Dalits. They are socially, economically and educationally backward people.

The same is the case with Duraha caste. They are also very backward from social, economical and educational point of view. They are just like Dalits, but they are not being included. The State Government send the name but they somehow manage to send it back to the Government. Mallah (boatman) and the people of Sahni caste are also among such people who are engaged in fisheries. They found place among Scheduled

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

castes in various States, but in Bihar they are enlisted as very backward caste. Their social and financial condition is very bad. In this manner, all of the four castes, which I mentioned above, should be included in the list of Scheduled castes. Their Union has been demanding the same. You know it well that people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are aware about their status in Bihar. Now they want equality. They do not want the people to say that they are weak. Hitherto, they have been exploited, they were left behind from every point of view. But now they do not want to be left behind. They want to march forward. Their social condition is very pathetic. The Government is not taking care of them, this is what I want to submit to the hon. Minister.

We are aware of the treatment being meted out to the hon. Minister. Some people are out to reduce the number of posts in his department. Some people belonging to the R.S.S. are involved in hatching conspiracy against him. We are having such reports. Nobody dares to speak from that side, I am revealing the real secret. So, how much do you propose to spend during the Tenth-Five Year Plan after taking corrective measure so that the SC, ST people who have been left behind may come forward. Dr. Lohia used to say that SC/ST people would continue to be exploited as long as they suffer from social stigma. Unless they are given the chance to progress and opportunities to come at par with others in all aspects, such as, social, financial and educational, they are bound to occupy the rear seat among the comity of nations. When these crores of people would come forward, India is likely to occupy number one position in the world as a strong nation. This was the objective behind launching a movement aimed at achieving social justice because in the absence of such movement, the people who earn by sweat would not be able to get the due recognition because people try to downgrade them and inflate the status of those who do not work hard. This perception rendered them deprived and exploited and left them out of national mainstream.

It is because of this reason that Baba Saheb Ambedkar the constitution makers and all other prominent leaders provided them reservation in the constitution. It has been provided under articles 340 and 341 that there is a need to bring forward the oppressed and provide them special facilities, scholarships during schooling and reservation in Government jobs. But the reservation provided to them was for the name sake. They are not progressing. It is for this reason, that we have been saying constantly that the privatisation or disinvestment process through which this Government is trying to sell out the national property and patting their own back is actually a big conspiracy against SCs/STs. They would certainly avail the reservation in Government jobs but in case of privatisation or MNCs taking control of the public sector, reservation facility would be done away with. I therefore, would like to expose this conspiracy. Why don't you provide for reservation in private jobs also.

There was a proposal to appoint a national judicial commission in the judicial service. Now the Government says that the proposal is under consideration. We have been putting forward this view all along that there should be a national judicial commission and provision of reservation for SCs/STs should be made therein so that all sections of the society get representation, then only the country would make progress. Therefore, I want to raise this specific demand that the four very backward castes namely Nonia, Turha, Tatma/Tanti and Sahni/Mallah in Bihar should be enlisted as SC/ST and a comprehensive bill should be brought-forward for the purpose. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I rise to support this Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001. Everybody support this Bill. There are two articles in the Constitution of India, which I would like to refer to. One is article 341 (1) and the other is 341 (2). Article 341 (1) has given powers to the President of India to declare a group as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Then, article 341 (2) has given powers to Parliament to enact a law in this regard. These are two independent steps. They are independent of each other because, if the first step is adopted, even then a group could be included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The second step, though independent, is a final one. Now, this is the final step, which we are going to enact for some Union Territories and States. Nobody will oppose this Bill because it deals with inclusion of some sections in the list of Scheduled Castes. But everybody has given some suggestions. I also would like to add some suggestions. My suggestions relate to Orissa.

14.37 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

In Orissa, long back there was a case in the High Court, known as Narayan Behera *versus* the State of Orissa, wherein *Dheebar and Keuta* were included in the *Dewar* caste. That has to be ratified now. My point is that *Dheebar, Kaivartha* and *Keuta* form part of Scheduled Castes. There are some groups, who in fact belong to

Kaivartha Dheebar caste, but have not been included in the Scheduled Castes. I am reading out those sub-castes. They are part of them; they have their relations; and they are of the same profession. But in their *patta*, they are known as some other sub-caste, that is like Radhi, Ghani and Niari. These three sub-castes belong to *Dheebar*, the *Kaivartha* and the *Keuta* caste. I do not know when Government will include these cases in the Scheduled Castes or declare these groups as Scheduled Castes. Why have they not taken these groups into consideration? I want a straight answer from the hon. Minister. Will he kindly consult the Government of Orissa or use his independent agency to find out whether these *Radhi, Ghani* and *Niari* castes belong to the caste of *Dheebar* or not? If they are, then kindly see that they are also included in the list of Scheduled Caste at the earliest. Now, the job opportunities have been squeezed, so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. There are no job opportunities now. Jobs have been taken away by those people who have already benefited—the creamy layer of Scheduled Castes and STs. If the hon. former President's son competes on the reservation quota, then naturally the poorest man in the village will be deprived of that job.

Therefore, some sort of an agreement should be made so that the first generation and second generation beneficiaries should be excluded from the benefits meant for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people. That is my humble suggestion. The poorer people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe who are living in the rural areas should get the benefits if some jobs are available in the country. That is the suggestion I make to the hon. Minister. I hope the hon. Minister will take that into consideration. I am not going to the problems of other States. It has been said that in some other states like Andhra Pradesh States they are declared as belonging to scheduled castes only in two districts. People who would migrate to some other districts will not get the benefit because they will not be termed as belonging to Scheduled Caste. In Andhra Pradesh, they declared that the people in two districts only would be termed as belonging to these two castes and they would get the benefits. If there are such people in some other districts, they will not be taken as belonging to the Scheduled Caste community. Therefore, my request is that firstly a very comprehensive list of SCs be prepared and secondly the benefit should go to the poorer section of the Scheduled Caste people. Thirdly the *Radhi, Ghani, Niari* who are part of *Keuta, Kaibarta* and *Dewar* caste. They should be included in the Scheduled Caste List for Orissa.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR (Panskura): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to rise to participate in the discussion on the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

At the very outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya for bringing forward this Bill for discussion and passing. I support the Bill. While supporting it, I would like to take this opportunity of making a few observations.

Firstly, I would like to state that these 81 communities have to wait for a long period of 52 years to be included in the List of Scheduled Castes in the 18 States and Union Territories as mentioned here. They have been deprived of this facility for all these 52 years. It is a matter of shame and disgrace. In this, if we go deep into things as to why the delays have taken place, there are so many partners and players in this. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is there. The most important partner is the State Government. Then there is the Registrar-General of India. After that there is the Government of India. I know for certain because I had to handle this for five years from 1982 to 1987 in my earlier capacity in the Ministry. I know that these things are kept pending for years together, if not decades, in the States. Whenever any question is put to the hon. Central Minister, who is in charge of this, he says: "It is pending with the State Government. What can we do?" This sort of the helplessness would not take us anywhere. I know for certain that there are quite a number of mindsets in this matter. When the names of 81 communities were correctly recorded in the orders of the years 1950, 1951, 1956 and 1962, they got the benefits. But due to no fault of their own, they have been deprived of this but who are going to get it now. Who will compensate the earlier generations who have been deprived of this? Therefore, I make a suggestion at the very beginning that instead of throwing the hands in helplessness, the Central Government should take the initiative to impress upon the State Government.

May I suggest two things? The hon. Prime Minister should take a meeting of all the Members of Parliament of both the Houses belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to impress upon them about this aspect. Secondly, this should form an important agenda item of all the meetings of the Chief Ministers of different States organised by the Central Government in any such matter particularly by the Minister concerned.

Sir, this Bill is just to enable them to have their names recorded in the list so that they become eligible

[Dr. Bikram Sarkar]

to get certain benefits provided to them in the Constitution. It is nobody's charity. It not a question of doing a great thing. They have been deprived of these benefits for a very long time. As I said earlier, this is only a beginning. This should be followed by economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

Sir, as you yourself have mentioned earlier, if you see the total amount allocated in the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Scheduled Tribes at the beginning of a Plan period and if you see at the end of the Plan, the amount spent is just about 50 per cent. So, this shows that there is a mind block somewhere. Even though Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and our forefathers, the framers of the Constitution, put this in the Constitution, this is given lip service. I know of many States in India where the amount allocated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, even when it is shown as spent, has not been spent for the purpose for which it has been given.

Sir, out of a little more than 100 crore population of our country today, 22 to 25 crore people are the Scheduled Castes and 8 crore people are the Scheduled Tribes. It is generally shown, by a rough estimate, that 20 per cent of them are living below the poverty line. This means that 20 crore people are below the poverty line. Now, if you see the poor Scheduled Castes, you will find that the total number is 12 crore. That means, out of 25 crore, 12 crore are living below the poverty line. It comes to 48 to 49 per cent, almost 50 per cent, whereas if you deduct this figure from the total population of the country, it comes to 75 crores of the remaining people. So, out of 75 crore, only 8 crore are living below the poverty line and this comes to a little more than 10 per cent. The gap between 50 per cent and 10 per cent is yawning. It is five times more. Therefore, it is all the more essential for us, if we are honest to ourselves, to see that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be given the topmost priority so far as their economic development is concerned.

Sir, Shri Trilochan Kanungo has mentioned in his speech that the first generation and the second generation of the Scheduled Castes should not be given reservation in service. I would like to say that 15 per cent of posts are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In al these years, apart from the post of Sweeper, others are not getting filled up. So, who gets them? The Brahmins and caste Hindus get them. They have a vested interest in this. They would not like to part with it. They are crying from the rooftops that it should go to the poorest of the poor. Is there any Brahmin or caste Hindu here who is asking whether this is going to the poorest of the poor?

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Here is one.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR: Sir, he may be an exception.

Therefore, what happens is, they are not getting the right type of benefits which should go to them whether it is in the field of education or in the form of economic development.

Sir, you are from Bihar and you know for certain that the money flowing from the Central Government whether for IRDP or for any other economic development programme, a big part of it is going away in sme other direction and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not getting the benefits meant for them. Otherwise, in all these 52 years, the incidence of poverty among the Scheduled Castes would not be five times more than that of others.

I have given a suggestion to the hon. Minister through you, to have a look at it and to take it with all seriousness. So far as this particular Bill is concerned, as I said, it is better late than never, but there are some questions. It is generally suggested that there should be a comprehensive Bill for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It would take one hundred years if not more and had we waited for the comprehensiveness, these people who have been suffering for more than 52 years would have suffered for another hundred years. Therefore, instead of going for that, we should go in for a piecemeal measure. But it should be a time-bound programme impressing upon the State Governments to take it up seriously and all of them, all the partners and the actors in this should work in unison and in a time-bound manner.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the caste system which has its root in the historic age and later in the Vedic age, was introduced chiefly for the smooth conduct and regulation of our society. The philosophy of caste system was originally based on the principle of Karma (Action). If you go through the Vedic literature you will find hundreds of examples in which the son of a 'Sudra' becomes a 'Rishi' or one son of the same 'Rishi' becomes a 'Kshtriya' while the second son becomes a 'Sudra' and a the third one becomes a 'Brahmin'. The caste was decided by one's chosen profession based on one's aptitude and not by one's birth. However, later on, there was a deterioration in our society. The social system which evolved later made the caste system based on birth.

Thereafter the caste was decided by birth. Simultaneously, special communities like Brahmins, Kshtriyas and the community of businessmen came into being and which indulged in exploiting the weaker sections of the society. The people belonging to the lowest strata of the society who were poor, weaker and neglected were put under the category of Sudra. For thousands of years the people belonging to the castes of Brahmin, Thakur, Kshtriya and Vaishya have exploited the majority masses of our society they were socially discriminated against. We never allowed them to be economically affluent. They were deprived of the opportunities of education. They were not allowed to be educated and to come at equal terms and with rest of the people. After independence, the framers of our constitution deliberated at length upon the subject how to do away with discriminations, evil practices, untouchability and other evils prevalent in the society and how to ensure equality. The aim was to remove the evils, ill-practices, discriminations and untouchability prevalent in the society at the economic, social and educational levels. With this objective in view provisions were made in the constitution to bring such castes under the category of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for providing special assistance by the Government to them. I do not want to go into details. I deliberated upon the background since I wanted to explain as to where we have reached. The names of so many castes belonging to different parts of the country have been mentioned in this Bill. Efforts are being made to improve it and to make corrections in the spelling. I welcome the inclusion of certain new castes in the list. All those who are weak, downtrodden and exploited must get governmental protection. That is their right. It is also the responsibility of the government to do so and a constitutional obligation. I agree with you that there are numerous such castes which are socially, educationally and economically backward and exploited, yet they have not received the attention of the Govt.

In some cases State Governments are negligent, but certainly the Union Govt., should not remain silent. It is the responsibility of the Union Govt., to first act as per the provisions of the Constitution and then make it compulsory for the State Governments to follow those provisions. The Centre's responsibility just cannot be over by merely referring to the fact that the State Governments are not fulfilling their responsibility. This alibi making is not fair as you are thereby encouraging the State Governments to continue to behave in an irresponsible manner. Therefore I would like to submit that the Central Govt. should give strong instructions to those State Governments which fail to follow the provisions of the Constitution in this regard and compel them to forward all the proposals within the time limit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the faults of State Governments are quite understandable. Some State Governments have already sent proposals to the Centre after passing them unanimously from their State Assemblies. From our State, the State Government's proposal concerning 'Dhobi' and 'Rajat' was sent to the Union Govt., not two-three years back, but eleven years back. The State Government's proposals for inclusion of those communities into the list of Scheduled Castes is lying pending with the Central Govt. Dhobi, Rajat and Baretha castes are known by different names in different parts of the State. The caste of Dhobi comes under the Scheduled Castes in Raisen, Sihore, Hosangabad districts of Madhya Pradesh whereas they are in OBC category in rest of the part of the state. Raisen and Vidisha, the two distncts, come under the Parliamentary Constituency of Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chouhan, the Member of Parliament. The 'Dhobi' community belongs to the Scheduled Caste in Raisen whereas the same community belongs to the OBC category in Vidisha district. Such discrepancies are prevailing there. The Govt. should make efforts to remove them. The Commission and the Govt., are not acting in a responsible manner. Even if there are some technical facilities, people are not getting justice. The Govt., must pay attention to all these things.

Thirdly, as an hon. Member mentioned and as Mr. Chairman, has also accepted that the people involved in the fishing profession are known by different names in different regions of the country. I come from Bundelkhand where the people of this community are known by 7-8 names. They are called Dhiwar, Dhimar, Raikwar, Kevat, Mallah, Kehar, Machhua and also Majhi—at different places. These are regional names but they belong to one and the same caste and their profession is same. They are socially, economically, politically and educationally so backward that they always become victims of neglect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the last session, when a similar kind of discussion was being held in the House concerning a constitution amendment Bill, at that time I had requested...*(Interruptions)*. The Members sitting before me are all Rambhaktas. Even Ram had to take the help of the Kevat for crossing over the river. The people of that very community are now expecting that their case would be considered by the Govt., in a judicious manner.

Therefore, I would request that keeping in view the social, economic and educational conditions of those people who are downtrodden and exploited—they must be included in the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

15.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are included in the category of the Scheduled Castes in other States of the country. The discrepancy concerning their differing status in different States should be done away with.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would now conclude after putting the third and final point. A lot of discussions have been held here on the issue of reservation. Different people have different opinions on this subject. I want to make a request in this regard. We know that there are so many IAS and IPS officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and many of them are officers of very high rank. Some of those people are doing good business. There is a creamy lawyer among them who have been availing the benefits of reservation for the last 40-50 years. Their social, financial and educational conditions have improved a lot. However, their children are still getting the benefits of reservations. Should this point not be considered? I am not against any particular community or caste, but I would like to ask a very practical question as to whether it is justified to continue to provide them the same benefits even after they have come at par with the developed communities. I ask what is the justification in giving them the reservation benefits? Should this not be considered? On the other hand, there are a large number of other people who are completely deprived of these benefits simply because the Govt. is facing resource-crunch. These people are neglected and they really deserve help which they are not getting. On the other hand, there are those who now do not require help, but they are still getting it. Once there should be a review on this policy matter. In my opinion, this matter does not involve party-politics, rather it is a national issue for which all should sit together and consider unanimously. Our maximum efforts should be to ensure that the people of the poorest section of the society get the benefits first. Those who are in a bit better position in comparison to them should get the benefits after them and those who are developed should not get that benefit—because giving them benefits will amount to wastage of our resources. Therefore, I would request that this should be considered in a larger perspective without being revivalist and narrow-minded. Our system has several shortcoming and stumbling blocks like red-tapism and political compulsions. In my opinion these things should not come in the way of providing help to the poor and the people of the aforesaid castes. With these words, I conclude and hope that the castes like Dhiwar and Dhobi of Madhya Pradesh would be included in the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I hope that the Govt. would adopt positive attitude in this regard.

[English]

*SHRI S. MURUGESAN (Tenkasi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Order Bill as provided for in the Constitution. The aim and objective of this Amendment Bill has been stated clearly. The proposed Amendment Bill falls under the categories of removing certain anomalies in the list, correction of spelling errors, inclusion of synonymous communities, imposing area restrictions, checking linguistic and phonetic variations and clubbing certain entries.

Several members of this august House have already put forth their views and rendered valuable suggestions while they participated in this discussion on this Amendment Bill.

Right from the days when we have got freedom and even after our having given to ourselves the Constitution framed by Dr. Ambedkar, we find the living conditions of the Dalits the deprived sections of the society have not improved much. So to say that they remain what they were. Those who have come in life from among these sections of the society are negligible. Their number can be easily counted. But many others, the majority of this class remains most backward still. When we take the total population of the country, more than 35% of them are Dalits and belong to the deprived sections of the society. Many of them live below the poverty line. They struggle in life to fend for themselves. They strive for the dignity with which they must be treated equally well in the society. Many of them could not earn their daily bread. Many of them go without even a single square meal a day. What is the reason for this malady and why does it continue still. Several commissions and committees have come and gone specifically set up for this. But the Dalits remain in poor condition still. Their lot has not improved. There is no rise in their living standards. They have not met with progress fully as yet even after so many committees have been set up to probe and analyze the disparity. A change for better has not come about.

Whatever that has been provided for in the Constitution and whatever that has been offered by the Governments have not yet reached the Dalits. It has not

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

percolated benefiting them directly. Why is there a lacuna? Is it being snatched away by those who come in between in handling these plans and schemes?

Through you, I would like to raise a pertinent question in this august House to the Government of the day as to the measures they have taken so far to remove this lacunae and imbalance.

I have also gathered that the benefits accruing out of the plans and schemes evolved and implemented for the Dalits are taken away by those who are already well off and have come up in life improving their living conditions. Those who have progressed already are concerning these benefits aimed at the downtrodden and underprivileged.

I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the fact that the benefits meant for the Dalits be it in education or employment or financial assistance schemes have all been gobbled up by those who have progressed already in life. Those who have bettered their standard of life continue to get these benefits that is aimed at uplifting the downtroden. Those who remain backward and live in pitiable conditions especially in rural areas are not able to get the benefits of reservation. This goes on because the poor masses of the rural areas especially the Dalits and the deprived classes are not even aware of the Schemes that are available to them. They need to be informed and educated about the benefits of reservation available to them.

For instance, take into consideration the reservation facilities available in the field of education. Those who have improved their living standards and those of them who live in urban areas and towns provide their children with better education with better facilities if need be even in convent schools. But the Dalit children hailing from rural areas study only in the village schools. It is evident that there is disparity. The children of the better off among the Dalits get better education and better marks. But at the same time their country cousins Dalit children from the rural areas are deprived of even admission facilities as they could not get better marks and compete with their urban counterparts. Children of top officials and better placed people garner the benefits of the facilities available through reservation in education. Whereas the deprived sections in the rural areas are still ignorant of the facilities that are available to them. The better off among Dalits become better and better. They take away the cake from their country cousins. They corner all benefits available both in basic education and in higher education and even in job opportunities.

I urge upon the hon. Minister to take note of this glaring disparity and I would like to impress upon him to contemplate and bring about suitable amendments in the coming years. A comprehensive Bill can be thought of to take the benefits to the really deprived and traditionally marginalised.

I would like to point out a social measure brought about by our beloved and respected leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi in Tamil Nadu. With a vision and purpose she has envisioned, evolved and implemented a welfare scheme to benefit the children from the rural areas. Rural students are provided with bicycles to go to educational institutions and pursue their studies to come up in life. About one and a half lakh girls studying 'plus two' have been provided with bicycles. Centre and other States must emulate Tamil Nadu. In order to ensure that the benefits reach the rural masses directly suitable measures and methods must be evolved. Through this august House I urge upon the Government to take effective steps to carry forward the benefits of reservation to the really needy in the rural areas.

Both in education and employment the benefits come about through reservation must reach the poor people living in villages. The rural masses must not be sidelined and viable way out must be evolved to ensure that reservation benefits reach them directly.

I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to please think about these points. There should be come political will for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and downtrodden people because now the Government's policy is globalisation and they are not getting job opportunities and other benefits.

With these words, I conclude my points.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank hon'ble Minister for bringing a constitution amendment bill for including several castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and for correcting spellings of some of the castes. But unfortunately I have to state that such castes exist in Maharashtra also which should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. However nothing has been mentioned in this regard in the bill in respect of Maharashtra. There are some castes in Maharashtra which should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes but they have not been spelled as per

[Shri Anant Gudhe]

their original names but spelled with other names and as such they are not getting those facilities which they are supposed to get.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell about a caste about which Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul of our party has just told and that is Gowari Caste of which 25 lakh population is there in the entire Maharashtra but this caste is enlisted in the list of Scheduled Castes by the name of Gond-gowari whereas no such caste exists in Maharashtra. The people belonging to Gowari Caste in Maharashtra have been agitating for 30-35 years that there is no Caste by the name of Gond Gowari in Maharashtra. Gond is a separate caste which is getting the facilities meant for Scheduled Castes and Gowari is a different caste but justice has not been meted out to them. The people belonging to this caste have been struggling for the last 35 years, they have been stagging 'Dharnas' and agitation. Sometimes they stage March and other times they resort to 'Gherao'.

Sir in 1995, lakhs of people belonging to Gowari Caste residing in rural areas and towns having no educational background had gathered and gheraod the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra at Nagpur. At that time, the Government of Maharashtra ordered to open fire on them instead of acceding to their requests and resultantly a large number of people were killed. In that firing, 102 people of Gowari Caste lost their lives. A big statue of a prominent leader of Gowari Caste known by the name of Ram Das Gowari, killed in the firing, has also been installed there. People also raised a Shahid Satambh there but justice has not been done to the people belonging to this caste.

Sir, I would submit to the hon'ble Minister that the words Gond Gowari included as a caste in the list of Scheduled Castes be separated. The people of Gowari caste have no business of their own, neither they have got any educational background nor have they made any progress. The social economic and educational position of this caste is not good even today as such a bill providing for an amendment in the Constitution in respect of this caste be brought and all the facilities meant for Scheduled Castes be extended to this caste.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Amravati Parliamentary constituency. There is a caste by the name of Gawali in this constituency which is also known as Gawlan. It is extremely backward caste from the social, educational and economic point of view but this caste has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra. The people of this caste take cows buffaloes, sheep and goats for grazing. At some places, the people of this caste are called gaddi-gujjar. The people belonging to this caste enjoy the facilities meant for Scheduled Castes in the entire country but in Maharashtra this caste has been kept in the list by the name of some other caste due to which facilities meant for Scheduled Castes are not available to the people of this caste. These people are nomads. They give birth to the children at one place but their children get education at some other place. These people go on moving from one place to the other due to their occupation of shepherd. People of this caste have struggled a lot and this issue has been raised in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on a number of occasions but the Union Government has not given thought in this regard so far. As such I request the Union Government and the hon. Minister that he should bring forward a bill for making amendment in the Constitution to separate Gond from Gond Gowari Caste and to include Gowari and Gawlan castes in the list of Scheduled Castes so that the people belonging to these castes could be provided the facilities meant for Scheduled Castes. Some castes are very backward castes. The attention of the entire Maharashtra is focussed on this issue. This question has been raised in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on a number of occasions but no attention has been paid towards it till date. With these words I conclude.

I thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not to deliver a speech. I only want to submit to the hon. Minister that I have received a memorandum only today that Dhobi Samaj (washerman community) should also be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. What I want to submit is that this caste has been included in the list of S.Cs in Rajasthan but it has not been included in Madhya Pradesh. It has been accepted in respect of two districts only. Please cover other districts also. Madhya Pradesh Government is not recommending the same. As such I want to say that you please ask them to submit such proposal.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also have to submit one thing. I have also received memorandum on a number of occasions because I am the Chairman of this committee. I have also sent recommendation in this regard many a times that NAYAK caste should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes because that caste is treated as Scheduled Caste. The Registrar General has also mentioned this fact in his report many a times. Besides

the Government of Haryana has also demanded that Nayak Caste be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have taken an exceptionally different route. Without their names being there, both, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya and Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora have been given permission to go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, H.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Scheduled Castes Order Bill, 2001. I think that this Bill has got a very limited objective. This bill is being brought to include 368, Scheduled Castes which are eligible to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes but have not so far been included due to various reasons. I support this Bill.

These are so many castes and communities in the country which, I think, should be included in this list. There is one such caste in Himachal Pradesh towards which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. There is one TARKHAN Caste in Himachal Pradesh which has not been given the status of Scheduled Caste. Himachal Pradesh, as full fledged State came into being in 1971. In 1966, hilly areas of Punjab were merged in Himachal Pradesh. People belonging to LOHAAR caste were provided the status of Scheduled Castes in the older parts of Himachal Pradesh but the people belonging to the same caste have not been provided the status of Scheduled Castes in the new region and areas included in Himachal Pradesh. This is an anomaly which should be removed.

I had requested for the same during the 12th Lok Sabha also. Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly has also passed a proposal in this regard and sent the same to the Union Government. But somehow or the other that Caste has not been included in the list. It appears to be very strange that some people of the same status engaged in the same occupation in the same State can avail this benefit. While others cannot avail. These people are suffering this agony in Himachal Pradesh. The approximate number of such people in that State is 52 thousand.

I would request the hon. Minister to remove this anomaly also and do justice to such people. Likewise there is one Lawana Caste in Himachal Pradesh, the people belonging to which earn their livelihood by roaming from one place to another or by carrying goods from one place to another. Their number is around two lakh. Many a times this subject has been raised that they should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes but they have not been included so far. They have made a lot of requests for the same. Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly has also requested to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes. In the same way there is one Giripar area in Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh adjoining Uttar Pradesh. That area has been provided the status of the area inhabited by Scheduled Castes people. These facilities have been provided there but the same facilities have not been provided in the area adjoining Himachal Pradesh. I request that people living in that area be covered under the list. I congratulate the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister that they have acceded to long pending demand of Himachal Pradesh to include Gaddi and Gujjar Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes. With the inclusion of these castes in the list of Scheduled Castes, a good message has gone to these castes of Himachal Pradesh.

On these lines I would request the hon. Minister that this caste must be included in the list. For this purpose, you need not go through the entire process but the reality is that once the same facility has been provided at one place, this can be implemented by the orders of the Government at other places. I have drawn the attention of the Government on this subject on a number of occasions. I hope that the Minister would convey a good message to the people of that area by including this caste in the list.

In the end, I support this bill and conclude.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I rise to speak on the Constitution Scheduled Caste Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001. Many speakers here just now pressed for inclusion of one or the other caste in the list of Scheduled Tribe. I myself belong to the Scheduled Tribe. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe lists which were prepared in 1950 do not include several SC/STs in the States and amendments have been made every time in the Constitution for inclusion thereof in the list.

I would like to make a mention of Maharashtra here. Just now my friends were talking about certain caste for inclusion in the SC/ST list. But you have mentioned the names of the castes which merit inclusion in Scheduled Tribes list in Maharashtra. I do not want to comment on the speeches made by others but I would place the things in proper perspective. When Constitution came into existence in 1950 and SC/ST lists were prepared as per

[Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit]

the provisions of the Constitution, the SCs/STs which were included, were the genuine castes. Constitutional provision was made for reservation to socially and educationally backward SC/ST for a period of ten years to uplift them. The SC/STs were provided 15% and 7.5% reservation respectively. But even after 52-53 years of independence, reserved vacancies could not be filled in all States and Central Government departments. These vacancies could not be filled even in Government undertakings and nationalised banks. I have been a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a long time. I have observed that only ten percent vacancies reserved for SCs and two percent reserved for STs against their reserved posts. If this is the state of affairs then what could be said about the rate race of the other not so genuine castes anxious for their inclusion in the list. It seems that nothing would be left for the genuine SC/ST people. These people reside in hilly regions, villages and remote areas. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are eager for their inclusion in the SC/ST lists are presently residing in Urban areas. These are the times of competition, so there is no chance of our people securing jobs because due to their backwardness they cannot compete with others.

Several members must be aware of the long dispute over the inclusion of Gond-Gawari in the list of ST in Maharashtra. Actually the genuine backward castes are being deprived of the reservation. In Maharashtra Tokartoli, Mahadevkoli, Derkoli castes are enlisted as STs. People from Surya-Vanshikoli and Machhimarkoli have also been deriving benefits of reservation on this basis. Sometime back, two members from these castes have also been elected to Municipal Council. The Maharashtra Government have set up a committee and when this care was raised there, it was found that they did not belong to ST. Many hon. Members plead in support of their inclusion in the lists of STs but I would like to caution that we are bearing the brunt thereof. Injustice is being done to the genuine people. The reserved quota of such people has not been filled in Central and State Government departments. Several officers even express their ignorance about the provision of reservation for these castes. Whenever any such order is circulated to the Central and State Governments, the officers posted there are not even ready to go through the contents thereof.

Hon. Minister is present here. He, himself was the Chairman of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have accompanied him on several tours of the committee. What we observed was that 15% and 7.5% quota reserved for SCs/STs respectively has not been filled. There is a heavy backlog. Same situation prevails in the nationalised banks. The Recruitment Board constituted by the Government for banks has been dissolved. Now, the task of recruiting employees has been entrusted to the Chairman and Managing-Director of the respective banks. When the Recruitment Board failed to fill up the reserved-quota what we can expect from these Chairmen and Managing Directors of the nationalised banks. I, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India to do justice to SC/ST backward people of this country. The decision of the Government to dissolve the Recruitment Board and to delegate power to the Chairmen and Managing-Directors of the banks was not appropriate. I urge the Government to take a second look on this decision. The same trend can be seen in the field of education also. I would like to appeal to the Government and particularly the hon. Minister through you to pay attention to ensure that the reservation in the Central and State Government owned Medical colleges and Engineering colleges and other benefits in the field of education and jobs be provided to the SC/ST people. They should be given justice. I have gone through the point relating to inclusion of Scheduled Tribes too. Well, you must have received information in this regard from the States and then only the Government brought this bill here. Despite that the genuine SC/ST people have been left out. You please, think about them. If this is not the subject matter on today's agenda even then I would like to request the hon. Minister through you to include the castes on States lists only after thorough investigation and thereafter the bill should be introduced. In the last, I would like to request the Government of India and the Parliament. on whose shoulders Baba Saheb Ambedkar and the contemporary leaders put the sole responsibility for the upliftment of the backward castes by making provision in the Constitution, to ensure that the wrong people do not corner the benefits of reservation and that justice be done to the SCs/STs.

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my support to the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001. In this context, I would like to say that the efforts made by the Government for the protection of the interest. of SC/ST people during 55 years of independence have not proved to be adequate. They would have been among the front runners in the race of development in these fifty years if the policies aimed at protecting their interests had been followed in letter and spirit. But the full financial benefits of the Government orders could not reach these castes on time. Tribes live in hilly areas and inaccessible places even now and education and health are their primary necessities. If we go through the figures or have a glance at their standard of living. We will find that these facilities could not reach these people and they

are still striving hard to earn their livelihood. These Scheduled Tribes come to the metropolitans in search of work and start living wherever they get work. They do petty works like masonary and sanitation or any other work in the metropolitan cities or big cities. Whatever time they manage to spare after the work, they try to avail educational facilities in the nearby areas. Scheduled Tribes people live in Arawali and Vindhyachal ranges. Most of the people from these Scheduled Tribes remain deprived of education because they live in such remote areas. My Parliamentary Constituency is a Scheduled Tribes dominated area. If we see the figures, the rate of literacy among women is still between 1-1½ per cent. This clearly shows that they are still lagging behind due to non-availability of education and health facilities despite 55 years of independence. But in the last century their rate of development has risen to some extend but that is not sufficient. The rate of development of women among these tribes is amazingly low. Even today their status in the family is very low. Their use in these fifty years has been limited to only securing political gains and as vote bank. There is no exaggeration in saying that they are innocent and illiterate and thus far they have been given only the right to vote. Their representation against the reserved seats has somewhat risen and consequently their rate of literacy has also risen. But that is inadequate. Under these circumstances, the NDA Government enacted three amendments to alter the entire system of reservation.

But most of the State Governments have not implemented these ordinances. Those ordinances have remained only on paper. Those ordinances have not been translated into action. Sir, through you I would like to urge upon that the factual position in regard to the backlog of vacancies will be known to us if you kindly ascertain this data from the State concerned. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, if you call for data in this regard from the States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh you will come to know that these ordinances have not been implemented in these States. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to ensure implementation of orders issued by the Government for the benefit of these castes in letter and spirit.

Second thing which I want to mention is that budgetary provisions are made for these castes by each of the ministries like the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Forests, Health and Family Welfare and Tribal Affairs. Similarly targets are fixed by other ministries for development of Scheduled Tribe. I don't know whether you are aware of the fact or not that their number has not been increased in the Public Sector undertakings and other industrial establishments. Only an impression has been given that they are getting all the benefits but infact no benefits are reaching to them. Even in the field of education whatever small and minor schemes are introduced in the States, the Government machinery in the States are never serious towards implementation thereof and they are not at all keen to implement them.

Before winding up I would like to say that whatever is discussed here in the House for the betterment of these castes, should invariably be implemented so that the interests of the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes could be safeguarded.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI (Kurukshetra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the Bill on which we are having a debate here in the House, there are 368 castes which ought to be included in the lists of scheduled casts and Scheduled Tribes. I don't want to go into details of all this. I just want to mention Haryana and one or two of its neighbouring States in this regard. It will be fair to include fishermen, Washermen and carpenter communities in the list of scheduled castes. Besides there is a caste known as 'Nayak' in our State which also deserve to be included in the list of scheduled castes. There is another caste known as 'Dhanuk' which is included the most in backward castes in Bihar.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Their condition is miserable...*(Interruptions)* I am supporting you on this. There is a demand in the State to include 'Dhanuk' caste in the last of scheduled castes.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: 'Dhanuk' caste is mostly found in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Bihar and keeping in view their culture they should be included in the list of Scheduled castes.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Whosoever is weaker from the social, educational and economic point of view should be included in the list of Scheduled castes. Only then they will be able to get the benefits of this amending Bill and objective of this Bill will be served. The deserving castes should be included in the list of scheduled castes. There should be no discrimination in this regard. Infact a state wise survey should be conducted in this regard and the deserving castes should be included in the list of scheduled castes. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

SHRI SOHAN POTAI (Kanker): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Scheduled Castes Amendment Bill. I agree with the views expressed by Shrimati Meenaji on this matter. Even after 54-55 years of independence the people belonging to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled

[Shri Sohan Potai]

Tribes have been seen merely as a vote bank and certainly they have been exploited for ages. Though a number of schemes and policies were formulated by the Government but their benefit did not reach to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Those schemes remained only in files. I represent the backward area of Baster division of Chhattisgarh. The basic needs of the local people there are not being met even today. There is shortage of electricity, potable water, health services, educational facilities and roads. The people there are compel to drink water from rivers and nullahs—that is why a number of people die there due to diseases in the rainy season.

In our area 'Gond' community is Scheduled Tribe. But this Tribe in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is not getting benefits of Scheduled Tribe. In English this caste is spelled as 'Gond' and in Hindi it is spelled as 'Gaond' at certain places and as 'God' at others. Where it is spelled as 'Gond' the benefit of scheduled tribe is given and where it is spelled as 'God' the benefit of Scheduled Tribe is not given to these people. The hon'ble Minister should pay attention towards this. If any community is not getting the benefits of Scheduled castes due to misspelling the Government should pay attention towards this. Similarly there is a caste namely 'Mahar' in Maharashtra which is a Scheduled caste but benefit of scheduled castes is not given to this caste in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In West Bengal 'Namosudra' is a scheduled caste but not in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. I request the Government to conduct a survey in this regard to remove the anomaly and to give benefits attached with the scheduled castes to these people also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say one thing more that several members mentioned here that in various States 'Nishad' 'Dhimar' are known as 'Kewat' and benefit of scheduled caste is not given on writing the caste as 'Nishad' 'Dhimar' or 'Kewat' whereas it is given on writing 'Manjhi'. The Government should remove these anomalies. The washermann community in Baster district should be included in the list of scheduled castes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Government have also created a separate ministry for development of Adivasis, Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which has given a fillip to the development of these castes and for which I congratulate the N.D.A. Government led by hon'ble Shri A.B. Vajpayee for bringing this Bill at the right time for the development and welfare of these people. The objective of bringing this bill is to boost the pace of development and upliftment of these people. Before winding up my speech I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall put forth my views in brief and in a self-contained manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2001 has, in fact, been brought in to effect the amendments. The amendments propose to include eight castes, revise 50 cases and delete 24 castes. Thus, there are 81 proposals which shall be included in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members gave their important suggestions during the course of discussion and I have jotted them down. Those suggestions are important because they are concerning the development and upliftment of the scheduled castes so that they could contribute equally to the country's development. With a view to rope in their contribution to the upliftment of the country, we have identified these things and included them in the Bill. About 21 members have spoken on the Bill and they touched upon the issues like special Central Assistance, special component plan, scholarship, coaching etc. and they also spoke on the issue of economic advancement. We have brought in proposals keeping these aspects in view also and we have enhanced budgetary support for these heads annually. As all the hon. Members have expressed their concern that the provision made is not matching the gigantic task of upliftment taken in hands. As all of us know that all this is not possible without the availability of resources and whatever resources we have, we should utilise them to their fullest potential and this is what every member wants and to achieve this end, we have decided some basic things. The whole idea behind the feelings of the Hon. Members is that the Members belonging to the scheduled castes should also be given a right to lead their life with dignity and this is what we also want that every citizen should have a right to lead his life with dignity and we want that the Central assistance provided under the special component plan should be fully utilised. I have suggestions of 21 hon. Members. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal is sitting here. He has also suggested for inclusion of Ramdasia caste from Chandigarh. I have not received that proposals as yet and as soon as I receive it, necessary action would be taken thereon. Likewise all the Members have asked something or the other. If I give reply to all their queries, it will consume a lot of

time. I have with me the budget estimates. These are as follows. I have with me some figures of 1997-98. I would like to read them out. The budget estimate for 1997-98 stood at Rs. 771 crore, the revised estimate was Rs. 611 and only Rs. 593.63 crore were spent. Only 97.68 percent of the budget was utilised. The budget estimate was Rs. 7.68 crore in 1998-99, revised estimate was Rs. 694.38 crore and Rs. 652.38 crore were spent. Thus the percentage of the budget utilised was 93.95. The budget estimate was Rs. 645.75 in 1999-2000 and the revised estimate was Rs. 741.46 crore and Rs. 796.18 crore were spent. Thus the percentage of the budget utilised stood at 100.64. In 2000-2001, the budget estimate stood at Rs. 787.70 crore, revised estimate at Rs. 750.55 crore and Rs. 765.85 crore were spent. Thus the percentage of the budget utilised was 102.16. The budget estimate was Rs. 854.84 crore in 2001-2002, revised estimate was Rs. 802.50 crore and Rs. 807.82 crore were spent. Thus the utilisation percentage was 100.50. This shows that whatever funds we received we fully utilised them for the upliftment of SCs and in the developmental work meant for them.

In addition, we have launched a number of schemes. We have introduced the Ambedkar Scholarship scheme recently. Under this scheme, every student belonging to SCs who secures first position in the matric examination is provided Rs. 60,000 in lumpsum. Similarly a student who secures second or third position is given a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. Besides, every student is also given Rs. 10,000 as per the population of the States. Thus, in all, we have introduced new scholarships this year worth Rs. one crore and 23 lakh. Thus, we are marching ahead in the right direction to fulfill our commitment for their upliftment from the educational point of view. The Government has also formulated a scheme to empower them economically. Under this scheme, we propose to give them short-term loan, maximum loan amount is also proposed to be provided them even for petty works, be it a cart-puller or doing business on the road-side. We are trying to upliftment them economically by giving them loan at the interest rate of 7 per cent. And whatever amendments are suggested to us, we are trying to incorporate them in the Bill after due consideration.

Hon. Members have also requested to include some castes in the list but as per the procedure, if any such proposal is received, first it is forwarded to the Registrar General of Census and then a report is submitted after conducting a study on the family lineage. Then that proposal is sent to the SC/ST Commission and then it comes to us. Then we process the proposal. And this has bee done very rapidly in the last three-four years. We had brought in such a proposal in the last budget also and we got that passed in the Parliament after necessary amendments. And this time around also, we have brought in this Bill.

Several Hon. Members had expressed their desire that a comprehensive Bill should be brought in, but it is a matter to ponder over as to how long we will have to wait to bring in such a comprehensive Bill. But as and when we receive proposals, the State Governments make requests and as I have told that the State Governments have also a large number of such proposals lying pending with them. A proposal to include Dhobi caste is also pending. In Haryana, a proposal to include Naik caste is also pending. We have also tried to get information about all these things. From this point of view as soon as we receive the proposals in their entire, we try to include them after necessary amendments Gavit ji has said that we should take necessary precautions in this regard and these precautions are taken through the agencies. In fact, we try to get passed the proposal if the same is received in its entirety. The proposals which we have received are a sort of guidelines for us. I give my sincere thanks for the important suggestions given by the Hon. Members and would like to urge upon the House that this Bill be passed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, one basic but very important thing was mentioned here. We talk big here but the Members of the Scheduled Castes face several difficulties in securing the caste-certificate. A particular date is mentioned to show as to when a UT or a State came into existence under the laws framed in this regard. But the same thing is being misused and wrongly interpreted. If a person happens to come in any UT after that particular date, notwithstanding the caste he belongs to figuring in the list, he is denied the caste certificate. You talk big here that you have done this or that. But a person who belongs to SC, should be issued a certificate to this effect, which is his fundamental right too. But he is not issued the caste certificate and that is why he does not get a job. I had mentioned an instance and this time around, even children did not get admission in schools too. Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. People from both the States come here. And they do not get caste-certificate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALI RAM KASHYAP (Bastar): I request the hon. Minister to set up a survey Committee in order to remove doubts in relation to castes...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. He has brought this Bill now which is relevant only to the Scheduled Castes. As he is the Minister for Empowerment, will he get a similar Bill for the Scheduled Tribes also based upon inclusion of synonyms, clubbing of castes in the existing list, correction in spelling in the castes for tribals? There are similar tribes in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In Orissa they are called Bharataras and in Madhya Pradesh they are called Bhottodas. Whereas, in Kalahandi District. In Orissa they are not treated as tribals, in Madhya Pradesh they are treated as tribals.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot go on indefinitely with clarifications.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member was asking to include a particular caste in the list of tribes. I would like to bring to his notice that my department deals with Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which he was talking about, that proposal would be forwarded to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and he will certainly look into it.

Hon. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji was asking to declare Nonia, Turah and Tatava castes as Scheduled Castes. I would like to bring to his notice that the more information which we want in this regard, we have requested the Bihar Government to send the same to us. Similarly, as for the Tatava caste, the Registrar General has sent this case to the State Government for seeking more information and as soon as the Bihar Government sends full information to us, we will take further necessary action in the matter.

Sir, Pawan Kumar Bansal ji has drawn the attention towards the difficulties faced in the issuance of Scheduled Caste certificate by the Chandigarh administration to the people residing there. I would like to tell him that the Central Government does not issue the caste certificate. It only compiles the information received from the State Governments and processes the same. It is the State Governments which issue the caste certificate. So far as setting up of some machinery is concerned for issuing an authentic caste certificate, it is the State Government which can do so to ensure that those who are eligible are issued such certificates in sufficient number. State Governments have got full information in this regard and only they can issue the relevant caste certificates.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about issuing of the certificate?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, he is evading the question. With all respect, I have said that, despite the fact that castes exist in the Scheduled Castes list, only because there is one date mentioned in the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, it is being wrongly interpreted by everybody to deny certificates to the people who happen to come to that place after that date. For instance, as I had said, Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana. I had mentioned about all those castes in the three States. If a person belonging to any of those castes happens to come to Chandigarh, he is denied a certificate by the Chandigarh Administration. That is a Union Territory. What are you talking of? What States are you talking about? Please own the responsibility. If you do not have the facts, then say so. But rectify the situation for the people.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have noted whatever has been said by hon. Member. Chandigarh is a Union Territory, earlier it was a part of Punjab. The scheduled castes living in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh should also be retained in the list of scheduled castes in Chandigarh and the ones that are not included in the list shall be definitely considered...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not talking about the castes that are not living there rather the ones that are covered under the list of scheduled castes, who are in the existing list even they are not being issued scheduled castes certificates. I repeat it third time the castes which are included in the Scheduled castes list there, even people belonging to those castes are not being issued scheduled castes certificate by the Chandigarh administration.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, since the question is related to Chandigarh which is a Union Territory I will give them proper directions after consideration on this matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give a sympathetic consideration to the suggestions given by the Members.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There would be no end to it. You have all taken part in the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, whether nomads and tribals shall be included in the list of tribals...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What are you talking? Here we are discussing scheduled castes and not tribals.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Athawale ji, I told you I will give you a chance in the next bill. If you continue to interrupt like this you will lose it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, in the Kasargod district of Kerala, there is a community called Marathi tribe. They were already in the list. But there have been Press reports saying that they are going to be removed from the list. I would like to know the fact of the matter from the hon. Minister, whether they are going to be retained or removed from the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are they Scheduled Castes?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Scheduled Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you got any readymade information available with you?

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I will send information in this regard to the hon. Members.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri George, the hon. Minister will write to you. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962 and the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule to the Fifth Schedules were added to the Bill.

Clause 1-Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2001."

substitute "the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Act, 2002." (2)

(Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya)

MR. DEPUTY 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.

Enacting formula

[Translation]

Amendment made:

(i) Page 1, line 1

for "92' substitute 53rd

(Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) REPEAL BILL

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902, be taken into consideration."

Shri Samik Lahiri to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as Objects and Reasons of the Bill to repeal. The imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act are concerned they are necessary and carried meaning at that time, now its need is not being felt so much that is why the Government wants to repeal this Act. There is no Objection in it but at the moment national library has got a status and it is a very rich library and scholars all over the country use it, lot of research work is also being done there but there are lots of posts lying vacant and have yet to be filled, and in absence of full-fledged staff it is not functioning properly.

Secondly, there are very important documents lying in the library which have not been preserved properly because digital transformation through which microfilms are produced has not

16.12 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

begun in the library as of now. All the old books which are valuable even for international research scholars have not been preserved properly in absence of digital transformation.

Thirdly, it is known through newspapers that national library will be awarded autonomy. What is this autonomous status? Why the Government is keen to award it autonomy? National Library is an institution which is important nationally. Doubts have bred in the minds of scholars as per the status of this library if it becomes autonomous. In that case it will be losing the grant it is getting from the Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a Repeal Bill and not a new Bill. Please be brief.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: It is a very important Bill.

[Translation]

Still lots of funds are required for the proper functioning of National library and the funds are not available. If it attains autonomous status then what will be its structure. The Government has not manifested its position so far. This news appeared in many leading newspapers therefore I urge upon the Minister to clear his stand and its scheme in regard to awarding autonomy to national library. We should be apprised of it but we in

Parliament are being told by the Government. God knows what will be obtained by making it autonomous and what will be the position within the National library. There are certain administrative problems as well.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samik Lahiri, you are repeating what has already been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reason of the Bill. Please conclude now.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, I am winding up.

[Translation]

This is my only request to the Hon. Minister to give his view point after consideration on all these points stated by me. With this I conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has claimed that the Imperial Library Act is being repealed by bringing in this Repeal Bill on the basis of the recommendation made by P.C. Jain in the year 1998. Why was it delayed for four years?

There was Calcutta Public Library in 1836. It was made Imperial Library in 1902. Thereafter its name was changed to National Library Calcutta in 1948. When a new Act came into force in the year 1948 and the name was changed then how can the earlier Act remain in force. The Act to change the name of Imperial Library came in 1948 as per all the documents then how can The Act of 1902 remain in force.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): So that tomorrow you may not ask this that is why it is being repealed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They have asserted that Metcalf Hall mentioned in the Imperial Library Act 1902 is no longer in the jurisdiction of National Library Calcutta and is hence a preserved memorial under Archaeological Survey of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The review Committee which has set up has reported all this.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am submitting whatever was left out therein. Metcalf Hall is no longer National Library it has gone under Archaeological Survey of India, what will happen to National Library Calcutta? National Library Calcutta has been mentioned in Article 62, 7th schedule of the Constitution of India. Nothing has been mentioned about its condition. What will happen to this constitutional body which has been provided for as Article 62, 7th schedule What hon. Minister has to say in regard to Sinha Library in Patna, Khuda Baksh Library and British Library and Delhi Library in Delhi? What about the newly constructed library of Parliament which was also inaugurated and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has released a postal stamp? There is a scarcity of staff recruitments should be made there. The new Parliament Library should be brought at par with world level. Hon. Minister should give reply to all these points.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It should be brought at par with world level as well.

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that this is only a repeal Bill. This is a redundant legislation and the Commission has recommended that it should be repealed. So, I would request the House to kindly agree to this repeal Bill.

So far as the National Library and other libraries are concerned, whenever any discussion is required, I am prepared to reply to all the questions raised by hon. Members. If you want, I will reply to all the questions now itself; otherwise it is not necessary because this is a repeal Bill...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a reply to those who have asked.

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: So far as the National Library is concerned, the hon. Members are aware that we have taken a new initiative in this regard. I have visited National Library twice. I have called a national meet of all the librarians and the senior experts to start a new library movement in this country.

An expert committee has been set up to set the matters right of the National Library. A sum of Rs. 77 crore has been provided for the new building and everything is being done and wherever staff is necessary, they are being filled. Recruitment is being done and certain cases have already been referred to the UPSC. UPSC made an attempt to fill these posts, but these could not be filled because of various reasons. Now, they have appointed a Research Committee and I have

[Shri Jag Mohan]

also appointed an Expert Committee, which is going into the digitalisation and modernisation of all the libraries. All these actions are being taken not only with regard to the National Library but with regard to all the libraries in this country.

I have mentioned in my letter to all the Members of Parliament that this is what I am doing and I had even requested them that it would be in the interest of the National Library Movement that all Members should set apart Rs. 20 lakh every year for a public library in their constituencies. A rural network is also being established with digital, computer and electronic type of libraries in every State, in every village. These types of libraries are attempted to be built.

I agree that due to paucity of funds and other things in the past, the libraries have not been looked after as well as they should have been. But these lacunae and these deficiencies are now being made good. This is my brief submission. That is what I assure the hon. Members that the library movement is being put on the right footing and he results will be visible to them in a short time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Many important books are getting destroyed in the National Library.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: I do not have to go into this. There was a report in the Press. An enquiry has been held and only one or two persons have been found to be guilty. No book has been destroyed as a result of this; only some covers were burnt by some disgruntled elements...*(Interruptions)* I will send him a copy of that.

I request that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation Act, 1902, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.24 hrs.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No. 15 on today's agenda.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 all the colleges situated within the territory of the National Capital Region of Delhi could be affiliated to Delhi University itself. Now the number of colleges in the Delhi University has increased a lot and another university named Indraprastha University has come up in Delhi. The question rose for the new colleges, technical colleges opened and to be opened in Delhi as to where to get affiliated to. Since the number of colleges in DU is already high, a bill was brought with a proposal that the colleges which would come up from now on could get affiliation to any of the Universities. This case was referred to the Standing Committee. They have recommended that the new colleges can be placed only under Indraprastha University and permission will be given for that only and not for anything else. This limit has been fixed. What the Standing Committee has said has been accepted. This amendment has been passed unanimously by the Rajya Sabha, and I urge this House to pass the same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sometimes they obey the Standing Committee.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We always follow them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is a Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act of 1922. I think, I will have to be very candid about the little speech that I will be giving today regarding the Delhi University Bill. As such, the subject is not very colourful and I do not think very many people are interested also in what exactly are the gory details of the Delhi University.

Sir, I happened to have been a student of the Delhi University years ago. The Delhi University was set up in the year 1922. It was a unitary and residential University with three colleges—the arts and the science faculty...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir a pigeon is moving in the House. It seems we are moving towards peace.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: That is good luck. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): You need not make poetry on the pigeon.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: The Delhi University was established in the year 1922 as a unitary and residential University with three colleges—the science and the arts faculty. It was seen as an exclusive and quality institution in the country and perhaps the Delhi University was one of the premier Universities of this country. I am sure the hon. Minister has been a part of that history and has been seeing the growth of the Delhi University from a sizeable number of 750 students to a rise of 2,50,000 students today. However, having come to the point, I felt that because it was an exclusive University, it was, therefore, provided in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi University Act that an educational institution not affiliated to the Delhi University would not be allowed to come up anywhere in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, Sir, considering the load of students and the pressure that the Delhi University was facing, we had brought about a legislation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, now a State, where we put up the Indraprastha *Vishwa Vidyalaya*.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University was also set up because the pressure on the Delhi University was enormous and we had realised that over a period of time, the Jawaharlal Nehru University also had become one of the premier institutions in this country.

However, Sir, I will be taking with a different focus altogether because this is something which, I think, the hon. Minister has to pay credence to. I must be very candid about one thing that the educational system in this country has somewhere faulted. The fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of this country has enabled every citizen of this country with a fundamental right of primary education from the years of six to fourteen.

We presented three Reports of the Human Resource Standing Committee, in which the hon. Minister himself has said that the literacy rates are going up in this country and that we have taken full control of our educational system at the primary level. It is sad to say this. I wish he could have made journeys, and also worked it out a little with all of us including the Opposition, to the States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where all the ailments regarding this country arise.

We have no primary education worth the name. I am also emphasising in the same breath that despite the fact the elementary education and the primary education are very poor in this country, the people clamouring for the BA courses are enormous. There may be dropouts somewhere down the line in the primary stages but when they come to the university level, there is enormous number of students lined up in the queue to take admission. This is a sad reflection on the Government of the day. I have repeatedly told the hon. Minister of Human Resource that we have serious ailments which are hampering us in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The major problem in this country today is one of population. Why is the population exploding? It is because we have no education. We have nothing which is actually giving India a lead to human resource. Frankly speaking,

[Shrimati Shyama Singh]

the fundamental right of a person to get primary education is the prime concern of any Government. Every infrastructure and all the schemes we talk about in this august House go to naught. We have geared up for 100 people to be beneficiaries of a particular scheme but because they are 1000 in number, nobody gets the benefit. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that though this is not relevant to the Delhi University Bill, it is very relevant to the shape of this country in the years to come.

As far as the Delhi University Bill is concerned, we are going along with the Bill. We are very happy that we have got an institute like the Indraprastha Vishwa Vidyalaya. We have got the Jawaharlal Nehru University. They are doing grandiose work. They are very systematic in their methods of examinations. The results are on time. Everybody is clamouring for this particular institute. But, Sir, the most important thing is of conceptualisation. Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us this? Why even the Indraprastha Vishwa Vidyalaya, which has come up, does not have any centre for vocational training? India, as we know, today is over-populated and the biggest problem in this country is unemployment of youths of this country. They are the future of this country. Yet we find that there is no single institution in this city which has the name of technological institute or any vocational training institute in this country. Will the hon. Minister take note of this serious situation and see that there is a vocational training. If there is vocational training centre in this Capital City or anywhere in the country for that matter, at least the unemployed youths of the country, who are ready to take the BA degree, can get some employment after that. It should be employment-generated focus of education. I must say in the same breath that for instance, in Germany, which is probably the size of U.P. and Bihar put together, there are 2,700 vocational institutes. In addition, perhaps, we have hardly 700 institutes of vocational training. Why is the figure with such disparity? Yet we want to usher into the 21st century. We cannot user into the 21st century in the same band of competing with the world and the advantages that we should be taking on as, I feel, education is the primary thing which has been greatly neglected in this country. I am myself very emotionally touched by this terrible absence of a proper educational system in the States of Bihar and U.P. Will the hon. Minister take serious note of this so that there has to be a youth-oriented, employment-oriented universities and schools that should come up in this country?

Secondly, it is also very important. Why is the brainstorming session necessary for people at the level of BA degree? Why must *saffronisation* also percolate to the ranks of the academicians and also percolate to the ranks of the students? This is happening in the Delhi University. As I said, I have been a student of this Delhi University. I know of its working very well. I know of teachers who have made no contribution whatsoever in any original ideas like abroad where you have teachers who are academicians in the true sense of the word. They not only teach students but also experience. They also write and they are also opinion-makers. Whereas in our country, the teachers go exactly on their mark sheets and they are taken as teachers, perhaps, at the behest of some politicians or somebody who is influential and they are teaching in these institutes. They are not fit enough really to be imparting knowledge to the teeming millions that are coming on the way. I personally feel that the system of taking people into the university in the teaching line must be more professional and it must be more focussed.

There has to be a proper system of judging who should be teachers in the institutes and who should be teachers in the universities. This system needs a radical change. I have been seeing the same teachers who are absent from the university, who are not taking classes and yet are getting their promotions. They are not bothered because they get their promotions on time. They are getting their fat salaries every month. So, how does it matter to them if they contribute a paper or not?

In the same breath, I would also like to ask since we always talk of the West and since we always talk of the United States. Colin Powell, and who has come from and who has gone to the United States, why do we not take a little of the educational system from those countries? Why do we not borrow the good things of America? Why do we always set up on what they dictate to us in terms of cross-border terrorism?

For instance, I can tell you, one Mr. Raja Reddy, who is an Indian from Andhra Pradesh offered hundreds of dollars in this country to set up a software company for employing the unemployed youths. He had been running from pillar to post for the last eight months. I know him personally. He is a wonderful person. Yet, he was unable to cut any ice with the Government of the day. He has gone back empty-handed and that gentleman has contributed almost to the Clinton Square of the United States of America. In one way, we are very enamoured of the West. We are always talking of things that the people are saying in the West but what are we doing about our own Indian population? What are we doing about our indigenous population? We have an enormous fund of human resource in this country but all going waste. We have long discussions in Parliament on the

schemes that are taken up for the benefit of the common man, all going to nought. What I find is that a lot of tall talk is going on from the side of the House. Most of the time, hon. Minister are not prepared, pardon me for saying so, and are not fully geared up with what they want to say. They shift focus from one to the other. This is a very serious matter.

Whether it is the power sector or the education sector or cross-border terrorism, we are faltering at every step. As far as education is concerned, the Delhi University has done its business. Why does the Government not do its business? The Delhi University cannot be accused of faltering at any step. The Government is accused of falttering at every step. I feel that since there is interference at a high level once there was the controversy over the NCERT. There was a controversy regarding saffronisation of textbooks for children who are aged one to six and six to fourteen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the action taken against Shri Rajput. I would have to name him. I was a Member of the Standing Committee but today I am not a Member of that Committee. I am not violating any secrecy because the Report has been tabled in the House. Shri Rajput was grilled well over forty minutes and he kept on dilly-dallying about various things. Still, in the rigmaroles, it had to go to the court and the court has given its version. We have to realise that in respect of universities, our country is not a Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia where you would brainstorm the youths of this country to tow a particular line, either of religion or of caste. It is a very democratic set up that we have with one billion and more of population. You cannot go on doing this kind of a thing, just playing with the sentiments of the people because you are here for five years and next we would be there for five years and we would have to hold the baby that you have left behind. This is a very serious thing.

I have a lot of points to talk about. I thought, I have to make a few suggestions to the hon. Minister. I now come to the ideological predilections. Why is it that the chapter on the Middle Ages removed from the history books?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, please do not disturb.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): I was only apprising my sister that in spite of the significant contribution in saffronising, he has not been elevated to the post of Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: As the senior leader, he has full right to take over from me.

As Mr. Giuliani, the Mayor of New York, after the great tragedy that took place at the World Trade Centre said: "We define America by our beliefs; not ethnic origin or religion." The BJP wants to define India by religion. That is not the right thing to do. You have to think in terms of the future generation. You have to rise above party lines to give everybody their due. It is the Fundamental Right of every citizen in this country to get his due education, where at a higher level or at a lower level.

And just by merely having an *Indraprastha Viswa Vidhyalaya* is not a great shape. There are 35,000 over-spilling students waiting in line to get a BA Degree. Thereafter what? It is like 'after me the deluge, the devil and the end of the tunnel' because the BA Degrees are not going to fetch them anything.

All of you had promised repeatedly in the last three years, in every Budget speech that about hundred crore people would be given employment. However, I am sorry to say that in the last three years education has a relevance with employment and unemployment. During the last three years, you have not only not given employment to one crore of people, you have rendered three crore of people unemployed. It is because of the disinvestment policies of this Government, which is neither here nor there.

Sir, I know that there is a discussion on Disinvestment which is going to take place tomorrow or sometime later, but, I think the hon. Minister can give a thought to the education system in this country and can give a thought to what he can do about the future of this country. Please do not saffronise the universities and do allow them to function freely.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said about the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill that it had been referred to the Standing Committee and after discussion there it was accepted that the Delhi University Bill was originally brought in the House to promote commercialization and privatisation especially in the field of education in the country, and this time the Bill has been brought with some modifications. This bill has been brought keeping in view that the recommendations made by the Standing Committee. Most often, this Government do not pay heed to any recommendation of the Standing Committee, so it is good that you have paid attention to any. It is a fact that due to population growth in Delhi,

[Shri Sainik Lahiri]

the students are not getting admission into Delhi University. There are long queues outside. But the students are seeing no scope to get admitted. So opening a new university is a good plan, and a good initiative of the Government. But, the Colleges that the are coming under the Indraprastha University—we see that the self-financing institutes are not imparting quality education at all. Without keeping this in view and just to make some money they are awarding affiliation of Indraprastha University to all these institutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, higher education has its own goal. The hon. Minister has a long experience of teaching in the University. University education has an aim of its own. Are we not compromising with that aim and as to whether that aim is being achieved? Today, particularly in higher education, commercialisation and privatisation is the fashion. Due to this, we are drifting away from the goal of higher education. Some people take it as a good investment to open an engineering college and get the affiliation from A.I.C.T.I. and University. But what about the unemployment situation which we are facing today? Hon. Member Shrimati Shyama Singh was just saying that a sense of insecurity is developing among the student today. This sense of insecurity prompts them to manage, anyhow, an engineering degree or admission to a BCA or BBA course. Some of the institutes are out to capitalise on all this and make easy money, but the Government is a mute spectator. Let's take a look at the education scenario in the whole country. During the last year, less than 80 lakh students could get admission in higher education particularly in colleges and Universities throughout the country while there are 5 crore youths in our country who should go for higher education. As per the data available with the Government only 6.5 percent students can go for higher education. Then what about the rest? The remaining youths are not pursuing education. The major reason for this is the poor economic condition of the country. About 36 percent people are living below poverty line in our country. If education is so costly, how can one get it? There are engineering colleges in our country in the private sector but they are demanding Rs. five to six lakhs for a seat in their management quota, but the Government is silent. The Government have taken no steps to put a check on this. Is imparting education a business? What is the opinion of the Government in this regard? When it was discussed by the Standing Committee and the Committee submitted their report in the House, the Committee asked the Government to pay attention to the commercialization of higher education and check it. What are the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

The Government have taken no steps to stop the business being done inside the technical institutes in our country. In the private sector medical colleges also, Rs. five to six lakhs and even Rs. ten lakhs are being demanded for a management quota seat. Marks and quality have nothing to do with it. What is the criteria for admission therein? Marks obtained by a student is no criteria, rather it is the money power of the student which is the criteria for admission. Can this practice in higher education be seen anywhere in the world? The hon. Minister has a long experience of teaching in a university. What is his own thinking in this regard? Is he ready to permit the commercialization of education in the whole country? Is this the policy of BJP? Will the Minister of Education who has been a university teacher adopt the same policy? If the Government move ahead with such a policy to further the interests of the country, higher education will certainly be sabotaged. I do not want to go on that, our country is facing a number of challenges in the field of higher education. Changes are taking place rapidly in the whole world and if we want our students to compete with the students of the whole world. the Government should make a plan to accommodate more and more students in universities and colleges. The Government do not make such a plan.

Sir, we see that the already limited chances of higher education have vanished due to privatisation and commercialisation of education. When on earth they would get such huge amounts of money to get admissions? There are some colleges in the Delhi University which are being run by personal trusts. Some people with vested interests wanted to set up personal trusts and take their colleges out of the control of Delhi University because all these colleges wanted to make themselves business centres. If some colleges succeed in going under Indraprastha University, they succeed in running themselves in a commercial manner. In this regard the Standing Committee had recommended that withdrawing the colleges under Delhi University and then putting then under Indraprastha University will hardly make any difference. This is dangerous for Delhi University and higher education, but if Indraprastha University continues this practice, what steps will be taken by the Government against it? This is not restricted to Indraprastha University only, many university out of the 229 University in the country are giving their affiliations to such institutions which have no infrastructure. AICTI, has recognised many such institutions where engineering colleges are being run in one room only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are such engineering college workshops which do not fulfil the requirements even of a diploma course. How are these institutions without any infrastructure getting university affiliations? It appears that affiliations are being bought by paying to Universities and

AICTI. This has posed a big challenge before higher education in the country. Colleges in our country are being commercialised. What is the approach of the Government in this regard? The hon. Minister should apprise the House about this.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to investigate the compromise being made with the quality of higher education in the colleges under Indraprastha University and which have become money minting institutes. If the Government have the courage, they should get this investigated and present a report in the House so that it could be known as to how education is being privatised and commercialised in our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank the hon. Minister because, generally, the Government never accept even good recommendations of a Standing Committee, but today the hon. Minister himself has brought this Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002, I hope the hon. Minister must get the commercialisation of Indraprastha University and its affiliated colleges investigated thoroughly and take action against the guilty.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the growing population of the country a large number of institutions and colleges are already affiliated with the Delhi University and now it is not in a position to cope with ever increasing number of new institutions and colleges as well as number of students. Therefore, Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002 has been introduced. This Bill has been introduced to amend the sub-section 2 of section V of Delhi University Act, 1922 to facilitate affiliation of institutes and colleges located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi with the Indraprastha University.

Sir, in this connection I would like to say that India is a country where world's largest education centres like Taxila and Nalanda existed in which students from all over the country as well as abroad used to get education. Similarly keeping in view the increasing population of areas surrounding Delhi and attraction of Delhi University proper and adequate facilities are not available to the students from the country as well as abroad studying in different colleges of Delhi University. Therefore with passing of the Bill introduced in the House today adequate facilities will be available and the students will be benefited thereby.

I was pained to hear what Shri Shyama Singhji of Congress who spoke before me said. I would like to remind him that he had even said that during three years period in power we have saffronised education in the country. Saffronisation is a sacred word and he has not kept the sanctity of even that. I would like to ask him as to why the Congress party which previously remained in power from 50 years did not lay emphasis on making education job-oriented and why the Congress did not formulate such policy? The basic aim of education should have been to making a student self dependent after getting education so that he or she may not become a burden on his family and the society. Why the Congress party did not make such efforts during its 50 years rule in the country? Why the Congress party did anything for intellectual development of youths of the country so that he may become self-reliant after getting higher education and may progress in the society. What is the achievement of the Congress party which remained in power for the last fifty years? I think the Britisher have left the country but they have also left behind a mentality imbibed by our people. That mentality has eroded our education system to a great extent. Such people support the education system started by Lord Macauley and our education system should be based on that age old pattern. They have also advanced an argument that in foreign countries upto 2700 institutions are affiliated to every single university whereas in our country only upto 700 institutions or colleges are affiliated to a university. It is not that there has not been development of education at all. Besides there has been expansion of colleges affiliated to Delhi University but that is not sufficient. Therefore, I think with the passage of this Bill the scope of the Indraprastha University will also expand and number of colleges will become affiliated with it and will cater to the needs of education of population of Delhi and its suburbs.

I would like to say to the hon'ble Minister as to why our B.A. pass and highly qualified youths are wandering in search of employment? It is because of certain shortcomings in our education system and we should remove those shortcomings. There is this politics of votes, an illusion is created under the guise of politics and through that illusion an atmosphere of fear is created. I warn you to beware of the people who are creating an atmosphere of fear and we will have to develop and mould our education so that every student of ours may become self-reliant and he may not have to look forward to some profession and employment our education should be better qualitatively so that everyone may progress.

Great emphasis was laid on vocational education in the education policy adopted in 1986 but our people failed to appreciate the importance of vocational education. The manner in which its modules were prepared were not compatible with the students getting higher education.

[Shrimati Jas Kaur Meena]

Those modules could prove beneficial upto 12th standard or senior class only. Thereafter as soon as the student sought admission in higher education, the education system became subject based. Subject based education can never make any student self-reliant in his life. Fifty years ago when our country became independent, the education system should have been changed at that time. This worn-out education system which produces only clerks and bureaucrats should have been changed long back. Our education system should have been enable to produce good farmers, professionals, students and industrialists. Sadly we failed to do that.

Even today brain-drain from our country is taking place. The main reason of which is non-availability of a wider choice of subjects in our education system. Desired numbers of colleges have not been affiliated to university. We should think from that point of view. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to take steps to stop brain drain from the country. Our talent should serve our own country and for that, maximum facilities within the country should be provided. This would be beneficial in the long run as many colleges as possible may become affiliated with Delhi University as well as other universities there by improving the standards of education in the country. It would certainly enhance our status in the countries of the world in the field of education so that our students may go abroad with the high standards of our higher education and Students from other countries are attracted to seek better education in our country. This will improve the image of the country as ours is the only country which has a rich heritage and students of other countries following the tenets of Vedas and Puranas become educationally forward and teach others. But our students are dejected for want of facilities, resources and placement. Therefore, colleges and institutions will be affiliated with Delhi University as well as Indraprastha University.

While supporting this Bill I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this piece of legislation has a limited scope. I welcome this legislation.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly mentions that Sub-section (II) of Section (V) of the Delhi University Act prohibits affiliation of educational institutions or colleges with any other University than the Delhi University.

17.00 hrs.

Because of this, more colleges and universities were not able to affiliate themselves to this university. Because Delhi University itself is becoming a bigger university, and it is becoming very difficult to manage its affairs properly, the new university called Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya has been formed. So, the Minister was forced to come forward in the House with this amendment to the original Act of Delhi University.

Delhi University started with three colleges. Now it has 80 colleges. About 2.5 lakh students are studying in these different collages. More than ten thousand teachers are working in different colleges. Delhi University is one of the prestigious universities in the country. But it became unmanageable. Administrative problems are so many that it is very difficult for academic bodies to look after the management and administration of the university properly. That is a fact. This amendment is going to help in affiliating more colleges and other educational institutions to Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya. This Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya is a university which is formed recently. More technical institutions are being affiliated to this university. I think that most of the institutions are properly functioning under this university. A lot of our students are being helped by this.

Shri Lahiri was mentioned something today about privatisation of education. I was also holding this view earlier. However, I had to change my view now. I come from the State of Kerala. A lot of people, especially students, from Kerala are seeking opportunities outside the State for engineering and medical and other technical courses. From our experience, over the last ten to fifteen years thousands of students have sought admissions outside Kerala, in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and others parts of the country. Crores and crores of rupees of money is going to other States. Our people are getting a very raw deal in the other States.

By considering all these impediments and all these difficulties, Kerala Government has decided to open up the education system. New engineering colleges and new medical colleges and other paramedical colleges are going to be started within the State. The State Government with a firm decision taken the bold initiative to start these collages and technical institutions in the State for the benefit of students who wanted to get admissions in these colleges. This time when the Government has taken a decision, the AICTE said that applications cannot be properly scrutinised and the visits cannot be done

properly. When all the Members of Parliament and the Minister of Education from Kerala went and met the Minister, the Minister had given a general direction to the AICTE that since Kerala Government has taken this initiative, AICTE should take a lenient view of it. As a result of this, this time, the students of Kerala will get an opportunity to study in their own State. We are very thankful to the hon. Minister Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi for this.

On medical and engineering colleges, you are all well aware that the Supreme Court direction is there.

It cannot be run on commercial basis. Nobody can run it merely for earning profit. There are certain rules, regulations and directions. The Supreme Court Directive is also there. Certain number of seats were reserved for different categories.

Today, our country needs more opportunities for attaining education. More facilities should be given to new generation. The States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and others should come forward in offering the opportunities. Our new generation should get the fruits of education.

Coming to the higher education, there are a lot of problems being faced by every university. Universities are the source of free thinking. Universities are autonomous. Universities always promote excellence and free thinking.

Sir, the unfortunate part is that if you anlayse the functioning of the universities, you will find that for the last two decades, it is coming down. Deterioration is taking place. Our hon. Minister of Education himself is a renowned Professor of Physics from Allahabad University. When I was the President of the National Students Union of India, I got the opportunity to visit various universities. I also observed that the academic excellence is coming down. Universities have become the centres of politicking. All the academic bodies are independent in their own courses. Nobody is taking interest in the education excellence.

Now, I come to the quality of education. Examinations are not taking place in time. Question Papers are not evaluated properly and serious natures of complaints are coming up. Then, there are certain universities, where syllabi have not been revised. The academic councils and other bodies are not functioning properly. The university senates are becoming the battlefields of the political parties. The local administration is getting vitiated by the political interference.

Of course, everywhere we see the political influence by one party or the other. I agree. But the academics should be above partisan views. These are the centres of excellence. The syndicates are not delivering goods. The academic bodies, professors and deans are interested only in their own affairs. So, as a result of all this, our higher education system is getting deteriorated day by day.

Sir, UGC is a big white elephant. It is behaving as a policeman. The name of the UGC should be changed. It is University Grants Commission. But what is it granting? What is it for? It should be advisory in nature. It can give proper advice on various things without infringing the autonomy of the universities.

Now, we are seeing that the University Grants Commission is behaving arbitrarily. It is interfering into the autonomy of the institutions and universities. Sir, the whole world is changing. So, now, we have to have a better perspective of education. When we are living in a model age, the autonomous colleges, open universities are to be welcomed. We are living in an age of computer. We are living in the modern age. Distant education is the order of the day, and people will like it.

Sir, the rural population of our country is deprived of education. So, through using these kinds of methods, we can be able to give more and more education to the rural people.

Finally, I have a small demand which I would like to place before the hon. Minister. Considering the greatest contribution of the State of Kerala towards higher education and also considering the fact that the State had first achieved 100 per cent literacy in the country, a Central University should be created in the State of Kerala, on the model of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi so that people from the Asian and African countries, and also from other parts of the world can come to our State and study in this University. This demand was put forward by the State Government time and again, but it has not been considered so far. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this so that it becomes a Centre of Excellence and also gives opportunities for foreign students also to come and study in this University.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill 2002 introduced by the hon'ble Minister.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Sir, the proposed Bill is related to Delhi which happens to the national capital and also Delhi University has got the place of pride among the central Universities. Delhi University was set up in the year 1922. As stated by several hon'ble Members, Delhi University is a renowed academic institution in the country. Indraprastha University has also been set up in Delhi. Earlier there was a provision in the Delhi University Act that any college set up in Delhi would have to be affiliated with Delhi University only but now this provision has been delegated and a new provision has been made allowing new colleges being set up in Delhi to be affiliated to the Indraprastha University. The number of students in Delhi University is very large. Around 30-40 thousand students study in this university. I would like to remind the hon'ble Minister that in ancient times India was called 'Guru' — "Aladdesh Prasutasya Sakashad Agrajanamanah Swamswam Charitarev Shikshrev Prathaviyam Sarvamanavan". In ancient times, seekers of knowledge used to come to India from the entire world and attained knowledge under the benign guidance of gurus here in India. Nalanda and Taxila Universities occupied very important positions academically in ancient times. Therefore, I am supporting the amendment brought forward here. The other university named Indraprastha University will definitely lessen the load of Delhi University and could affiliate the new colleges to be set up in the national capital. However, the historical importance and the antiquity of Delhi University should be zealously maintained.

News items appearing in the newspapers suggest that a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant in the colleges and universities and teaching community is compelled to go on strike to fill up the vacancies. In the country, teachers going on the strike does not augur well. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi accords highest of respect to scholars. Through you, I would like to request him that such a situation should not be allowed to be created in the colleges. After independence, the number of universities has gone up in the country. Quantity has increased but quality has not improved. The students passing out of the colleges are not certain of their future. If the universities and colleges are able to inculcate high values in the students then the students will be able to make their contribution to the society and the nation. Such an environment should be created in the universities and colleges.

At last, I would like to invite the attention of the government to the fact that Rajasthan does not have any Central University. Rajasthan as a State has got largest area and demand for a central university has persisted for long there. Through you, I would humbly request the hon'ble Minister to kindly accord the Rajasthan University the status of central university.

Sir, I extend my sincere thanks to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Delhi University (Amendment) Bill has been introduced here in this House. Earlier, such an amendment Bill was brought forward in the year 1986 for the Jawahar Lal Nehru University and now second time, it has been introduced for Indraprastha University. The Bill has got the name of Indraprastha University alone and the name of Guru Govind Singh University is not there. This kind of manipulation is going on in this regime. Therefore, apprehensions are cropping up. Names of great personalities have been deleted. The Minister should clarify it.

Professor Lausky was a great scholar of Political Science. He used to say that if an expert of any field becomes the Minister of the concerned department than everything goes hay wire. Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Arun Jaitley are legal luminous but as law Minister they failed miserably. Likewise Shri C.P. Thakur was a health Expert but as Minister he failed. Education Minister has been an eminent academician. I have my apprehensions about him also...*(Interruptions)*

Capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the year 1912 and population of Delhi was around 4 lakh then. Delhi University was set up in the year 1922 and in 1966 JNU was set up and again in 1998 Indraprastha University has been set up. Now one crore forty lakh people are being added to the country's population every year. Number of universities is definitely less in comparison to the increasing population. The British Government had envisaged higher education for Indians. Shri Rasa Singh Rawat dwelled upon the golden history of India's education. Nalanda, Vikramshila and Taxila were renowned universities in ancient times and students from across the world used to come to these universities for acquiring knowledge. Initially universities were set up at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi but no new universities have been set up in Delhi. State of affairs in JNU is not good. Reports of violence frequently appear in Media. Inquiry Committees are also set up. Delhi University is a renowned University. Foreign students come here for study. We, Members, face difficulties as the students approach us for recommendations for admissions in these universities. Students run from pillar to post for admissions. They requested us to make calls to different university authorities but ultimately they do not get admissions any where. Cut off lists of various colleges are released and the cut off lists hardly go below

80-90 per cent marks. What the government are doing to ensure admission to all students? Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a committee comprising capitalists like Birla of Birla Group and Ambani of Reliance Group of Industries. They have submitted their report. However, I would like to know whether people engaged in money making and right persons to formulate a policy on education. They have been appointed advisors and they have recommended privatisation and commercialisation of education. With privatisation of education, the poor will not be able to afford education particularly higher education to their wards. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a racket and we must ponder over it. Prior to the framing of this committee, several commission such as Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar Commission, Kothari Commission were appointed. They were great educationists and scholars. The Government always acted in pursuance of the recommendations of these commissions. But, this Government is constituting a committee of capitalists. They are more interested in amassing wealth than doing something good for education.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Delhi University has got 80 affiliated colleges with two lakh fifty thousand students and ten thousand lecturers, readers and professors. There is always rush for getting admissions in these colleges and we are also approached for making recommendations. Delhi Government has set up Indraprastha University. There is a provision in the Act of this University that some colleges will be affiliated to it. Standard of education has gone down in last 10 years. Earlier, it matched the standards of Oxford and Cambridge Universities but today, it has reached the nadir, reason being entry of politics in University. Politics always viciates the academic atmosphere in the university. RSS and Saffronisation of education are perhaps the major reasons. This government are ensuring that their own men are appointed on all key posts which does not angur well for education. Some urgent measures need to be taken to check the sliding trend in the field of education. Delhi University should be kept out of politics. All out efforts should be made to help create condusive atmosphere for academic activities. High values should be included in the students. A lot of research and development is going on in the IT sector. Research projects should be funded for other subjects also which will augment the standard of education and elevation of students. Vice-chancellors and teachers should be appointed from among such scholars. Delhi Government wants to give away 12 out of 28 colleges. Capital influences all the colleges of the country. A bitter controversy is going on in Delhi University as to how the governing body should be constituted. The State government want to do it themselves. Hon'ble Minister should explain all these issues. Since this issue pertains to DU and Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, therefore, the hon'ble Minister should ensure that standard of education improves and all the students seeking admissions in colleges get admissions there. Today medical and engineering courses are too expensive to be afforded by common people. The education is getting commercialised, it is becoming increasing difficult for poor people to educated their children. Education particularly higher education is becoming elite oriented. Something needs to be done in this direction. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has been allotted limited time, therefore, everyone should be brief.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I on my behalf and on behalf of my party-Shivsena strongly support the Delhi University Amendment Bill, 2002 introduced by the hon. Minister. The aim and objective of this Bill is obvious. Delhi is a national capital. This Amendment Bill seeks to provide affiliation of the institutions and colleges of the region to Indraprastha University. This is one of the major universities of India located in Delhi. Several institutions and colleges are affiliated to this university. Delhi University is at present not in a position to bear any additional expenditure which might be imposed through affiliation of new institutions to this university. This Bill provides that the new institutions and colleges to be opened in future would all be affiliated to the Indraprastha University. There is one such university in Gorakhpur also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the education in India has a glorious past. We had universities like Nalanda and Taxila which are still reputed in the world. Unemployment is the greatest problem which we face today. Our youths have no choice, no aim or objective in regard to tackling the problem of unemployment. I do not know whether this Bill has to do anything with this aspect, but I would definitely like to appeal to the hon. Minister that while imparting education through the universities, our emphasis must be on imparting vocational education. The education must help in tackling the major problem like unemployment and it must also be accessible to the poor. Our colleague Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji was saying that higher education is no problem for the wards of the rich politicians and influential people, but it is definitely a big problem for the wards of the unemployed persons, agricultural labourers, poor farmers, small and land holders and farmers. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to make some provisions in this Bill so as to make education accessible to the people living below the poverty line.

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

Sir, India is a country which was has no dearth of resources. The only thing we lack is a good person who could handle the whole affairs. No problem will be left unresolved in India if we get a good and honest man at the helm of affairs. Those who have the responsibility of running the country and the society must be concerned about the quality of education to be imparted and they must bear in mind that the aim of education is to produce good persons.

Sir, the members of the opposition are carrying out a false propaganda regarding saffronisation of education. To them who have been making a big issue out of it, I would like to tell that education starts from Saraswati. Saraswati is the deity, the reservoir of education. What is objectionable in it if we worship Saraswati? If anybody has objection to this then I would say to the members of the opposition that they are unaware of the glorious culture of our country. There should be no propaganda and misgiving about the saffronisation of education and moreover our education must serve the interest of our nation and it must be easily accessible particularly for the youths and the poor. We must impart vocational educations the glorious tradition of education in India must be spread the world over. Efforts must be made by the ruling as well as the opposition members to keep up and spread the glorious history of our country through education. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is unfortunate that during the last many years, we have not had an occasion to discuss matters relating to education as such in this House and it is only on an occasion like this when we snatch an opportunity to have a short discussion on this very vital subject. There cannot be any dispute with the Bill before the House. But as I said, we would like to take this opportunity to briefly express our viewpoints on what we feel about the state of education in the country. As Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh before me referred very aptly, it is a pity that this Government being enamoured by liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation has ventured to have the same experiment in the field of education itself. Precisely for that reason, it is not an educationist, as it was earlier like Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Kothari and Dr. Mudaliar who happened to head the Commissions to give certain valuable suggestions to this Government but today, it is the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry which takes this subject upon itself and gives this Government certain recommendations as to what to do with higher education. The Government may not have publicly followed or adopted the Report as such but what we find from various policy decisions from time to time is that this Government has succumbed to the pressures of the business houses of this country. Over the last 50 years right from our Independence, the education system in this country has been assiduously built on democratic lines.

It was considered to be the primary responsibility of the Government to impart education. Today, the Government, as all the hon. Members said before me, in its endeavour to commercialise everything that it lays hands upon, is venturing to commercialise education also. The universities are being starved of funds. It is being openly said that you can open a private university and earn out of it. The explanation which the hon. Minister would give, which he once did earlier, is that he has provided a scheme for extending loans to the students. Loans for what? It is for going to university to acquire education. Acquire education for what? It is to look for a bright future or a bright career in any particular given field of his choice. Only the other day, there was a pathetic story in the newspapers and in the entire media that the top most concerns and the multi-national companies, including C-DoT which is a Government-owned Company, that have recruited young boys and girls on the campuses of engineering colleges and management institutes, are backing out of it. If you do not impart education to the students on your own, if you do not consider that to be your primary and sacred responsibility, and if you leave these poor students at the mercy of hawks who enter the field of education also to make money, the poor people will take loans from you, and then there will be just a repetition of another story. The extension of loans to the poor people only helps in further deteriorating their economic condition and in increasing their debts. Imagine the plight of a father, who does his best to provide the best possible education to his young son, only to find that his son is not able to find a job for years. I know of a particular case. A student passing out from an engineering college with excellent marks came to me and sought a job for just Rs. 1,500. He said that he wanted that job for just six months. I asked him when he has this degree why he is not trying for some engineering job. He said that he did not have Rs. 7,000 which he has to pay for getting a job. What would these loans do to these people?

Therefore, I would like to come back to the point that it is the responsibility of the Government to impart education. The Government cannot take upon itself to

sell education. This Government is selling education today. The hon. Minister repeatedly says that there are no funds. For that simple reason, we cannot really take care of higher education. Higher education has to be just looked after by people who can pay for it. A person who can pay may go to a university or a college to get education. Otherwise, it is none of his business to even get inspired to be educated. The hon. lady Member who was speaking from our side referred to the pathetic situation where thousands and thousands of students had to queue up to get admission in the colleges. That is the position, despite the fact that the percentage of youths in the universities is only 5.8. According to a Report that I recollect I had read somewhere, if we want to call ourselves as a developed country, at least 20 per cent of our youths must be in the universities. What is the Government thinking about it? I know there are constraints. But then the way of dealing with the situation that prevails, is not to invite business people to start these educational institutions. Their primary concern is to make money. Earlier I said that you are starving the universities of funds. You have funds to offer for *Jyotish Vigyan.* You have no funds to offer for bio-technology. That is the field of future for which you have to have research. I wonder how that situation prevails.

I said that this Government has a passion for liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation, that is LPG. Perhaps with this LPG, you want to burn education. Ignite the minds of students; usher light in their lives; and dispel darkness. Do not make it inaccessible to the poor students. I am aware of the constraint of time. I would not like to take more time on this. I would like to refer to only one point. I would agree with the hon. Member, who spoke before me, who said that university teachers have a responsibility and a duty to perform. A stand by that.

Any person charged with any responsibility and any person, whichever is his field, drawing his salary from the public exchequer is accountable to the public. But here, I would like to make a point. It was way back in 1998 that an agreement was entered into by the Government with the teachers who had been agitating for quite some time for certain genuine demands. The agreement was entered into. The minutes were duly circulated. It was drawn out into a seven-clause agreement. The hon. Minister Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi himself, speaking in this House on 22nd February, 2001 had categorically stated that all those demands had been met. I am sorry to say that is not true. There is a vast disparity between what he feels as meeting of the demands of the people and what really those people concerned are feeling about it. Thereafter, again on 4th December last year, a similar assertion was made by the hon. Minister that those demands had been met.

Sir, I am aware of the time. I will not like to dwell in detail about those points. But I would still very briefly refer to those points.

The DPE and the Librarians were granted parity with the teachers with effect from first January, 1986. They had not been extended the basic pay fixation with a minimum pay of Rs. 14,940 so far. If I am wrong, if the Government has done it thereafter, I would only be very happy to hear that from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I said twice that I would like to be very brief. I just come to the last point which I have to make. Please give me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 12 minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I will take just a few minutes.

I know come to my point. Then, thereafter there was an agreement about the extension of enhanced grades and Career Advancement Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1996. For reasons best known to the Government by the rule of the thumb, in a very arbitrary manner, they are fixing the date with effect from 27th July, 1998 without any rationale whatsoever except the fact that is the date of the notification of the UGC. We would like to have the information from the hon. Minister. Is that the treatment that has to be meted out to the teachers?

Then, there was a clause regarding adjustment of total number of years of service. I am rushing through this for want of time. That was to be considered for promotion. But that is not being done.

Then, there was an assurance that there would be a scheme for Professional Development Incentive in the form of cash allowance or assistance in kind or both to the lecturers who have registered for M. Phil and Ph.D. What is being done is a scheme for Teachers Fellowship.

About the third promotion, it is totally forgotten. That was what is stipulated by the Fifth Pay Commission and applicable to all the employees.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

Then there was the other teachers who are not Ph.Ds or M.Phils. The Government would reward and recongise meritorious teachers who may not be M.Phils or Ph.Ds but who have made outstanding contribution in teaching and research. What are you doing in these cases? You are just instituting one award for the best teachers. That is how you are meeting that demand of the teachers. You are fobbing the teachers. If this is what your intention was, you should have told them this is what you mean by that. But having come to an agreement with them, you should do it. There are seven clauses. I think I am not being really permitted to read them out. Then the conditions are not fulfilled for the demonstrators, tutors. A host of those things are there which the hon. Minister knows.

Then, there was a scheme where they have to contribute 80 per cent of the additional liability and the States were to contribute 20 per cent. So many years have been taken but that has not been done and the Government has not monitored what action the States have taken. It is in this context that I was saying that you are fobbing even the teachers. You should have been clear and straightforward to them. You should have told them: So far so good and no further. That should have been told to them. They were agitating and you called them, discussed matters with them and said that the matter was being taken to the Cabinet and you would discuss it, something should have been done. Thereafter, Minutes were circulated. Then, you did not follow them up. Is this the impression that you are going to give even to the teachers? How do you expect them to further translate this to the students.

How would they act with the students if this is the way they are being treated?

Because of paucity of time — as I see you getting quite restless I am sorry I have taken more time — I would conclude with these words and I know that it cannot be done overnight but I urge the hon. Minister to take this House into confidence to say how much more he has decided and what the Government has done to contribute towards the cause of education. I would also urge him to assure this House that the higher education will not just be thrown to the world. What they are going to do to the builders of tomorrow, that is, teachers of the country, who feel that they have not been meted out a fair treatment by this particular Government during the last three years.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by Joshiji which seeks to amend sub-section(2) of section(5) of Delhi University Act, 1992. Education is an affective means to bringing changes and strengthening secularism, unity and integrity of the country. Education must be based on science if we want to compare with rest of the world. We believe that Joshiji is indulging in saffronisation of education whereas he is refuting it. It is not the issue of saffronisation, we do not object saffronisation. We have been worshipping the deity for thousands of years, say from the time of Buddha, but you people have changes the meaning of saffronisation. That is why we object to it. There should be no saffronisation of education. We must consider as to how to provide good education in the country. Bansalji said that there should be no commercialisation and privatisation of education. The Government is privatising 'Balco' and 'Maruti' attempts are also on to privatise 'Nalco'. I.T.D.C. hotels are being sold out but this should not happen...*(Interruptions)*. Providing education is the constitutional obligation of the State as well as Central Government. Giving and taking of donation for admission is not good. Therefore I would like to request Joshiji to stop privatisation of education. Joshiji, if you give too much emphasis on privatisation of education, you will not remain in your position in the next elections to be held after two years and four months. Privatisation of education may bring a lot of changes in the young generation. Young generation signifies great power. The voting age has been reduced to 18 years and for that we must provide good education. Every student must get admission and there should be no donation required for that. The Government is giving permission for opening new medical and engineering colleagues and other institutions. There are several new schools in Maharashtra where you cannot seek admission without paying Rs. 25-30 lakh as donation. The poor students should also get admission. They can also become doctors etc. I also reached this position after putting too much labour and studies. I became a Minister while I was still staying in a hostel. There should be no privatisation of education. Therefore, Joshiji, I would say like to that:

If we want to make a strong nation, we must get quality education

if the poor remain to be exploited by taking donation from them.

How will they be able to get education?

The poor are required to get education which must be ensured. The allocation for education must be raised otherwise students are bound to suffer a lot. They must get admission easily. Since Joshiji is performing well in the field of education, that is why Atalji did not change

his portfolio, when he failed to change your portfolio, we shall try for it. Therefore, he should perform well and should do good job in the field of education. I support the Bill introduced by you, these are members sitting here who would be opposing the Bill and would be creating trouble.

With these words I support the Bill and conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Sir, we need to promote bio-tech in the country. As you are aware, no new course like this can be introduced in Mumbai university without the assistance of the U.G.C. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to give necessary instructions so that the said course could be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, the Bill has been discussed in brief but various aspects relating to the educational field have been covered under the discussion. I am also grateful to the hon'ble Member for showing such a keen interest in the matter of education. There can be no two opinions that education is very important for the future and progress of the country and for social and economic changes in the country.

Sir, first of all I have to inform that the Delhi University has not been deprived of any rights, nor there is any intention to weaken the Delhi University. There should be no confusion about it. As has been told that population of Delhi is increasing rapidly and arrangements for students should be made to commensurate with the increase in the population in this city. Apart from people living in Delhi, the people living outside also come to Delhi to seek education. The State to which hon'ble Member Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad ji belongs has created a lot of difficulty for Delhi University. Most of the students of this State apply for admission in Delhi University. I request him to extend a little help in this direction and help us improve and streamline the system of education in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I am not yielding.

[Translation]

You please sit down. Please listen to me attentively. It would be for better if the whole system of education is streamlined there, instructions are imparted in a proper way in the Universities and the examinations are conducted in time. You have asked about unemployment oriented education. I have been writing letters to the Bihar Government in this regard for the last one year or so that since Jharkhand State has become a separate State and the regional college is left in Bihar, so you should help us. I want to upgrade Bihar engineering college located in Patna and want to bring that college at par with other National Institutes. Your Government has said that college will be opened in Chhapra, but we cannot open a new college. Today no Government can afford to open new national institutes, national institutes of technology. I have said that 17 Regional Engineering Collages would be upgraded and converted into National Institutes of Technology. The funds and other assistance to these institutes will be provided by the Central Government. Some members have said that Foreign Universities are being allowed by us. It is not so. Whatever resources are available with the Union Government, whatever funds are provided to us, we have saved money out of those funds and made all these arrangements. We should provide better quality engineering education to the students in the country and not remain dependent on the seven I.I.Ts. only. Our effort is that whosoever clears the entrance test, particularly the children belonging to lower strata of society to seek admission, should get high level technological education in the country itself.

Just now an hon'ble Member has said that number of students studying in higher classes in our country is very less. I admit that their number is less particularly in the technological sector. The earnings and progress of a nation depends upon the technology adopted by that nation. The extent to which the technology is developed, the income of the nation will increase to that extent. For that purpose we have offered to all these 17 colleges technology courses 11-12 colleges have accepted it. 2-3 States have said that they will accept it. 2-3 States have not said anything on this subject. As regards the resources, we are distributing these resources in such a way that the common man could get better education. We are not saying that entire education should be opened to the market forces. You please help us in the matter. The project related to 'Education for All' was not submitted by the Bihar Government and many other States in time. Often we have to write to the States in this regard that they should prepare their project and submit to us. None of the Ministers, Chief Ministers or Education Ministers can say that we have not written to them. Salem Sahib, Minister of Technology of West Bengal, who is my old friend and has served as Member of Rajya Sabha, came to me. I told him to offer their regional engineering college so that we could convert the same into National Institute of Technology. But that has not been done. Somnath babu is sitting here. I request West Bengal Government to offer their colleges to us. We have streamlined the management in those Colleges.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Let you open a new one.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: A new one cannot be opened because funds are not available. I am stating clearly whatever can be done...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: But the basic goal may be compromised in that case because the goal for establishing the Regional Engineering College was quite different. The purpose was to ensure the balance of the region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is not yielding.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Fifty per cent of the students will be from that region there. That has not been stopped. The technology will be commensurate to that region. That is all there. You have not read the scheme. You first read the scheme. There is no change in the goal. There is a change only in the pattern in raising of the quality of education in those institutions and giving them a standard equivalent to that of an IIT. That is it. The type of persons whom we are appointing is just like Shri Kasturi Rangan. He is the Chairman of one. Shri Rama Rao is Chairman of another.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Would you give two?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: One would be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many are there in Uttar Pradesh?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There is only one there.

[English]

Everywhere we give only one. You must go through that scheme.

[Translation]

We are trying our best that education should be developed well but Seventeen Universities are Central Universities and we can take responsibility for them. 220 to 230 Universities belong to various State Governments. There they have to work, they have to manage them themselves. They have to fix the pay scales of the teachers. One Hon'ble Member has said that we have not given the pay scales. We have given. Whatever we have committed in regard to those 17 colleges we would do that. I don't know how many State Governments have not given the last pay scales. The question of giving new pay scales by those State Governments does not arise. Whatever we have committed in regard to those 17 colleges we would do that. I don't know how many State Governments have not given the last pay scales. The question of giving new pay scales by those State Governments does not arise.

18.00 hrs.

If teachers of those State Governments say something to you, then in that case, this much we can help that I should request those State Governments that they should give money. Wherever the extra money has been spent, we will pay that. If State Governments do not give, then what can we do? We cannot compel them. The teachers and the concerned State Governments know it better and let them decide as to why they are being given lower pay scales. We have sticked to the date and no discrimination has been done in that matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not appropriate to say that today the standard of education in the country is not upto the mark and the Central Government is responsible for the same. This Government has taken over only three four years back. 55 years have elapsed since the country got independence. Whatever lapses have been committed in the field of education during the past 51 years, it is very difficult to improve the situation during this short period of four years. We must search our souls first. Blaming each other is not going to solve the problem. If you can solve the problem by blaming us, then let you do that. Now the past 51 years cannot be recalled. Let the past be burried. We will have to face the situation for whatever wrongs have been committed in the past. So we must bury the hatchet and think over the whole issue afresh seriously as to where we have committed mistakes and what is required to be done now. Today, we don't have enough time. I would like to have an open debate as to where and what shortcomings our education system have.

18.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Chennithala ji just told as to what the situation in Kerala was? The previous Government did not allow setting up of any engineering college there. Neither it opened any college nor did it allow others. The new Government have formulated a policy and we will help them in this regard.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Our State has 17 engineering colleges.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Your State needs 70 colleges, not only 17. We want that your State should progress more.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now we have 20 in private sector.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You are not making any progress in this regard. You call your State a representative of the progressive State. You should see for yourself there. I have seen the model of Kerala. When your party's Government was there, people were making a hue and cry. Crores of rupees of Kerala were siphoned off by other States as there was not even a single technical college. They approached us and we bailed them out. Today, 12-15 colleges have been opened in Kerala within a year and you will be glad to know that more than half of them are minority institutions. You can see for yourself that we are not discriminating against anyone.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court had been the Chairman of the Committee which we had set up for appointing Vice-Chancellor in Universities. Justice Verma, Justice Pathak, Justice Venkatchallia and Justice Bhagwati are one of them. A Vice-Chancellor of any University is not appointed on the grounds of affiliation with any political party.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, how much more time you will take.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am going by the time allotted to me. However, since serious issues have been raised, I will take ten minutes more.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will speak for ten more minutes. I am extending the time of the House beyond six o'block till this Bill and the next Bill are passed.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: They themselves select, we do not make any sort of intervention. On the other hand, Vice-Chancellor is being appointed in Kerala, a historian will be appointed Vice-Chancellor of a Sanskrit University. I need not say anything as to how the Vice-Chancellor is appointed in West Bengal. What I want to say is that we have not indulged in politicisation. I have always taken this House and universities in confidence. We do not interfere nor are we going to interfere in future, I hope that the hon. Members will request their respective State Governments not to politically interfere in the field of education. I am also fully agreed to this.

As far as the functioning of the UGC is concerned, I would like to tell the House that we have urged upon the UGC to open centres of excellence in this country. And centres of excellence have been opened and in addition to that they are examining and visiting the universities as well, conducting study as to which subject suits the most and to which university. A centre of excellence has been opened in the Jadhavpur University. We have opened such centres in Pune and Indore also. We want to open more such centres of excellence. One centre has been opened in the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. We plan to 20-25 such centres every year so that education of international standard could be imparted from such centres and these centres of excellence could be brought at par with that of the international ones.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to bio-technology, it has been said that we have no funds for bio-technology. I do not know as to which years information they have. We have given five new chairs to bio-technology courses in various universities. As and when UGC receives proposals for development, we provide them the necessary funds. But if these are related to State Universities, then it is for the State Government, then it is for the State Government to provide them funds. We provide them funds for development through the UGC when a new project is received, first it is evaluated and only then funds are provided. Only yesterday the Cabinet has sanctioned more than Rs. 14 crore. The Central Government has provided an assistance worth Rs. 14 and half crore to the Regional Life Science Laboratory of Biotechnology which is particularly engaged in malaria research and the Central Government has also taken the responsibility of funding to a similar kind of research laboratory of Orissa Government...*(Interruptions)*. No, Sir, I am telling you, we have done this thing.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL. What is done for the Punjab University.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The Punjab University is not ours. You know it better, despite that you are repeatedly asking this question. Your party's government is in power in Punjab. Why do not you get released the share of funds meant for the Punjab University. Get it released. It was their responsibility. But they gave in. You talk to them, your government is there, why do not you ask them.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You know what has happened there in the last five years.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What has happened in the last twenty years...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It did not happen before that.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Now, why do not you do that again. No one has refused. When you talk to me, talk to me with facts and figures only. So, do not talk like that.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: What about the Mumbai university's projects.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We provide funds for the projects of the Mumbai University as and when received.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: They want to introduce there various courses of bio-technology and if they receive grants, they would be able to do so.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If any project is received, first it is evaluated and it is found suitable, then funds are provided accordingly.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Many projects have been received from Mumbai, so kindly funds for them.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: So far as it is concerned, as to how people would study. You know better as to how they are going to study. When a student passes high school or intermediate, he will also pursue higher studies. You will be glad to know that we have extensively expanded the network of the Indira Gandhi National Open University in the last three four years and we are using television and radio besides correspondence courses for imparting education. The Gyan Vani and Gyan Darshan programmes are also aired. These are educational channels. You will also be glad to know that we have asked the ISRO to develop a satellite for educational purposes. Once it is developed, we will make arrangement to impart education round the clock in all the technical and non-technical courses through this satellite. We have asked them to make available a full time satellite for this purpose. The reach of all the transponders which we have today is up to a very long distance. We propose to set up F.M. radio channels at 80 centres all over the country. We have already set up two such centres. I want to tell you that we are fully aware of the problems likely to crop up in the next five years. We are bracing ourselves to face them. The State Governments should express their inability that they cannot set up universities. But we have no choice, as we have to provide education, we cannot shirk our responsibility. Therefore, we have opened all the channels like satellite, video, television and radio. We have introduced a unique system of examination at the National open school under which if a child cannot wait till March for taking the examination and he says that the should be allowed to take the examination today itself. We take his examination on the same. We take examination on demand. We are getting books translated in each language like Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, etc. So that a child does not face any problem. A child who could not carry on his studies at home due to any reason. He could not continue his study during the last four-five years. But if he says he wants to complete his education very soon and he cannot wait for two years and he wants to complete his two years course in six months. We welcome such cases and allow such students to sit in the examination and if they pass, we issue them the certificate. We are expanding educational net-work. Just go through the books of the National Open School. And if you give suggestions for correction, we welcome them. But without going through these books and making comments like see, what the Government has done, is not going to serve any purpose. Give us suggestions, we will give due consideration to them.

Finally, I would like to say that the Government is very conscious about this thing. We have allocated 4.1 per cent of GDP for education this year. Our colleague Athawaleji was talking about science and technology. You will be glad to know that the budget for science and technology has been increased by 50 per cent this year and we have formulated a scheme as to benefit the science students. From two years now we are sending our outstanding students for meeting the Nobel laureate in science. This scheme was not in vogue earlier. We are sending girls and boys for competitions. We are also sending students for Olympiad. Sometimes, students of physics and sometimes that of chemistry and we are getting very good results. We have introduced several schemes. I cannot mention each and every of them due to paucity of time. We have also increased the amount and number of scholarships. Similarly the amount of fellowships has also been increased. As far as the pay scales of teachers is concerned, we have no problem in the universities under the Union Government. And if there are any anomalies we are trying to remove them in consultation with the UGC. You have referred to one or two anomalies. UGC is looking to them and as soon as we reach an agreement with the Finance Ministry, the same would be implemented. We have no difficulty in that. There is no difficulty on our behalf as far as the teachers pay scales and facilities for them are concerned.

If there are problems on behalf of the State Government, then that is a different thing. And if we receive any suggestion or there is any problem, we can remove that and we do help them. But it is regrettable that despite so much of efforts the result in the fields of research and teaching are not very heartening. We seek your help in this regard and urge upon the teachers to pay more attention towards teaching and research. We will never lower their pay scale. In fact that pay scales are rather comparable with that of the pay scales of IAS and central services officers.

As far as the case of appointing professors of Eminence is concerned, we will appoint 500 such professor all over the country, we appoint national professors and provide national fellowship. But first they should come forward. We have introduced the Swarn Jayanti Fellowship. We proposed to give ten such fellowship. But the problem is that only ten students had applied for the same in the first year but we are unable to find out even 4 students of international standard. These are the problems we are facing. We need to pay attention towards these things. But we will not dilute the standards. We can wait for two more years, we will help these students. We have provided scholarships to encourage them so that they could compete and meet the international norms. Our motto is quality education and I can tell you several countries of the world are sending their children for studying in India. We have allotted 15 per cent supernumerary seats over and above for the students coming from abroad in view of the demand.

They are asking our universities to set up their chapter in their countries. Private universities have started doing so. These universities will spread our education abroad. We have opened Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the world. We have also opened I.T. Institutes abroad. Our Minister for I.T. inaugurated such an institute in Mangolia last year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently we have opened there a joint school. Our schools of private sector are already running in Malaysia, Bhutan, Nepal, Dubai and Bahrain. We have also received such a demand from Africa. We are expending our education network in our country and at the same time, we are spreading our education in foreign countries too. It has happened for the first time we have got an international award for continuing education particularly for the education of women and it is, also unprecedented that the number of illiterates has come down from 3 crore in absolute terms. So far it used to happen that the number of literates and illiterates increased simultaneously but I would put it very modestly that it is quite unprecedented that the number of illiterates has come down in absolute terms. ! would also like to submit that it is the result of hard labour of the State Governments and the efforts of the Central Government that this number has come down from 3 crore. These are the achievements of education. It should be discussed rising above politics.

Mr. Speaker, it is my request that if hon. Member have any suggestions to forward I would definitely consider them to make improvements in education and its quality. Today, whatever has been deliberated upon this matter in the Parliament is very useful. An open-minded discussion is imperative on this subject. Being a teacher I realize that there is a need for rapid progress in education. I consider this subject above politics and whenever it is deliberated upon it should be done rising above politics. Education is linked with the future of entire country. Kindly give your creative suggestions in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge upon the hon. Members that as Rajya Sabha has unanimously passed this Bill it should be passed likewise by Lok Sabha as well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose that the Bill be passed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

18.17 hrs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now take up the next Bill, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a small Bill and will be cleared soon.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Delhi University Act was one lined that was passed and we have discussed it two times.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): It is a very important Bill relating to Consumer Protection. It is being brought in regard to consumer rights. Hence it assumes more importance.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has been in the panel of Chairman. He understands the difficulties of the Chair.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Speaker, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji has very rightly said that it is a very important Bill but it is a very simple Bill. It has been much deliberated upon in Rajya Sabha. Hence, if you want it will definitely be passed very soon.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sharad Yadav I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Respected Speaker, Sir, this amendment of the Consumer Protection Act is a far-reaching enactment bringing about 47 amendments to the Act which is already having 31 sections. This Act was originally initiated during the period of late Rajiv Gandhi for protecting the consumer and bringing the knowledge of consumerism to the ordinary people who are living in villages, cities and other places.

For the past 16 years, it has come out of a lot of problems and also a lot of interpretations by various courts and has also done a very good job of creating awareness among the consumers which enables us now to live up to the level of facing the WTO and also the business which is going to come to India on the basis of the agreements entered into in the WTO.

Then, I would also like to know at the same time whether as much thinking has gone into these amendments as to make them as modern as possible. The hon. Minister has said that it is a very simple Bill, but I feel that it is a very complicated. But which has got many new things which can be appreciated. But at the same time, we have to find out certain things which have to be drawn to the attention of the Government so that they are properly done at least in future. Regarding the definition of consumer itself, a new provision, that is, 'service providers' is being included. That is appreciable because the service providing is one of the services which are now coming up during the electronic age. At the same time, when the term 'manufacturer' is defined in section 2(j) in the old Act, that is, the Act which is now in force, it has given a very clear definition, which is now removed by deleting the words 'and claims the end product to be goods manufactured by himself.' This is a very good provision which should be retained in the Amendment Bill also because there are three types of manufacturers over there. One is a person who himself manufacturer as goods. Another type of manufacturer is one who is doing assembling. The third type of manufacturer is the one who is using the trade mark. Say for example, a car is made in the USA. They may make it like that. Ford is making Ford India, but if they bring a Ford car and tell that it is manufactured in USA, then there may arise doubts whether they have used the parts which were manufactured in USA, whether they are only doing assembly work or whether they are assembling

the products which were manufactured in various countries but in the name of Ford. If these types of doubts arise, then this provision, the present amendment, is to retain the provision—as I submitted- 'and claims the end product to be goods manufactured by himself.' Then, the consumer can fight against whether there is a trade name used, whether parts are assembled but manufactured in different countries.

At this stage, I just want to draw the attention to the fact that WTO enables a lot of countries to put out all the manufactured products to be marked in India. When different countries are bringing different parts but in the name of 'Made in America', and a car is sold, how is a consumer protected? He cannot just go into new provision which is made, that is, clause 2(oo). I just read that portion which is "spurious goods and services". A new clause is brought in, but this cannot protect the interest of the consumer. Therefore, the original section which is already available should be made as fourth clause to protect the interest of the consumer.

Sir, a new provision for the creation of a District Consumer Protection Council is sought to be created in this Bill. It is worth appreciation. It is because there are a lot of district level associations that are presently trying to create an awareness amongst the consumers at their level. But creation of this type of a District Consumer Protection Council, that is sought to be created through this enactment, would be very much useful in creating awareness amongst the consumers. But at the same time I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Constitution envisages a three-tier-system—one at the Union, one at the State level and one at the District level, which is the *Zila Parishad*. But the *Zila Parishads* are completely forgotten by the bureaucrats and the law-makers. When the Government proposes to provide for a District Consumer Protection Council through this Bill, why is the District Collector being proposed to be the Chairman of this Council instead of the Chairman of the *Zila Parishad*? Sub-section 2(a) of Section 4 of the Bill says: "The Minister in-Charge of Consumer Affairs in the Central Government will be the Chairman." Sub-section 2 (A) of Sector 7 says: "Minister in-Charge of Consumer Affairs at the State shall be the Chairman." When elected representatives are heading these Councils, as Chairman, at the State as well as at the Central level, why should an elected representative at the district level also not be the Chairman of such a Council at the district level? Therefore, this power of the District Collectors to become the Chairman of the District Consumer Protection Councils should be taken away and instead, the Chairmen, of the *Zila Parishads* should be made the Chairmen of such Councils at the district level.

Sir, I would like to refer to Section 10 of the Bill that deals with the composition of the forum. A qualification clause has been put in here. I appreciate this step. It says: 'A person who has been or is qualified to be a District Judge shall be its President.' We can take advantage of this clause and appoint, as President of this Forum, a practising lawyer who has a good knowledge about consumer activities. But many of the State Governments, in order to save money, just on payment of a consolidated amount tend to appoint retired Judges to this post. The Judges who have already retired are old people and they just want to be re-employed for three to five years till they attain the age of 65. Why should a sitting Judge not be appointed as the President of the Forum? There should be some teeth given to this enactment. The Government, through this Bill, already proposes to give the criminal jurisdiction to this Forum. The Forum is being authorised to accord punishment for a period of three years. If such is the position, then why should a sitting Judge not be appointed as President of this Forum? That would give more teeth to this enactment and an order by a sitting Judge would help ensure better compliance. A provision is sought to be made in this Bill that the order of the National Forum or the District forum would be implemented by the District Collector. Therefore, a sitting Judge should be appointed to this post so that they can have the powers o enforce the order they are passing.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to Section 12 (2) of this enactment which deals with court fees. This is a very dangerous thing to do. The people now are filing petitions before the National, State and District Fora. Why now is the Government proposing a stipulation for a court fee? As a result of the awakening of the people, the State Governments are even compelled to eliminate the sitting fee. These fora are meant to help the poor people, two either buy a tooth paste or a two-wheeler. How much fee are you going to charge from them? If you do not want people to just write their complaints on a plain paper and intend to formalise the complaint, then you can propose something like that is done in case of filing a writ petition. It is because the powers of the High Court are given to the State Fora. Therefore, why do you not make it as a fixed court fee of Rs. 100 or so for filing any petition before the district forum or the State forum or the national forum?

I would also like to draw your attention to the procedures. A lot of new things were included. Is it possible for the district forum to go into it and find out whether it can be admissible or not within 20 days of getting the complaints? Now, the words 'from receiving

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

the complaints' were taken out and the words 'admissibility of the complaints' have been included. On the admissibility of the complaint, the new amendment says that it cannot be transferred afterwards. I just want to question it.

I would like to say that the district forums take the complaint without having any jurisdiction; if an admission is made, then a notice is sent to the party. The opposite party does not have any right to file a statement or to give a statement, opposing the jurisdiction because the provision says that once it is admitted, it cannot be transferred. If that is so, a person who is having a jurisdiction in a particular area is making a complaint in another area, then the opposite party will not be protected by this provision.

There is another provision which says that if a refusal is recorded on the summons or notices sent through courier service or registered post, that itself is sufficient for making *ex parte* order. This is too much. Now, there are provisions in the C.P.C. which say that even if there is a refusal, we have to find out the truth and we have to give a chance for them also. There are many such provisions in the C.P.C. You can also advertise in the newspapers so that people, especially the opposite party can get to know about it; they can come forward and file a *vakalat* or file a petition. So, this type of accepting the endorsement by the courier service or by the registered post that it was a refusal, which would give an *ex parte* order, would be too much to imagine.

I would now come to Section 25 which is now substituted with a new clause. Section 25 of the present Act says:

> "25. Enforcement of orders by the Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission:— Every order made by the District Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission may be enforced by the District Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, in the same manner as if it were a decree or order made by a Court in a suit pending therein and it shall be lawful for the District Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission to send, in the event of its inability to execute it, such order to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction,—"

It goes on like that. That means, the order is taken as a civil court decree and it can be executed by the civil courts. Now, the whole Section is deleted and a new Section is included which gives power that is diluted, knowingly or unknowingly.

The new clause says:

> "22. For Section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
>
> "25. (1) Where an interim order made under this Act, is not complied with the District Forum or the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, may order the property of the person, not complying with such order to be attached."

So, the attachment-provision is given for interim orders. This Clause goes on with Sub-section (2) and (3). Sub-section (3) says:

> "Where any amount is due from any person under an order made by a District Forum, State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, the person entitled to the amount may make an application to the District Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, and such District Forum or the State Commission or the National Commission may issue a certificate for the said amount to the Collector of the district (by whatever name called) and the Collector shall proceed to recover the amount in the same manner as arrears of land revenue."

So, it takes away the right of a decree. It diluted the decree as an order which can be executed through the Collector, as a revenue proceedings. No doubt, if it is implemented, he will recover the amount. We may feel that it will be done quickly also. But no person in the Revenue Department is going to help the person to execute the order made by the Forum.

Therefore, there should be some choice. They can go either to the civil court or to the collector. The previous section, which is to be deleted, should be reinstated and in the same way this provision should be made.

Further, power regarding criminal jurisdiction is being given to this forum. It is quite appreciable but how are you going to implement it? A person, who is a graduate and also a retired judge, sitting on the panel is going to enforce a criminal order by which one can be imprisoned for three years. How is it going to help us, should be looked into.

There is a provision to have one woman as a member of the District Forum under section 10, of the State Forum under section 16 and of the National Forum under section 20. In the National Forum not less four members are to be nominated on the panel. If there is a provision that one of them shall be a woman, it means that three members shall be male and one female. The

problem will arise if a lady judge is appointed because the provision says that another lady cannot be appointed. So, it should be made as 'not less than one' so that women are also accommodated.

New provisions are being made in this amendment Bill but at the same time there is a substantial change in a number of provisions. This has to be looked into. For example, the limit of district forum can be increased to 25 lakh and that of the state forum to one crore. This is a quite appreciable. At the same time, an advocate or a lawyer should also be allowed to participate in the forum. If the complainant is not an advocate then advocate cannot file the *vakalat* for the opposite party. He may be a law graduate representing the person but the opposition party cannot get the lawyer's help simply because the complainant is not supported by the lawyer. Therefore, lawyers should be allowed so that these kinds of strong laws are properly interpreted.

The staff in district and State forums are deputed from different departments. This should not be the case. They should be drawn on lien only from the judicial service, either from lower court, High Courts or the Supreme Court, for administering the forum at various levels.

With these words, I thank you very much for making an attempt to give new force to the law. We support it but at the same time we request you to give more thought to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that the total time allotted to the Bill is one hour. Therefore, Members are requested to be as brief as possible.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Consumers Rights Movement began in the USA during the year 1966. This right was given during President Kennedy's regime and since then it was discussed all over the world that consumers rights should be given to consumers and awareness should be created in them regarding their rights. From that period onwards consumer protection Act was enacted and enforced in our country in the year 1986 from that time it was felt that amendment should be made in the Act. Amendments have been made earlier on two occasions, once in the year 1991 and then in 1993. This time amendments were pending for long. This Bill was sent to the Standing Committee but the Government did not accept all the recommendations of the Committee. It is proposed to be set up on three tiers—District Consumer Forum, State Commission at State level and National Commission. Reforms have been introduced now and more rights have been given to National Redressal Forum. It has been seen that retired judges are not found in the district and consumer fora. Either there is a scarcity of judges or they are not available because of which there is a problem. How the forum will function without the President. The Standing Committee had recommended to increase the age limit from 65 years to 70 years. Experienced judges can dispense quick and easy justice. If the laws relating to eligibility are stringent, not many persons are available for the job and there is a problem. There is a need to create awareness among people in regard to consumer rights. There is a tendency in businessmen to cheat people. Consumers get spurious goods and services. They get fleeced. A Consumer Rights Act should be framed to provide overall protection to the consumer and amendments should be made therein. The Government has brought these amendments. Either my proposals for amendments should be accepted by the Government or I should be told what are the problems. But there is more need to create awareness among people. Consumers should be informed about their rights. What action has been taken by the Government in this regard? Common people get fleeced while buying goods. They should be fully informed about the rights which protect them. For this purpose an NGO should operate in every district which should be monitored and helped by the Government. If every village is informed and one person is trained in every villages then approximately 6 lakh villages all over the country will become will informed. The Government should fix a target. The Government should train at least one consumer activist so that the villagers get equipped with information. How many people the Government has trained so far?

Inordinate delays are caused in the disposal of cases so far. The efforts made in this regard are not sufficient. One lakh 24 thousand and 48 cases were disposed of in the State commission whereas 2 lakh 5 thousand and 470 cases were fixed. Eleven lakh 64 thousand and 375 cases were disposed of against 14 lakh 8 thousand and 903 cases filed in the district.

It seems after seeing these figures that a lot of time is taken, delays are caused, people are not fully informed. They do not go to consumer forums. That is why it is imperative to inform the people. consequent upon which they would file petition. Besides, it disposal should be easy and immediate. Figures of every State and district are given:

(English)

cases filed since inception cases disposed of since inception, cases pending, percentage of disposal

(Translation)

At some places it is 87 per cent and at some it is 72 per cent. The Government should provide assistance

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

to the State Government facing financial crunch, the district forums facing resource crunch like staff and other materials. Due to limited resources these District forums and State Commissions are not able to function properly. They should be provided regular assistance. Proper propaganda should be made so that the consumers become well informed against exploitation.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for brining a good Bill to provide for protection to consumers. He has brought this Bill after consulting different working groups on these amendments. Various consumer fora, National Commission, State Commission have also been consulted.

18.48 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

The recommendations of the standing committee have also been incorporated into the Bill. Before this, there were a number of anomalies in this. After the death of someone, his or her heir had to face difficulties in moving the court, but this amendment, it has been provided to bring the heir after someone's death to the court. Similarly, the businessmen or the service provides have also been brought within its purview. This is a very commendable step.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, the manufacturers or the service providers in our country have been playing with the innocent people of the country and have been overcharging them. Many such cases have come up when the consumers have had to pay a price more than the printed price. To decide on this, the National Commission, the various State Commissions, and various District fora have been constituted which have provided great relief to the consumers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you also have told, an awareness compaign about these things should be launched in the country which could generate awareness among the common people in this regard. I thank the organization of the Swadeshi Jagaran Manch that are doing much work in India. Various agencies of the Swadeshi Jagran Manch are all about to expose the sub-standard goods that are coming in plenty from foreign countries such as China. This campaign is too good to commendable. Today we see that the foreign powers want to use India as a market and they want to earn money by selling their goods—be they of any kind, be they of quality or not, in the Indian market. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to put a check on such loot. I praise the provision that has been made in the present Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a ferreter of resources mobilization in it which says that fees will be collected from all those who are party to a case in the consumer forum. In some cases, they have provided for a sum of Rs. 5 lakh to 25 lakh at the State level and it is Rs. 25 lakh to one crore at the national level. Thus, it can be good in the matter of major cases, but it would be quite difficult in respect of petty cases. Let it not happen that one has to pay a court fee of Rs. 1,000/- for a toothpaste of Rs. 10/-. Such laws will give more trouble than relief to the people. There should be a ceiling in this regard. If some fee is to be charged and a large sum is involved therein, it can be reduced to some extent. Provision of charging fees will not be in the interest of small consumers. There is another amendment that due to repeated adjournments consumers' interest is badly affected. He does not get the justice he wants to get. So, if provision is made in this regard, it should be if at all the services of that advocate are allowed to be taken then it should be allowed to be taken by both the parties and not by one party only. A time limit of 90 days has been fixed in this regard. But sometimes there are complicated cases which may take some more time. But a shorter preiod should be prescribed so that consumers could rightlfully get justice in time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to congratulate that judicial qualification has been prescribed for members under clause 7 (13) and 19, and whoever will work under these consumer fora from the viewpoint of business and administration, should be a competent person. Whatever case is brought before him he must have knowledge about that and should be aware of what is required to done by him. At the time of delivering judgement he should know that he is competent enough to handle that case and he has full knowledge of the case. If a provision to appoint such persons has been made under this Bill, it is something very commendable. Similarly our Government is very sensitive to the rights of the women. The previous year was celebrated as 'Women Empowerment Year' not only internationally but also in our country. I would also congratulate the hon. Minister for giving space to the women while amending this Bill because it will give opportunities to the women to work and the perception that they are fit only for household work, and not for judicial and administrative work will no longer be there. So this Bill will give them relief in this regard also and their position will improve.

Another thing has been stated in this Bill that when a forum or council is constituted, it will be headed by the District Magistrate or Collector. In this regard many hon. Members have raised their doubts that the District Magistrate is already over-burdened and he hardly gets

any respite from his routine engagements. The whole day he has to make several rounds of the Rest House. He has many other jobs, too. He has no time to spare for his judicial sector. The third tier of democracy is Panchayati Raj have some powers. The District councils can also be given powers in this regard. I would urge the Government to experiment the said organization under the DM and not to make it permanent. For some time, works can be done through the DM or this forum and then analyse

[English]

whether he has sufficient time to deal with such cases or not.

[Translation]

If the results are positive you can think of it otherwise, this provision should be given a second thought.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to further raise a point or two. From 1 April this year the WTO provisions have been implemented in India and multi-national companies have come to our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was taken into consideration that the quality of the goods imported under the WTO contracts in respect of foreign companies will be tested and whether those cases can be taken under the consumer affairs. Let's suppose we import wheat or fruit from somewhere and it is found to be of low quality, then a provision to deal with such things is needed under the law.

At last I would like to thank the hon. Minister for having brought such an excellent Bill. After years such a Bill has been brought in this august House and through this Bill we shall be able to provide relief to those crores of consumers who are faced with various kinds of consumer problems.

And before I conclude, I support this Bill and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): Thank you, Sir. At the very outset, I would say that it is a very important piece of legislation. The Consumer Protection Act was originally enacted in 1986.

19.00 hrs.

At that time, we felt that it was an important legislation to protect the consumer of this country. There is an important traditional movement of consumer protection in the country. Actually, when this legislation was enacted on the floor of this august House in 1986, at that time, this Act had some motto. I could say that the main aim of that legislation was to provide better protection and promotion of consumers' rights through the establishment of consumer council and quasi-judicial machinery.

Sir, in different parts of the country, there is a three-tier machinery, that is, District-level, State-level and the National-level machinery. One of the important objectives is to dispose of the legislations and complaints from the consumers and providing speedy justice. But our experience is that we have established different types of consumer protection councils. But the disposal of cases has not been fast enough. There are several bottlenecks and shortcomings which come in the implementation of the provisions of the 1986 Act. So, if we look into the performance since the inception, what is our experience? About the disposal of cases, at the district-level, the performance is to the extent of 82.86 per cent. The reports are coming still. I suppose that it is an important performance. So far as the State Commission is concerned, the performance is to the level of 60.49 per cent. So far as the National Commission is concerned, the performance is to the level of 64.25 per cent.

I have a point in this regard. So far as the performance is concerned, the performance of the District-level Commission is much better than the National-level and the State-level Commissions. I urge upon the Government to look into this aspect attentively. Otherwise, the performance will go down henceforth. Now, lakhs of cases pertaining to disputes are pending. So, we must pay attention to this area to provide genuine redressal to the consumers. I suppose that they have already told that this is one of the main objects of the Bill. If the Bill achieves that object, I would support it.

Here, I would refer to the statement made by the hon. Supreme Court. It has recently expressed concern over the working of the consumer fora and directed the Government to file affidavits whether the State-level and the District-level tribunals are equipped with adequate staff and facilities. This is one of the directions to the Government from the Supreme Court.

So, from this direction of the Supreme Court we can understand that infrastructural problem is there at the district level, State level and national level. So, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and make it upto the mark and build proper infrastructure for the benefit of the people. Our intention is to provide justice to the consumers. We must do that and we must honour the direction of the hon. Supreme Court.

[Shri Moinul Hassan]

While supporting this Bill, I would like to say a few words about the loopholes in the Bill. I believe this Bill is the outcome of the consumer movement in the country. I fail to understand as to why essential services like health, education and financial sector have not been included in the Bill that has been brought before the august House. I believe that these services are very much essential in the present socio-economic scenario of the country. In the case of daily wage workers who are working to earn their livelihood, they cannot be included in the commercial purposes because they should be free to take help from others. I think, this should be addressed to by the Minister. Then, as far as the Railway Claim Tribunal is concerned, the aggrieved consumer will have to go to the State Capital concerned to make the claim. It is very expense and inconvenient. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this issue and address it for the benefit of the people.

I would like to say a few words about amending Section 12(2) of the original Act which deals with fee. I firmly believe that it is against the original objective of the Act. What was the intention of the original Act? It says:

> "To provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of the consumer grievance."

But according to the rule made under the Act, it is very much expensive now. I firmly believe that if the Government does not change this rule, the poor people will be prevented from filing complaints even in genuine cases. This provision adversely affects small manufacturers, traders and service providers. So, I vehemently oppose the amendment proposed to Section 12(2) of the Act by which fee is proposed to be enhanced.

So far as the Consumer Coordination Council is concerned, in 1995 there was a Committee headed by Shri Narendera Nath De. Incidentally, he is now the Cooperative Minister of West Bengal. That Committee made a suggestion. I would like to quote a few words from the Report of that Committee for improving the situation and kind consideration of the Minister. It says:

> "Settlement of cases with value upto Rs. 5,000 with no adjournment appeal and with the presence of advocates for the benefit of small complaints made by aggrieved consumer."

Sir, I would like to point out that there is a three tier system provided for redressal of complaints of consumers in the Bill, namely at the district level, State level and national level.

Who will lead? At the national level the concerned Minister will lead; at the State level the concerned Minister will lead. But so far as the district level is concerned, it is stated that the District Collector will lead. I am of the view and firmly believe that it is not the intention of the Government. It should be that the Chairman of the *Zila Parishad* should lead at the district level because everywhere there is an elected *Zila Parishad.*

Lastly, there is a comparing in the media that the Consumer Protection Act is nothing but a paper tiger and everybody is taking like that. So, I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that it will not be a paper tiger but it will be for the consumer, for the common people of this country.

With these words, I conclude Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. This is a small bill. There are no two opinions that Zila Parishads have been set up and state commission as well as National Commission also came into existence and this bill deals with all the three in a comprehensive manner. Zila Parishad would be under the collector and will also have some other members. It has been made mandatory for the council to meet at least twice a year, the venues of the meetings may be different. There is a provision of two members and it is also compulsory to have one female member of over 35 years of age and she must at least be a graduate from a recognised university. The other member would also be appointed. Disqualification has also been prescribed like insolvency conviction for offences involving state of being wicked or involvement in anti-Government activities. The tenure of the head of Zila Parishad would be five years and other appointed members would be able to function upto 65 years of their age. Separate conditions have been laid both for state and national commission. It has also been stated that they can be appointed for a second term and are free to resign at will. This is the exposition in regard to Zila Parishads.

The members differ on the fee-structure in case a person files a law suit. I think that the hon. Minister would be able to come out to tell about the sum to be charged...*(Interruptions)*

In case, the litigant is refused, he would be explained the grounds for non-acceptance of the case the trial-period may range between 20-30 days and the decision would be given during this period. Maximum period has been fixed at three months to deliver the decision in a

case and if it is a implicated one, the maximum period would be five months. In addition to above all what I want to enquire as to what would happen in case of death. Moreover, the litigant is supposed to deposit a sum of fifty-percent of the fee or twenty-five thousand rupees whichever is less in case he is willing to file an appeal. In this way, the hon. Minister has made provisions regarding formation of the Zila Parishad. Same provision apply for the State-Commission. There should be a woman member on the Commission. Conditions to qualify for the membership or disqualification have also been laid. After the formation of the State-Commission, the person who will head the commission would also be the secretary to the State Law Department and would also be in charge of the State Consumer Affairs Department. He/She would be deputed by the State-Government. The tenure of the Commission has been fixed at five years, members of the Commission would retire after attaining 67 years. They would be able to handle the entire work. Provided they are capable, they would be given a second chance to serve on it. The cost involve in cases to be filed with the commission should not be less than twenty lakh and not more than one crore cases fulfilling the above said requisition could be filed with the state commission. Now the discretion to work within the state or extend it's jurisdiction beyond the State, lie with the state commission. Appeal can not be filed with the commission and the person, willing to do so, has to deposit fifty per cent of the amount of thirty-five thousand rupees in advance. This point has been stated about the State Commission. Provisions with regard to qualifying or disqualifying the members has also found place therein.

In the same manner, there would be a National-Commission and it would prevail upon the State Commission. The Member of the Commission would be a Supreme Court judge or a nominee of the Chief Justice of India or a person serving in law Department of India. His/her tenure would be generally five years or till he/she attains the age of seventy years. For them five years time has been provided which is in common, otherwise the provisions differ. At last, the hon'ble Minister has made this provision that it would be the sole discretion of the commission to decide as to where from it would be able to mobilise funds or realise money. It would have property. It can collect funds even by confiscating property. He/She would not be from among common citizens, instead he would enjoy the powers enjoyed by a first rank judicial magistrate. In the same manner the manner in which a notice would be issued has also been given. Hon. Minister of Law has stated it would not matter whether the notice is faxed or send with registered post, it's validity can not be challenged. The arrangement has been made in this manner. I think that this is a good bill. It is about the status of all three. It mentions about the age-limit of the members and their credentials as to what type of person he/she would be, and which commission is supposed to take the decision about the property and the categorisation theory. This bill is the outcome of proper co-ordination of the two and I extend my support to it. I am hopeful that this House will pass this bill. With these words, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH (Machilipatnam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. I rise to support this Bill and all the amendments introduced by our hon. Minister.

The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was an important milestone in the history of consumer movement in the country. Under this Act, consumer disputes redressal agencies are going to be set up throughout the country with the district forum at the district level, State Commission at the State level and National Commission at the national level to provide simple, inexpensive and speedy justice to the consumers against defective goods, deficient services and unfair trade practices.

Although the consumer redressal agencies have to a commendable extent served the purpose, the disposal of cases has not been fast enough. Several bottlenecks and shortcomings have also come to light in the implementation of the various provisions of the Act.

The main objectives of this amendment are quick disposal of consumer complaints by redressal agencies; effective implementation of their orders; widening the scope of some of the provisions of the Act; and to remove various lacunae in the Act and to streamline the procedures.

The following are some of the amendment proposals in the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002. In order to bring in quick disposal of complaints, a provision has been made for creation of benches of the National Commission and the State Commissions, holding of Circuit Courts, a time frame has been prescribed for admission of complaints, issuance of notices and disposal of complaints. Another provision is that ordinarily there could be no adjournment. The Bill also has an enabling provision for serving of notices by couner, fax, etc. The monetary limit of cases to be disposed by Consumer Courts at different levels have been substantially revised. For the district forum it is from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, for the State Commission, it is from Rs. 20 lakh to

[Shri A. Brahmanaiah]

Rs. 1 crore and for the National Commission, it is from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 1 crore.

Services and utilisation for commercial purposes have already been excluded from the purview of consumer goods. Commercial organisations would not be able to approach Consumer Courts. Consumer Courts will, therefore, concentrate on providing relief to individual consumers.

In order to improve the efficiency of Consumer Courts a minimum qualification has been prescribed for members. They must be graduates with a minimum of 35 years of age and ten years of experience in the relevant field. Disqualifications have also been prescribed like conviction for offences involving moral turpitude, insolvency, etc. Provision for re-appointment of Presidents and Members of the forums and commissions has also been made.

For widening the scope of the Act to ensure the sale of superior goods and provision of quality services, the concept of unfair trade practices and unsafe goods has been widened and extended to services. Now, complaints can also be made against a service providers indulging in unfair and restrictive trade practices.

The fourth one is strengthening of Consumer Courts in order to implement the order of the court. Consumer Courts to have powers of First Class Judicial Magistrate to punish those not obeying order of the court. This will remove any scope for challenging the constitutional validity of power of consumer courts to impose penalty of imprisonment.

Compensation amount ordered by the court can be recovered through certificate case as arrears of land revenue. This is one of the major amendments.

Consumer courts can issue interim orders (complainant can get immediate relief in deserving cases).

Finally, I talk about streamlining procedure. Legal heir can be substituted if complainant or Opposite Party dies.

Regarding the minimum amount to be deposited before appeal by the consumer in order to strengthen the consumer movement, it is proposed to establish a Consumer Protection Council at district level and also make it as necessary requirement for the Government to establish District, State, Central level Councils. Besides, it is also proposed to enable nomination of up to ten official or non-official members to the State Councils by the Central Government.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to touch upon the consumer awareness. Even today in remote villages, consumers of various sections are not aware of the rights they have through Consumer Forums. So, wide publicity should be given through media, through advertisements and some other voluntary organisations so that the poor people, who are living in remote villages, can get their rights and their rights can be protected through Consumer Forums.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2001 is a welcome step.

Sir, we are living in an age of consumerism. The privatisation and the globalisation policies have been brought in by the Government saying that in such an environment, the consumer will be the king. The consumer will have various choices and various opportunities wherein the consumer will get the maximum benefit. But even after the advent of these policies, we see today that the consumer is being duped, cheated and being exploited in many cases.

Sir, a particular case in point is the Housing Finance Companies wherein the interests that are being charged by these companies are really exorbitant, where the consumer is actually being taken for a ride because in other kinds of loans, the consumer has the benefit of diminishing rate of interest. In this particular loan, where the housing finance loans for which millions of people are applying every day, especially the employees in various categories, a flat rate is being charged and a clause has been inserted wherein they are not able to appeal against this to any of these consumer forums. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to bring in these particular companies within the ambit of this particular law. We also know that a lot of cases are pending in various consumer courts. A number of hon. Members have pointed out about the need to have a real awareness programme to educate the masses about the rights of the consumer.

I would not say that consumers are, in a way, being cheated, but through mass advertising that is being done through the visual media, consumers, many times, are being taken for a ride and they find that there is really no other option. So, we must make these consumer protection forums really capable of meeting the demands of the time. We have a three-tier system now—the

National level, the State level and the district level. As many of our Hon. Members have pointed out, the National level and the State level forums are being headed by elected representatives, but at the district level, an official, the District Collector, has been designated as the Chairman. I would appeal to the Minister to think about this. Almost all the Members have pointed out that when we have the *Panchayati Raj* system, which is very forceful in our country, why can we not have the Distt. *Panchayat* President to head the district forum.

Also, very strange kind of a provision has been brought in wherein the age of the State level Chairman and the National level Chairman has been fixed at 67 and 70 years respectively. When we have the retirement age of 60 years at all levels, will the people in the age bracket of 67 to 70 years heading very important forum like this, be able to do justice to the very heavy workload that they will have to handle? I hope, the Government will think about it.

There is also a provision in this Bill saying that the National Council can function, as a circuit court, to deal within cases in various parts of the country. Will the National Council at the highest level, be able to do justice to all the cases that come to it from various parts of the country? So, will the Government consider setting up at least four Regional Courts or empowering the National Council to set up four Regional Courts to function as circuit courts to deal with various cases that come to it from various parts of the country?

Also, when the Cabinet has decided to abolish the Central Administrative Tribunals and the State Administrative Tribunals, why, in this particular Bill, the Government is again thinking of bringing in retired judges when it is found that retired people heading and manning those Administrative Tribunals were not effective? So, these points have to be taken into account before passing this very important Bill.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to consider these points before the House passes this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai-South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir if any person is entitled for the credit to bring consumer awareness George Kennedy is the right person. He stressed about its essentiality in American Congress on 15th March 1962. It is because of this that, that day is celebrated as Consumer Day.

We have enacted Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976, Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, Standards of Weight and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1983. Despite enactment of so many laws, consumers could not get justice, laws should bear a tint of practicability.

I extend my support to this bill. A scam involving at least two-thousand crore rupees has been reported in measurements sector. I have got the figures from Maharashtra, which tells

[English]

Cases filed since the inception of the State Commission are 22045.

[Translation]

But only 12172 cases were disposed. What were the reasons for such a low number of disposed cases. These should have been dealt with from practical point of view. I am giving sound suggestions in this regard telephone numbers and names of the officers should be there in all forums to redress the complaints of the consumers. Awareness should be brought among the people. The Ministry should make some efforts in this direction. Stern action should be taken under the Consumer's Protection Act. A time bound programme should be worked out as to how much time should be consumed in the procedure to dispose of a case. A monitoring agency should be set up for the purpose. One of the reasons among others has been stated in the following manner.

[English]

"Measures taken in the strengthening of the consumers' forum: The Department of Company Affairs is taking measures to strengthen the consumer courts to remove the deficiencies and to improve their functioning. Inadequacy of proper infrastructure is one of the main reasons for increasing pendency in these courts."

[Translation]

You have given the money for these cases.

[English]

"For the consumer courts, during 1995-97, under the Scheme, each State Commission was to be given Rs. 50 lakh and each District forum Rs. 10 lakh The Department has already implemented the scheme by releasing Rs. 61.80 crore during the period 1995-99."

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

[Translation]

I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister to provide money. The consumer would be benefited only if the monitoring is strengthened. It has been observed that only three cases have been filed out of the 2000 cases reported. So, I plead for awareness which in turn would benefit the consumers.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Protection of Consumers (Amendment) Bill presented by hon. Minister Shri Sharad Yadav and his State Minister Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, business should increase, businessmen should get protection and they should do their business honestly. It is not proper to do one's business by cheating the poor. Black marketing yields no benefit. They want to become rich in a short time by earning black money, but one should earn with honesty. There should be two meetings of the District Forum Protection Council (Zila Forum Sanrakkshan Parishad) constituted under the chairmanship of the Collector in order to educate the people who are indulging in such activities. I suggest that this body should be named as District Consumer Protection Council. It is stated therein that its name shall be Zila Parishad. Zila Parishad is also Zila Panchayat. In Marathi, the Council at the district level is called Zila Parishad. So the said forum's name should be District Consumer Protection Council. You have given a very good suggestion that two of its important members should be 35 years of age. Besides, they should have knowledge of economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs and administration, i.e. these should be their qualifications. In addition to these things they should have an experience of ten years. It is very difficult and rare for a member of 35 years of age to have ten year's experience. So it should be amended and reduced to five years. You have stated that there shall be a woman member also. This is quite welcome. But I have a suggestion that there should also be a scheduled caste and scheduled tribe member in this. So there should be three instead of two members. So we should have an SC or ST member therein.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing consumer protection, but merely bringing a law won't do. For this there is a need to create awareness and bring changes in the attitude of the people. Wrong doings of the businessmen will reduce with the changes of people. Teaching law won't do. One person gets education and lakhs of people indulge in wrong doings so they need to be changed. They need to be linked with national integration. I am a citizen of India and if I have to add to the country's prestige. I should work towards removing poverty and not duping the poor. Let others remain petty and only I should stand high, such an attitude is not desirable. The businessmen suck the blood of the poor and become rich in a year or two. So the businessmen need to be taught this so that they may not indulge in wrong doings again. They should earn money, everybody wants to earn something. But one should earn money by fair means, not be cheating the people. If they sell one kg. of oil, its actual weight is only 800 gms. Such cases are in plenty. You have referred to five thousand cases which are in your record. But there are lakhs of such cases that are not recorded, because people do not have time. They have to work for their bread. Sharad Yadavji, you are bringing in a legislation. I think legislation is not going to make any change, for this you will have to take strict action. Perhaps, you have been given this portfolio to work strongly. Shanta Kumarji was the Minister, previously. He also worked well. But Atalji thought that you, too, could take care of this Ministry. So he gave this portfolio to you. As long as Shanta Kumar ji was here, this bill was not brought, but you have brought this bill, so we support it.

I support this bill also because you are my friend. If I do not support the bill brought forward by my friend, then what is the meaning of my being an MP. So I support this. But this Bill is still needed to be armed with better provisions.

Sharad Yadav, Shriniwas Prasad ji, Shanta Kumarji, please listen to me carefully.

People are buying spurious and costly goods, you will have to nab such businessmen. If you do not make the goods cheaper, we will see you in the coming elections. You also need to think about bringing down prices.

In the end I support this bill and hope that the hon. Minister would endeavour to make further amendments in it.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Although I support this Bill but I would like to remind hon'ble Sharad Yadav ji of something that took place during the regime of Morarji Bhai from 1973 till 1997

when he had done away with the system of Ration Card. At that time nobody bore any grievances that there was scarcity of foodgrains or Kerosene. Today everybody says there is black marketing. Everybody turned a saint those days and Morarji Bhai sought cooperation from people. in those days our population was 90 crore. There were one and a half crore who had applied for ration card. There were even 15 members in a family. It cost Rs. 100 to get a ration card issued and Morarji Bhai saved people's money. There was no need to turn to God and pray. Once Mr. Kennedy came here and you all are a witness to it. At that time he said that we will never export grains from America and he never exported it to us. During Kargil war we imported sugar from Pakistan. You have destroyed the farmer community here. There is a need to think about awareness but it is imperative to protect the farmers also since it is a country of farmers still we have large quantum of grains but you have fixed the price at Rs. 450 per quintal for export. People take licences from here and sell it at Rs. 750 per quintal. Is it a policy of protecting consumers or destroying them altogether? It needs to be given a serious thought. This Bill has very positive features. Is it easy to become Morarji Bhai? Every body cannot be leader of the masses. We never had a leader like him in the past nor we shall have in future. You have brought a nice bill to protect yourself. Several Members gave suggestions including Mr Rawale and Shri Athawale and I support them since it is imperative to protect consumers. I reiterate that all these are extravagances to set up this committee or that or a judge there was no need for it. The buffer stock of grains, sugar Kerosene is quite enough. There is no need to do all that. The more you enforce laws, the more corruption it will lead to.

You have contemplated upon this Bill deeply that consumers need to be protected. It is alright. I rise to support of this Bill and pray to God for the well being of consumers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to the Members for their participation in the discussion. They have expressed their real concerns in the interest of the consumers and gave valuable suggestions to make this Act more effective, efficient and transparent. I am very glad to say that most of the Members have appreciated most of the points which have been highlighted in the Bill. Before replying on the comments made by the hon. Members, I would like to say a few words about the Act and the Bill.

The Consumer Protection Act is one of the most progressive and comprehensive pieces of legislation, which covers all goods and services. The Act also provides for setting up Consumer Protection Councils at Central, State and District levels, which are advisory bodies, to promote and protect the rights of consumers. The Act was amended in the year 1991 and 1993 to make it more effective and purposeful. Still the delay in disposal of cases by the redressal agencies at the District, State and national levels has been a cause of major concern. Therefore, the Government made proposals for amending the Consumer Protection Act and introduced the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2001 in Rajya Sabha on 26th April, 2001. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 11th March, 2002.

The provisions of the Bill are mainly aimed at facilitating quicker disposal of complaints, enhancing the capability of redressal agencies, strengthening them with more powers, streamlining the procedures and widening the scope of the Act to make it more functional and effective. I would like to say one thing here. These proposals have been conceived based on the recommendations of Naren De Working Group Report, Expert Group Report, consultations with Presidents of the National/State Commissions, interactions which involved voluntary consumer organisations, and Members of the Central Consumer Protection Council, National Commission, and Ministry of Law in addition to the experience gained by the Department in administering the Act.

Therefore, we have also made a marathon exercise to make this amendment, as I said, more effective, more efficient and transparent. Therefore, the enactment of this Amendment Bill in our view will greatly facilitating working of the consumer disputes redressal agencies in the country, help in achieving speedy settlement of consumer disputes, and strengthening the consumer movement at grassroots level. This is our intention.

Hon. Members have made certain comments. I start with hon. Member Shri Sudarasana Natchiappan. He made a comment on 'manufactured and assembled goods'.

Shri Natchiappan said that the old definition of manufacturer should be retained as "who claims the end product to be goods manufactured by himself."

[Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad]

Sir, this has been deleted in the new definition just to widen the scope. The manufacturer would be liable even if he does not claim the end product as his own. Hence, certainly, the definition is much more wider.

Then, he said about the *Zila Panchayat* and *Zila Parishad*. He said why should not the Chairman of the *Zila Panchayat* or *Zila Parishad* be the Chairman of the District Consumer Protection Council instead of Collector?

Sir, at the national level, on the Consumer Protection Council, the concerned Minister at the Centre is the Chairman, and the State level, the concerned Minister of that State is the Chairman. In the democratic set up, we respect the institutions and the elected Presidents. We cannot compare these institutions with the *Zila Parishads* because Parliament and Assemblies have been in existence for the last 50 to 55 years. With their rich experience, the persons have been elected. Whereas even in the general administration, we are not giving the full responsibility or power to the *Zila Parishads*. It is in a phased manner that we are giving them the responsibilities and powers. But this is a good suggestion of the hon. Member. I think, at an appropriate time, this will be considered.

Then, he made the point about fee. How can a poor complainant pay the fee? Sir, it is not the intention to collect the money from the complainant to burden him. The purpose as to why we collect the money is to discourage the frivolous complaints. But at the same time, care will be taken while fixing the fee that there is no undue burden on the consumers approaching the Consumer Forum. This will be taken care of.

Then, Sir, he made a point as to why the provision in approaching the Civil court for enforcing the order of Civil Court should not be retained.

Sir, now, we have a new provision for enforcing the order of Consumer Courts. Basically, these are unlike the other Civil Courts. Here, there is a limit to dispose of the cases. It says that within 90 days or 150 days, the case should be disposed of. But in the civil courts, there is no such provision. So, the new provision for enforcing the order of the Consumer Forum for payment of compensation through certified procedure would be much more effective. The execution through Civil Court takes its own time. Therefore, we are preventing them to go to the Civil Courts. It is in the interest of the complainant; and it is in the interest of the consumer to get justice and other compensations quickly.

Sir, there was another point that we open one-Member district judge for woman. It was said why another woman cannot become a member of the District Forum.

Sir, a minimum of one woman Member should be appointed in any forum. But more than one can also be appointed. There is no such restriction.

Then, he said that the lawyers are restricted in the Amendment. Sir, I say that it is not correct. They are free to appear in the forum of 'Agent' for the complaint and also for the opposite party.

These were the comments made by the hon. Member. I think, he will be convinced with my reply.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): He is very much satisfied.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other hon. Shri R.L. Kataria also made a very good point.

20.00 hrs.

He asked whether imported goods would come within the purview of the Act. I would say that all the goods and services—other than for commercial organisations—sold and provided within the country are covered. In case of defective goods which are imported from abroad for sale, complaint can be filed against the person selling the goods in India. So, it is very clear that they are included in the Act.

The next point was about the steps taken to generate consumer awareness. We have taken steps to generate consumer awareness. It is very important. Firstly, assistance is given from the Consumer Welfare Fund to voluntary organisations for consumer awareness programmes; secondly, publicity is being given through TV, radio, print and other media; thirdly, District Consumer Information Centres are being set up; and fourthly, National Consumer Day and World Consumer Rights Day are being observed on 24th December and 15th March respectively.

Another comment was made as to why the age limit of 70 years, 67 years and 65 years are being kept for members of National Commission, State Commissions and District Fora respectively, when the retirement age generally is 60 years. I would say that no change is

being made in respect of age limit that is presently provided in the Act. The above ages were kept, keeping in view the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges and the High Court Judges. The senior Judges are not likely to be interested in taking up assignment of the President of the Commissions and Fora.

Lastly, Shri Ramdas Athawale made a comment saying that the candidates for members of the Fora may not have ten years' experience if their age is kept as 35 years, which is the minimum age prescribed for members. In this connection, I would say that the age of 35 years is the minimum age and it can be more also, which can go up to the maximum which is prescribed.

Finally, there was a comment about cheating of weights and measures. Weights and Measures Acts are there to prosecute the culprits, and to penalise them.

With this, Sir, I think, I have covered almost all the points which have been raised by the hon. Members, to their satisfaction. With the cooperation of all the hon. Members, certainly these amendments will become more effective, efficient and transparent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Substitution of new section for Section 12

Amendment made:

Page 5, *for* line 40,—*substitute*

"(d) the Central Government or the State Government as the case may be, either in its individual capacity or as a representative of interests of the consumers in general.". (1)

(Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Amendment of Section 13

Amendment made:

Page 6, *after* line 37, —*insert*

"Provided also that in the event of a complaint being disposed of after the period so specified, the District Forum shall record in writing, the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said complaint." (2)

(Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—Insertion of new Section 19A

Amendment made.

Page 10, *after* line 30, —*insert*

"Provided also that in the event of an appeal being disposed of after the period so specified, the State Commission or, the National Commission, as the case may be, shall record in writing, the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said appeal." (3)

(Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House, do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause of which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 4 to the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House, do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause of which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 4 to the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 23A—Appeal against order passed Under Section 27

Amendment made:

Page 13, *after* line 37,—*insert*

'23A. After section 27 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Appeal against order passed under section 27.

"27A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an appeal under section 27, both on facts and on law, shall lie from—

(a) the order made by the District Forum to the State Commission;.

(b) the order made by the State Commission to the National Commission; and

(c) the order made by the National Commission to the Supreme Court.

(2) Except as aforesaid, no appeal shall lie to any court from any order of a District Forum or a State Commission or the National Commission.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of an order of a District Forum or a State Commission or, as the case may be, the National Commission.

Provided that the State Commission or the National Commission or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if, it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days." (4)

(Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 23A, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 23A, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lok Sabha now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11. A.M.

20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 31, 2002/Sravana 9, 1924 (Saka).

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