

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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**A.P.J. Abdul Kalam,
PRESIDENT OF INDIA"**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 6, 2004/Asadha 15, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today a news item has been published in the famous daily "Hindustan times" ...(*Interruptions*) I want to know as to what had been the connection of the former Minister of Defence with Shri Telgi and at the time of Kargil war. ...(*Interruptions*) I want that the matter be investigated by the Minister of Home Affairs and for this purpose, on behalf of my party ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please. You may raise it after the Question Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, please cooperate with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 21—Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 21—Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, please. If you have any issue to be raised, I shall look into it and if

possible I would permit it. Now, please allow the Question Hour to continue. Let the Parliament function. I appeal to you. Please listen to me. Do not interrupt the Question Hour. The House should function properly. This is my earnest request to you.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 21—Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question No. 22—Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Shall I be allowed to speak on it after the question hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, you may raise the issue. Then I would see as to what can be done in this regard?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shaheen, please put your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been twice on my legs regarding the Q. No. 21. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mitrasen Yadav, you have missed your turn.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shaheen, please speak the Question No.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mitrasen Yadav, you have lost your turn. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I am earnestly requesting you to please cooperate with the Chair. I called your name three times and you did not rise.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: No, Sir. He stood and he asked.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have risen twice earlier ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has already risen twice ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. As an exception today, I am allowing you, and it is not to be repeated in future.

Yes, Shri Mitrasen Yadav. Please put your Question.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation

*21. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target with regard to poverty alleviation;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total amount spent during each of the last three years for this purpose state-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Planning Commission has reported that there was reduction in the combined urban and rural poverty ratio in India from 35.97% in 1993-94 to 26.10% in 1999-2000. Insofar as the reduction in the poverty ratio of urban poor is concerned, it has declined from 32.36% to 23.62% during this period.

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has been implementing through the State/Union Territory Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997, with a view to providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor, firstly, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by those, who have studied upto 9th standard and secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. During the 9th five Year Plan, State-wise physical targets were not prescribed under the Scheme and this was left to be fixed by the States/Union Territories. However, during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), targets to provide 4,00,000 employment opportunities to the urban poor, through setting up of micro/group enterprises and to impart skill training to 5,00,000 persons have been fixed under the scheme. Against these targets, as per the reports received from the State Governments/UTs, upto 31.3.2004, during the first two years of the Tenth Plan (2002-03 and 2003-04), cumulatively 2,19,412 micro enterprises were set up and 2,16,090 persons were trained.

(c) Annexure showing State-wise and year-wise Central funds released to States/Union Territories during the last three years is enclosed.

Annexure

Statewise Central share released during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UTs | Released during 2001-02 | Released during 2002-03 | Released during 2003-04 |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 331.51 | 904.15 | 1390.19 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | 0.00 | 7.84 |
| 3. | Assam | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | — | 0.00 | 425.38 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 128.44 | 236.41 | 229.65 |
| 6. | Goa | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 166.67 | 1717.07 | 260.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 8. | Haryana | 50.40 | 238.39 | 569.95 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 23.98 | 63.64 | 32.58 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12.81 | 62.98 | 30.41 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 66.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 395.16 | 668.68 | 577.46 |
| 13. | Kerala | 266.23 | 301.99 | 610.5 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 304.02 | 683.93 | 818.32 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | — | 618.73 | 322.58 |
| 16. | Manipur | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 70.52 | 105.15 | 52.79 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 37.00 | 68.78 | 1.90 |
| 20. | Orissa | 300.00 | 381.48 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | — | 67.38 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 32.64 | 40.53 | 122.96 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 28.86 | 31.20 | 163.21 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 285.32 | 751.22 | 648.58 |
| 25. | Tripura | 84.99 | 114.31 | 354.26 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 27.88 | 16.33 | 46.27 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 733.07 | 1671.76 | 1571.74 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 293.86 | 501.66 | 883.26 |
| 29. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | — | 269.09 | 278.37 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | — | 23.91 | 14.63 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 191.00 | 191.00 | 191.00 |
| Total | | 3831.00 | 10091.77 | 10074.00 |

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had explicitly asked in my question as to what is the current

level of poverty in rural and urban areas and whether the Government have fixed any target in regard thereto. Also what action has been taken for the alleviation of poverty? The reply of the Government is quite vague. If the Government continue to adopt such a negative and casual approach towards such an important issue like poverty then poverty could never be alleviated from the country. I would like to know only this much from the Government as to what was the objective of the Government behind the allocation made to the various States each year and how far this objective has been achieved? I request the Government to give reply in this regard.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government don't have any intention to give vague reply. I am giving reply on behalf of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and I won't be able to back up my reply as far as figures of Ministry of Rural Development are concerned but the targets have been fixed. The targets were not fixed in the Ninth Five Year Plan but we are fixing the targets now and under the 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana', the Government are trying to alleviate the poverty in urban areas be they are big cities or smaller cities. The Government provide assistance to the states under the scheme. Centre release the funds to the States after utilisation certificates are submitted by them and the allocation of funds is made on the basis of the percentage population living below the poverty line in a particular state. The actual amount that is to be released depends on as to how much of the funds of the previous instalment has been utilised by the States and on this basis further allocation is made.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the criteria for determining as to whether a family is living below the poverty line? Whether the Government have the figures of the statewise percentage population that is living below the poverty line and also what targets have been fixed to alleviate the poverty thereof alongwith the statewise funds allocated in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you got the figures now?

[*Translation*]

KUMARI SELJA: Right now, I don't have the figures in respect of all the States. I will give it to the hon. Member later on.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I want to ask a question. One of the strategies adopted by the Government so far to alleviate urban poverty is to provide funds through various nationalised banks. The experience which has come to our notice—this is what we have found by attending the meetings of the banks—is that the banks are not willing to lend money to those urban youths who have applied for getting loan and for getting gainful employment.

I would like to know from the Minister as to whether the Ministry has any plan or intent to call a meeting of the banks in all the States of the country to see that banks lend money to all the urban youths who have applied for getting employment or for starting self-employment. Are there any plans? What does the Government have in mind to see that these youths get employment so that reduction in poverty can be achieved much faster?

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: I totally agree with hon. Member. This question has come before us many times.

Even as a Member of Parliament I face this problem.

The problem arises in giving loan to the unemployed youth. However, there is a mechanism in States that they should hold meeting with the banks to evaluate as to how many persons get assistance. The Government also try to send its representative from here. Besides, the Government would try to strengthen it further so that the unemployed youth could get adequate assistance.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Nothing is being provided to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am requesting the Chair to kindly direct the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am requesting the hon. Minister. This is a very valid complaint about the banks.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The function of the banks is such.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to help you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am just raising it.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, very well.

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: I too, fully, agree with you.

MD. SALEEM: Unemployment is increasing in Urban areas and the Government have assured that the Government will provide employment atleast for 100 days in a year in rural areas under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. My point is that as per latest census we have seen that not only in big towns but in medium and small towns also, the number of unemployed persons has immensely increased in the recent past. Whether you propose to formulate such an Employment Guarantee Scheme which may provide employment to them? If you can't do so, the statement of Mistryji that banks are not giving money under Swarna Jayanti Rojgar Yojana, seems to be true. The figures provided by you indicate that training has been held but the issue of self-employment is pending because banks are not doing so. Whether you propose to implement any new scheme to promote self-employment.

KUMARI SELJA: Under Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana persons are given assistance to make them suitable for employment, to impart them training and to create some community assets so that they may get employment. We also strive to provide employment to those who are very poor. Those who are imparted training under this scheme are at least ninth pass and their help is taken in construction of building community assets. They also include people living below poverty line. Under the Common Minimum Programme of our Government, every year 100 men days will be provided under Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana and we will carry it forward making necessary coordination work for building community assets.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the census of 1991, the number of people living below poverty line is 26 percent. The new Government, in its Common Minimum Programme, has pointed out many issues for poverty alleviation. Budget is to be presented shortly. Percentage of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 28 and if Government intend to alleviate poverty of people living below poverty line, whether your Government are contemplating adequate allocation in the budget for those 28 percent people? To ascertain the number of people living below poverty line, re-survey of BPL should be conducted. My question is—whether you propose to direct each state for conducting resurvey or not.

KUMARI SELJA: I will be very glad if more money is allocated in the budget for poverty alleviation.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: I have asked whether you propose to conduct re-survey or not.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do you agree with his suggestion.

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: It will be done after the reply of Hon'ble Finance Minister.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the very first day, a very important question has been taken up in Question-Hour. But this question is not so casual as the hon'ble Minister is replying. This question needs a long discussion in the House. As per the state-wise list provided to us, the poorest states of the country should be provided with maximum assistance where poverty is widely seen. Bihar has not been allocated any fund in the last two years, but in the third year rupees four crore and twenty five lakh have been allocated. Sir, through you, I want to ask the hon'ble Minister the state-wise figures of poverty across the country as she has not mentioned it. We should be provided the list thereof. I also know at what pace the Central Government want to carry forward the programmes for alleviation of poverty of the poorest states.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that my intention is not to reply in a casual way. This is a very serious topic and our Government is committed to tackle this

topic in a serious way. As far as state-wise list is concerned, the hon'ble member had asked for the list earlier also, I will supply the list. If he wants, I can read out the list, but the list will be supplied.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I want to know as to why Bihar did not receive funds for the last two years?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked you to put any supplementary.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, with your kind indulgence may I point out that this is an important item, as a subject matter, for the interest of the country. The hon. Minister of State is absent. I do not mind that a junior Minister is replying to the questions. But the absence of the Cabinet Minister, for this Ministry, on this issue should be taken note of.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I am the Minister of Urban Development but she is the Minister of State of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (Independent charge). There is no Cabinet Minister for this Ministry.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I stand corrected.

My question is whether the Government has reached the target for poverty alleviation or not. The hon. Minister beats about the bush. She does not say 'yes' or 'no'; she says, 'the Planning Commission has reported.'

Sir, may I point out that there have been a number of other agencies, in which we have confidence, that have reported that poverty alleviation has declined in the whole country? Even the present Prime Minister, who was earlier the leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, had stated that poverty alleviation has declined during the last six years. Therefore, my first question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed to put only one question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My question is in two parts (a) will the Government confirm that there has been alleviation of poverty, and (b) is the Government aware that there are reports of hunger deaths in different parts of the country during the last six years?

Kindly confirm it or say 'no'.

KUMARI SELJA: I am only answering for the urban areas. With great humility, I would like to point out that yes, there has been a decline in the poverty ratio of the urban poor and it has declined from 32 per cent from 1993-94 to 23.6 per cent in 1999-2000.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied satisfactorily. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH: Sir, I belong to the State of Jammu and Kashmir that is prone to high level of unemployment like other States of the Union. But the problems in Jammu and Kashmir are manifest more because of the prevailing terrorism in the State. Unemployed youth, when they are unable to find gainful employment, become targets of anti-national and unlawful elements which compound the problem. The problem in Jammu and Kashmir is made worse by the fact that the agreement between the Central Government and the State Government bans the State Government from creating more Government jobs, thereby allowing opportunities only in the private sector. But when the unemployed youth go forward to take advantage of self-employment schemes, they find two major problems which is the basis of my question to the hon. Minister.

Firstly, the procedures are so cumbersome that they are never able to complete the procedures to take advantage of the self-employment schemes and secondly, when they complete the procedures, they are asked for collateral and guarantees on their loans which they are unable to provide. Thus, they are unable to take advantage of the schemes.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether the procedures are going to be simplified or not, and (b) whether, as a special case, in States like Jammu and Kashmir, they are going to relax the laws with regard to guarantees for the loans and things like that.

KUMARI SELJA: I think, as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, of course, the whole country is concerned about the unemployed youth, specially in Jammu and Kashmir.

As far as BPL families are concerned, there is no collateral. We do not insist on collateral. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: These are very important issues. Please look into them.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister on one point. Certain conspicuous places in cities should be reserved for urban unemployed persons. They have no advantage of location. As they are poor, they go outside the city if they have to start their business or trade and they cannot get that much patronage over there.

I would like to know whether there is any policy or scheme to keep certain locations reserved for such unemployed youth so that they may conduct their business in those places in future and take some advantage of it. If it is so, please tell us.

KUMARI SELJA: I am very grateful to the hon. Member for putting this supplementary. We are looking into the matter of setting up Special Economic Zones. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to Question No. 22. Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, please allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please allow a discussion under rule 193 on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you are aware that there is a provision for this. Please give notice and give me an opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, you have to give notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, when such an important Question is being discussed, the Opposition is absent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

Border Area Development Projects

*22. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial implication of implementing Border Area Development Projects during each of the last three years in the country, particularly in Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) the mode of implementation of BADP;

(c) the role of the States and Union Government to ensure proper and effective implementation of BADP; and

(d) the details of works undertaken under BADP during last three years, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The funds allocated and released to the seventeen States during the last three years and particularly to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Year | Allocation to all 17 States including J&K | Releases to all 17 States including J&K | Allocation to J&K | Releases to J&K |
|---------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2001-02 | 208.12 | 194.18 | 34.85 | 34.86 |
| 2002-03 | 210.00 | 325.00 | 34.85* | 100.00 |
| 2003-04 | 275.15 | 256.38 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

*revised to 100 Cr.

(b) and (c) The BADP is a 100% centrally funded programme. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders. While the Government of India lays down the broad guidelines and conducts periodical monitoring and reviews, the schemes/works to be undertaken under BADP are finalized and approved by

the State Level Screening Committees headed by the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States and executed by the agencies of the State Government.

(d) The works undertaken under BADP pertains to various sectors such as education, health, agriculture and allied sectors, infrastructure & social sectors.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Sir, the programme which started in 1986-87 has now picked up and given some results in border States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Is there any possibility of giving some additional allocation to States which are better performing States like Jammu and Kashmir? This year, there has been some amount made available to Jammu Kashmir from the unspent balance of some States like Bihar, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh towards the development of many important projects in border areas of Jammu and Kashmir. But that is an *ad hoc* arrangement.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any mechanism can be evolved in such a way that the States which are performing better can simultaneously run many important infrastructure development programmes in the border areas so that infrastructure development is done faster.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, all the States having border with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal are included in BADP. There are total seventeen States. For Jammu and Kashmir, a special allocation of Rs. 100 crore per annum is now being made by the Home Ministry. We will look into the issues to see if there can be any surplus allocation.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: In the border areas of my constituency, like Machel, Karel, Karna and Gurez, there is a problem. The problem is that these areas remain cut off for six months during winter. Is there any possibility of the Government thinking over the proposal of enhancing the scope of this fund so that employment generating schemes can be introduced and such infrastructure facilities could be developed which can give some employment opportunities to the people who remain cut off for six months?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Border Area Development Programme was started with the twin objective of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the western region through adequate

provision of infrastructure facilities and promotion of sense of security amongst the local population. For this twin objective only BADP has been formulated. Now, they are asking for employment opportunities. The matter will be considered by the Home Ministry along with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: BADP has been contributing a lot to the development of the border areas. The fact is that I am hailing from a district which shares a long border with Bangladesh. Insofar as executing agencies are concerned, I have observed that *Zila Parishad* has always been excluded from selecting any projects etc. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister as to why the *Zila Parishad* which is regarded as the highest body of self-governance is not included in selecting schemes? Furthermore, there are Members of Parliament who are hailing especially from the border areas and their views should be taken into account. I would like to know whether the Government has any proposal regarding that.

MR. SPEAKER: You do you select the agency?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the agencies executing the programmes are, (1) State Governments; (2) the Central Government; (3) Central para-military organisations located in the States; (4) Voluntary agencies; (5) District Councils and traditional councils.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: *Zila Parishad* is not included as an executing agency. ...*(Interruptions)* The Members' views who are hailing from the border areas should be taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: They will consider your suggestion.

(Translation)

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Border Areas Development Programme has been going on for the last 25-30 years in the areas alongside the Indo-Pak border but it has been started just two years ago in the areas bordering China as far as the Ladakh region is concerned, it is known to everybody that entire Ladakh region is contiguous to either Pakistan or China. There are 7 blocks in Kargil region and six in Leh region. Except three to four blocks, all the blocks are covered under Border Areas development Programme. I would like to request the hon. Minister that keeping in view the strategic importance and sensitivity of Ladakh region, entire Ladakh region be covered under border Areas

Development Programme. Whether the Government are contemplating to do so?

(English)

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, during the Ninth Plan, the Programme has been further extended to the States which border Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal. The Programme at present covers all the seventeen border States. They are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member asked only about Ladakh. He is asking the position regarding Ladakh.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sought to know as to what is being done in regard to Ladakh administrative block under BADP in view of the strategic importance of this region.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you got any information regarding Ladakh now with you?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: About Ladakh, we have asked for the remarks from the State. We are awaiting the reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): May I supplement it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This programme is pertinent to the border areas. We would like to bring about development in the border areas. As far as the development of the entire Ladakh area is concerned, that is a matter which we can look into. But this programme is limited only to the border areas.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a pointed supplementary.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, maximum areas of my Constituency are covered under BADP and Heera Nagar is also included in it. The road development in this area falls under the purview of BADP but it is lacking proper funding. Firstly the people have been forced to migrate and secondly they have lost their lands but nothing has come out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the development of roads is proposed to be undertaken?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mention made by the hon. Member regarding roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am talking about Jammu.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your question. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the funds are provided to the state government for each programme which is formulated in this regard and the programme is completed by the state Governments. If a state government intends to spend more on road development, it can do so. I would apprise the concerned state government about the suggestion made by the hon. Member. They should provide the maximum possible assistance in the regard.

[English]

CBI Inquiry into the Marad Massacre

*25. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of requests for CBI inquiry from States pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has also received any request from the State Government of Kerala for conducting CBI inquiry into the Marad massacre; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No request for CBI enquiry from States is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would like to say that this Question really should have been replied to by the other Ministry, that is, the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. But people are under the impression that the CBI is with the Home Ministry and so this question was directed to the Home Ministry. I have tried to collect the information from that Ministry and I am replying on their behalf. But then there are some corrections to be made because the information is in the other Ministry and I am expected to reply. So, my correction is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That should have been brought to the notice of the concerned.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute. Let me regulate it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We did bring it to the notice of the other Minister and the Secretariat of the Legislature also.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you can say today, you can. Otherwise, you may say that you do not know and we shall put it away.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will reply to it but with corrections.

MR. SPEAKER: Correction is to be made by whom?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am making the correction on behalf of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Thank you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as part (a) of the Question is concerned, 10 requests for CBI inquiry from the States are pending with the Central Government.

As far as part (b) is concerned, the details are as follows: three requests were made by the Uttar Pradesh Government; two requests were made by the Bihar Government; one request each was made by the Governments of Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

As far as part (c) is concerned, the reply is "No, Sir".

As far as part (d) is concerned, the reply is : "It does not arise."

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to state that the CBI has taken over the inquiry charge of the *Muthanga* police firing in *Wynad* in Kerala State? The fact is that one *adivasi* was killed and many were injured. There are reports that the CBI officials harass the poor *adivasis* at the time of inquiry. I would like to know whether the Government has got any such representation. If so, what action has been taken?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, my information is that this matter was not referred to the Central Government by the State Government. So, the question of CBI harassing anybody does not arise because the CBI is not in the picture at all. It is the State police which is in the picture.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, it is evident from newspapers and visual media that there is harassment from the side of the CBI. When the Adivasis approached the higher authorities to get justice, they have been denied justice and harassment was continuing. So, if the Minister is not in a position to say anything now, I think, it is better to make a proper investigation into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is only of conducting a CBI inquiry and he said that no request has come from the State Government.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the reply given by the hon. Minister is quite contrary to the actual position. The hon. Minister has said that there is no CBI inquiry being conducted into Mutanga firing incident that happened in 2003, but it is a fact that a CBI inquiry is going on there. So, may

I know from the Minister, through you, as to on what issue CBI inquiry is being conducted there?

Sir, a very serious news items has appeared in many newspapers that CBI officers are harassing the Adivasis, but they are not making any inquiry against the police officials involved in the police firing. So, may I know the real position from the hon. Minister?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the question relates to the Marad massacre. The exact question put is like this : "whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala for conducting CBI inquiry into the Marad massacre." My replies are relevant to this incident only. If the hon. Member is raising a question on some other incident, that information is not available with me now.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are right. He should have put a different question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Marad massacre shocked the whole Kerala State. Eight innocent people were hacked to death within a matter of two minutes in that massacre. Various quarters have raised a demand that a thorough CBI inquiry should be conducted into this whole affair because various communal and fanatic organisations are working in Kerala and everybody knows that these organisations are behind this massacre. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will conduct a thorough inquiry, either through CBI or through some other agency, into the Marad incident and bring to book the real culprits behind this incident.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if the CBI has to inquire into matters like this, the reference has to be made by the State Government to the Central government. We have not received any request or reference from the State Government. What actually the State Government has done is this. Immediately after the incident took place, the Chief Minister went there, he lived in that area for three days and nearly 141 persons were arrested. I am told that up to this time 135 persons are there in the jail. Then, some peace committees were constituted and enough compensation is given to the next of kin of those who have lost their lives. A compensation of up to Rs. 10 lakh has been given to each one of them and those who were injured in the incident received up to Rs. 5 lakh. The State Government is looking into the whole matter. But if it becomes absolutely necessary and the State Government

comes to the conclusion that they would require some assistance from the Union Government, it would not be difficult to give that, but then the request has to come from them.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, the issue that has been raised here is with regard to Marad massacre. It is a fact that the State Government has not asked for a CBI inquiry, but except the State Government, all sections of society in Kerala want to bring out the truth behind this ghastly incident that has occurred and that has shocked the whole State. It is unfortunate that the State Government, in a serious case like this, is shirking its responsibility. Will not the Central Government on its own order an inquiry to bring out the truth as to what exactly has happened behind this ghastly incident?

Sir, the way the hon. Home Minister has replied to this question does not satisfy us. The hon. Home Minister first said that the question does not pertain to his Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question. What do you want to know?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: So, he is not having the full facts with him. I would like to know is there any other mechanism, by which if by chance an hon. Member does not know to which Ministry the subject belongs, he can ask the question. Of course, there are ways. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter not for Question Hour. Please put your question.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister, will he be able to say whether the Central Government on its own initiative will order an inquiry by the CBI itself?

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the Central Government on its own initiative can take an action, that is the question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I could have said that I would not reply to this question because it does not belong to my Ministry but yet I am trying to reply. I am told that the State Government has already constituted a judicial inquiry, which is looking into it. Over and above this, they have arrested nearly 141 persons and nearly 130 persons are behind the bars, and compensation

has been given. In the circumstances, I do not think that the Union Government would like to interfere at this stage.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the Kerala Government has not asked for an inquiry into the Marad massacre by the CBI. But there are reports in the Press on how the CBI officers came there, how they questioned people and what all harassment took place. If the hon. Minister is now denying the whole thing, will he make an inquiry into whether some officers went there, made some inquiries and harassed the *adivasis* there? Is he sure that they did not go there?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My information is that no request has been made by the State Government.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR: It is not the question whether the request has been made or not. But *suo motu* the CBI officers came there and did something or the other. Will the hon. Minister make an inquiry about it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The procedure, which is followed by the CBI is that they do not go unless they are asked to go there. But the hon. Member is saying that they had gone there. I will ask the concerned Minister to look into it and find out the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a request from the hon. Minister. Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, please.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, the panel has not yet submitted its report, therefore, I would make a humble request that the Question be passed over for the next week and then I will answer the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: On the request of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, I am postponing Q.No. 26 to the next date allotted to his Ministry. This question will retain the same priority on the next date.

[*Translation*]

Fencing on Indo-Pak Border

*30. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total stretch in kilometre along the Indo-Pak border targeted to be fenced;

(b) the total length in kilometre out of the above fenced so far;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the fencing;

(d) the time by which the rest of the border areas are likely to be fenced;

(e) whether the fencing of border has reduced infiltration; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The details of fencing on the Indo-Pak Border are as follows:

| Total length to be fenced (in Kms.) | Total length fenced so far (in Kms.) | Expenditure incurred so far (Rs. in Crores) | Targeted year of completion |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2008 | 1682 | 420.20 | 2005-06 |

(e) and (f) The fencing has positively enhanced our ability to detect and intercept terrorists and other anti-national elements from trying to infiltrate/exfiltrate and is acting as an effective deterrence. The radio intercepts of terrorist communications reveal a sense of frustration because of difficulty in infiltration due to the fence.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had undertaken the work of fencing 2008 kilometre of length along Indo-Pak border. Till now 1682 k.m. of work has been completed and an amount of rupees 420 crore has been spent on it.

Sir, an amount of Rs. 420.20 crore has been spent on installing a barbed wiring on Indo-Pak border and this work is likely to be completed by 2005-06 as the hon'ble Minister has stated. Though the Government have given assurance, I would like to submit that the Pakistan

sponsored terrorists always come into India from across the border. Their infiltration has continued unabated despite several efforts made by the Government to check it. The previous Government have failed to check the intrusion. Now the people of the country have given the mandate for the new Government, and they have reposed trust in them. Therefore, I expect that Indo-Pak ties are going to be strengthened. Hence in view of the target fixed by the Government to complete the work of fencing till 2005-06, I would like to ask whether the Government would complete the work within the time schedule fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, the Government are installing the fence to check intrusion not for creating obstacles in the growing friendship between the two countries and we would never do so.

Hon. Member has asked whether the work would be completed within stipulated time. I would like to inform him that this work is likely to be completed ahead of scheduled time.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this work that was scheduled to be completed by 2005-06, is likely to be completed ahead of schedule, then I would like to thank and congratulate the Government for it. I also want this work to be completed at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not answer. Chaudhary Lal Singh.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government as to whether we are weak *vis a vis* Pakistan from military point of view as we are putting a fence on border to check the intrusion from across the border. Rather the situation should be reverse, that is Pakistan should have started fencing the border instead of India. Why we are not in a position to intimidate Pak and compel it to submit?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not answer that. Shri Mohan Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being reported that inhabitants of a large areas are being affected due to the fencing and they are facing problem in cultivating their lands on which fencing is being carried out. I would like to know from the hon. Ministers as to whether the Ministry has received any complaints in this regard and if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the problem of the affected farmers and the people in rural areas?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, in regard to the every query raised by the hon. Member, I would like to submit that the Government have not received any such complaints from Kashmir border but certainly such complaints have been received in regard to the Bangladesh border. The Government are talking with Bangladesh in this regard to find out as to how can the problems of the farmers whose land is within 150 metres of the fencing be resolved and we are making efforts in this regard?

[*English*]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether equal importance is being given to the fencing of Indo-Bangladesh border, through which a large number of infiltration is taking place every day, year after year, and the problem of infiltration has reached its peak. The demography of the North-Eastern region is very crucial.

MR. SPEAKER: It is relating to Indo-Pak border. However, you may put your question.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: My question is whether the Government has given equal importance to the fencing of Indo-Bangladesh border as is being given to Indo-Pak border or is there some kind of difference in strategy or difference in approach to the Indo-Bangladesh border. What is the progress so far made on the fencing of the Indo-Bangladesh border?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to answer this question?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, though I will not be able to give full details, yet I would say that Bangladesh border is much longer than this one and fencing work on four thousand kms long border touching Bangladesh

is in progress. Though the work is in progress. Land in this stretch is bushy, riverine and sandy, therefore carrying out fencing work has come difficult. Progress on that stretch is slower than the progress of work on this stretch. I have told that we will complete fencing on this border also expeditiously.

[*English*]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, it is more than 80 years. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sarma, you have got the answer.

MR. SPEAKER:

- Q.No. 31 — Dr. P.P. Koya—Not present.
Shri Rayapti Sambasiva Rao—Not present.
- Q.No. 32 — Shri Dushyant Singh—Not present.
- Q.No. 33 — Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma—Not present.
Shri Kailash Meghwal—Not present.
- Q.No. 34 — Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil—Not present.
Shrimati Krishna Tirath.

Uniform Fee Structure in IIMs

*34. +
SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH:
SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL

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

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up more IIMs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has freed the Indian Institutes of Management from the condition of uniform fee structure and allowed them to fix the fees on their own;
- (d) if so, the justification behind not keeping all IIMs under uniform fee structure;

(e) the manner in which the Government would save the students as well as their parents from adverse impact of said decision in these hard days;

(f) whether V.K. Shunglu Committee set up by the Government to look into the financial structure of the IIM has given its report to the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Committee; and

(h) if not, the time by when the Committee would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (h) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (h) It is proposed to set up an Indian Institute of Management at an appropriate location, in the North Eastern Region, in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the Region.

The Board of Governors of the six Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode have decided that:

- (i) The Institutes will ensure that no student faces any difficulty in pursuing education at the Institute for want of financial resources;
- (ii) The fees charged by the Institutes in the year 2003-04 will be continued in the session starting June 2004;
- (iii) All the IIMs will provide a need-based financial assistance scheme to both the first and second year students;
- (iv) All students admitted, whose annual gross family income is Rs. 2 lakh and below, will be eligible for receiving financial assistance amounting up to full tuition fee waiver; and
- (v) The IIMs will consider, in appropriate cases, supporting the students beyond the tuition fee waiver. Apart from the tuition fee, the expenditure by students on hostel and mess charges can also be waived. All the Institutes will give active assistance and support to all other students who need to obtain bank loans.

Thus the IIMs have taken a more compassionate view of the needs of financially disadvantaged students. The students who are able to pay full fees will be assisted, if need be, for obtaining loans, but the students whose family income are below Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum, will not have to pay any tuition fees. It means that instead of Rs. 30,000 fees which everyone was supposed to pay, the poor students have been given a total fee waiver and those who can afford to pay will pay the normal fees.

The Government is fully committed to respecting the autonomy of all the institutes of higher learning which have attained excellence. For respecting the autonomy of the IIMs, the Government have accepted the above said fee structure and has withdrawn its earlier order dated 5th February, 2004 fixing fee in IIMs at Rs. 30,000 per annum on 29th June, 2004.

V.K. Shunglu Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The Government will take an appropriate view about the recommendations, in consultation with the IIMs.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please put your supplementary.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Thank you, Sir, it is all right. I am satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anybody else?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I would like to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, there is a request from the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Government of India for starting one IIT in Andhra Pradesh and the State Government has already provided one thousand acres of land in Basra, Adilabad district. The number of students that are going to the Engineering colleges in Andhra Pradesh with about 250 colleges is very high and the quality of the people is also very good. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the Government of India is thinking in terms of starting one IIT in Andhra Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, it does not relate to this question. Are you prepared to answer?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, all I can say is that we will examine the suggestion.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR: Sir, as far as such new institutions are concerned, there is a demand from so many places, and my State, Kerala is one of the States pleading for such a higher level technical institution. I do not want the Minister to commit anything negative on the floor of the House now. I would like him to consider it sympathetically. I also want to know whether the Ministry will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this really does not relate to this Question. However, there is a demand.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the question of saying anything negative does not arise. We will try to do what we can but there are limitations all the same.

Indo-UK Collaboration In Higher Education

*35. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-UK collaboration on Higher Education was held in New Delhi in the month of February, 2004; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main focus of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a policy meeting was held jointly by the UGC, New Delhi, the Higher Education Funding Council of England (HEFCE), UK and the British Council of India on 12-13 February, 2004 at India International Centre. The focus of the discussion meeting was the role of higher education in national and regional development with reference to both the countries.

The meeting deliberated and shared mutual experiences of the impact of higher education initiatives at the regional and national levels. It identified specific characteristics and good practices in regional development and other spheres as a result of initiatives in higher education. The forum provided an opportunity to share information on current higher education policy initiatives and their impact on regional development in

the two countries. It was also decided to develop a pilot project which illustrates the contribution of higher education for strategic development of a region as well as national priorities in both countries with the help of the case studies of the Indian and the British Universities.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, it is written in the answer that a policy meeting was held jointly by the UGC, New Delhi, the Higher Education Funding Council of England, UK and the British Council of India. It is also written that the pilot project had already been taken up and it was decided. But it is not clear as to what sort of the pilot project it is. Moreover, I want to know whether the Higher Education Funding Council of England has already agreed to finance for the development of the higher education in our country. This is my question.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, there is a collaborative attempt, and the UGC and its counterpart in the UK are engaged in this exercise. I will not be able to give the details straightaway but I will supply all the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, my second supplementary is that so far as education is concerned, it is in the Concurrent List. So, I would like to know whether the State Governments are also consulted in this matter or not.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, there has to be consultation with the State. If that institution is located in any State, it cannot be located there without the consultation of the State.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, are you assuring? Okay, very well.

[Translation]

Import of Fertilizers

*39. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imported Phos. Acid and Muriate of Potash during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with rates and name of the countries;

(c) the subsidy provided to each of the importer company during the said period;

(d) whether the farmers also get the benefit of the subsidy on these fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The import of Phosphoric Acid and Muriate of Potash (MOP) is decanalised and the Government does not import fertilizers and their inputs except urea. The importers and fertilizer manufacturers import phosphoric acid and Muriate of Potash directly. The import prices for phosphoric acid and MOP are negotiated with the suppliers normally for entire year.

M/s. Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL) is the major importer of MOP, which imports almost 60% of the entire quantity. Normally, IPL negotiates the price of MOP with the international suppliers during the beginning of financial year. On the other hand the price of phosphoric acid is

normally negotiated by a group of P&K fertilizer manufacturers in the beginning of the financial year.

The details of country-wise import and prices negotiated during the last three years for phosphoric acid and MOP are placed at Annexure-I. For the current year, IPL has finalised C&F price of MOP at \$180 per MT with 180 days credit, till the supplies up to October 2004. The C&F price negotiated by the group of manufacturers of P&K fertilizers for the year 2004-05 for phosphoric acid is \$402.75 per MT (for countries having import duty of 5%) and \$398.7 (for countries having import duty of 4%) with 120 days credit.

(c) The phosphoric acid is used for manufacturing of DAP & complex fertilizers. On the other hand, MOP is used for direct application as well as in the manufacturing of NPK fertilizers. Government of India provides concession/subsidy on the sales of finished fertilizers namely DAP, MOP, and complex fertilizers. The details of the concession/subsidy paid during the last three years to the fertilizer companies on the sales of these fertilizers for agricultural use is placed at annexure-II.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the farmers get the benefit of subsidy as the selling price of these fertilizers indicated by the Government is lower than the normative delivered cost. The Government is paying the difference between normative delivered cost & the selling price as concession/subsidy to the manufacturers/importers.

Annexure I

Details of countrywise import of MOP during the last three years

(In thousand MT)

| Country | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Canada | 175 | 206 | 451 |
| Jordan | 614 | 446 | 658 |
| Germany | 97 | 167 | 118 |
| Israel | 356 | 412 | 255 |
| CIS | 1568 | 1372 | 1098 |
| Total | 2810 | 2603 | 2580 |

(Source : FAI)

Details of countrywise import of Phosphoric Acid during the last three years

(In thousand MT)

| Source/Country | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| OCP/Morocco | 705.0 | 691.6 | 1236.9 |
| GCT/Tunisia | 287.4 | 297.6 | 250.6 |
| LCC Labanon | 29.7 | 36.5 | 37.7 |
| JPMC/Jordan | 134.6 | 299.3 | 308.3 |
| Phoschem/USA | 62.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| YPIEC/China | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Israel | 170.0 | 105.5 | 19.3 |
| South Africa | 348.1 | 396.1 | 404.1 |
| Senegal | 416.9 | 536.2 | 431.8 |
| Others | 50.6 | 40.6 | 52.3 |
| Total | 2209.9 | 2403.4 | 2741.0 |

Details of C&F price of MOP finalised by IPL and C&F price of phosphoric acid finalised by manufacturers of P&K fertilizers during last three years and current year

(\$ per MT)

| Year | C&F Price of MOP | C&F Price of Phosphoric Acid |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 2001-02 | 120.9 | 348.5 |
| 2002-03 | 120.9 | 341.5 |
| 2003-04 | 124.4 | 356.0 |
| 2004-05 | 180.0 | 398.7—402.75 |

Annexure II*Total Payment in Rs. Crores (DAP/NPK Manufacture)*

| Company Name. | 2003-04 | 2002-03 | 2001-02 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| IFFCO | 647.43 | 569.18 | 678.70 |
| OCFL | 85.10 | 186.32 | 375.24 |
| HLL | 166.04 | 150.97 | 279.95 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| CFL | 155.13 | 78.48 | 212.56 |
| GFCL | 182.10 | 156.69 | 223.66 |
| FACT | 122.41 | 154.22 | 208.36 |
| MFL | 116.68 | 81.10 | 211.33 |
| GS FC (V) | 161.19 | 171.98 | 168.65 |
| ZIL | 139.70 | 103.54 | 178.39 |
| SPIC | 91.53 | 84.14 | 186.71 |
| RCF | 92.76 | 70.51 | 139.12 |
| PPL | 204.05 | 120.43 | 150.80 |
| IGCL | 76.19 | 70.19 | 96.68 |
| GSFC(S) | 33.20 | 48.44 | 57.91 |
| E.I.D. Parry | 22.34 | 21.49 | 59.05 |
| MC FL | 30.13 | 36.99 | 49.24 |
| GNVFC | 38.28 | 22.09 | 44.22 |
| GFCL (IFFCO) | 8.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DEEPAK | 17.57 | 20.71 | 46.09 |
| Total | 2390.52 | 2147.46 | 3366.66 |

Total Payment in Rs. Crores (SSP Manufacturers)

| Company Name | 2003-04 | 2002-03 | 2001-02 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| DMCC | 12.70 | 14.79 | 17.47 |
| Liberty | 14.61 | 14.22 | 14.30 |
| Khaital Chem. | 11.70 | 10.14 | 9.44 |
| VAM | 1.48 | 0.02 | 7.86 |
| Teesta | 6.26 | 7.63 | 6.87 |
| Rama Phos (U) | 7.66 | 6.61 | 7.10 |
| BEC Fert. | 7.17 | 6.28 | 6.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| RKRL | 5.78 | 4.38 | 5.67 |
| Khaitan Fert. | 0.00 | 1.35 | 4.72 |
| Rama Phos (I) | 6.23 | 2.78 | 4.13 |
| Basant | 3.46 | 3.40 | 3.17 |
| Sadhana | 1.00 | 0.78 | 3.38 |
| Shiva | 3.98 | 3.88 | 2.94 |
| Bohra | 4.06 | 7.40 | 2.74 |
| Mardia | 0.29 | 1.61 | 2.38 |
| Coimbatore | 3.06 | 2.51 | 2.38 |
| Phosphate Co. | 5.62 | 5.35 | 2.68 |
| Jay Shree (II) | 3.63 | 2.53 | 2.02 |
| Jubilant | 6.90 | 6.91 | 1.69 |
| Andhra Sugar | 2.68 | 1.32 | 1.69 |
| Jay Shree (I) | 3.33 | 3.45 | 1.74 |
| Pragati | 1.27 | 0.72 | 1.53 |
| Pratyusha | 1.53 | 2.67 | 3.19 |
| Tungbhadra | 1.51 | 0.80 | 1.47 |
| Bharat Fert. | 0.84 | 1.37 | 1.30 |
| Shree Acids | 0.00 | 0.44 | 1.02 |
| Swastik | 1.42 | 1.49 | 0.93 |
| Arihant | 2.08 | 2.63 | 1.40 |
| Krishna Indus. | 1.66 | 1.29 | 0.92 |
| Rashi Fert. | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.96 |
| Subhodaya | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.86 |
| Asian Fert. | 3.86 | 1.82 | 0.80 |
| Jairam | 3.11 | 2.12 | 2.19 |
| Rajlaxmi | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.55 |
| Gayatri | 0.78 | 0.62 | 0.44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| Khothari | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.52 |
| Mahadeo | 0.31 | 1.61 | 0.32 |
| Mangalam | 0.27 | 0.72 | 0.34 |
| Oriental | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.27 |
| Jay Shree (III) | 0.03 | 0.45 | 0.22 |
| Shurvi | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.21 |
| Priyanka | 0.73 | 0.79 | 0.30 |
| Arawali | 1.67 | 1.29 | 0.29 |
| Shri Ganpati | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| Mukteshwar | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.15 |
| Prem Sakhi | 2.25 | 1.67 | 0.56 |
| Shaw Wallace | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Nirma | 6.15 | 8.07 | 1.89 |
| MPOL | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.67 |
| Sona Phos | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Shreeji Fert. | 0.00 | 0.02 | 1.66 |
| Madic | 0.00 | 1.47 | 1.41 |
| Asha Phos | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.79 |
| Mexican Phos | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.55 |
| Sarada Fert. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| BEC (P) | 3.28 | 2.99 | 0.06 |
| Srinivas Fert. | 0.26 | 7.44 | 0.00 |
| Chemtech Fert. | 1.05 | 0.79 | 0.00 |
| MBAPL | 0.16 | 0.91 | 0.00 |
| Rewati Minerals | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0.00 |
| IFFCO (GFCL) | 34.12 | 16.98 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| TEDCO | 1.58 | 0.55 | 0.00 |
| BMFP | 0.74 | 1.14 | 0.00 |
| Kashi Urvarak | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| Srikrishna | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| Pyrites Phos | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| Balaji | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Shreeji Phos. | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 |
| Arihant Fert. | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
| Khaitan Chem. (J) | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Narmada Agro | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Natraj Org. | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Munak | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MB (Pvt.) | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 189.44 | 173.67 | 138.90 |

Companywise payment to importers of DAP & MOP (Rs. Crores)

| Sl.No. | Company's Name | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | M/s Cargil India Pvt. Ltd. | - | 1.40 | 33.58 |
| 2. | M/s Chambal Fert. & Chemical Ltd. | 18.06 | 29.97 | 47.97 |
| 3. | M/s Coromandal fert. Ltd. | 4.84 | 16.19 | 20.07 |
| 4. | M/s Deepak Fert. Ltd. | 23.20 | 9.43 | 5.35 |
| 5. | M/s Duncan Industries Ltd. | 24.43 | 8.41 | 3.28 |
| 6. | M/s EID Perry India Ltd. | 0.00 | 8.19 | 17.32 |
| 7. | FACT | 22.49 | 25.61 | 9.51 |
| 8. | GFCL | 15.15 | 16.55 | 10.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9. | GNVFC | 24.99 | 17.84 | 17.70 |
| 10. | GSFC | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 11. | Hindustan Lever Ltd. | 38.24 | 37.95 | 32.27 |
| 12. | IFFCO | 1.94 | 1.44 | 0.56 |
| 13. | Indian Potash Ltd. | 303.36 | 339.70 | 374.26 |
| 14. | Madras Fertilizers Ltd. | 10.45 | 11.30 | 4.90 |
| 15. | MMMTC | 8.08 | 12.92 | 3.83 |
| 16. | NFCL | 0.13 | 5.00 | 0.49 |
| 17. | PPL | 0.00 | 4.74 | 8.14 |
| 18. | Rallis India Ltd. | 2.83 | 5.13 | 4.95 |
| 19. | RCF Ltd. | 46.22 | 42.77 | 33.58 |
| 20. | Shri Ram Fert. Ltd. | 71.82 | 60.25 | 55.50 |
| 21. | SPIC | 72.71 | 41.82 | 7.31 |
| 22. | PCTL | 3.35 | 10.60 | - |
| 23. | Emmsons | 0.07 | 0.09 | - |
| 24. | Zuari Industries Limited | 29.22 | 36.93 | 16.53 |
| 25. | Indo Gulf | - | 1.72 | - |
| 26. | MCFL | - | 0.11 | - |
| 27. | NFL | - | 0.51 | - |
| 28. | TATA | - | - | 12.39 |
| Total | | 731.67 | 736.58 | 719.98 |

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had wanted to know from hon. Minister whether the Government propose to provide fertilizer subsidy directly to the farmers. Hon. Minister stated that the subsidy is provided to the suppliers and the middlemen. Through you, I would like to ask hon. Minister whether

the Government propose to provide this subsidy directly to the farmers?

[English]

SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fertilizer subsidy is now given to the manufacturers of fertilizers in the country. It cannot be given directly to

the farmers because the cost of production of fertilizer is very high. The difference between the MRP fixed by the Government and the cost of production of fertilizer is paid as subsidy to the company. It cannot be directly paid to the farmers because the supply will not be given directly to the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price of fertilizers is fixed by the supplier company and the company manufacturing it. Will the Government constitute a committee to investigate as to on what basis the prices of fertilizers were fixed during last three years?

[English]

SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN: Sir, the MRP is fixed by the Government, and the farmer is getting the fertiliser at the MRP fixed by the Government. The cost of production will be monitored by the Government. The difference between the cost of production and the MRP is given as subsidy to the companies.

There is no increase in the prices of fertilisers, and the question of asking a committee to go into it does not arise because every three month, the price is monitored, and as the prices of the inputs are going up, the subsidy will also go up. So, now that is being monitored by an independent body within the Ministry.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: As per the statement of the Minister, we are importing fertiliser and we are spending crores of rupees on import, whereas a number of fertiliser plants have been closed down. May I know from the Minister whether the Government will take concrete steps to revive some of the closed fertiliser units so that we need not import fertiliser in future?

SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN: Sir, at present we are self-sufficient in the production of urea. Whenever there is some shortage, we are importing urea. For the present, there is no shortage of any fertiliser in the country.

As far as certain units, which have been closed, are concerned, he is right that because of the high cost of naphtha, certain units particularly those which are using naphtha as the feedstock, have been incurring heavy losses. The cost of production in the companies using naphtha goes up to Rs. 18,000 per metric tonne whereas we are supplying urea at Rs. 4,800 per metric tonne.

As a result of the high cost of production, some of the units have closed down urea production.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about use of coal as feedstock?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN: Sir, I think, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan can explain this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Hon. Minister has given a statement in the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is alright. Please take your seat. Let us listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that many fertilizer units are lying closed for the last many years. It is also correct that it has adversely affected some states. Fertilizer units of Gorakhpur, in UP, Barauni in Bihar, Sindari in Jharkhand, Durgapur and Haldia in Bengal and Talcher in Orissa have been closed. There are some more units which have been closed. All the units in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand have been closed. These units were running on Naphtha. Though Naphtha is being produced but natural gas is quite cheaper to Naphtha. I had been to Barauni. There I found that the units was producing 800 tonnes Naphtha though there was a need of only 600 tonnes. It is costlier than natural gas which forced the Government to think otherwise. My Ministry is negotiating with the Government in this regard. A Committee under the Chairmanship of State Minister has been constituted. We are visiting all the units. I am personally visiting the places. Be it fertilizers or Steel Ministry, I can say that in one month itself I have made equal number of visits what my predecessor did in five years. I can assure, the Government would find some way out. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a matter of re-consideration. Agriculture is the life line of farmers and fertilizers the lifeline of agriculture. This year the demand of fertilizers has gone up. This time more fertilizer is being consumed. In future when we stream line the distribution system it's net-to-net production and consumption will increase a lot and fertilizers would be needed for that. We will have to become self reliant in case of MOP, DAP fertilizers permanently. Entire MOP is imported. For this purpose,

either we would propose revival or opening up of a new plant. My Ministry will send proposal in this regard to the Government.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, in eastern India, there is no fertiliser factory. It has been agreed by the hon. Minister that naphtha as a feedstock is not viable. It is also correct but in eastern India there is no supply of gas. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers would take up with the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas the issue of supply of gas in eastern India since there is scope for setting up fertiliser factories there.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is a very good point.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he would take for supply of gas in eastern India?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would request the Minister of Petroleum and all other agencies to supply gas and we will make efforts to set up more plants in not only Eastern sector but other sectors also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C.P. Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened to it? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is not yet over. I have called the hon. Member for putting a Supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him for a Supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be got inquired by CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is not yet over. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Still there is time for the Question Hour to be over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Supplementary of Shri C.P. Singh.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C.P. Singh please put your Supplementary quickly.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister told that subsidy is provided to the industries. I would like to know whether the Government propose to decontrol fertilizer sector by giving some fixed subsidy to industries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief : otherwise the time will be over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 50 percent supply of fertilizers, including Urea has been decontrolled. The Government are considering as to how it can proceed further in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*23. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA':
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

*Not recorded.

(a) the total amount allocated to various State Governments for the primary education and 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' during the last three years and till date, Scheme-wise, year-wise;

(b) the amount actually utilized by the State Governments for the said purpose;

(c) whether the amount invested on training and for improving the quality of primary education has been enhanced;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of children likely to be enrolled in the country to achieve the set target under the aforesaid drive?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Information is furnished in the Statements I to IV enclosed.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan, commenced in 2001-02, considerable Central assistance is being given to State Governments for training and for improving quality of primary education—notably for the following items:

- In-service training of teachers.
- Establishment of Block and Cluster-level Resource Centres for providing continuous academic support to teachers.
- Provision of annual grants to teachers for developing teaching-learning material.
- Additional teachers, classrooms and buildings.
- Supply of free text books to girls and SC & ST children.
- Provision of annual grants to schools for maintenance of building and replacement of equipment.

(e) Universal elementary education implies, *inter-alia*, enrolment of all children of 6-14 years age group, whose number in March, 2001 was estimated at 19.2 crore.

Statement I

Scheme-wise allocation and Utilisation

Year : 2001-02

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for other Schemes)

| State | SSA | | DPEP | | MDM* | | Teacher Education | | LJP | | SKP | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Allo. | Utli.** | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Off-take | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Utli. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 22.85 | - | 228.14 | 82.04 | 2.33 | 1.68 | 19.43 | 19.43 | - | - | - | - |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2.81 | - | - | - | 0.04 | 0.01 | 2.02 | 1.73 | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 34.73 | - | 68.53 | 41.67 | 0.92 | 0.32 | 10.10 | 10.10 | - | - | - | - |
| Bihar | 29.65 | - | 204.15 | 49.36 | 2.18 | 1.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Chattisgarh | 4.09 | - | 22.51 | 13.01 | 0.82 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Goa | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.45 | 0.45 | - | - | - | - |
| Gujarat | 20.86 | - | 28.57 | 20.48 | 0.87 | 0.22 | 11.13 | 8.79 | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------------|--------|------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Haryana | 7.52 | - | 96.11 | 53.00 | 0.48 | 0.37 | 16.07 | 5.99 | - | - | - | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.65 | - | 41.25 | 16.24 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 18.77 | 7.38 | - | - | - | - |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 6.73 | - | - | - | 0.21 | 0.00 | 5.97 | 2.84 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 1.55 | - | 49.01 | 16.64 | 0.63 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Karnataka | 28.04 | - | 85.45 | 77.69 | 1.56 | 1.35 | 14.05 | 14.05 | - | - | - | - |
| Kerala | 10.81 | - | 49.55 | 20.13 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 6.37 | 6.37 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 28.91 | - | 141.90 | 76.18 | 1.51 | 1.67 | 19.68 | 12.23 | - | - | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 48.18 | - | 133.02 | 61.34 | 2.94 | 2.50 | 9.21 | 3.02 | - | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 1.10 | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.06 | 4.34 | 4.34 | - | - | - | - |
| Meghalaya | 8.58 | - | - | - | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.59 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Mizoram | 4.33 | - | - | - | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.41 | 0.41 | - | - | - | - |
| Nagaland | 0.76 | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.05 | 2.58 | 2.58 | - | - | - | - |
| Orissa | 31.77 | - | 123.32 | 57.48 | 0.99 | 0.80 | 14.98 | 11.98 | - | - | - | - |
| Punjab | 57.09 | - | - | - | 0.50 | 0.29 | 4.76 | 2.73 | - | - | - | - |
| Rajasthan | 3.20 | - | 129.06 | 8.43 | 1.87 | 1.47 | 11.29 | 11.22 | 60.00 | 58.13 | 10.00 | 15.21 |
| Sikkim | 1.00 | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.07 | 0.06 | - | - | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 29.61 | - | 84.12 | 55.34 | 1.16 | 0.81 | 12.66 | 12.66 | - | - | - | - |
| Tripura | 4.92 | - | - | - | 0.14 | 0.09 | 1.00 | 1.01 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttaranchal | 12.20 | - | 28.74 | 16.50 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 2.81 | 2.81 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 76.63 | - | 537.42 | 398.08 | 4.75 | 3.74 | 21.39 | 17.04 | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 16.19 | - | 106.54 | 43.58 | 2.87 | 2.08 | 11.97 | 5.16 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 497.76 | 0.00 | 2157.39 | 1107.19 | 27.98 | 20.65 | 223.10 | 164.38 | 60.00 | 58.13 | 10.00 | 15.21 |

*Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

**Due to late start up of the SSA utilisation could not be done.

SSA—Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP—District Primary Education Programme

LJP—Lok Jumbish Project.

SKP—Shiksha Karmi Project.

Statement II*Scheme-wise allocation and Utilisation*

Year : 2002-03

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for other Schemes)

| State | SSA | | DPEP | | MDM* | | Teacher Education | | LJP | | SKP | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Allo. | Util.** | Allo. | Util. | Allo. | Off-take | Allo. | Util. | Allo. | Util. | Allo. | Util. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 82.26 | 39.52 | 327.01 | 101.64 | 2.24 | 1.85 | 0.19 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 14.12 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.01 | 1.21 | 1.21 | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 101.76 | 85.26 | 87.001 | 62.40 | 0.92 | 0.44 | 6.73 | 6.73 | - | - | - | - |
| Bihar | 79.15 | 34.52 | 132.40 | 40.53 | 2.43 | 1.33 | 16.68 | 16.68 | - | - | - | - |
| Chattisgarh | 36.40 | 24.13 | 16.39 | 14.69 | 0.75 | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.48 | - | - | - | - |
| Gujarat | 140.04 | 118.39 | 55.79 | 30.12 | 0.65 | 0.27 | 24.30 | 23.37 | - | - | - | - |
| Haryana | 27.36 | 25.71 | 103.19 | 36.36 | 0.46 | 0.43 | 29.78 | 29.78 | - | - | - | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 17.18 | 19.12 | 32.94 | 21.86 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 30.75 | 30.75 | - | - | - | - |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 19.49 | 5.00 | - | - | 0.25 | 0.00 | 6.77 | 3.63 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 32.44 | 42.1 | 61.84 | 50.26 | 0.52 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Karnataka | 82.70 | 95.95 | 74.55 | 52.04 | 1.54 | 1.17 | 14.37 | 14.20 | - | - | - | - |
| Kerala | 22.51 | 31.22 | 58.62 | 26.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 6.18 | 6.18 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 110.17 | 108.01 | 64.23 | 50.54 | 2.12 | 1.86 | 19.03 | 11.57 | - | - | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 110.00 | 96.71 | 130.85 | 78.35 | 2.98 | 2.52 | 16.22 | 13.64 | - | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.09 | 0.08 | 1.98 | 4.34 | - | - | - | - |
| Meghalaya | 7.11 | 6.35 | - | - | 0.13 | 0.13 | 3.10 | 1.02 | - | - | - | - |
| Mizoram | 9.03 | 4.33 | - | - | 0.03 | 0.02 | 4.21 | 4.21 | - | - | - | - |
| Nagaland | 9.73 | 1.10 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.05 | 5.06 | 2.43 | - | - | - | - |
| Orissa | 22.14 | 25.94 | 131.51 | 91.76 | 1.24 | 1.05 | 11.84 | 8.84 | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Punjab | 48.68 | 84.92 | - | - | 0.49 | 0.36 | 12.96 | 10.92 | - | - | - | - |
| Rajasthan | 99.96 | 55.74 | 215.10 | 135.09 | 1.58 | 1.41 | 12.73 | 10.54 | 62.62 | 85.75 | 15.02 | 15.02 |
| Sikkim | 4.25 | 1.68 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2.07 | 1.07 | - | - | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 135.27 | 101.89 | 37.55 | 30.77 | 1.08 | 0.79 | 17.34 | 17.34 | - | - | - | - |
| Tripura | 11.62 | 7.27 | - | - | 0.14 | 0.10 | 1.37 | 0.40 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttaranchal | 20.68 | 18.56 | 26.14 | 17.93 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 202.45 | 220.61 | 426.60 | 274.92 | 4.46 | 4.11 | 28.34 | 22.32 | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 108.68 | 51.48 | 171.93 | 66.37 | 2.93 | 2.18 | 14.60 | 8.22 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1555.18 | 1305.52 | 2153.65 | 1182.10 | 28.08 | 21.71 | 288.29 | 249.87 | 62.62 | 85.75 | 15.02 | 15.02 |

*Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

SSA—Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP—District Primary Education Programme

LJP—Lok Jumbish Project

SKP—Shiksha Karmi Project.

Statement III

Scheme-wise Allocation and Utilisation

Year : 2003-04

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for other Schemes)

| State | SSA | | DPEP | | MDM* | | Teacher Education | | LJP | | SKP | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Allo. | Utili.** | Allo. | Utili. | Allo. | Off-take | Allo. | Utili. | Allo. | Utili. | Allo. | Utili. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 98.84 | 201.83 | 210.78 | 108.14 | 1.78 | 1.52 | 19.52 | 19.52 | - | - | - | - |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 121.90 | 185.01 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.91 | 0.77 | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 6.75 | 14.54 | 34.47 | 34.47 | 0.92 | 0.77 | 5.93 | 5.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Bihar | 195.16 | 246.89 | 170.98 | 48.37 | 2.45 | 1.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Chhattisgarh | 65.89 | 76.27 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 0.57 | 0.62 | 9.51 | 9.51 | - | - | - | - |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.54 | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Gujarat | 116.60 | 128.44 | 56.97 | 44.32 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 5.88 | 4.94 | - | - | - | - |
| Haryana | 68.76 | 89.31 | 57.92 | 57.92 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 3.26 | 3.04 | - | - | - | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 54.62 | 66.62 | 15.72 | 15.72 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 6.32 | 6.32 | - | - | - | - |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 53.27 | 74.26 | - | - | 0.22 | 0.01 | 3.34 | 0.20 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 114.74 | 111.28 | 111.92 | 71.84 | 0.52 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Karnataka | 104.27 | 135.92 | 20.75 | 20.75 | 1.46 | 0.87 | 10.38 | 10.21 | - | - | - | - |
| Kerala | 49.66 | 63.17 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 3.74 | 3.74 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 352.38 | 360.77 | 17.51 | 17.51 | 1.66 | 1.50 | 18.09 | 17.35 | - | - | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 205.27 | 322.03 | 45.36 | 45.36 | 2.24 | 1.85 | 13.06 | 7.73 | - | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 5.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.09 | 0.08 | 3.01 | 4.34 | - | - | - | - |
| Meghalaya | 8.26 | 22.85 | - | - | 0.10 | 0.09 | 2.28 | 0.20 | - | - | - | - |
| Mizoram | 11.82 | 9.52 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.02 | 3.90 | 1.35 | - | - | - | - |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 13.62 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.04 | 5.58 | 2.96 | - | - | - | - |
| Orissa | 134.53 | 158.12 | 92.78 | 65.98 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 5.40 | 5.37 | - | - | - | - |
| Punjab | 64.92 | 103.05 | - | - | 0.45 | 0.24 | 7.93 | 5.89 | - | - | - | - |
| Rajasthan | 156.27 | 214.23 | 258.34 | 186.91 | 1.69 | 1.37 | 12.13 | 9.94 | 147.00 | 143.93 | 10.00 | 28.80 |
| Sikkim | 2.70 | 6.57 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.63 | 0.63 | - | - | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 105.06 | 245.32 | 8.59 | 8.59 | 1.11 | 0.79 | 5.48 | 5.48 | - | - | - | - |
| Tripura | 27.52 | 45.98 | - | - | 1.09 | 0.09 | 2.42 | 1.44 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttaranchal | 35.22 | 65.67 | 29.70 | 20.24 | 1.16 | 0.20 | 7.88 | 7.88 | - | - | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 340.43 | 474.27 | 216.59 | 172.63 | 4.91 | 4.10 | 22.63 | 13.94 | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 167.48 | 169.46 | 179.56 | 58.55 | 3.06 | 2.52 | 7.01 | 0.63 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 2667.52 | 3605.00 | 1536.53 | 985.89 | 28.53 | 21.23 | 187.76 | 148.92 | 147.00 | 143.93 | 10.00 | 28.80 |

*Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

SSA—Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP—District Primary Education Programme

LJP—Lok Jumbish Project

SKP—Shiksha Karmi Project.

Statement IV**Scheme-wise allocation and Utilisation**

Year : 2004-05

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for other Schemes)

| State | SSA | | DPEP | | MDM* | | Teacher Education | | LJP | | SKP | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Allo. | Utli.** | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Off-take | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Utli. | Allo. | Utli. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 50.00 | - | - | - | 2.13 | - | 0.19 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 25.00 | - | - | - | 0.92 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bihar | 0.00 | - | - | - | 2.78 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chattisgarh | 50.00 | - | - | - | 0.57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goa | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gujarat | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haryana | - | - | - | - | 0.46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10.00 | - | - | - | 0.18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 20.00 | - | - | - | 0.82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Karnataka | 30.00 | - | - | - | 1.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kerala | 10.00 | - | - | - | 0.42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | - | - | - | 1.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 50.00 | - | - | - | 2.22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.09 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mizoram | 5.00 | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nagaland | 9.72 | - | - | - | 0.43 | - | 3.23 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orissa | 25.00 | - | - | - | 0.23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Punjab | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rajasthan | 30.00 | - | - | - | 1.69 | - | - | - | 29.41 | 0.00 | 39.04 | 0.00 |
| Sikkim | 4.42 | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 50.00 | - | - | - | 0.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tripura | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.09 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uttaranchal | 16.0 | - | - | - | 0.16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50.00 | - | - | - | 5.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 0.00 | - | - | - | 2.97 | - | 7.17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 435.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 27.33 | 0.00 | 10.59 | 0.00 | 29.41 | 0.00 | 39.04 | 0.00 |

*Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

**Off-take figures are awaited from FCI.

SSA—Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP—District Primary Education Programme

LJP—Lok Jumbish Project

SKP—Shiksha Karmi Project.

Power Crisis

*24. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the entire country is reeling under power crisis and the industrial production has been affected adversely;

(b) if so, the name of the States that are facing severe power crisis at present;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to take any concrete steps to remove the shortage of power in these states;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of power projects awaiting clearance as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of power in the country except some States. The shortages vary from State to State, region to region and season to season. However, the average energy and peak shortages at the national level have declined from 8.8% and 12.2% in 2002-03 to 7.1% and 11.2% in 2003-04 respectively. During the current year i.e. April-May, 2004, energy and peak shortages were 5.9% and 11.3% as compared to 7.9% and 12.05% respectively during the corresponding period of last year (i.e. April-May, 2003). State-wise power supply position in the country during April-May 2004 as compared to April-May, 2003 is given in the Statement enclosed.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the State. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments in generation of power by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector.

As informed by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, according to the latest data on Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistical Organization, the overall growth in the industrial output based on the IIP was 7.9%, 7.3% and 9.4% in February 2004, March 2004 and April 2004 as compared to 7.0%, 5.9% and 4.2% respectively in the corresponding months of the previous year. Further, the electricity generation during the year 2003-04 was 558.336 Billion Units as compared to 531.430 Billion Units in 2002-2003 registering a growth of 5.0%.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/ State Power Utility concerned. It is basically their responsibility to enhance the availability of power in the State to meet its power demand. Central Government has a complementary role in adding generation capacity. The following steps are being taken to improve the generation and availability of power in the country.

- (i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 MW in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector.
- (ii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units and overall increase in PLF of thermal units.
- (iii) Creation of a robust National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transmission of power.

- (iv) To bring about reforms in distribution, Government of India has implemented the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for upgradation of sub-transmission system in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are being provided to States for undertaking schemes for subtransmission and distribution systems under the APDRP.
- (v) Comprehensive programme of extensive rural electrification.
- (vi) Demand side management, energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- (vii) Disbursement of loans with interest subsidy by the Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernization of old and inefficient generating units.
- (viii) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.

(e) As a major initiative, as per the Electricity Act, 2003, setting up generation capacity has been debarred and the requirement of Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC)/Appraisal by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of Thermal Schemes has also been dispensed with. Now only hydro schemes require concurrence of CEA. At present, no hydro scheme is pending in CEA for TEC/Appraisal.

Statement

Comparison of Power Supply Position

Apr.-May 2004 v/s Apr-May 2003

Energy

(Figures in MU net)

| State/ System/ Region | April 2004-May 2004 | | | | April 2003-May 2003 | | | | %Change | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Require- ment (MU) | Avail- ability (MU) | Surplus/Deficit(-) | | Require- ment (MU) | Avail- ability (MU) | Surplus/Deficit(-) | | Require- ment (MU) | Avail- ability (MU) |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Chandigarh | 197 | 197 | 0 | 0.0 | 189 | 188 | -1 | -0.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Delhi | 3729 | 3700 | -29 | -0.8 | 3367 | 3323 | -44 | -1.3 | 10.8 | 11.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Haryana | 3516 | 3402 | -114 | -3.2 | 3111 | 3019 | -92 | -3.0 | 13 | 12.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 784 | 782 | -2 | -0.3 | 554 | 552 | -2 | -0.4 | 41.5 | 41.7 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1472 | 1455 | -17 | -1.2 | 1146 | 1048 | -98 | -8.6 | 28.4 | 38.8 |
| Punjab | 4977 | 4706 | -57 | -1.1 | 4683 | 4621 | -62 | -1.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Rajasthan | 4715 | 4706 | -9 | -0.2 | 4136 | 4099 | -37 | -0.9 | 14 | 14.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8064 | 6981 | -1083 | -13.4 | 7527 | 6687 | -840 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 726 | 709 | -17 | -2.3 | 648 | 633 | -15 | -2.3 | 12 | 12 |
| Northern Region | 28180 | 26852 | -1328 | -4.7 | 25361 | 24170 | -1191 | -4.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1922 | 1904 | -18 | -0.9 | 1965 | 1824 | -141 | -7.2 | -2.2 | 4.4 |
| Gujarat | 10452 | 9203 | -1249 | -11.9 | 9531 | 8194 | -1337 | 14.0 | 9.7 | 12.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5535 | 4941 | -594 | -10.7 | 5363 | 3939 | -1424 | 26.6 | 3.2 | 25.4 |
| Maharashtra | 15681 | 14146 | -1535 | -9.8 | 14993 | 13356 | -1637 | -10.9 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Daman and Diu | 193 | 192 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 324 | 324 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Goa | 344 | 344 | 0 | 0.00 | 336 | 366 | 0 | 0.00 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Western Region | 34450 | 31054 | -3396 | -9.9 | 32188 | 27649 | -4539 | -14.1 | 7 | 12.3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8188 | 8158 | -30 | -0.4 | 7460 | 7193 | -267 | -3.6 | 9.8 | 13.4 |
| Karnataka | 5793 | 5173 | -620 | -10.7 | 5730 | 5076 | -654 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Kerala | 2105 | 2051 | -54 | -2.6 | 2235 | 2146 | -89 | -4.0 | -5.8 | -4.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7737 | 7711 | -26 | -0.3 | 7620 | 7554 | -66 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Pondicherry | 262 | 262 | 0 | 0.0 | 246 | 246 | 0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Southern Region | 24085 | 23355 | -730 | -3.0 | 23291 | 22215 | -1076 | -4.6 | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| Bihar | 1121 | 1060 | -61 | -5.4 | 1198 | 913 | -285 | 23.9 | 40.7 | 77.1 |
| DVC | 1453 | 1437 | -16 | -1.1 | 1251 | 1249 | -2 | -0.2 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| Jharkhand | 565 | 557 | -8 | -1.4 | 500 | 493 | -7 | -1.4 | 13 | 13 |
| Orissa | 2235 | 2208 | -27 | -1.2 | 2294 | 2266 | -28 | -1.2 | -2.6 | -2.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| West Bengal+Sikkim | 4080 | 4015 | -65 | -1.6 | 3823 | 3790 | -33 | -0.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| Eastern region | 9454 | 9277 | -177 | -1.9 | 9066 | 8711 | -355 | -3.9 | 4.3 | 6.5 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 31 | 30 | -1 | -3.2 | -16.1 | -13.3 |
| Assam | 594 | 551 | -4 | -7.2 | 531 | 496 | -35 | -6.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| Manipur | 77 | 73 | -4 | -5.2 | 67 | 64 | -3 | -4.5 | 14.9 | 14.1 |
| Meghalaya | 201 | 166 | -35 | -17.4 | 134 | 126 | -8 | -6.0 | 50 | 31.7 |
| Mizoram | 35 | 32 | -3 | -8.6 | 43 | 42 | -1 | -2.3 | -18.6 | -23.8 |
| Nagaland | 49 | 48 | -1 | -2.0 | 42 | 41 | -1 | -2.4 | 16.7 | 17.1 |
| Tripura | 109 | 97 | -12 | -11.0 | 114 | 104 | -10 | -8.8 | -4.4 | -6.7 |
| North-Eastern Region | 1091 | 993 | -98 | -9.0 | 962 | 903 | -59 | -6.1 | 13.4 | 10 |
| All India | 97260 | 91531 | -5729 | -5.9 | 90868 | 83648 | -7220 | -7.9 | 7 | 9.4 |

*Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli's figures for the period April to May 2003 are included in Gujarat's figures.

Comparison of Power Supply Position

Apr-May 2004 v/s Apr-May 2003

Peak Demand/Peak Met

(Figures in MW net)

| State/ System/ Region | April 2004-May 2004 | | | | April 2003-May 2003 | | | | %Change | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------|---|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Peak Demand (MU) | Peak met (MU) | Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU) (%) | | Peak Demand (MU) | Peak Met (MU) | Surplus/Deficit(-)/Require- (MU) (%) | | Avail- ment (MU) | ability (MU) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Chandigarh | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0.0 | 175 | 175 | 0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Delhi | 3348 | 3332 | -16 | -0.5 | 3053 | 2951 | -102 | -3.3 | 9.7 | 12.9 |
| Haryana | 3248 | 3165 | -83 | -2.6 | 3015 | 2799 | -216 | -7.2 | 7.7 | 13.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 615 | 615 | 0 | 0.0 | 527 | 527 | 0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1207 | 1068 | -139 | -11.5 | 1195 | 1070 | -125 | -10.5 | 1 | -0.2 |
| Punjab | 4872 | 4872 | 0 | 0.0 | 4659 | 4457 | -202 | -4.3 | 4.6 | 9.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rajasthan | 3879 | 3879 | 0 | 0.0 | 3820 | 3711 | -109 | -2.9 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7877 | 6268 | -1609 | -20.4 | 7218 | 5938 | -1280 | -17.7 | 9.1 | 5.6 |
| Uttaranchal | 788 | 749 | -39 | -4.9 | 686 | 640 | -46 | -6.7 | 14.9 | 17 |
| Northern Region | 24247 | 22729 | -1518 | -6.3 | 21656 | 19885 | -1771 | -8.2 | 12 | 14.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1670 | 1558 | -112 | -6.7 | 1669 | 1485 | -184 | -11.0 | 0.1 | 4.9 |
| Gujarat | 9655 | 7427 | -2228 | -23.1 | 8297 | 6742 | -1555 | -18.7 | 16.4 | 10.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5670 | 4030 | -1640 | -28.9 | 4919 | 3357 | -1562 | -31.8 | 15.3 | 20 |
| Maharashtra | 14585 | 11483 | -3102 | -21.3 | 13095 | 10796 | -2299 | -17.6 | 11.4 | 6.4 |
| Daman and Diu | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Goa | 334 | 334 | 0 | 0.00 | 309 | 309 | 0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Western Region | 29859 | 23380 | -6479 | -21.7 | 26362 | 20515 | -5847 | -22.2 | 13.3 | 14 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7156 | 7038 | -118 | -1.6 | 6778 | 6280 | -498 | -7.3 | 5.6 | 12.1 |
| Karnataka | 5927 | 5360 | -567 | -9.6 | 5085 | 4913 | -172 | -3.4 | 16.6 | 9.1 |
| Kerala | 2427 | 2164 | -263 | -10.8 | 2442 | 2119 | -323 | -13.2 | -0.6 | 2.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7227 | 7149 | -78 | -1.1 | 6772 | 6710 | -62 | -0.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Pondicherry | 230 | 230 | 0 | 0.0 | 197 | 197 | 0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| Southern Region | 23075 | 21928 | -1147 | -5.0 | 20513 | 19944 | -569 | -2.8 | 12.5 | 9.9 |
| Bihar | 885 | 818 | -67 | -7.6 | 902 | 693 | -209 | -23.2 | 60.3 | 93.1 |
| DVC | 1269 | 1180 | -89 | -7.0 | 1275 | 1154 | -121 | -9.5 | -0.5 | 2.3 |
| Jharkhand | 561 | 520 | -41 | -7.3 | 525 | 452 | -73 | -13.9 | 6.9 | 15 |
| Orissa | 2195 | 1929 | -266 | -12.1 | 2099 | 1958 | -141 | -6.7 | 4.6 | -1.5 |
| West Bengal+Sikkim | 3852 | 3564 | -288 | -7.5 | 3836 | 3652 | -184 | -4.8 | 0.4 | -2.4 |
| Eastern Region | 8286 | 7895 | -391 | -4.7 | 7884 | 7224 | -660 | -8.4 | 5.1 | 9.3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Assam | 659 | 589 | -70 | -10.6 | 594 | 521 | -73 | -12.3 | 10.9 | 13.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Manipur | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0.0 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 10 |
| Meghalaya | 255 | 191 | -64 | -25.1 | 190 | 147 | -43 | -22.6 | 34.2 | 29.9 |
| Mizoram | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 | 69 | 67 | -2 | -2.9 | 0 | -11.9 |
| Nagaland | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0.0 | 53 | 52 | -1 | -1.9 | 26.4 | 28.8 |
| Tripura | 161 | 127 | -34 | -21.1 | 190 | 144 | -46 | -24.2 | -15.3 | -11.8 |
| North-Eastern Region | 1225 | 1029 | -196 | -16.0 | 1149 | 869 | -280 | -24.4 | 6.6 | 18.4 |
| All India | 85911 | 76246 | -9665 | -11.3 | 76577 | 67415 | -9162 | -12.0 | 12.2 | 13.1 |

*Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli's figures for the period April to May'2003 are included in Gujarat's figures.

Theft of Nobel Prize Medal

*27. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nobel Prize Medal and some other precious items of Gurudev Ravindra Nath Tagore were stolen;

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

(c) whether CBI is investigating the matter;

(d) if so, the findings of CBI so far in the case; and

(e) the steps taken to check such thefts from other important places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On a complaint dated 25.3.2004 from the Registrar of Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan that some valuable items kept in the Rabindranath Memorial Museum were stolen by some unknown persons, a case was registered at Bolpur Police Station on 25.3.2004 under sections 457/380 Indian Penal Code.

The Museum authority had furnished to the police a list of 52 items reported to have been stolen which

included the Nobel Prize Medallion of Late Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(c) Yes, Sir. On the request of Government of West Bengal, investigation of the above mentioned case was transferred to the CBI and accordingly a case was registered by the CBI on 30.3.2004.

(d) Investigation carried out so far indicates possible involvement of a professional gang.

(e) Other important places have their own security arrangements to prevent thefts. The Ministry of Culture has directed Museums/Galleries to review their security setting and prepare a security plan that can take advantage of modern technology. They have also been asked to avail the help of IB and CISF in this endeavour. Besides, it is a constitutional obligation of the State Governments to take steps to prevent occurrence of crimes including thefts within their jurisdiction, as 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. From time to time, however, Government of India has been advising the State Governments to give more focused attention to the matter of prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crimes.

[English]

Illegal Bangladeshi Migrants in Delhi

*28. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal Bangladeshi migrants are involved in many of the heinous crimes/dacoities in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during last three years till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 13 lakh illegal Bangladeshi nationals are living in Delhi and Delhi Police has shown its inability to deport them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of such illegal migrants deported from Delhi during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The number of cases of crime reported in Delhi during the last three years and upto 30th June, 2004 in which persons of Bangladeshi origin were involved are given below:

| Sl.No. | Crime Head | Number of cases | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 (upto 30th June) |
| 1. | Murder | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | Attempt to murder | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Dacoity | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 4. | Robbery | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 5. | Snatching | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Riot | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Rape | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

(c) and (d) As the identification of illegal foreign migrants is a continuing process, the precise number of such persons residing in Delhi is not known. However, Delhi Police has been making earnest efforts to identify such illegal migrants and deport them.

(e) The number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants deported from Delhi during the last three years and upto 30th June, 2004 is indicated below:

| Year | Number of persons deported |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2001 | 262 |
| 2002 | 2987 |
| 2003 | 5760 |
| 2004 (upto 30th June, 2004) | 3274 |
| Total | 12,283 |

(f) The steps taken by the Government to deal with the problem include raising of additional Battalions of Border Security Force, reduction in gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated program of construction of border roads and fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments, taking up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh, issuance of directions to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations to enforce the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 in the case of Assam) strictly. In addition, Delhi Police has constituted ten special teams to identify and deport illegal Bangladeshi migrants from Delhi, maintain surveillance over the activities of Bangladeshis previously involved or suspected to be involved in criminal activities; and share such information with neighbouring states in the inter-states coordination committee meetings.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

*29. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government on subsidy on fertilizers during each of the last three years and as on date;

(b) whether the Government has taken a decision to increase subsidy on fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has sought Rs. 1000 crores additional funds for subsidy;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for demanding heavy additional funds;

(f) whether the farmers in the country have been adversely affected due to hike in prices of fertilizers in domestic as well as in international market;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government to check rise in the prices of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) In order to make fertilizers available to farmers at affordable prices, the Government provides subsidy on urea and concession on de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. The amount of subsidy/concession spent on urea and de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers during the last three years and for the current financial year up to 30.6.2004 is given in the table below :

| Sl No. | Period | Amount of Subsidy spent on urea (Rs. in crore) | Amount of concession spent on de-controlled phosphatic & potassic fertilizers (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | 2001-02 | 8304.34 | 4503.52 |
| 2. | 2002-03 | 7790.00 | 3224.52 |
| 3. | 2003-04 | 8521.00 | 3326.00 |
| 4. | 2004-05 (up to 30.6.2004) | 3338.11 | 1032.94 |

(b) to (e) Selling prices of fertilizers have not been increased since 28.2.2002. However, there has been increase in the subsidy/concession outgo due to increase in the cost of production of fertilizers on account of increase in prices of raw materials/inputs used in the manufacture of fertilizers. During the current financial year, the Department has asked for additional funds to the tune of Rs. 4950 crore over the budget estimate of 8143 crore in respect of urea and Rs. 1428 crore over the budget estimate of Rs. 4046 crore in respect of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers due to

increase in subsidy/concession expenditure on account of steep increase in cost of raw materials/inputs used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

(f) to (h) As mentioned above, there has been no increase in selling prices of fertilizers since 28.2.2002. Increase in the cost of production of fertilizers on account of the increase in the prices of raw materials/inputs is not being passed on to farmers but is being borne by the Government in the form of higher subsidy outgo.

[English]

Leaking of Question Papers

*31. DR. P.P. KOYA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Question papers for the All India pre-medical test held by the CBSE were leaked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any critical assessment of the existing procedure with a view to identifying the loopholes which make it possible to leak out the papers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the outcome of investigation, if any, made into the leakage of paper; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the secrecy of the Question Paper?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Question paper for All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance (Preliminary) Examination, 2004 conducted by CBSE and scheduled for 11.4.2004 was leaked out. The Question paper was leaked by a Computer Assistant working in the office of the Controller of Examinations of CBSE, who was engaged for typing the question paper. The Computer Assistant concerned has been placed under suspension by CBSE.

(c) to (f) The Delhi Police registered a case in this matter and has made detailed investigations. They arrested six culprits including allegedly the kingpin, and the chargesheet has been filed by the Delhi Police. Further, a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. Veera Raghavan, Former Secretary, MHRD, Government of India has been set up by the CBSE to examine various procedure currently adopted by the CBSE with a purpose to identify the loopholes in the system of examinations. It will also suggest necessary measures for strengthening the system to eliminate any possibility of leakage of question papers.

Allocation of Power

*32. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria have been adopted for allocation of power to the States from Central Sector Power Corporations; like NTPC, NHPC and NPC etc.;

(b) if so, the request received from various States for getting power from these Central Corporations during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of power allocated to each State during the said period;

(d) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has made any request to the Union Government for allocation of additional power from these Corporations; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The share from central sector generating stations to the constituent States/UTs of the region was worked out as per formula given below:

- 15% unallocated power kept at the disposal of Central Government to meet the emergent requirements of States from time to time.
- 12% free power to home state in case of hydro stations and 10% share (not free) to home State in case of thermal/nuclear stations.
- Balance power 73% in hydro stations/75% in thermal/nuclear stations is distributed amongst

various constituent States/UTs in the region in accordance to Central plan assistance and total energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors given equal weightage.

The shares of the constituent States are generally allocated before the commissioning of Central power plants. Shares allocated once are generally not changed unless surrendered by the State.

15% unallocated power kept at the disposal of Central Government is generally distributed within the region keeping in view the power shortages and seasonal/emergent requirements of the States/UTs from time to time.

The said formula was reviewed and it has been decided by the Government in April, 2000 to treat the "formula" as "guidelines" so as to link the allocation of power with the need and capacity to pay. Under the "guidelines" power from the new Central sector power stations is offered to the States/UTs as per their entitlement based on above formula, subject to signing of the Power Purchase agreements (PPAs) with the Central Public Sector Undertaking concerned.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of entitlements *vis-a-vis* actual drawal from Central Sector generating stations by various States/UTs during 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 (upto November) are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Chief Minister, Rajasthan had requested in February, 2004 for increasing allocation from unallocated quota from 20% to at least 35%.

(e) Allocation of Rajasthan from the unallocated quota of Central Sector generating stations in Northern Region was increased from 20% to 22% for one month w.e.f. 6.4.2004. However, during the current year 2004-05 (upto May, 2004), Rajasthan experienced a marginal energy shortage of 0.2% with no peaking shortage as compared to average energy and peak shortages of 4.7% and 6.3% in Northern Region, as a whole. Hence, Rajasthan is in a better position in comparison to other States in the Northern Region.

Statement*Entitlement vis-a-vis Drawal of States from Central Generating Stations*

(All figures in MU net)

| Drawee State/ System | 2000-2001 | | | 2001-02 | | | 2002-03 (Apr.-Nov., 2002) | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Entitlement | Drawal | % O/D, U/D(-) | Entitlement | Drawal | % O/D, U/D(-) | Entitlement | Drawal | % O/D, U/D(-) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Chandigarh | 430.2 | 453.2 | 5.3 | 516.4 | 443.1 | -16.5 | 376.2 | 322.4 | -14.3 |
| Delhi | 11464.6 | 10020 | -12.6 | 11504.8 | 10443 | -10.2 | 7389.3 | 7223.3 | -2.2 |
| Haryana | 6574.1 | 7524.4 | 14.5 | 5763.1 | 6547.7 | 12.0 | 4535.7 | 5043.5 | 11.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1504.6 | 1635.6 | 8.7 | 1638.6 | 1680.1 | 2.5 | 1026.6 | 1055.5 | 2.8 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 4269.1 | 4717.6 | 10.5 | 4898.2 | 5045 | 2.9 | 3458.7 | 3788.5 | 9.5 |
| Punjab | 7069 | 6727 | -4.8 | 7085.2 | 6690.8 | -5.9 | 5653.1 | 5537.9 | -2.0 |
| Rajasthan | 9361.9 | 10404.9 | 11.1 | 9356.8 | 10126.1 | 7.6 | 6076.3 | 6336.2 | 4.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17325.2 | 16516.5 | -4.7 | 18903.5 | 18690.7 | -1.1 | 10352.1 | 9642.6 | -6.8 |
| Uttaranchal | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1135.8 | 1053.9 | -7.2 |
| Total-NR Stations | 57999.2 | 57999.2 | 0.0 | 59666.6 | 59666.6 | 0.0 | 40003.8 | 40003.8 | 0.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | - | - | - | 3330.9 | 887.8 | 275.2 | 1861.0 | 1613.6 | -13.3 |
| Gujarat | 12688.7 | 13181 | 3.9 | 13295.3 | 14407.2 | 7.7 | 9325.3 | 10027.6 | 7.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 12335.6 | 12263.8 | -0.6 | 8708.9 | 10844 | 19.7 | 6191.8 | 5900.7 | -4.7 |
| Maharashtra | 14155.2 | 14281.7 | 0.9 | 15421.9 | 15099.4 | -2.1 | 10453.3 | 10503 | 0.5 |
| Goa | 1296 | 749 | -42.2 | 1686.4 | 1205 | -40.0 | 1231.8 | 1018.4 | -17.3 |
| Total-WR Stations | 40475.5 | 40475.5 | 0.0 | 42443.4 | 42443.4 | 0.0 | 29063.2 | 29063.2 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8272.5 | 8249.6 | -0.3 | 8317.8 | 8063.3 | -3.2 | 4788.2 | 4353.2 | -9.1 |
| Karnataka | 5823 | 6056 | 4.0 | 5876 | 6472.2 | 9.2 | 4192.2 | 4760.6 | 13.6 |
| Kerala | 3142.2 | 3244.4 | 3.3 | 3173.6 | 3393.8 | 6.5 | 2304.3 | 2430.1 | 5.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10364.2 | 10125.2 | -2.3 | 10168.9 | 9742.9 | -4.4 | 5985.8 | 5888.9 | -1.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Goa | 618.2 | 544.9 | -11.9 | 704.7 | 568.8 | -23.9 | 494.5 | 416.1 | -15.8 |
| Pondicherry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 862.8 | 778.9 | -9.7 |
| Total-SR Stations | 28220.1 | 28220.1 | 0.0 | 28241.0 | 28241.0 | 0.0 | 18627.8 | 18627.8 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 4958.7 | 5502.1 | 11.0 | 4727.8 | 6258.5 | 24.5 | 2954.1 | 3897.2 | 31.9 |
| D.V.C. | 1476.1 | 1298.4 | -12.0 | 1113.6 | 1380.2 | 19.3 | 838.4 | 506.2 | -39.6 |
| Jharkhand | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.5 | 75.2 | 616 |
| Orissa | 3358 | 2354.6 | -29.9 | 3548.7 | 809.1 | 338.6 | 2113 | 2267.4 | 7.3 |
| West Bengal | 4018.8 | 2875.4 | -29.6 | 3475.9 | 2732 | -27.2 | 2391.7 | 1006.8 | -57.9 |
| Sikkim | 351.4 | 78.6 | -77.6 | 186.1 | 71.8 | 159.2 | 107.7 | 47.8 | -55.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 293.2 | 455.4 | 55.3 | 454.8 | 615.3 | 26.1 | 265.1 | 237.6 | -10.4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 861.3 | 1325 | 53.8 | 1260.3 | 1721.6 | 26.8 | 769.1 | 702.9 | -8.6 |
| Assam | 326 | 493.6 | 51.4 | 659.3 | 665.8 | 1.0 | 450.8 | 449.5 | -0.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1468.4 | 2100.9 | 43.1 | 1624.8 | 2024.2 | 19.7 | 1187.7 | 1243.9 | 4.7 |
| Gujarat | 259.7 | 370.5 | 42.7 | 287.7 | 356.7 | 19.3 | 201.8 | 214.3 | 6.2 |
| Kerala | 234 | 356.8 | 52.5 | 386.4 | 590.9 | 34.6 | 418.5 | 439.4 | 5.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 444.6 | 675.6 | 52.0 | 686.7 | 923.1 | 25.6 | 468.2 | 627.7 | 34.0 |
| Pondicherry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27.3 | 41.6 | 52.4 |
| Karnataka | 427.5 | 653.8 | 52.9 | 633.5 | 864 | 26.7 | 453 | 934 | 106.2 |
| Haryana | 0 | 0 | - | 115.7 | 132.6 | 12.7 | 67.3 | 63.2 | -6.1 |
| Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | - | 84.7 | 97.3 | 12.9 | 67.6 | 60 | -11.2 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | - | 46.5 | 49.7 | 6.4 | 67.6 | 60 | -11.2 |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | - | 65.9 | 70.4 | 6.4 | 67.6 | 59.9 | -11.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | - | 37.9 | 33.1 | -14.5 | 67.6 | 60.1 | -11.1 |
| Total-ER Stations | 18540.7 | 18540.7 | - | 19396.3 | 19396.3 | - | 12994.6 | 12994.6 | 0.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 206.7 | 108.5 | -47.5 | 226.4 | 113 | 100.4 | 160.9 | 93.6 | -41.8 |
| Assam | 1350.2 | 1718.9 | 27.3 | 1432.6 | 1760.9 | 18.6 | 1081.5 | 1224.6 | 13.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Manipur | 437.2 | 449.8 | 2.9 | 464.1 | 436.3 | -6.4 | 297.4 | 303 | 1.9 |
| Meghalaya | 260.5 | 43 | -83.5 | 269.5 | 153.3 | -99.2 | 241.8 | 170.9 | -29.3 |
| Mizoram | 211.4 | 243.3 | 15.1 | 228.4 | 264.5 | 13.6 | 160.2 | 180.6 | 12.7 |
| Nagaland | 241 | 227.1 | -5.8 | 264 | 252.9 | -4.4 | 181.1 | 180.2 | -0.5 |
| Tripura | 354.5 | 270.9 | -23.6 | 389.4 | 311.5 | -25.0 | 272.3 | 242.3 | -11.0 |
| Total-NER Stations | 3061.5 | 3061.5 | 0.0 | 3274.4 | 3274.4 | 0.0 | 2395.2 | 2395.2 | 0.0 |

[Translation]

Cross Border Infiltration

*33. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that cross border infiltration has picked up in Kashmir and other borders of the country;

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

(c) the number of incidents of infiltration by terrorists that had occurred during each of the last three years;

(d) the number of terrorists killed and nabbed in exchange of fire during the said period; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check cross border infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) As per the assessment made by various agencies and security forces, there has been an increase in the infiltration of terrorists from across the Line of Control/ International Border in J&K during April-June 2004 compared to January-March 2004 apparently with the opening of the passes. The details of incidents of infiltration and bids foiled/terrorist killed for the last three years is given below :

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 (till ending June) |
|--|------|------|-------------------------------|
| Number of Infiltration incidents | 164 | 138 | 30 |
| Number of Infiltration bids foiled | 86 | 51 | 20 |
| Number of terrorists killed in Bids foiled | 274 | 179 | 27 |

The Government, jointly with the State Governments; has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross-border infiltration particularly in J&K, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment alongwith international Border/LOC and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of Border fencing, use of improved technology weapons and equipment by security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination and ensuring specific intelligence flow to check infiltration, as well as coordinated counter terrorism measures. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically.

[English]

Insurgency in Assam

*36. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:
SHRI KHIREN RIJIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to hold dialogue with various insurgent groups active in North Eastern Region, particularly of Assam;

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

(c) whether the dialogue is likely to be held within or outside the country; and

(d) the basis on which the dialogue would be held along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The Government has appealed to all the militant groups in the North East to adjure the path of violence and come forward for peace negotiation.

While peace dialogue is in process with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaack/Muviah group) (NSNC (I/M), suspension of hostilities/ceasefire are in force with NSCN (I/M, NSCN (Khaplong) in Nagaland, National Liberation Front of Twipra (Nayanbasi Group) in Tripura, United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) in Assam. Besides, Memorandum of Settlement have also been signed with Bodo Liberation Tigers in Assam and National Liberation Front of Twipra (Kamani-Manatu Koloj Group) in Tripura.

The peace negotiations are held within the framework of Constitution of India, within the country, without any conditions and involve the representatives of the Government of India, State Government and respective militant group. However, United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam have exhibited an intransigent attitude towards peace negotiations so far.

Review of School Textbooks

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

(a) whether the Union Government has engaged a private agency and professors from a foreign university to review the school textbooks;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification for engaging foreign agencies for the same;

(c) whether attempts are being made by the Union Government to enforce the use of SCERT books in place of NCERT books in the educational institutions; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Peace Talks on Kashmir Issue

*38. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold talks with Hurriyat and other groups active in J&K;

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

(c) the stand of the Government on militancy in J&K;

(d) whether militant activities in J&K have increased in the recent past;

(e) if so, the number of incidents took place during 2003-04 and till date;

(f) the number of Para Military Jawans/Civilians/Tourists injured/killed in each such incident;

(g) the number of militants arrested/killed during the said period;

(h) the details of the Central teams visited after such incidents; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to check militant activities in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government intends to pursue a dialogue with all groups and with different shades of opinion in Jammu and Kashmir on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government.

(c) The Government has been following a multi-pronged approach in dealing with terrorism and bringing in peace in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The major prongs of the strategies, *inter-alia*, include (i) strengthening border management and pro-active

action against terrorists with J&K (ii) accelerating the economic development, and (iii) remaining open to pursue a dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion in the State on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government.

(d) During the first five months of the current year, the incidents of terrorist violence has gone down by 12% in comparison to the same period in the previous year.

(e) to (g) The comparative figures for the year 2003 and 2004 (up to June 15) as reported by the State Government are given below:

| | Year 2003 | Till June 15, 2004 |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Incidents | 3401 | 1224 |
| Civilians killed | 795 | 328 |
| Civilians injured | 1546 | 757 |
| Tourists killed | — | 5 |
| Tourists injured | — | 17 |
| CPMF Jawans killed | 258 | 105 |
| Jawans injured | 814* | 355* |
| Militants killed | 1494 | 455 |
| Militants arrested | 434 | 99 |

*Includes personnel of J&K Police, Special Police Officers and Village Defence Committee members.

(h) Central teams have been visiting the state frequently to review the security situation. Four visit were made after major incidents during this period. One visit by the Central team took place in 2003 while three such visits have taken place so far in 22004.

(i) The Government, jointly with the State Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management and multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along International Border/LOC and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, use of improved technology, weapons and equipments by security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination and synergising intelligence flow to check infiltration, pro-active action against the terrorists within the State etc.

The counter terrorism efforts are reviewed from time to time.

[English]

Special Package for Rural Electrification

*40. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged a special package for speedy rural electrification;

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

(c) the funds allocated therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the work of rural electrification is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the National Common Minimum Programme, household electrification is to be completed in five years. For achieving this target, the rural electrification strategy has been drawn up, which envisages:

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) of 33/11 KV substations, with at least one such substation in each block appropriately networked and linked to the State transmission system.
- (ii) Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) by providing Distribution Transformer(s) with at least one such transformer in every village.
- (iii) Rural Household Electrification of unelectrified households from village distribution transformer(s).
- (iv) Decentralized distributed generation system for such villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

Based on the above strategy, details of the scheme and state-wise requirement of funds are being worked out.

Centralisation of Drug Control Machinery

176. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to centralize the drugs control machinery in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in all the States;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) to (c) The Government have constituted the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), an expert body with powers, *inter-alia*, to fix prices and notify the changes therein, if any, of bulk drugs and formulations, from time to time under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Prices notified/fixed by the NPPA are applicable to manufacturers/importers in all the states/Union Territories in the country.

Requirement of Old Water Pipelines

177. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed to replace the old water pipelines for drinking water by new pipelines since most of the existing pipelines in Delhi are very old and causing health hazards;

(b) whether there exists any monitoring system in Delhi to look after the standard of drinking water since there have been a spate of incidents of jaundice and other water borne diseases reported recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that they are replacing the old and corroded water pipelines with new C.I. Water Pipelines as per the norms of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) and requirement of site conditions.

(b) The DJB maintains an elaborate monitoring system with a Quality Control Department headed by a Director (Treatment and Quality Control).

(c) It has been indicated by DJB that at all the Water Treatment Plants, the laboratories exist where samples of water are tested before supply. In addition, about 300 samples are lifted daily from different spots in entire Delhi for testing.

Closure of Wind Mills

178. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are agitations in Western Maharashtra in regard to closure of wind mills in Monsoon season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a scientific committee to assess the fact; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) The agitation started on the assumption that wind mills installed in some districts of Western Maharashtra had adversely affected the rainfall pattern in that region. The Government of Maharashtra appointed a three member committee of experts to study the effect of wind mills on rainfall in the aforesaid region which concluded that wind mills could not have adversely affected the rainfall pattern in the region. Wide publicity through local newspapers was given about the findings of the said committee to create awareness among the people of the region.

(d) and (e) The Government of Maharashtra has appointed another committee of seven experts from the fields of meteorology, cloud physics, wind energy and aero space engineering under the chairmanship of the Director, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune to study the effect of wind mills installed on the Sahayadri Plateau in Western Maharashtra.

D.P.E.P.

179. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the Government reviewed the working of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP);

(b) if so, the performance of each State and particularly in the KBK districts in Orissa during the last three-years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the DPEP effectively in every State particularly in the backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is currently operational in 9 States of the country. The criteria for selection of districts under the DPEP programme ensures that those districts with female literacy rate below the national average and districts where the total literacy programmes have been successful, are selected under the programme. The DPEP is periodically reviewed by the Government of India and the external funding agencies through a mechanism of Joint Review Missions. These reviews have brought out that the programme has resulted in significant increase in enrolment, improvement in learning levels and increased community involvement in the programme. The State-wise position of utilization of funds under the DPEP programme for the last three years is given in the statement-I enclosed and the position *vis-a-vis* the eight KBK districts of Orissa is given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Statewise position of utilisation of funds under the DPEP Programme for the last three years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Utilisation of funds | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8203.56 | 10164.35 | 10813.84 |
| 2. | Bihar | 4935.91 | 4052.85 | 4836.98 |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 1663.50 | 5025.55 | 7184.48 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 8431.20 | 13508.76 | 18690.86 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 39807.91 | 27491.83 | 17262.71 |
| 6. | Uttaranachal | 1649.72 | 1793.15 | 2023.80 |
| 7. | West Bengal | 4358.39 | 6637.09 | 5854.72 |
| 8. | Orissa | 5747.84 | 8175.75 | 6598.44 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 2047.54 | 3012.09 | 4431.84 |

Statement II

Position of Utilisation of funds in the KBK Districts of Orissa under DPEP

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of programme | Utilisation | | |
|---|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 (Upto June 2003) |
| DPEP Phase-I (3 districts) (Project end June 2003) | 2281.94 | 2737.57 | 1143.13 |
| DPEP Phase-II (5 districts) | 2589.74 | 4343.73 | 3421.48 |

Progress indicators of KBK Districts of Orissa

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| New primary school opened | — | 669 |
| Teacher trained | — | 14883 |
| Para teachers engaged | — | 5734 |
| Number of free Text Books distributed (primary) | — | 2362000 |
| Number of Educational Grantee centers opened (primary level) | — | 5643 |

Development of approach Roads to Dwarka

180. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to develop approach roads to the Dwarka township from all directions; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be possible to provide complete connectivity to the sub-city to make it accessible from various parts of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that several steps have been taken to improve the connectivity to Dwarka sub-city which includes construction of following approach roads as well as implementation of Metro Railway Project:

(i) Construction of a 60 Mt. wide road with a road under-bridge below the Rewari Railway line and

linking NH-8, near Shiv Murti to Sector-22 Dwarka.

- (ii) Construction of 45 Mt. wide road from near Palam Domestic Airport, through Delhi Cantonment with a flyover on the Rewari Railway Line near Palam Railway Station.
- (iii) Approach road from Pankha Road side (Janakpuri side) by covering of Palam drain.
- (iv) Barakhamba Road-Connaught Place-Dwarka corridor (Line 3 of Delhi Metro).

These are at different stages of progress with scheduled date of completion till December, 2005.

A 60 mt. wide road has already been constructed from Najafgarh road which is the western periphery of Dwarka and is used by the public at present.

[Translation]

Implementation of Schemes for Pooors

181. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented all over the country by the Central Government to improve the condition of pooors;
- (b) whether poverty has alleviated in the country on account of implementation of the said schemes; and
- (c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In so far as the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is concerned, it has been implementing through the State/Union Territory Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997 with a view to providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. In addition, other programmes, such as, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas

Yojana (VAMBAY), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Housing for Economically Weaker Sections are being vigorously implemented with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the urban poor.

(b) and (c) Based on the reports received from the State/Union Territory Governments for the period upto March 2004, under SJSRY, 613982 micro enterprises have been set up by the urban poor, skill training has been imparted to 609575 persons and 490.84 lakh mandays of work has been generated for them in the country. Under VAMBAY, 2,46,035 Dwelling units and 29,263 community toilet seats have been provided to the urban poor residing in slums. Under NSDP, 3.72 crore slum dwellers have benefited to whom basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, community bath, community latrines, street light and widening and paving of existing lanes have been provided. In view of the vigorous efforts by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviations, in the implementation of these schemes, the urban poor have benefited to a large extent.

[English]

Modernisation of Haldia Petro Chemical Project

182. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for the modernization and expansion of Haldia Petro-Chemical Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the present capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Haldia Petrochemical Project is not a Central Government PSE and as such Government has no direct role in this regard.

(d) Information is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*Installed capacity of Haldia Petrochemical Project*

| Name of the Product | Installed capacity (MT) (as on 31.3.2004) |
|---------------------|--|
| Ethylene | 520,000 |
| Propylene | 260,000 |
| HDPE | 300,000 |
| LLDPE | 260,000 |
| PP | 300,000 |
| Pyrogasoline | 150,000 |
| Benzene | 85,000 |
| Butadine | 82,000 |
| C6 Raffinate | 47,000 |
| CBFS | 66,000 |
| C4 LPG | 143,000 |

Financial Package to UPDPL for TB Medicines

183. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given a financial package to Uttar Pradesh Drug Pharmaceutical Limited (UPDPL) to pay the dues to small scale drug manufacturer for supply of raw material to manufacture of TB medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Small Scale Units have not been paid these dues;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the package is fully implemented without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) to (e) The Government has given no specific financial package to UPDPL to pay dues to small scale drug manufacturers for supply of raw material to manufacture TB medicines. However, in terms of scheme

sanctioned by BIFR for the rehabilitation of UPDPL, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 10 crores for making payment of one-time settlement dues to banks; statutory dues and other pressing liabilities.

Freezing of Assets of Terrorists

184. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decision of US and UK to freeze the assets of various Terrorists Organizations;

(b) if so, the names of such organizations;

(c) the name of the terrorists organizations banned by the Government as on date; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard so as to cripple the network of terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, names of such foreign terrorist organizations are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Names of 32 organizations banned under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) The Central Government has consistently a strategy to counter terrorism which, beside giving primacy to dialogue, democratic processes and the rule of law, include measures like strengthening of border management to check infiltration, gearing up of intelligence machinery, providing improved technology, weaponry and equipment for security forces, action as per law against terrorists and bilateral and multilateral cooperation to combat global terrorism.

Statement I

List of foreign terrorist organizations whose assets the US and UK have decided to freeze

1. Abu Nidal Organisation
2. Afghan Support Committee
3. Al-Aqsa Foundation
4. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade

5. Al-Takfir and Al-Hijra
6. Ansar Al-Islam
7. Aum Shinrikyo
8. Babbar Khalsa
9. Basque Fatherland and Liberty
10. Benevolence International Foundation
11. Benevolence International Fund
12. Bosanska Idealna Futura
13. Communist Party of the Philippines
14. Continuity Irish Republican Army
15. Gama Al-Islamiyya
16. Global Relief Foundation Inc.
17. Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front
18. Hamas
19. Hamas-Izzal-Din Al-Qassem
20. Hizballah External Security Organization
21. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development
22. International Sikh Youth Federation
23. Islamic International Brigade
24. Jimmah Islamiyah
25. Kahane Chal
26. Kurdistan Workers Party
27. Lashkar-E-Tayyaba
28. Lashkar-I-Jhangvi
29. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eealam
30. Loyalist Volunteer Force
31. Mujahedin-E Khalq Organization
32. National Liberation Army
33. New People's Army
34. Orange Volunteers
35. Palestine Liberation Front
36. Palestinian Islamic Jihad
37. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
38. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command)
39. Real Ira.
40. Red Hand Defenders
41. Revival of Islamic Heritage Society
42. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
43. Revolutionary Nuclei
44. Revolutionary Organisation 17 November
45. Revolutionary People's Liberation Army
46. Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battallon of Chechen Martyrs
47. Shining Path
48. Special Purpose Islamic Regiment
49. The Aid Organization of the Ulema, Pakistan
50. Ulster Defence Association
51. Ummah Tameer E-Nau
52. United Self-Defence Forces of Columbia
53. Waldenberg, AG
54. Abu Sayyaf Group
55. Afghan Support Committee
56. Akida Bank Private Limited
57. Akida Investment Co. Ltd.
58. Al Baraka Exchange L.L.C.
59. Al Furqan
60. Al-Qaida
61. Al Rashid Trust
62. Al-Barakaat
63. Al-Barakaat Bank
64. Al-Barakaat Wiring Service
65. Al-Barakat Bank of Somalia
66. Al-Barakat Finance Group
67. Al-Barakat Financial Holding Co.
68. Al-Barakat Global Telecommunications
69. Al-Barakat Group of Companies Somalia Limited

70. Al-Barakat International
71. Al-Barakat Investments
72. Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries
73. Al-Haramain & Al Masjed Al-Aqsa Charity Foundation
74. Al-Haramain Foundation (Indonesia)
75. Al-Haramain Foundation (Pakistan)
76. Al-Hiramain Islamic Foundation
77. Al-Hiramain Islamic Foundation
78. Al-Hiramayn Foundation (Kenya)
79. Al-Haramayn Foundation (Tanzania)
80. Al-Itihaad Al-Islamiya/AIAI
81. Al-Jihad
82. Al-Nur Honey Press Shops
83. Al-Shifa, Honey Press for Industry and Commerce
84. Ansar Al-Islam
85. Armed Islamic Group
86. Asat Trust Reg.
87. Asbat Al-Ansar
88. Ba Taqwa for Commerce and Real Estate Company Limited
89. Bank Al Taqwa Limited
90. Baraka Trading Company
91. Barakaat Boston
92. Barakkat Construction Company
93. Barakaat Group of Companies
94. Barakaat International
95. Barakaat International Foundation
96. Barakaat International Inc.
97. Barakaat North America Inc.
98. Barakaat Red Sea Telecommunications
99. Barakaat Telecommunications Co. Somalia Ltd.
100. Barakaat Wire Transfer Company
101. Barakat Banks and Remittances
102. Barakat Computer Consulting
103. Barakat Consulting Group
104. Barakat Global Telephone Company
105. Barakat International Companies
106. Barakat Post Express
107. Barakat Refreshment Company
108. Barakat Telecommunications Company Limited
109. Barako Trading Company LLC.
110. Benevolence International Foundation
111. Benevolence International Fund
112. Bosanska Idealna Futura
113. De Afghanistan Momtaz Bank
114. Djamat Houmat Daawa Salafia
115. Global Relief Foundation, Inc.
116. Gulf Centre S.R.L.
117. Harakat Ul-Mujahidin
118. Heyatul Ulya
119. Islamic Army of Aden
120. Islamic International Brigade
121. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
122. Jaish-Mohammed
123. Jam'yah Ta'awun Al-Islamia
124. Jemaah Islamiyah
125. Lajnat Al Daawa Al Islamiya
126. Lashkar-i-Jhangvi
127. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
128. Makhtab al-Khidamat/Al Kifah
129. Momoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company
130. Miga-Malaysian Swiss, Gulf and African Chamber
131. Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group
132. Nada International Anstalt
133. Nada Management Organization SA

134. Nasco Business Residence Center Sas Di Nasreddin Ahmed Idris EC.
135. Nasco Nasreddin Holding A.S.
136. Nascoservice S.R.L.
137. Nascotex S.A.
138. Nasreddin Company Nasco Sas Di Ahmed Idris Nasreddin EC.
139. Nasreddin Foundation
140. Nasreddin Group International Holding Limited
141. Nasreddin International Group Limited Holding
142. Parka Trading Company
143. Rabita Trust
144. Red Sea Barakat Company Limited
145. Revival of Islamic Heritage Society
146. Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs
147. Salafist Group for Call and Combat
148. Somali International Relief Organization
149. Somali Internet Company
150. Somali Network AB
151. Special Purpose Islamic Regiment
152. Taibah International Bosnia Offices
153. The Aid Organization of the Ulema, Pakistan
154. The Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement
155. Tunisian Combatant Group
156. Ummah Tameer E-Nau
157. Wafa Humanitarian Organization
158. Waldenberg AG.
159. Youssef M. Nada
160. Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft M.B. II
161. Hizballah (Party of God)
162. Al-Nur Honey Centre
163. Dark Azanli Company

Statement II*List of Organisations Banned under POTA*

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahlehadis
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Eslami
8. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/Hizb-UI-Mujahudeen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ALFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (Prepak)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur Peoples Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People's War, All Its Formations and Front Organisations
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All Its Formations and Front Organizations
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-UI-Mujahideen

28. Al-Quaida
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)

Setting up of Book Banks

185. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up book banks in every Taluk with 100% Central assistance to enable supply of books to poor students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan free text books to all girls/SC/ST children at primary & upper primary level with a upper ceiling of Rs. 150 per child can be provided. At present, there is no plan to set up book banks in every Taluk.

[Translation]

Primary Education

186. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the data of his Ministry a number of children of the various States are still deprived of primary education;

(b) if so the facts and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the details of assistance provided both internal and external, for universalization of primary education in the country, State-wise particularly in West Bengal;

(d) the name of schemes being implemented for this purpose by the State Governments at present;

(e) the achievement of each scheme; and

(f) the steps to be taken by the Government to provide primary education to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Several social and economic factors affect enrolment and retention of children in schools.

(c) and (d) The Government of India in partnership with the States is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the District Primary Education Programme for universalization of primary education in the country including West Bengal.

(e) and (f) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, provision for opening of 93,023 new schools, appointment of 4,57,892 teachers, construction of 1,09,381 classrooms, 50,992 school buildings, 1,06,920 toilets and 67803 drinking water facilities has been provided to improve school infrastructure. Under the District Primary Education Programme 3710 school buildings, 4853 additional classrooms, 1285 resource centres, 4373 toilets, 2349 drinking water facilities and 2337 repairs are in progress in the 129 districts of 9 states where the project is currently being implemented.

Generation of Wind Energy

187. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote wind energy generation during Tenth Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken to tap the wind energy potential in the coastal States particularly in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, an autonomous institution under the administrative control of this Ministry, has estimated the gross wind power potential of around 45,000 MW in 10 States, of which 1700 MW is in Orissa

(Annexure). The capacity addition target for grid interactive wind power during the Tenth Plan is 1500 MW. Incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional duty on import of Certain items of wind

turbines, and exemption from central excise duty are provided for wind power projects. Preferential tariffs fixed for wind power in different States are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise tariffs for power generation from wind energy (as on 31.3.2004)

| Sl. No. | State | Gross potential ((MW) | Installed capacity (MW) | Wheeling 2% | Banking 12 months | 3rd Party Sale | Buy-Back Rs. 2.25/kwh | Annual Escalation 5% |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8275 | 98.8 | √ | √ | X | √ | √1994-95 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 9675 | 202.0 | 4% | 6 months | x | Rs. 2.60 | 5 paise 2002-03 |
| 3. | Karnataka | 6640 | 209.2 | 6-12% | √2% on monthly basis | √ | Rs. 3.10 for new projects | 2% on base tariff |
| 4. | Kerala | 875 | 2.0 | 5% | June-Feb | x | Rs. 2.80 | 2000-01 for five years |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 5500 | 22.6 | √ | X | √ | √ | X |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 3650 | 407.4 | | | | | 1994-95 |
| 7. | Orissa | 1700 | - | x | x | x | x | x |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 5400 | 178.5 | √ 10% | √ (Calendar year basis) | √ | Rs. 3.32 in 2003-04 | 2% from 2003-04 Rs. 3.92 fixed from 2013-14 for 10 years |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | 3050 | 1361.6 | 5% | 5% | x | Rs. 2.70 | No escalation |
| 10. | West Bengal | 450 | 1.1 | √ | √6 months | x | x | x |

√ Allowed

X Not allowed.

Job Opportunities in North Eastern State

188. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the people of North Eastern State are not getting proper representation in jobs in Para Military Forces;

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

(c) the details of recruitments made by the para Military Forces from North Eastern Region during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The recruitment in Central Police Forces (CPFs) is done in different states according to their respective

population ratios. The total number of persons recruited in North Eastern States in all the CPFs is according to such population ratio norms. However, there is excess recruitment in some forces and shortfall in others.

(c) A statement indicating details of recruitment made

by CPFs in the North eastern States during the year 2001 to 2003 is enclosed.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to parts (a) and (b). However, programme of recruitment in States is given wide publicity through print and electronic media by CPFs.

Statement

Recruitments made in Central Police Forces during 2001 to 2003 in the North Eastern States

| Name of the State | Name of the Central Police Force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | BSF | | | CRPF | | | ITBP | | | CISF | | | SSB | | | Assam Rifles | | | Total |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 20 | 12 | 05 | 44 | 89 | 103 | - | - | - | 03 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 182 | 252 | 180 | 897 |
| Assam | 426 | 492 | 260 | 214 | 1807 | 2429 | - | 18 | - | 47 | - | 59 | - | - | - | 754 | 514 | 164 | 7184 |
| Manipur | 189 | 45 | 20 | 82 | 175 | 216 | 148 | - | - | - | - | 22 | - | - | 715 | 317 | 220 | 329 | 2478 |
| Meghalaya | 27 | 31 | 13 | 84 | 164 | 207 | - | 18 | - | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 214 | 3 | 175 | 944 |
| Mizoram | 52 | 10 | 05 | 41 | 71 | 84 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 150 | 91 | 257 | 763 |
| Nagaland | 02 | 18 | 09 | 101 | 122 | 278 | - | 15 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 557 | 293 | 408 | 1809 |
| Tripura | 246 | 58 | 36 | 95 | 259 | 291 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 53 | - | - | - | 384 | 109 | 249 | 1785 |
| Total | 962 | 666 | 348 | 661 | 2687 | 3608 | 148 | 56 | - | 53 | - | 154 | - | - | 715 | 2558 | 1482 | 1762 | 15860 |

Subansiri Hydrel Power Project

189. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subansiri Hydrel Power Project is far behind of its schedule;

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the extent of delay already suffered thereby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a delay of about two months in implementation of the subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project (2000 MW) of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) in Arunachal

Pradesh. The following works have been awarded for which mobilization has been completed.

- (i) Lot (SSI-1) Award of Contract for civil work for Diversion Tunnels, Coffor Dams, concrete Gravity Dam, Plunge pool and Cutoff Wall.
- (ii) Lot (SSI-2) Award of Contract for civil works for Head Race Tunnel (HRT) intake structures, HRT, Surge Chamber, Pressure shafts, Tail Race Channel, Adits and Surface Power House.

NHPC is making all out efforts to cover the time lost.

(c) The project is scheduled to be commissioned by September, 2010.

[*Translation*]**Power Generating units in Uttar Pradesh**

190. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generating units operating in Uttar Pradesh and their capacity at present;

(b) whether all the units are functioning properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) There are 18 power generating stations including Central Sector in Uttar Pradesh. The details are as under:

| Name of the Station | Monitored Capacity (MW) |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| STATE SECTOR | |
| Obra | 1482 |
| Panki | 242 |
| Harduaganj B | 425 |
| Paricha | 220 |
| Anpara | 1630 |
| Small Th. | 10 |
| UPRVUNL Thermal | 4009 |
| Rihand | 300.0 |
| Obra | 99.0 |
| Matatila | 30.0 |
| Ganga Canal | 24.8 |
| Khara | 72.0 |
| UP Hydel | 525.8 |
| CENTRAL SECTOR | |
| Singrauli STPS | 2000 |
| Rihand | 1000 |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Unchahar | 840 |
| Dadri (NCTPP) | 840 |
| Tanda | 440 |
| NTPC Thermal | 5120 |
| Auriya GT | 652 |
| Dadri GT | 817 |
| NTPC GTG | 1469 |
| NPC | |
| Narora | 440 |
| Total Thermal | 10598.0 |
| Total Nuclear | 440.0 |
| Total Hydro | 525.8 |
| Grand Total | 11563.8 |

(b) and (c) Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an indicator of the performance of thermal generating units. PLF of State Sector power stations in Uttar Pradesh during April-May 2004 are given as under :

| Name of the stations | Plant Load Factor (%) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Obra | 39.9 |
| Panki | 56.5 |
| Harduaganj B | 23.4 |
| Paricha | 58.4 |
| Anpara | 78.8 |

Hydro stations in Uttar Pradesh are working satisfactory.

(d) Government of India have identified 19 generating units aggregating capacity of 2060 MW at Obra, Panki and Harduaganj thermal power stations in consultation with Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) for carrying out Life Extension works during 10th Five Year Plan. Power Finance Corporation is providing funds at concessional rate of interest under Accelerated Power Generation & Supply Programme. After completion of life extension works, these units are expected to operate at more than 75% PIF and their life is also expected to be extended by 15-20 years.

Natural Calamity

191. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any assistance to States affected by Natural Calamities, flood etc.

(b) if so, the details of guidelines/criteria for providing assistance to States for Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Relief Fund; and

(c) the details of the assistance requested in cash or kind by various States and assistance provided in cash or kind to each State during each of the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) As per the existing scheme for financing relief expenditure, the State Governments are preliminary responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the areas affected by natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, where necessary.

Assistance for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of natural calamities is provided under two Schemes. A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State. The size of the corpus of the CRF has been determined by the Finance Commission. The Government of India contributes 75% of the corpus of the CRF. The State Governments contribute 25%. The State Governments are required to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural

calamities as per the approved norms and items of assistance from the CRF. A committee under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State has been authorized under the Scheme of CRF to decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure.

Where funds available in the CRF do not prove to be sufficient for meeting the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation, in case of a calamity of severe nature, financial assistance is also provided to the States from the national Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in accordance with the laid down procedure. As per the procedure, the State Governments are required to submit a detailed memorandum indicating the sector-wise details of damage and requirements of funds for the relief operations. On receipt of the memorandum from the State Governments, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is deputed for an on-the-spot assessment of situation and requirement of funds. Based on the assessment of the Central Team, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) makes recommendations for release of assistance from NCCF. A High Level Committee, with the Home Minister, the Finance Minister; the Minister for Agriculture and the Deputy Chairman, Planning commission as members considers the request of the State Government and decides the quantum of assistance from the NCCF, based on the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon, approved items and norms of assistance and funds available under CRF.

The requests received from various States for financial assistance from NCCF were considered as per the laid down procedure. State-wise details of allocation of CRF and assistance released from NCCF during the last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and till date are given in Statement-I. State-wise details of foodgrains allocated for natural calamities during the above period are given in Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Details of allocation of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and assistance released from National Calamity Contingency Fund during 2001-02 to 2004-05

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State | Total allocation of CRF for the years | | | | Total assistance released from NCCF during the years | | | |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 207.96 | 218.36 | 229.28 | 240.74 | 30.44 | - | 116.75 | - |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12.62 | 13.25 | 13.92 | 14.61 | 0 | 12.78 | 29.79 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3. | Assam | 106.57 | 111.89 | 117.49 | 123.36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4. | Bihar | 70.31 | 73.82 | 77.52 | 81.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 28.84 | 30.29 | 31.80 | 33.38 | 42.88 | 100.68 | 26.83 | - |
| 6. | Goa | 1.30 | 1.37 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7. | Gujarat | 169.47 | 177.94 | 186.84 | 196.18 | 994.37 | 23.29 | 32.41 | - |
| 8. | Haryana | 85.37 | 89.64 | 94.12 | 98.83 | 0 | 0 | 2.20 | - |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 45.66 | 47.94 | 50.34 | 52.86 | 61.48 | 14.05 | 0.30 | - |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 36.65 | 38.48 | 40.40 | 42.42 | 23.20 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 59.53 | 62.51 | 65.63 | 68.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12. | Karnataka | 78.30 | 82.21 | 86.32 | 90.64 | 0 | 196.88 | 316.47 | - |
| 13. | Kerala | 70.61 | 74.14 | 77.84 | 81.73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 65.76 | 69.04 | 72.51 | 76.13 | 22.72 | 183.34 | 36.72 | - |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 165.06 | 173.32 | 181.98 | 191.08 | 0 | 20.00 | 77.46 | 165.33 |
| 16. | Mamipur | 3.01 | 3.16 | 3.32 | 3.49 | 0 | 7.07 | 0 | - |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 4.14 | 4.34 | 4.56 | 4.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 18. | Mizoram | 3.12 | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2.06 | 2.16 | 2.27 | 2.38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 20. | Orissa | 114.94 | 120.69 | 126.72 | 133.06 | 114.62 | 21.84 | 104.43 | - |
| 21. | Punjab | 128.85 | 135.30 | 142.06 | 149.17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 217.36 | 228.22 | 239.63 | 251.61 | 78.97 | 434.08 | 512.74 | - |
| 23. | Sikkim | 7.25 | 7.62 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 107.77 | 113.16 | 118.82 | 124.76 | 0 | 215.99 | 289.45 | - |
| 25. | Tripura | 5.46 | 5.73 | 6.02 | 6.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 153.59 | 161.27 | 169.33 | 177.81 | 0 | 310.06 | 41.87 | - |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 33.98 | 35.68 | 37.47 | 39.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 28. | West Bengal | 106.16 | 111.47 | 117.04 | 122.89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

Statement II

Statewise details of allocation of Foodgrains under 'Food for Work Programme' (FFWP)/Special Component of SGRY for Natural Calamities

| Sl.No. | State | 2001-02 (releases) | 2002-03 (August-2002 to July, 2003) | (Provisional) |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | (In Lakh MT) |
| | | | | 2003-04 (August-2003 to July, 2004) |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16.50 | 17.20 | 7.82 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | 0.25 |
| 3. | Assam | - | - | 0.50 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1.00 | - | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4.19 | 4.74 | - |
| 6. | Gujarat | 0.58 | 3.06 | - |
| 7. | Haryana | - | 0.25 | - |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | - | 0.10 | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | - | 0.40 | - |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1.00 | 7.20 | 7.29 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.05 | 0.52 | 0.61 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1.88 | 7.80 | 0.04 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1.40 | 2.32 | 7.0 |
| 14. | Orissa | 1.50 | 4.22 | 3.0 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 6.21 | 32.56 | 0.14 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | - | 5.00 | 3.04 |
| 17. | Uttaranchal | - | 0.50 | - |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | - | 2.00 | - |

Hydel Power Projects

192. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to promote Hydro power generation capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of present demand of power of each State;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether any target has been set for tenth five year plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the contribution of the private sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The "Reassessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country" completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, have placed the hydro power potential at 84044 MW at 60% load factor. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of present demand of power of each State are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(c) an allocation of Rs. 2,70,276.36 Cr. has been made during the 10th Plan for the Power Sector out of which Rs. 1,77,050.64 crores is in the Central Sector.

(d) and (e) During the 10th Plan, a capacity addition target of 41,110 MW has been fixed. The details of capacity addition during the Plan under Central, State and Private Sector are given in Statement-III enclosed.

Statement*State-wise Assessed Hydro Electric Potential*

| Region/State | Potential assessed at 60% Load factor (MW) |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| NORTHERN | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 7487.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 11647.00 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Punjab | 922.00 |
| Haryana | 64.00 |
| Rajasthan | 291.00 |
| Uttaranchal | 9341.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 403.00 |
| Sub Total (NR) | 30155.00 |
| WESTERN | |
| Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh | 2774.00 |
| Gujarat | 409.00 |
| Maharashtra | 2460.00 |
| Goa | 36.00 |
| Sub total (WR) | 5679.00 |
| SOUTHERN | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2909.00 |
| Karnataka | 4347.00 |
| Kerala | 2301.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1206.00 |
| Sub Total (SR) | 10763.00 |
| EASTERN | |
| Jharkhand | 478.00 |
| Bihar | 60.00 |
| Orissa | 1983.00 |
| West Bengal | 1786.00 |
| Sikkim | 1283.00 |
| Sub Total (ER) | 5590.00 |
| NORTH EASTERN | |
| Meghalaya | 1070.00 |
| Tripura | 9.00 |
| Manipur | 1176.00 |
| Assam | 351.00 |
| Nagaland | 1040.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 26756.00 |
| Mizoram | 1455.00 |
| Sub Total (NER) | 31857.00 |
| All India | 84044.00 |

Statement II**Peak Demand/Peak Met**

(Figures in net MW)

| State/ System/ Region | May, 2004 | | | | April-May, 2004 | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/Deficit(-) | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/Deficit(-) | |
| | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 3348 | 3332 | -16 | -0.5 | 3348 | 3332 | -16 | -0.5 |
| Haryana | 3248 | 3165 | -83 | -2.6 | 3248 | 3165 | -83 | -2.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 578 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 615 | 0 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1207 | 1068 | -139 | -11.5 | 1207 | 1068 | -139 | -11.5 |
| Punjab | 4872 | 4872 | 0 | 0 | 4872 | 4872 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 3824 | 3824 | 0 | 0 | 3879 | 3879 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7877 | 6268 | -1609 | -20.4 | 7877 | 6268 | -1609 | -20.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 788 | 749 | -39 | -4.9 | 788 | 749 | -39 | -4.9 |
| Northern Region | 24247 | 22729 | -1518 | -6.3 | 24247 | 22729 | -1518 | -6.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1597 | 1498 | -99 | -6.2 | 1670 | 1558 | -112 | -6.7 |
| Gujarat | 9655 | 7181 | -2474 | -25.6 | 9655 | 7427 | -2228 | -23.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5670 | 4030 | -1640 | -28.9 | 5670 | 4030 | -1640 | -28.9 |
| Maharashtra | 13064 | 10744 | -2320 | -17.8 | 14585 | 11483 | -3102 | -21.3 |
| Daman and Diu | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 332 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 334 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Region | 27835 | 22681 | -5154 | -18.5 | 29859 | 23380 | -6479 | -21.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6916 | 6241 | -675 | -9.8 | 7156 | 7038 | -118 | -1.6 |
| Karnataka | 4705 | 4322 | -383 | -8.1 | 5927 | 5360 | -567 | -9.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kerala | 2427 | 2122 | -305 | -12.6 | 2427 | 2164 | -263 | -10.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6401 | 6390 | -11 | -0.2 | 7227 | 7149 | -78 | -1.1 |
| Pondicherry | 196 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 19236 | 18904 | -332 | -1.7 | 23075 | 21928 | -1147 | -5 |
| Bihar | 813 | 678 | -135 | -16.6 | 885 | 818 | -67 | -7.6 |
| DVC | 1166 | 1086 | -80 | -6.9 | 1269 | 1180 | -89 | -7 |
| Jharkhand | 536 | 454 | -82 | -15.3 | 561 | 520 | -41 | -7.3 |
| Orissa | 2195 | 1900 | -295 | -13.4 | 2195 | 1929 | -266 | -12.1 |
| West Bengal + Sikkim | 3852 | 3564 | -288 | -7.5 | 3852 | 3564 | -288 | -7.5 |
| Eastern Region | 8224 | 7606 | -618 | -7.5 | 8286 | 7895 | -391 | -4.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 659 | 539 | -120 | -18.2 | 659 | 589 | -70 | -10.6 |
| Manipur | 97 | 96 | -1 | -1 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 255 | 176 | -79 | -31 | 255 | 191 | -64 | -25.1 |
| Mizoram | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 |
| Nagaland | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Tripura | 161 | 127 | -34 | -21.1 | 161 | 127 | -34 | -21.1 |
| North-Eastern Region | 1211 | 1022 | -189 | -15.6 | 1225 | 1029 | -196 | -16 |
| All India | 80753 | 72942 | -7811 | -9.7 | 85911 | 76246 | -9665 | -11.3 |

Actual Power Supply Position

(Figures in MU net)

| State/ System/ Region | May, 2004 | | | | April-May, 2004 | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|
| | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Surplus/Deficit(-) | | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Surplus/Deficit(-) | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 103 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 197 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 1958 | 1944 | -14 | -0.7 | 3729 | 3700 | -29 | -0.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Haryana | 1908 | 1854 | -54 | -2.8 | 3516 | 3402 | -114 | -3.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 508 | 507 | -1 | -0.2 | 784 | 782 | -2 | -0.3 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 850 | 841 | -9 | -1.1 | 1472 | 1455 | -17 | -1.2 |
| Punjab | 2663 | 2659 | -4 | -0.2 | 4977 | 4920 | -57 | -1.1 |
| Rajasthan | 2380 | 2376 | -4 | -0.2 | 4715 | 4706 | -9 | -0.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4309 | 3574 | -735 | -17.1 | 8064 | 6981 | -1083 | -13.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 375 | 369 | -6 | -1.6 | 726 | 709 | -17 | -2.3 |
| Northern Region | 15054 | 14227 | -827 | -5.5 | 28180 | 26852 | -1328 | -4.7 |
| Chattisgarh | 940 | 935 | -5 | -0.5 | 1922 | 1904 | -18 | -0.9 |
| Gujarat | 5147 | 4533 | -614 | -11.9 | 10452 | 9203 | -1249 | -11.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2652 | 2428 | -224 | -8.4 | 5535 | 4941 | -594 | -10.7 |
| Maharashtra | 7654 | 6992 | -662 | -8.6 | 15681 | 14146 | -1535 | -9.8 |
| Daman and Diu (*) | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 192 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli (*) | 162 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 324 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 344 | 344 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Region | 16835 | 15330 | -1505 | -8.9 | 34450 | 31054 | -3396 | -9.9 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3875 | 3881 | 6 | 0.2 | 8188 | 8158 | -30 | -0.4 |
| Karnataka | 2643 | 2373 | -270 | -10.2 | 5793 | 5173 | -620 | -10.7 |
| Kerala | 1006 | 986 | -20 | -2 | 2105 | 2051 | -54 | -2.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3472 | 3477 | 5 | 0.1 | 7737 | 7711 | -26 | -0.3 |
| Pondicherry | 122 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 262 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 11118 | 10839 | -279 | -2.5 | 24085 | 23355 | -730 | -3 |
| Bihar | 566 | 547 | -19 | -3.4 | 1121 | 1060 | -61 | -5.4 |
| DVC | 729 | 723 | -6 | -0.8 | 1453 | 1437 | -16 | -1.1 |
| Jharkhand | 291 | 284 | -7 | -2.4 | 565 | 557 | -8 | -1.4 |
| Orissa | 1148 | 1137 | -11 | -1 | 2235 | 2208 | -27 | -1.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| West Bengal + Sikkim | 2035 | 2007 | -28 | -1.4 | 4080 | 4015 | -65 | -1.6 |
| Eastern Region | 4769 | 4698 | -71 | -1.5 | 9454 | 9277 | -177 | -1.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 306 | 293 | -13 | -4.2 | 594 | 551 | -43 | -7.2 |
| Manipur | 40 | 39 | -1 | -2.5 | 77 | 73 | -4 | -5.2 |
| Meghalaya | 98 | 85 | -13 | -13.3 | 201 | 166 | -35 | -17.4 |
| Mizoram | 18 | 17 | -1 | -5.6 | 35 | 32 | -3 | -8.6 |
| Nagaland | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 48 | -1 | -2 |
| Tripura | 61 | 57 | -4 | -6.6 | 109 | 97 | -12 | -11 |
| North-Eastern Region | 564 | 532 | -32 | -5.7 | 1091 | 993 | -98 | -9 |
| All India | 48340 | 45626 | -2714 | -5.6 | 97260 | 91531 | -5729 | -5.9 |

Statement III*Capacity Addition targets during X Plan*

| | Hydro | Thermal | Nuclear | Overall |
|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Central Sector | 8,742 | 12,790 | 1,300 | 22,832 |
| State Sector | 4,481 | 6,676 | 0 | 11,157 |
| Private Sector | 1,170 | 5,951 | 0 | 7,121 |
| Overall | 14,393 | 25,417 | 1,300 | 41,110 |

Encroachments on Government Premises

193. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to USQ No. 1139 dated 9.10.2003 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the residents of ground floor quarters in Government colonies including type-II and type-III quarters in Sector-D, Mandir Marg have covered the land appurtenant to their houses by providing fencing/hedge/grills etc. to maintain privacy of their accommodations. Provision exists for carrying out such fencing by CPWD on payment of 10% of the cost of such fencing by occupants. For dealing with any unauthorized

construction/encroachment action will be taken on formulation of the revised policy.

The Government is also aware that about 115 hutments located at G-Point, Gole Dak Khana are unauthorisedly occupied, as per survey conducted by slum and J.J. Wing of MCD. The said flats are not under the control of CPWD.

The encroachers have moved court and the matter is now *sub-judice*. Further action for removal of the unauthorised occupants can be taken up after the matter is disposed of by the Hon'ble Court.

(c) In view of reply given to part (b) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Clearance for Setting up of Power Project

194. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the NTPC for the clearance of a 1000 MW power project to be set up at Kanchipuram Distt. in Tamil Nadu.

(b) if so, the present position thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) NTPC had undertaken site specific studies and investigations for setting up of a 1000 MW power project at Cheyyur in Kanchipuram Distt. of Tamil Nadu. In-principle confirmation of land and coal availability had also been obtained by NTPC. However, Feasibility Report (FR) has not been finalized due to non-availability of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance. As a result, MOEF has not accorded first stage (site) clearance.

In view of this, NTPC is not in a position to go ahead with the proposal till CRZ clearance and first stage (site) clearance are available for the project.

Setting up of LNG Terminal in Kerala

195. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed LNG Terminal to be set up in Kerala;

(b) whether any representation has been submitted by the Government of Kerala to the Union Government for setting up LNG Terminal in Kerala;

(c) if so, the present status thereof;

(d) whether there is any lack of coordination between the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Power *vis-a-vis* the project;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (f) M/s. Petronet LNG Ltd., a Joint Venture Company promoted by four Public Sector Oil Companies *viz.* GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has decided to set up a 2.5 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA) LNG terminal at Kochi. This has been planned in view of the proposed expansion of Kayamkulam Power Plant of NTPC.

National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is already operating a combined cycle power plant of 350 MW at Kayamkulam, using Naphtha as bridge fuel. NTPC has further planned expansion of this plant by adding 1950 MW capacity (nominal) in Stage-II. The project is proposed to be developed with LNG as a possible fuel. NTPC with the objective to make the power available at affordable rates, has initiated International Competitive Bidding Procedure to source cheapest LNG/Natural Gas. Although bidders are free to choose any port location for supply of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)/Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG), however, NTPC in its bid documents has indicated Kochi and Kayamkulam as two viable port locations (both in the State of Kerala). In response to the process, 16 parties have already been qualified which besides other include Petronet LNG Ltd., and GAIL (India) Ltd.

Chief Minister, Kerala has written to Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas for early commissioning of Kochi LNG Terminal.

*[Translation]***Distribution of Power through Private Sector Companies**

196. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI DINSHA PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private sector companies involved in distribution of power and the rates at which electricity is sold to them and they charged from consumer;

(b) the time of States in which private sector companies are involved in the field of distribution;

(c) the average quantum of power made available to each private sector distribution company annually;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment to bring down the rate and making improvements in the power supply after handling over the distribution of power to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for making such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Illegal Migrants**

197. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of illegal migrants are staying in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether any authority has been constituted by the Government to identify and deport those illegal migrants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) About 46,818 foreigners are reported to be illegally staying in India as on 31.12.2002. The highest number of foreigners staying illegally is in Assam (26,490) followed by West Bengal (11,122) and Rajasthan (2,405).

(c) to (e) Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 empowers the Government of India to detect and deport foreign nationals staying in India unauthorisedly. This power has been delegated under Section 12 of the aforesaid Act to the State Governments/Union Territories for the purpose of execution.

*[Translation]***Murder of Senior Citizens in Delhi**

198. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:
DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:
SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become extremely unsafe for senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents involving senior citizens and women reported during the last one year;

(c) the number of accused persons apprehended in this regard and details of unsolved cases as on date;

(d) the action taken for early disposal of pending cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the life and property of Delhites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, 12 cases of crime involving senior citizens, including women senior citizens, were reported during

the last one year (from 30th June, 2003 to 29th June, 2004). The details of these cases, the number of accused persons arrested and the status of the cases are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The action taken by Delhi Police to expedite investigation in pending case include monitoring of the progress of investigation by senior officers on day-to-day basis; seeking assistance of Interpol in tracing the accused persons of foreign origin and initiating action to

declare the identified accused persons but not arrested so far as proclaimed offenders and to attach their property.

(e) The steps taken to protect the life and property of Delhites include multi-tasking of PCR Vans; "setting up of senior citizen security cell" at the Police Headquarters; closer inter-action with Resident Welfare Association; effective use of beat-patrolling system; and renewed emphasis on domestic servant verification.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Details of cases | No. of accused arrested | Status of cases |
|--------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | FIR No. 356 u/s 302/34 IPC registered at Lodhi Colony Police Station on 29th October, 2003 regarding the murder of Smt. Amrit Kaur, aged 70 years, resident of 25, Jor Bagh, New Delhi | 4 | Pending trial |
| 2. | FIR No. 163 registered u/s 302/397 IPC at Greater Kailash Police Station on 2nd August, 2003 regarding the murder of Smt. Swaran Kanta Mehra in her residence at C-21, Greater Kailash, New Delhi | — | Investigation in progress. |
| 3. | FIR 585 u/s 302 IPC registered at Lajpat Nagar Police Station on 26th August, 2003 regarding the murder of Mrs. Rawel Kumari Oberoi in house No. CJ-15, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi | — | Pending trial |
| 4. | FIR No. 1 registered u/s 307/34 IPC at Hauz Khas Police Station, New Delhi on 1st January, 2004 regarding harassment of Shri Raghbir Singh resident of F-15, Green Park, New Delhi by his servant Devasis Sardar with the help of his associate Pardeep Das. | 2 | Pending trial |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 5. | FIR 144/04 registered u/s 302/394 IPC at Police Station, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi on 25th March, 2004 regarding murder of Raj Rani, aged about 70 years | 2 | Pending trial |
| 6. | FIR No. 226 registered u/s 302/392 IPC at Police Station Vasant Vihar, New Delhi on 20th June, 2004 regarding the murder of Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Harnam Singh Seth (aged 85 years) and his wife Smt. Roop Seth (aged 82 years) in their house in Vasant Enclave. | 2 | Under investigation |
| 7. | FIR No. 76 registered u/s 302 IPC at Police Station Janak Puri, New Delhi regarding the murder of Mr. Dharam and Mrs. Santosh Mangi in their residence at B-1/41, Janak Puri, New Delhi | — | Under investigation |
| 8. | FIR No. 108 registered u/s 397/302 IPC at Police Station Patel Nagar, New Delhi regarding the murder of Ms. Savitri Devi Chopra w/o Late Shri D.R. Chopra at her residence. | — | Under investigation |
| 9. | FIR No. 217 registered u/s 381 IPC at Police Station Cannaught Place, New Delhi on 25th April, 2004 regarding the theft in the residence of Shri I.C. Jain at 1, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi | — | Under investigation |
| 10. | FIR No. 332 registered u/s 394 IPC at Police Station Sarai Rohilla, Delhi on 26th September, 2003 regarding robbing of a senior citizens of cash, jewellery and bank cheques in the area of Shastri Nagar. | — | Sent as untraced on 15th March, 2004. |
| 11. | FIR No. 31 registered u/s 394/302/34 IPC at Police Station Rajinder Nagar, Delhi on 5th February, 2004 regarding the murder of Shri Chanderbhan Batra (79 years) in his house No. 602, Double Storey, Rajinder Nagar, Delhi | 2 | Pending trial |
| 12. | FIR No. 260 registered u/s 324 IPC at Police Station Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi on 17th December, 2003 regarding causing hurt to the wife of Shri O.P. Sahani resident of house No. 559, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi by his ex-servant Karan | 1 | Pending trial |

Closure and Revival of Fertilizer Units

199. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) the names of the fertilizer units which are producing below their installed capacity, unit-wise;

(b) the decline in annual production of these units during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of import likely to be made to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country;

(d) the number of fertilizer units closed down, unit-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to revive the closed public sector fertilizer units in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) Names of the fertilizers units, their installed capacity and %age capacity utilization is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Annual production of all units in the last three years is enclosed as statement.

(c) The production capacity of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is matching with the current level of consumption in the country. Imports are generally

resorted when there is a gap in supply-demand position. A high level Steering Committee of Secretaries (SCOS) is regularly monitoring production, demand and availability of all major fertilizers. As and when there is likelihood of demand-supply gap, a decision to import is being taken by SCOS either on government account for urea or through agencies in case of DAP, the decontrolled fertilizer. However, entire quantity of MOP is imported since there are no known exploitable reserves of potash in the country.

(d) Following units have become inoperative:

1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. : Gorakhpur
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. : Ramagundam
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. : Talchar
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. : Sindri
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. : Namrup-II
6. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. : Durgapur
7. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. : Barauni
8. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Trombay
9. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. : Amjhore
10. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. : Saladipura
11. Hindustan Copper Ltd. : Khetri
12. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. : Cochin
13. Duncan Industries Ltd. : Kanpur.

(e) to (g) In the light of government's Common Minimum Programme, the issue regarding revival of the closed fertilizer public sector units is being re-examined based on market demand and their techno-economic viability.

Statement

State-wise number of major fertilizer plants in the country their installed capacity & %age capacity utilization during 2001-02 to 2003-04

(000 MT)

| Name of State | Name of Plant | Installed Capacity | Production | | | | %age Capacity Utilization | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05* | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Nitrogen | | | | | | | | | |
| Assam | BVFCL : Namrup II | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | BVFCL : Namrup III | 144.9 | 29.6 | 85.7 | 110.7 | 115.0 | 19.5 | 59.1 | 76.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Punjab | NFL : Nangal-I | 80.0 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 13.0 | 16.9 | 20.0 |
| | NFL : Nangal-II | 220.1 | 210.8 | 220.1 | 220.1 | 220.1 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | NFL : Bhatinda | 235.3 | 236.5 | 235.5 | 235.5 | 235.3 | 100.5 | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | MFL : Chennai | 366.7 | 230.5 | 256.5 | 253.5 | 333.1 | 62.9 | 69.9 | 69.1 |
| | SPIC : Tuticorin | 370.7 | 338.9 | 324.3 | 344.3 | 394.2 | 91.0 | 87.5 | 92.9 |
| | EID Parry : Ennore | 41.2 | 35.0 | 30.8 | 34.0 | 400.6 | 85.0 | 74.8 | 82.5 |
| | TAC : Tuticorin | 16.0 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 18.7 | 127.5 | 123.1 | 128.1 |
| Kerala | NLC : Neyveli | 0.0 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | FACT : Udyogamandal | 77.0 | 87.8 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 212.9 | 114.1 | 90.1 | 88.4 |
| | FACT : Cochin-I | 0.0 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Goa | FACT : Cochin-II | 97.0 | 123.9 | 103.7 | 85.3 | 126.0 | 127.7 | 106.9 | 87.9 |
| | ZIL-Zoa | 288.7 | 281.6 | 264.2 | 278.1 | 286.9 | 95.5 | 91.5 | 96.3 |
| Maharashtra | RCF : Trombay | 45.0 | 52.7 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 48.0 | 117.1 | 101.3 | 98.7 |
| | RCF : Trombay-IV | 75.1 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 48.8 | 52.0 | 74.4 | 68.1 | 65.0 |
| | RCF : Trombay-V | 151.8 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| | RCF : Thai | 785.1 | 667.5 | 707.2 | 796.5 | 785.2 | 97.7 | 90.1 | 101.5 |
| | DFPCL : Taloja | 52.9 | 42.0 | 38.7 | 34.6 | 52.9 | 79.4 | 73.2 | 65.4 |
| Karnataka | MCF : Mangalore | 207.2 | 182.4 | 199.0 | 170.9 | 208.0 | 100.7 | 96.0 | 82.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NFL : Vijaipur | 397.7 | 392.6 | 397.7 | 406.4 | 397.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 102.2 |
| | NFL : Vijay Expn. | 397.7 | 392.6 | 398.8 | 400.3 | 397.7 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.7 |
| Rajasthan | CFCL : Gadepan-I | 397.7 | 394.5 | 397.9 | 417.6 | 397.7 | 100.5 | 100.1 | 105.0 |
| | CFCL : Gadepan-II | 397.7 | 394.2 | 397.8 | 393.1 | 397.7 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 98.8 |
| | SFC : Kota | 174.4 | 151.8 | 181.1 | 167.4 | 174.3 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 96.0 |
| Gujarat | IFFCO : Kandla | 318.9 | 307.0 | 368.0 | 322.1 | 589.2 | 142.1 | 131.5 | 101.0 |
| | IFFCO : Kalol | 250.5 | 253.1 | 247.5 | 220.6 | 250.7 | 101.1 | 98.8 | 88.1 |
| | KRIBHCO : Hazira | 795.4 | 779.3 | 737.6 | 815.6 | 759.0 | 99.3 | 92.7 | 102.5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | GSFC : Vadodara | 248.1 | 221.6 | 178.5 | 223.1 | 225.2 | 89.3 | 71.9 | 89.9 |
| | GNFC : Bharuch | 356.7 | 364.2 | 357.9 | 336.5 | 356.8 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 94.3 |
| | GSFC : Sikka-I | 105.8 | 115.7 | 117.9 | 81.0 | 85.9 | 109.3 | 111.4 | 76.6 |
| | GSFC : Sikka-II | 71.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 |
| | Hindalco Ind. Ltd. Dahej | 72.0 | 52.7 | 54.2 | 40.9 | 72.0 | 73.2 | 75.3 | 56.8 |
| Andhra Pradesh | CFL : Vizag | 124.0 | 124.1 | 111.9 | 133.8 | 130.8 | 100.1 | 90.2 | 107.9 |
| | GFCL : Kakinada | 120.6 | 129.5 | 134.7 | 142.8 | 156.1 | 152.3 | 111.7 | 118.4 |
| | NFCL : Kakinada-I | 274.8 | 281.2 | 258.4 | 275.3 | 274.8 | 102.3 | 94.0 | 100.2 |
| | NFCL : Kakinada-II | 274.8 | 280.8 | 287.7 | 273.9 | 274.8 | 102.2 | 104.7 | 99.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | IFFCO : Phulpur-I | 253.5 | 235.5 | 253.6 | 248.7 | 253.5 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 98.1 |
| | IFFCO : Phulpur-II | 397.7 | 394.5 | 397.8 | 391.5 | 397.7 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 |
| | IFFCO : Aonla-I | 397.7 | 324.8 | 398.4 | 397.8 | 397.7 | 82.7 | 100.2 | 100.0 |
| | IFFCO : Aonla-II | 397.7 | 397.6 | 398.0 | 397.8 | 415.2 | 101.3 | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| | DIL : Kanpur | 332.1 | 303.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | IGFCL : Jadishpur | 397.7 | 391.1 | 397.7 | 396.6 | 437.6 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| | TCL : Babrala | 397.7 | 392.6 | 397.8 | 397.7 | 397.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | OCF : Shahjahanpur | 397.7 | 386.7 | 374.7 | 394.5 | 397.7 | 98.5 | 94.2 | 99.2 |
| Haryana | NFL : Panipat | 235.3 | 235.3 | 225.4 | 235.3 | 235.3 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | SAIL : Rourkela | 120.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | OCF : Paradeep | 325.2 | 203.2 | 132.2 | 65.1 | 343.0 | 62.5 | 40.2 | 20.0 |
| | PPL : Paradeep | 129.6 | 0.0 | 134.5 | 164.9 | 180.4 | 0.0 | 103.8 | 127.2 |
| Bihar | FCI : Sindri | 0.0 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | HLL Halda | 121.5 | 106.3 | 111.7 | 91.1 | 118.1 | 87.5 | 91.9 | 75.0 |
| Phosphate | | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | CFL Vizag | 166.0 | 153.9 | 150.2 | 175.7 | 195.8 | 92.7 | 90.5 | 105.8 |
| | GFCL : Kakinada | 308.2 | 285.8 | 285.2 | 362.2 | 399.1 | 131.5 | 92.5 | 117.5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Maharashtra | RCF : Trombay | 45.0 | 52.7 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 48.0 | 117.1 | 101.3 | 98.7 |
| | RCF : Trombay-IV | 75.1 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 48.8 | 52.0 | 74.4 | 68.8 | 65.0 |
| | DFPCL : Taloja | 52.9 | 42.0 | 38.7 | 34.6 | 52.9 | 79.4 | 73.2 | 65.4 |
| Karnataka | MCF : Mangalore | 82.0 | 66.5 | 46.7 | 40.2 | 72.4 | 104.8 | 56.4 | 48.6 |
| Guajrat | IFFCO : Kandla | 825.1 | 793.3 | 949.5 | 832.6 | 875.1 | 58.3 | 64.8 | 65.7 |
| | GSFC : Vadodara | 75.9 | 55.7 | 35.4 | 65.0 | 69.0 | 73.4 | 46.6 | 85.6 |
| | GSFC : Sikka-I | 270.5 | 277.0 | 301.2 | 206.9 | 219.4 | 102.4 | 111.3 | 76.5 |
| | GSFC : Sikka-II | 182.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 148.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 |
| Orissa | Hindalco Ind. Ltd. Dahej | 184.0 | 134.7 | 137.2 | 103.6 | 184.0 | 73.2 | 74.6 | 56.3 |
| | OCF : Paradeep | 802.8 | 519.3 | 337.7 | 151.6 | 721.0 | 64.7 | 42.1 | 18.9 |
| | PPL : Paradeep | 331.2 | 0.0 | 292.9 | 344.0 | 384.5 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 103.9 |
| West Bengal | HLL : Haldia | 310.5 | 296.4 | 310.0 | 234.0 | 332.2 | 95.5 | 99.8 | 75.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | MFL : Chennai | 142.8 | 99.3 | 73.4 | 77.6 | 124.7 | 69.5 | 51.4 | 54.3 |
| | SPIC : Tuticorin | 218.5 | 147.5 | 143.0 | 146.2 | 221.0 | 67.5 | 65.4 | 66.9 |
| | EID Parry : Ennore | 48.0 | 42.8 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 45.0 | 89.2 | 78.5 | 80.0 |
| Kerala | FACT : Udyogamandal | 29.7 | 41.4 | 31.3 | 28.2 | 165.0 | 139.4 | 104.7 | 94.9 |
| | FACT : Cochin-II | 97.0 | 123.9 | 103.7 | 85.3 | 126.0 | 127.7 | 106.9 | 87.9 |
| Goa | Zil-Zoa | 197.4 | 140.4 | 141.8 | 166.1 | 183.5 | 71.1 | 71.8 | 84.1 |

*Estimated.

*[English]***Mid-Day Meals Scheme**

200. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI KAILASH BAITHA:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains supplied to each State for providing mid-day meals to students, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any independent assessment of the working of the mid-day meals served to the primary school children in the country;

(c) if so, the number of cases when the children had to be hospitalised due to the poor quality of mid-day meals during 2003 and till date along with the manner in which the food supplied is tested; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the quality of the mid-day meals by the suppliers is maintained in accordance with the standard norms laid down by the ISI/Nutrition Foundation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per available information, 1420 children had fallen ill during 2003-04 after consuming mid-day meals. State Governments have been requested to get the cooked meal tested by adults sufficiently prior to being served children.

(d) In addition to the guidelines regarding testing mentioned in part (c) above, State Governments are also expected to take the following other measures, as per guidelines on quality of mid-day meals:

- (i) To ensure that meals are cooked, served and consumed in a hygienic manner, and storage and handling of foodgrains, and of all other cooking ingredients is also done hygienically.
- (ii) To entrust supervision and monitoring of the programme at village level, to the Village Education Committee, and to constitute Committees for this purpose at district and State levels also, and
- (iii) To involve women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for cooking mid-day meals as far as possible

Statement

Statement showing State-wise allocation and lifting of foodgrains under Mid-day Meal Scheme during 2003-04

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Quantity of foodgrains for 2003-04 (in MTs) | |
|--------|-------------------|---|----------|
| | | Allocated | Lifted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,78,278.25 | 1,51,769 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5,448.18 | 1,894 |
| 3. | Assam | 96,315.78 | 77,420 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2,45,299.91 | 1,70,578 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 56,571.64 | 61,806 |
| 6. | Goa | 1,253.65 | 500 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 60,089.91 | 39,956 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| 8. | Haryana | 45,871.00 | 41,770 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 18,445.41 | 17,838 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 22,163.31 | 590 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 51,796.21 | 22,953 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1,45,853.18 | 87,412 |
| 13. | Kerala | 43,330.20 | 43,360 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,65,834.55 | 1,49,884 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2,23,586.84 | 1,84,814 |
| 16. | Manipur | 8,886.33 | 7,830 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 10,279.54 | 9,373 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1,880.84 | 1,876 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5,207.94 | 4,042 |
| 20. | Orissa | 1,23,424.87 | 1,13,882 |
| 21. | Punjab | 45,490.34 | 23,631 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1,68,919.37 | 1,36,887 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1,536.56 | 1,289 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1,10,598.90 | 79,313 |
| 25. | Tripura | 9,077.08 | 8,908 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 15,743.86 | 19,836 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 4,91,246.76 | 4,09,767 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 3,05,987.74 | 2,51,540 |

Speed Governors In Commercial Vehicles of Delhi

201. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial vehicles like blue-line buses, plying on Delhi roads are not yet fitted with speed governors despite repeated Supreme Court and Delhi High Court instructions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rein in the blue-line buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have vide their Order No. PCO/STA/II/PF-2/884 dated 19th December, 2003 made it compulsory for all transport vehicles, including Blue-line buses, to have electronic speed governors conforming to AIS : 018/2001 standard installed. It is ensured that this requirement is met with before the certificate of fitness in respect of such vehicles is issued. If Delhi Traffic Police finds that any commercial vehicle is plied in violation of these orders, appropriate action is taken against the offending vehicles.

Accreditation of Management Institutions

202. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of all India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved management institutions in the country of which, how many have been accredited through the Government run National Board of Accreditation;

(b) the total number of management graduates produced in India and other developed countries, country-wise;

(c) the number of management graduates, MBA got jobs in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the percentage of management graduates got job in foreign countries out of total management graduates produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), there are 1037 Management Institutions in the country approved by AICTE. The National Board of Accreditation under the aegis of AICTE has so far accredited 65 management programmes in 58 institutions.

(b) to (d) Such a database is not centrally maintained by the AICTE and the Ministry.

Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

203. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects under construction in Andhra Pradesh as on date;

(b) the amount allocated to each project by the Union Government and the State Government separately;

(c) whether these projects are going as per schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) At present eight projects comprising of one Central Sector project, two State Sector projects and five Private Sector Projects totalling 3173 MW are under construction in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (e) The details of projects under Central and State Sector projects under construction in Andhra Pradesh are given below:

| Name of the Project | Implementing Agency | Capacity | Commissioning Schedule | Approved/ Estimated Cost |
|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Central Sector | | | | |
| Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station-II, Unit-7 | National Thermal Power Corporation | (500 MW) | Dec., 2004 | Rs. 1818.46 Crore. |
| Sector Sector | | | | |
| Rayalseem Thermal Power Station-II, Unit-3 and Unit-4 | Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation. | 2x210 MW) | Unit-3—July, 06 Unit-4—October, 06 | Rs. 1640 Crore. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|-----------|---|----------------|
| Priyadarshni Jurala Hydro Electric Project | Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation | (6x39 MW) | Two units in 2006-07 and balance in 2007-08 (11th Plan) | Rs. 550 Crore. |

All the above power projects are progressing as per schedule.

[Translation]

Production of Steel

204. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Steel Plants in the country are showing downward trend in production and the production is not sufficient to meet the requirement in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of production capacity in each plant and actual production by them during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Dabhol Power Project

205. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to restart the Dabhol Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating power tariff payable by the Government of Maharashtra, Central Government Organizations, the consumer, and the financial viability of the project; -

(c) whether the Government has since approved the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) No, Sir. As informed by Government of Maharashtra, no such proposal has been submitted. However, as informed by the Government of Maharashtra, a number of steps have been taken to restart the project, but without success.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power

206. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME:
DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of power generation, its demand and supply in the country, State-wise;

(b) the analytical statement of power generated from various resources in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power and target set for Tenth Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target set for the plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) State-wise power supply position in the country during May 2004 and April-May 2004 is given at enclosed statement-I. State-wise electricity generation from various resources during April-May 2004 is given at enclosed statement-II.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the State. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector. However, the following steps are being taken to improve the generation and availability of power in the country:

- (i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 MW in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector.
- (ii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units and overall increase in PLF of thermal units.
- (iii) To bring about reforms in distribution, Government of India has implemented the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms

Programme (APDRP) for upgradation of sub-transmission system in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are being provided to States for undertaking schemes for sub-transmission and distribution systems under the APDRP.

- (iv) Demand side management, energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- (v) Disbursement of loans with interest subsidy by the Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernization of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vi) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional power transfer by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links and finally formation of National Grid.
- (vii) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.

(d) The Government is closely monitoring the progress of identified projects. Review meeting are held with the respective State Governments, promoters and the financial institutions with a view to remove bottlenecks and avoid slippage of these projects from the 10th Plan.

Statement I

Actual Power Supply Position

(Figures in MU net)

| State/System/Region | May'2004 | | | | April-May '2004 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|------|
| | Requirement | Availability | Surplus/ Deficit (-) | | Requirement | Availability | Surplus/Deficit (-) | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 103 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 197 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 1958 | 1944 | -14 | -0.7 | 3729 | 3700 | -29 | -0.8 |
| Haryana | 1908 | 1854 | -54 | -2.8 | 3516 | 3402 | -114 | -3.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 508 | 507 | -1 | -0.2 | 784 | 782 | -2 | -0.3 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 850 | 841 | -9 | -1.1 | 1472 | 1455 | -17 | -1.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Punjab | 2663 | 2659 | -4 | -0.2 | 4977 | 4920 | -57 | -1.1 |
| Rajasthan | 2380 | 2376 | -4 | -0.2 | 4715 | 4706 | -9 | -0.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4309 | 3574 | -735 | -17.1 | 8064 | 6981 | -1083 | -13.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 375 | 369 | -6 | -1.6 | 726 | 709 | -17 | -2.3 |
| Northern Region | 15054 | 14227 | -827 | -5.5 | 28180 | 26852 | -1328 | -4.7 |
| Chhattisgarh | 940 | 935 | -5 | -0.5 | 1922 | 1904 | -18 | -0.9 |
| Gujarat | 5147 | 4533 | -614 | -11.9 | 10452 | 9203 | -1249 | -11.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2652 | 2428 | -224 | -8.4 | 5535 | 4941 | -594 | -10.7 |
| Maharashtra | 7654 | 6992 | -662 | -8.6 | 15681 | 14146 | -1535 | -9.8 |
| Daman and Diu (*) | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 192 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli (*) | 162 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 324 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 344 | 344 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Region | 16835 | 15330 | -1505 | -8.9 | 34450 | 31054 | -3396 | -9.9 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3875 | 3881 | 6 | 0.2 | 8188 | 8158 | -30 | -0.4 |
| Karnataka | 2643 | 2373 | -270 | -10.2 | 5793 | 5173 | -620 | -10.7 |
| Kerala | 1006 | 986 | -20 | -2 | 2105 | 2051 | -54 | -2.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3472 | 3477 | 5 | 0.1 | 7737 | 7711 | -26 | -0.3 |
| Pondicherry | 122 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 262 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern region | 11118 | 10839 | -279 | -2.5 | 24085 | 23355 | -730 | -3.0 |
| Bihar | 566 | 547 | -19 | -3.4 | 1121 | 1060 | -61 | -5.4 |
| DVC | 729 | 723 | -6 | -0.8 | 1453 | 1437 | -16 | -1.1 |
| Jharkhand | 291 | 284 | -7 | -2.4 | 565 | 557 | -8 | -1.4 |
| Orissa | 1148 | 1137 | -11 | -1 | 2235 | 2208 | -27 | -1.2 |
| West Bengal+Sikkim | 2035 | 2007 | -28 | -1.4 | 4080 | 4015 | -65 | -1.6 |
| Eastern Region | 4769 | 4698 | -71 | -1.5 | 9454 | 9277 | -177 | -1.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 306 | 293 | -13 | -4.2 | 594 | 551 | -43 | -7.2 |
| Manipur | 40 | 39 | -1 | -2.5 | 77 | 73 | -4 | -5.2 |
| Meghalaya | 98 | 85 | -13 | -13.3 | 201 | 166 | -35 | -17.4 |
| Mizoram | 18 | 17 | -1 | -5.6 | 35 | 32 | -3 | -8.6 |
| Nagaland | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 48 | -1 | -2 |
| Tripura | 61 | 57 | -4 | -6.6 | 109 | 97 | -12 | -11 |
| North-Eastern Region | 564 | 532 | -32 | -5.7 | 1091 | 993 | -98 | -9 |
| All India | 48340 | 45626 | -2714 | -5.6 | 97260 | 91531 | -5729 | -5.9 |

Peak Demand/Peak Met (Figures in net MW)

| State/System/Region | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/Deficit(-) | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/Deficit(-) | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| | (MW) | (MW) | MW | % | (MW) | (MW) | MW | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 3348 | 3332 | -16 | -0.5 | 3348 | 3332 | -16 | -0.5 |
| Haryana | 3248 | 3165 | -83 | -2.6 | 3248 | 3165 | -83 | -2.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 578 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 615 | 0 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1207 | 1068 | -139 | -11.5 | 1207 | 1068 | -139 | -11.5 |
| Punjab | 4872 | 4872 | 0 | 0 | 4872 | 4872 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 3824 | 3824 | 0 | 0 | 3879 | 3879 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7877 | 6268 | -1609 | -20.4 | 7877 | 6268 | -1609 | -20.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 788 | 749 | -39 | -4.9 | 788 | 749 | -39 | -4.9 |
| Northern Region | 24247 | 22729 | -1518 | -6.3 | 24247 | 22729 | -1518 | -6.3 |
| Chattisgarh | 1597 | 1498 | -99 | -6.2 | 1670 | 1558 | -112 | -6.7 |
| Gujarat | 9655 | 7181 | -2474 | -25.6 | 9655 | 7427 | -2228 | -23.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5670 | 4030 | -1640 | -28.9 | 5670 | 4030 | -1640 | -28.9 |
| Maharashtra | 13064 | 10744 | -2320 | -17.8 | 14585 | 11483 | -3102 | -21.3 |
| Daman and Diu | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Goa | 332 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 334 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Region | 27835 | 22681 | -5154 | -18.5 | 29859 | 23380 | -6479 | -21.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6916 | 6241 | -675 | -9.8 | 7156 | 7038 | -118 | -1.6 |
| Karnataka | 4705 | 4322 | -383 | -8.1 | 5927 | 5360 | -567 | -9.6 |
| Kerala | 2427 | 2122 | -305 | -12.6 | 2427 | 2164 | -263 | -10.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6401 | 6390 | -11 | -0.2 | 7227 | 7149 | -78 | -1.1 |
| Pondicherry | 196 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 19236 | 18904 | -332 | -1.7 | 23075 | 21928 | -1147 | -5 |
| Bihar | 813 | 678 | -135 | -16.6 | 885 | 818 | -67 | -7.6 |
| DVC | 1166 | 1086 | -80 | -6.9 | 1269 | 1180 | -89 | -7.0 |
| Jharkhand | 536 | 454 | -82 | -15.3 | 561 | 520 | -41 | -7.3 |
| Orissa | 2195 | 1900 | -295 | -13.4 | 2195 | 1929 | -266 | -12.1 |
| West Bengal+Sikkim | 3852 | 3564 | -288 | -7.5 | 3852 | 3564 | -288 | -7.5 |
| Eastern Region | 8224 | 7606 | -618 | -7.5 | 8286 | 7895 | -391 | -4.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 659 | 539 | -120 | -18.2 | 659 | 589 | -70 | -10.6 |
| Manipur | 97 | 96 | -1 | -1.0 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 255 | 176 | -79 | -31 | 255 | 191 | -64 | -25.1 |
| Mizoram | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 |
| Nagaland | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Tripura | 161 | 127 | -34 | -21.1 | 161 | 127 | -34 | -21.1 |
| North-Eastern Region | 1211 | 1022 | -189 | -15.6 | 1225 | 1029 | -196 | -16 |
| All India | 80753 | 72942 | -7811 | -9.7 | 85911 | 76246 | -9665 | -11.3 |

Statement II

State-wise (including Central Sector) electricity generation from various sources in the country during April—May, 2004

(Figures in MUs)

| Name of the State/System | Thermal | Nuclear | Hydro | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| BBMB | - | - | 1445 | 1445 |
| Delhi | 1856 | - | - | 1856 |
| Haryana | 1614 | - | 30 | 1644 |
| Himachal Pradesh | - | - | 2893 | 2893 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | 1466 | 1466 |
| Punjab | 2291 | - | 1250 | 3541 |
| Rajasthan | 3365 | 822 | 50 | 4237 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11581 | 521 | 204 | 12306 |
| Uttaranchal | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Gujarat | 8427 | 296 | 162 | 8885 |
| Mahya Pradesh | 5539 | - | 171 | 5710 |
| Chattisgarh | 4267 | - | 32 | 4299 |
| Maharashtra | 10665 | 468 | 729 | 11862 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9395 | - | 465 | 9860 |
| Kerala | 285 | - | 702 | 987 |
| Karnataka | 2414 | 475 | 766 | 3655 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7399 | 214 | 290 | 7903 |
| Pondicherry | 42 | - | - | 42 |
| Bihar | 1066 | - | - | 1066 |
| Jharkhand | 1039 | - | 18 | 1057 |
| Orissa | 3972 | - | 1090 | 5062 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|------|---|-----|------|
| DVC | 1807 | - | 22 | 1829 |
| West Bengal | 6952 | - | 68 | 7020 |
| Sikkim | - | - | 55 | 55 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 389 | - | 108 | 497 |
| Meghalaya | - | - | 140 | 140 |
| Manipur | - | - | 99 | 99 |
| Tripura | 125 | - | 11 | 136 |
| Nagaland | - | - | 30 | 30 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | 269 | 269 |
| Mizoram | - | - | - | - |
| NEEPCO | 290 | - | 464 | 754 |

[English]

Setting up of IIT's

207. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the State Governments particularly from State Government of Kerala for setting up of IITs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2003 that five new IITs will be set up by upgrading promising academic institutions, the Government has constituted an Expert Committee to identify such academic institutions. A number of proposals from various State Governments have been received by the Government and are under consideration of the Expert Committee. A list of such proposals received from the states is given in enclosed statement. One of the proposals pertains to the upgradation of College of Engineering, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala to an India Institute of Technology (IIT). The Report of the Committee is awaited.

Statement

| Sl.No. | State | Proposal |
|--------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Setting up of New IIT at Basara, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh Upgradation of Osmania University Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. | Bihar | Setting up of New IIT in Bihar |
| 3. | Chandigarh | Setting up of New IIT in Chandigarh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-----------|--|
| 4. | Gujarat | Setting up of new IIT in Gujarat |
| 5. | Jharkhand | Setting up of new IIT in Jharkhand |
| 6. | Karnataka | Upgradation of NITK Surathkal to IIT Setting up of New IIT in Dharward, North Karnataka |
| 7. | Kerala | Upgradation of College of Engineering Thiruvananthapuram to IIT |
| 8. | Orissa | Upgradation of University College of Engineering (U.C.E.), Burla, Orissa |
| 9. | Rajasthan | Setting up of new IIT in Rajasthan |

Decongestion of Delhi

208. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI AJAY MAKEN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is getting congested day by day;

(b) if so, the plan of the Government to decongest the city;

(c) the points which are to be connected by the Delhi Metro System during Phase-I;

(d) whether the Phase-I of Delhi Metro Rail Project is likely to be completed on schedule;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of such corridors;

(f) the details of preparations for the 2nd Phase of Delhi Metro Rail Project and the time by which it is likely to be started;

(g) the financial arrangements for construction of 2nd Phase of Metro Rail in Delhi;

(h) whether the Government propose to expand the Metro Rail having more than one line by 2010; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government set up the National Capital Region Planning Board in 1985 to develop a balanced and harmonized National Capital Region. The Board prepared a regional Plan-2001 with the following aims:

- To relieve the Capital city from additional pressures;
- To avoid adding new pressures on to the Capital; and
- To remodel the pattern of settlements in the National Capital Region to enable them to plan their assigned role.

Further to achieve harmonized development, the Board also prepared Functional Plans for Transport, Power, Industry and Telecom sectors to develop regional infrastructure in National Capital Region.

The Functional Plan on Transport proposed a Regional Rapid Rail Transit System, which will connect Delhi with various adjoining towns with fast and efficient commuter trains and peripheral expressway around Delhi to facilitate the decongestion of the city.

(c) The Phase-I of the Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System comprise of the following three corridors:

- (1) Shahdara-Barwala.
- (2) Vishwavidyalaya—Central Secretariat.
- (3) Barakhamba Road—Connaught Place—Dwarka.

Corridor 1 : It connects Shahdara, Seelampur, Shastri Park, Kashmere Gate, Tis Hazari, Pratap Nagar, Shastri Nagar, Inder Lok, Kanhaiya Nagar, Keshav Puram,

Netaji Shubhash Place, Kohat Enclave, Pitampura, Rohini, Rithala, Daulat Pur, Pehladpur and Barwala.

Corridor 2 : It connects Vishwavidyalaya, Vidhan Sabha, Civil Lines, Kashmere Gate, Delhi Main Station, Chawri Bazar, New Delhi Railway Station, Connaught Place, Patel Chowk and Central Secretariat;

Corridor 3 : It connects Barakhamba Road—Connaught Place, R.K. Ashram Marg, Jhandewalan, Karol Bagh, Rajendra Place, Patel Nagar, Shadipur, Kirti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Rajouri Garden, Tagore Garden, Subhash Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ganesh Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Prem Nagar, Nawada and Dwarka.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) Studies/investigations for Delhi Metro Phase-II Project have been taken up. Work on Phase-II Project is dependent on finalisation of the routes, the funding plan and its approval by Government of NCT of Delhi and the Central Government.

(h) Delhi Metro Phase-I, itself consists of three lines. Studies for additional corridors (lines) to be taken up in phase-II area in progress.

(i) Does not arise in view of reply to (h).

Inclusion of Castes in the List of ST

209. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:
SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received many representations from State Governments particularly from Assam and other organizations to include various Tribal communities in the list of Schedule Tribe;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to include such communities in the list of ST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received about 839 proposals from State Governments and other organizations including 106 proposals from assam State. State-wise detailed information regarding the number of proposal received by this Ministry is given in enclosed statement. Caste-wise details are not maintained.

(c) and (d) The Government of India in June 1999, had laid down a procedure for modification in the list of the Scheduled Tribed. All representations for revision of the list of the Scheduled Tribes are processed in accordance with this.

(e) No specific time schedule can be indicated as the matter involves consultations with State Government, Registrar-General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Now National Commission for Scheduled Tribes).

Statement

State-wise Number of Proposals

| Sl.No. | State/UT | No. of Proposals |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 80 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 19 |
| 3. | Assam | 106 |
| 4. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 |
| 5. | Bihar including Jharkhand | 27 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 17 |
| 7. | Delhi | 1 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 2 |
| 10. | Goa | 10 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 9 |
| 12. | Haryana | 4 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 51 |
| 16. | Kerala | 32 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh & Chattisgarh | 31 |
| 19. | Manipur | 23 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 17 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 87 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 6 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 24 |
| 24. | Orissa | 62 |
| 25. | Pondicherry | 11 |
| 26. | Punjab | 13 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 18 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 5 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 69 |
| 30. | Tripura | 10 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal | 58 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 20 |
| | Total | 839 |

*Caste/Community-wise data on representation was not maintained.

**Diversion of Quota of Power and Coal
from MP to Maharashtra**

210. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in regard to sudden diversion of quota of power and coal from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra;

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

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

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the power situation in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) A letter was received from the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh addressed to the Union Power Minister on 27.5.2004 regarding restoration of 90 MW power to Madhya Pradesh.

(b) 15% power in central generation stations is kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the emergent/seasonal requirements of States/UTs in the region from time to time. Keeping in view the prevailing shortages in the State of Maharashtra and unforeseen reduction in power generation by about 900 MW at Koyna hydro station due to less availability of water, 98 MW additional power from 15% unallocated quota in Central Generating Stations in Western and Eastern regions was temporarily made available to Maharashtra by reducing allocation of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for a period of one month w.e.f. 25th May 2004.

(c) This power has already been restored to Madhya Pradesh after expiry of one month.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the State. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector. However, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government to improve the power situation in the MP:

(i) Additional allocation/assistance of about 1200 MW was provided to Madhya Pradesh (highest assistance given to any State), including allocation from 15% unallocated quota in the Central Sector Stations in Western and Eastern Regions, special allocation of 143 MW temporarily from Rajasthan Nuclear Power Plant in Northern region and supplies facilitated by the Power Trading Corporation. However, the regular arrangement made at the instance of Central Government through Power Trading Corporation (PTC) for Madhya Pradesh to supply about 500 MW of power got reduced by almost 250 MW because Madhya Pradesh State

Electricity Board (MBSEB) did not renew the arrangement beyond May, 2004 with PTC. Subsequently, on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh arrangements for supply of about 100 MW during peak hours and 200 MW during off-peak hours was made toward the end of May, 2004 through PTC under bilateral arrangement.

- (ii) In addition, four (4) units of 125 MW, each have been synchronized at Indirasagar Hydroelectric Project by Narmada Hydro Electric Power Corporation in the months of September and November, 2003 and January, 2004 and its entire generation, is supplied to Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Thermal Power Project in Jharkhand

211. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the NTPC proposed to set up a Thermal Power Project in district Chatra Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether the foundation stone of the said project was laid in 2002 but the execution work on the project has not yet been started;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the execution work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) NTPC proposes to set up North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (3 x 660 MW) in Chatra and Hazaribagh District of Jharkhand.

NTPC has obtained confirmations for key linkages like water, coal & land from the State Government, the Ministry of Coal and clearances from Airport Authorities, Damodar Valley Corporation, Central Water Commission, State Pollution Control Board and Defence Authorities etc. Detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study has also been carried out.

In January, 2003, NTPC was advised by Central Coal Fields Ltd., (CCL) and Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL), to review the siting of the project as it was falling in the coal bearing area. After detailed consultations with Central Coal Fields Ltd. (CCL)/Coal India Ltd., (CIL)/Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL)/Ministry of Coal, the new site for the project location was agreed to in July, 2003. This readjustment in site necessitated certain additional site-specific studies, which have also been carried out.

NTPC has set up its Site office at Hazaribagh and Infrastructural development activities have been initiated. The project has been planned for benefits in the 11th Plan period.

[English]

Inquiry against N.C.E.R.T.

212. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently ordered inquiry into NCERT appointments held during the last five years;

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

(c) whether the Government has received the report of inquiry; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the action taken or likely to be taken on the basis of report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Appointment of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

213. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian regional languages for which there is a provision for appointing teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas presently;

(b) the names of the languages whose teachers are not appointed;

(c) whether there is a provision of appointing Urdu teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There is no provision for appointing teachers of Indian Regional Languages on regular basis in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) Except for English, Hindi and Sanskrit, teachers are not appointed on regular basis for any other language.

(c) and (d) If more than 20 children opt for studying Urdu then a teacher is appointed by the Principal locally on part time/contractual basis.

[English]

Violation of Pre-conditions of Allotment of Land by Hospitals

214. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court had recently directed DDA to take action against certain hospitals which have failed to provide free treatment to poor in accordance with the conditions attached to the concessional land allotments to these hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi High Court in Writ petition No. 2866/2002 has directed action to be taken against certain hospitals which have failed to provide free treatment to poor in accordance with the terms and conditions of allotment.

(b) and (c) DDA has reported that in pursuance of aforesaid orders of Delhi High Court, show cause notices were issued to ten hospitals found violating terms and conditions of allotment regarding free treatment to poor.

The replies submitted by hospitals have been sent to Directorate of Health, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, for evaluation Action in such cases is taken by DDA as per terms and conditions of allotment.

[Translation]

Demand and Import of Fertilizers

215. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) the total production of fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and unit-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the production of fertilizer during the Tenth Plan;

(c) if so, the target set therefor;

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target;

(e) the demand and consumption of fertilizers during the said period, State-wise, fertilizer-wise;

(f) whether the production of fertilizers is in accordance with the consumption;

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production capacity of fertilizer units;

(h) the quantum and value of fertilizers imported during the said period alongwith the name of the countries; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the self-sufficiency in the fertilizer sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) State-wise and unit-wise production of fertilizers during the last three years & current year's estimates, in nutrient terms, is given in enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. As per the Tenth Plan working group assuming 100% capacity utilization in existing plants, the estimated production of nitrogen and

phosphate in the Tenth five-year plan, in nutrient terms is estimated as follows :

| (in lakh MT) | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Year | Nitrogen (N) | Phosphate (P) |
| 2002-03 | 120.58 | 52.31 |
| 2003-04 | 121.74 | 52.31 |
| 2004-05 | 121.74 | 52.31 |
| 2005-06 | 121.74 | 52.31 |
| 2006-07 | 129.28 | 52.31 |

(d) As per the industrial policy resolution dated 24th July, 1991 no industrial license is required for setting up and expansion of existing fertilizer plants, subject to the environment clearance. However, the Government has been pursuing policies which are conducive for encouraging investment in fertilizer sector so as to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting the indigenous requirement of major fertilizers. In case of urea, the Government has recently announced the pricing policy for investment to be made in (a) new and expansion projects of urea; and (b) existing non-gas based urea units converting to natural gas/LNG for feedstock/fuel. In

order augment indigenous availability of urea, IFFCO and KRIBHCO the multi-state cooperative societies, are setting up a joint venture in Sur, Oman with Oman Oil Company and the entire production of 16.52 lakh MT of urea will be imported by the government. On the other hand, installed capacity (54.20 lakh MT in nutrient terms) of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers (except MOP) is sufficient enough to meet the current level of requirement (average consumption of 46.47 lakh MT of last three years). As regards MOP, the country is dependent on total imports in the absence of any exploitable reserves of potash in the country.

(e) State-wise demand/consumption, in nutrient terms, is furnished in enclosed statement-II.

(f) As on date, the country is nearly self-sufficient in meeting the normal requirement of indigenous fertilizers (except MOP) in the country.

(g) As stated in part (d) above.

(h) The details regarding quantum of major fertilizers imported during the last three years along with names of the countries are given in enclosed statement-III.

(i) As stated in part (g) above.

Statement I

State-wise number of major-fertilizer plants in the country their installed capacity, production in nutrient terms during 2001-02 to 2004-05

('000 MT)

| Name of State | Name of Plant | Installed Capacity | Production | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Nitrogen | | | | | | |
| Assam | BVFCL Namrup II | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 |
| | BVFCL Namrup III | 144.9 | 29.6 | 85.7 | 110.7 | 115.0 |
| Punjab | NFL Nangal-I | 80.0 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| | NFL Nangal-II | 220.1 | 210.8 | 220.1 | 220.1 | 220.1 |
| | NFL : Bhatinda | 253.3 | 236.5 | 235.5 | 235.5 | 235.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | MFL : Chennai | 366.7 | 230.5 | 256.5 | 253.5 | 333.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | SPIC : Tuticorin | 370.7 | 338.9 | 324.3 | 344.3 | 394.2 |
| | EID-Parry Ennore | 41.2 | 35.0 | 30.8 | 34.0 | 40.6 |
| | TAC : Tuticorin | 16.0 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 18.8 |
| | NLC : Neyveli | 0.0 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | FACT : Udyogamandal | 77.0 | 87.8 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 212.9 |
| | FACT : Cochin-I | 0.0 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | FACT : Cochin-II | 97.0 | 123.9 | 103.7 | 85.3 | 126.0 |
| Goa | ZIL : Zoa | 288.7 | 281.6 | 264.2 | 278.1 | 286.9 |
| Maharashtra | RCF : Trombay | 45.0 | 52.7 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 48.0 |
| | RCF : Trombay-IV | 75.1 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 48.8 | 52.0 |
| | RCF : Trombay-V | 151.8 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 |
| | RCF : Thai | 785.1 | 667.5 | 707.2 | 796.5 | 790.2 |
| | DFPCL : Taloja | 52.9 | 42.0 | 38.7 | 34.6 | 52.9 |
| Karnataka | MCF: Mangalore | 207.2 | 182.4 | 199.0 | 170.9 | 208.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NFL: Vijaipur | 397.7 | 392.6 | 397.7 | 406.4 | 397.7 |
| | NFL: Vijay Expn. | 397.7 | 392.6 | 398.8 | 400.3 | 397.7 |
| Rajasthan | CFCL : Gadepan-I | 397.7 | 394.5 | 397.9 | 417.6 | 397.7 |
| | CFCL : Gadepan-II | 397.7 | 394.2 | 397.8 | 393.1 | 397.7 |
| | SFC : Kota | 174.4 | 151.8 | 181.1 | 167.4 | 174.3 |
| Gujarat | IFFCO: Kandla | 318.9 | 307.0 | 368.0 | 322.1 | 338.5 |
| | IFFCO: Kalol | 250.5 | 253.1 | 247.5 | 220.6 | 250.7 |
| | KRIBHCO : Hazira | 795.4 | 779.3 | 737.6 | 815.6 | 749.0 |
| | GSFC: Vadodara | 248.1 | 221.6 | 178.5 | 223.1 | 225.2 |
| | GNFC : Bharuch | 356.7 | 364.2 | 357.9 | 336.5 | 356.8 |
| | GSFC: Sikka-I | 105.8 | 115.7 | 117.9 | 81.0 | 85.9 |
| | GSFC: Sikka-II | 71.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 58.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Hindalco Ind. Ltd. Dahej | 72.0 | 52.7 | 54.2 | 40.9 | 72.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | CFL: Vizag | 124.0 | 124.1 | 111.9 | 133.8 | 130.8 |
| | GFCL: Kakinada | 120.6 | 129.5 | 134.7 | 142.8 | 156.1 |
| | NFCL: Kakinada-I | 274.8 | 281.2 | 258.4 | 275.3 | 274.8 |
| | NFCL: Kakinada-II | 274.8 | 280.8 | 287.7 | 273.9 | 274.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | IFFCO : Phulpur-I | 253.5 | 235.5 | 253.6 | 248.7 | 253.5 |
| | IFFCO : Phulpur-II | 397.7 | 394.5 | 397.8 | 391.5 | 397.7 |
| | IFFCO : Aonia-I | 397.7 | 324.8 | 398.4 | 397.8 | 397.7 |
| | IFFCO : Aonia-II | 397.7 | 397.6 | 398.0 | 397.8 | 415.2 |
| | DIL: Kanpur | 332.1 | 303.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | IGCL: Jagdishpur | 397.7 | 391.1 | 397.7 | 396.6 | 437.6 |
| | TCL: Babrala | 397.7 | 392.6 | 397.8 | 397.7 | 397.7 |
| | OCF: Shahjahanpur | 397.7 | 386.7 | 374.7 | 394.5 | 397.7 |
| Haryana | NFL: Panipat | 235.3 | 235.3 | 225.4 | 235.3 | 235.3 |
| Jharkhand | SAIL: Rourkela | 120.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | OCF: Paradeep | 325.2 | 203.2 | 132.2 | 65.1 | 343.0 |
| | PPL: Paradeep | 129.6 | 0.0 | 134.5 | 164.9 | 180.4 |
| Bihar | FCI : Sindri | 0.0 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | HLL : Haldia | 121.5 | 106.3 | 111.7 | 91.1 | 118.1 |
| Phosphate | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | CFL: Vizag | 166.0 | 153.9 | 150.2 | 175.7 | 195.8 |
| | GFCL: Kakinada | 308.2 | 285.8 | 285.2 | 362.2 | 399.1 |
| Maharashtra | RCF: Trombay | 45.0 | 52.7 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 48.0 |
| | RCF: Trombay-IV | 75.1 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 48.8 | 52.0 |
| | DFPCL: Talaja | 52.9 | 42.0 | 38.7 | 34.6 | 52.9 |
| Karnataka | MCF: Mangalore | 82.0 | 66.5 | 46.7 | 40.2 | 72.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Gujarat | IFFCO : Kandla | 825.1 | 793.3 | 949.5 | 832.6 | 875.1 |
| | GSFC: Vidodara | 75.9 | 55.7 | 35.4 | 65.0 | 69.0 |
| | GSFC: Sikka-I | 270.5 | 277.0 | 301.2 | 206.9 | 219.4 |
| | GSFC: Sikka-II | 182.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 148.6 |
| | Hindalco Ind. Ltd.: Dahej | 184.0 | 134.7 | 137.2 | 103.6 | 184.0 |
| Orissa | OCF: Paradeep | 802.8 | 519.3 | 337.7 | 151.6 | 721.0 |
| | PPL: Paradeep | 331.2 | 0.0 | 292.9 | 344.0 | 384.5 |
| West Bengal | HLL: Haldia | 301.5 | 296.4 | 310.0 | 234.0 | 332.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | MFL: Chennai | 142.8 | 99.3 | 73.4 | 77.6 | 124.7 |
| | SPIC: Tuticorin | 218.5 | 147.5 | 143.0 | 146.2 | 221.0 |
| | EID-Pary: Ennore | 48.0 | 42.8 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 45.0 |
| Kerala | FACT : Udyogmandal | 29.7 | 41.4 | 31.3 | 28.2 | 39.0 |
| | FACT : Cochin-II | 97.0 | 123.9 | 103.7 | 85.3 | 126.0 |
| Goa | ZIL : Zoa | 197.4 | 140.4 | 141.8 | 166.1 | 183.5 |

*Estimated.

Statement II*State-wise consumption of fertilizer in nutrient terms during 2001-02 to 2003-04 requirement for Kharif 2004*

(000 MT)

| Name of State | 2001-02 | | | 2002-03 | | | 2003-04* | | | Kharif-2004** | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Nitrogen | Phosphate | Potash | N | P | K | N | P | K | N | P | K |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1182.7 | 545.4 | 226.5 | 1035.7 | 433.9 | 203.0 | 1150.9 | 459.8 | 239.60 | 683.3 | 353.6 | 126.4 |
| Karnataka | 670.7 | 360.4 | 218.3 | 601.0 | 303.6 | 195.2 | 534.8 | 279.4 | 201.1 | 422.0 | 233.9 | 147.7 |
| Kerala | 76.4 | 37.2 | 63.5 | 86.7 | 40.2 | 77.8 | 87.1 | 42.5 | 76.5 | 50.3 | 25.8 | 48.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 505.0 | 205.1 | 227.9 | 420.4 | 150.9 | 171.9 | 395.7 | 188.3 | 179.3 | 169.4 | 80.5 | 88.6 |
| Pondicherry | 13.6 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 20.3 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 605.6 | 240.2 | 69.4 | 510.8 | 207.0 | 71.6 | 747.6 | 308.1 | 81.0 | 340.3 | 135.2 | 31.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 432.0 | 308.4 | 32.0 | 387.1 | 284.9 | 32.5 | 522.8 | 325.4 | 45.9 | 223.0 | 184.7 | 22.8 |
| Chhattisgarh | 174.0 | 73.3 | 19.5 | 157.9 | 70.8 | 21.6 | 193.0 | 80.0 | 29.4 | 173.0 | 75.0 | 30.0 |
| Maharashtra | 992.7 | 459.7 | 236.8 | 954.7 | 465.5 | 229.3 | 953.4 | 472.3 | 235.4 | 582.3 | 280.5 | 122.3 |
| Rajasthan | 582.3 | 200.0 | 6.8 | 401.6 | 141.9 | 7.0 | 570.2 | 222.2 | 9.9 | 266.4 | 128.3 | 5.4 |
| Goa | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Daman and Diu | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.02 |
| Haryana | 742.0 | 232.2 | 9.7 | 690.3 | 221.7 | 9.2 | 761.8 | 230.2 | 17.1 | 315.9 | 80.4 | 8.5 |
| Punjab | 1070.3 | 307.8 | 29.2 | 1111.3 | 298.9 | 31.7 | 1121.8 | 334.8 | 38.9 | 574.6 | 138.1 | 25.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2503.5 | 749.5 | 98.6 | 2373.0 | 729.1 | 142.2 | 2410.3 | 788.6 | 158.4 | 1147.6 | 287.1 | 49.0 |
| Uttaranchal | 86.9 | 23.1 | 9.2 | 91.8 | 24.8 | 9.5 | 94.7 | 28.9 | 11.6 | 49.3 | 10.8 | 5.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 27.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 25.6 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 30.3 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 17.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 51.1 | 17.1 | 1.6 | 46.5 | 17.2 | 1.1 | 55.5 | 19.8 | 3.2 | 34.8 | 18.4 | 6.0 |
| Delhi | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Chandigarh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 597.8 | 112.1 | 49.7 | 622.8 | 113.0 | 27.1 | 641.5 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 367.8 | - | 39.1 |
| Jharkhand | 75.6 | 41.7 | 2.2 | 64.6 | 38.7 | 4.1 | 78.6 | 45.5 | 6.0 | 75.1 | 42.1 | 9.1 |
| Orissa | 221.2 | 71.9 | 51.5 | 185.8 | 62.9 | 42.3 | 223.4 | 81.5 | 51.8 | 193.1 | 61.9 | 41.0 |
| West Bengal | 586.8 | 329.8 | 261.5 | 563.0 | 341.2 | 263.4 | 588.2 | 337.4 | 275.0 | 272.8 | 139.4 | 105.7 |
| Assam | 75.6 | 41.6 | 35.7 | 86.3 | 46.1 | 42.1 | 102.5 | 54.5 | 50.2 | 50.4 | 32.0 | 27.0 |
| Tripura | 7.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Manipur | 18.7 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 17.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Meghalaya | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Nagaland | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.04 |
| Sikkim | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

*Estimated

**Requirement

Statement III*Import of Finished Fertilizers during 2001-02 to 2003-04*

(In 000 tonnes)

| Product and Origin of Import | 2001-2002 | Value in Lakh Rs. | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Urea | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 32 | 1532.3 | 0 | 0 |
| CIS | 154 | 7710.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 19 | 1001.1 | 0 | 0 |
| UAE | 15 | 744.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 220 | 10988.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Di-Ammonium Phosphate | | | | |
| Australia | 49 | - | 0 | 0 |
| CIS | 21 | - | 76 | 118 |
| Jordan | 258 | - | 73 | 60 |
| Morocco | 108 | - | 32 | 0 |
| S. Arabia | 0 | - | 0 | 25 |
| USA | 497 | - | 202 | 496 |
| Luthania | 0 | - | 0 | 35 |
| Total | 935 | - | 383 | 734 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Muriate of Potash | | | | |
| Canada | 175 | - | 206 | 451 |
| Jordan | 614 | - | 446 | 658 |
| Germany | 97 | - | 167 | 118 |
| Israel | 356 | - | 412 | 255 |
| CIS | 1568 | - | 1372 | 1098 |
| Total | 2810 | - | 2603 | 2580 |

In case of DAP & MOP, these are decontrolled fertilizers and imports are made on private account by importers. As such the Department is not having the data pertaining to the value at which these commodities have been imported.

[English]

**Setting up of Rice Husk Ash Based
Power Plants**

216. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored the possibility of setting up of rice husk ash based power plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources is promoting the setting up of biomass power plants using different biomass materials, including rice husk. However, technology for using rice husk ash for generating power at commercially viable rates is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizers Units

217. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of fertilizer units operating in the country both in public/private sector at present. State-wise;

(b) whether these units are utilizing their full capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production capacity of these unit;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to set up new fertilizer factories in the country;

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

(g) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) Details regarding State-wise number of fertilizer units operating in the country both in public/private sector, at present, are given in enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As per the industrial policy resolution dated 24th July, 1991 no industrial license is required for setting up and expansion of existing fertilizer plants, subject to the environment clearance. However, government has been pursuing policies which are conducive for encouraging investment in fertilizer sector. In case of urea, Government has recently announced new pricing policy for investment to be made in new and expansion projects of urea. As regards other de-controlled fertilizers mainly DAP and NPK complexes, the installed production capacity of existing plants (54.20 lakh MT in nutrient

term) is sufficient enough to meet the current level of requirement (average consumption of last 3 years has been 46-47 lakh MT in nutrient term) of these fertilizers. For MOP, in the absence of any exploitable reserves, the country is fully dependent on imports.

(e) No Sir. There is no proposal, at present, to set up new fertilizer plants by the Union Government.

(f) and (g) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of major fertilizer plants in the country their installed capacity, production in nutrient terms & %age capacity utilization during 2003-04

(000 MT)

| Name of State | No. of Plants | Installed Capacity | Production | %age Cap. Utilization |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Nitrogen | | | | |
| Assam | 2 | 144.9 | 110.7 | 76.4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 794.2 | 825.8 | 10.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4 | 794.6 | 652.3 | 82.1 |
| Kerala | 3 | 174.0 | 153.4 | 88.2 |
| Goa | 1 | 288.7 | 278.1 | 96.3 |
| Maharashtra | 5 | 1109.9 | 932.4 | 84.0 |
| Karnataka | 1 | 207.2 | 170.9 | 82.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 795.4 | 806.4 | 101.4 |
| Rajasthan | 3 | 969.7 | 978.1 | 101.0 |
| Gujarat | 8 | 2218.7 | 2049.3 | 92.4 |
| Punjab | 3 | 535.4 | 471.4 | 88.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 2819.2 | 3167.3 | 112.4 |
| Haryana | 1 | 235.3 | 235.3 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | 1 | 120.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 2 | 454.8 | 230.0 | 50.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------|---|--------|--------|-------|
| West Bengal | 1 | 121.5 | 91.1 | 75.0 |
| Phosphate | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 474.2 | 537.9 | 113.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3 | 409.3 | 262.2 | 64.1 |
| Kerala | 3 | 126.7 | 113.5 | 89.6 |
| Goa | 1 | 197.4 | 166.1 | 84.1 |
| Maharashtra | 3 | 173.0 | 127.8 | 73.9 |
| Karnataka | 1 | 82.8 | 40.2 | 48.6 |
| Gujarat | 5 | 1566.2 | 1153.0 | 73.6 |
| Orissa | 2 | 1134.0 | 495.6 | 43.7 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 310.5 | 234.0 | 75.4 |

[Translation]

Development of Tribals

218. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released for development of tribals during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise, Scheme-wise;

(b) the achievement made in regard to development of tribals during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to give special package to any state particularly to Rajasthan for this purpose;

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefore; a and

(e) the State-wise tribal population in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Statements showing details of funds released for the development of tribals during each of the last three years (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04) and till date, State-wise and Scheme-wise, are enclosed at Statements-I to IV.

(b) There has been all round socio-economic development of the tribals due to implementation of the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The tribals are getting, benefits by way of increase in income and employment, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement of their literacy. The schemes are also ensuring fair prices to the tribals for the minor forest produce and loans providing food security to them.

(c) and (d) The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of tribals are implemented in all the States/UTs, including the State of Rajasthan. As these schemes/programmes already cater to the State of Rajasthan, this Ministry has no proposal to give a special package to the State of Rajasthan.

(e) The State-wise tribal population in the country is given in enclosed statement-V.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar | 230.85 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Daman and Diu | 99.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24. | Delhi | - | - | - | 50.00 | 7.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 200.00 | - | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | 0.44 | - | - |
| 26. | Meghalaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47.00 | - |
| 27. | Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14.46 | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | Mizoram | - | - | - | - | - | 18.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | 50.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 50030.00 | 30000.00 | 770.10 | 837.42 | 398.97 | 300.00 | 100.00 | 997.80 | 270.00 | 1280.67 | 282** |

| Sl.No. | Schemes/ States | Development of Primitive Tribal Groups | | Post Matric Scholarship | Coaching and Allied | Assistance to voluntary organisations | Upgradation of Merit | Exchange of visits by Tribal Communities | Book Bank | Total |
|--------|--------------------|--|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|----------|
| | | State Govt. | NGO | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 262.27 | 6.18 | 1915.10 | - | 315.59 | - | - | 30.29 | 9437.90 |
| 2. | Assam | - | - | - | - | 87.05 | 8.85 | - | 1.99 | 4060.50 |
| 3. | Bihar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 756.91 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 300.00 | 25.00 | - | - | 91.98 | - | 1.86 | 4.88 | 7719.37 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | - | - | 20.27 | - | 60.72 | 0.15 | - | - | 1043.69 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | 39.03 | - | 36.89 | - | - | - | 1560.87 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 96.94 | 25.74 | 239.75 | 2.15 | 195.35 | - | 6.25 | 23.94 | 3028.24 |
| 8. | Kerala | - | - | 92.00 | - | 111.45 | 0.75 | - | - | 632.94 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | - | 4.27 | 323.18 | 9.93 | 64.68 | - | - | - | 12684.61 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 31.36 | 35.12 | 368.61 | - | 58.75 | - | - | - | 7486.24 |
| 11. | Manipur | - | - | 737.49 | - | 70.13 | - | - | - | 1800.02 |
| 12. | Orissa | - | 120.95 | - | 2.49 | 235.08 | 10.20 | - | - | 11422.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 13. | Rajasthan | - | - | 1110.05 | - | 28.23 | 7.05 | - | 6.00 | 7646.61 |
| 14. | Sikkim | - | - | - | - | 5.35 | - | - | - | 352.75 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 49.54 | - | 3.31 | - | 34.82 | - | - | 2.06 | 818.05 |
| 16. | Tripura | 86.31 | - | 90.79 | - | 19.95 | 2.40 | 1.29 | 2.83 | 1912.56 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 23.48 | - | 6.40 | - | 15.63 | - | - | - | 261.97 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 50.00 | - | 73.63 | - | 246.41 | 4.50 | - | - | 4025.82 |
| 19. | Jharkhand | - | 147.04 | - | - | 362.16 | - | - | - | 9022.70 |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh | - | 54.01 | - | - | 12.71 | - | - | - | 7206.84 |
| 21. | Uttaranchal | 100.00 | - | 166.54 | - | 27.08 | - | - | - | 464.58 |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar | - | - | 0.55 | 2.79 | - | - | - | - | 234.19 |
| 23. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99.15 |
| 24. | Delhi | - | - | - | 7.14 | 121.51 | - | - | - | 185.70 |
| 25. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | 296.44 | - | - | - | 506.88 |
| 26. | Meghalaya | - | - | 732.70 | - | 359.35 | - | - | - | 1139.05 |
| 27. | Nagaland | - | - | 509.82 | - | 2.43 | - | - | - | 526.71 |
| 28. | Mizoram | - | - | 249.00 | - | 36.82 | - | 1.63 | - | 305.45 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50.00 |
| Total | | 999.90 | 418.31 | 6678.22 | 24.50 | 2896.56 | 33.90 | 11.03 | 71.99 | 97401.37 |

State-wise break-up of released amount not available under the different schemes, are given below:

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| Supporting project of all India or Inter-State nature | — | 55.00 |
| Price Support to TRIFED | — | 400.00 |
| Information and Mass Media | — | 150.00 |
| State Tribal Development Finance Corporation (Tripura) | — | 19.00 |
| National ST Finance Development Corporation | — | 2700.00 |

**An amount of Rs. 2.20 crore was allocated during 2001-02. The excess amount has been released by TRIFED from their balance.

Statement II**Funds released to State Governments during 2002-03**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | States | Special Grants under Central Art 275(1) of the Constitution Assistance | Grants under Art 275(1) of the Constitution | Girls Hostel | Boys Hostel | Educational Complex | Vocational Training Centre | | Ashram Schools | Res. & Irig. (TRIs) | Grant-in-aid to State | Grain Bank TDCCs |
|--------|-------------------|--|---|--------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | (State Govt.) | (NGO) | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2732.80 | 2160.30 | 128.00 | 204.50 | 211.83 | - | 59.40 | - | 5.48 | 480.00 | 177.72 |
| 2. | Assam | 3058.99 | 1023.40 | - | - | - | 44.26 | 18.99 | - | 5.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 300.00 | 20.00 | 38.00 | 9.04 | 0.00 | 4.80 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 556.56 | 209.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4626.18 | 2679.50 | - | - | 9.73 | 118.95 | 1.40 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 3930.91 | 2250.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.30 | 29.79 | 4.80 | 0.00 | 6.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 643.53 | 80.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 971.94 | 318.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 47.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | - | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 5870.24 | 28.08.00 | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 771.33 | 904.35 | - | - | - | 0.00 | 27.23 | 130.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 273.70 | 558.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | 2.50 | 225.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 7833.22 | 4052.32 | 440.00 | 422.00 | 92.47 | - | 44.16 | 820.00 | 101.04 | 0.00 | 712.16 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3723.83 | 2925.00 | - | - | 11.13 | 0.00 | 4.80 | - | 6.00 | - | - |
| 14. | Manipur | 761.96 | 424.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.80 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 562.00 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 0.00 | - | 2.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 32.50 | 32.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.56 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | 6495.30 | 3641.60 | - | - | 124.49 | 64.15 | 23.29 | - | 3.64 | 400.00 | - |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 3649.56 | 2224.48 | - | - | 34.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 10.78 | 119.37 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 108.02 | 83.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 323.32 | 210.00 | - | - | 0.30 | 0.00 | 2.40 | - | 6.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 22. | Tripura | 1041.03 | 665.50 | - | - | 0.00 | 54.00 | 0.00 | - | 5.00 | 122.00 | - |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 32.10 | 27.00 | - | - | 11.00 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 24. | Uttaranchal | 92.91 | 78.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. | West Bengal | 2202.57 | 1543.00 | - | 5.00 | 42.11 | 6.13 | 0.00 | - | 40.40 | 53.63 | 28.93 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar | 200.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 99.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 3.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 50000.00 | 30000.00 | 634.25 | 715.75 | 610.10 | 40.100 | 228.03 | 950.00 | 229.50 | 1500.00 | 918.81 |

| Sl.No. | States | Dev. of Primitive Tribal Groups | | Post Matric Scholarship | Coaching and Allied | Assistance to Voluntary Organisation | Upgradation of Merit | Exchange of visits by tribal communities | State Tribal Dev. Corporation | Book Bank | Total |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | State Govt. | NGO | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 120.00 | 24.61 | 774.88 | 8.04 | 169.33 | 12.60 | 2.21 | 20.00 | 47.20 | 7338.90 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1275.94 | 1.69 | 122.81 | - | - | - | - | 5551.39 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 230.52 | 6.45 | - | - | - | 609.25 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 765.86 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 188.05 | 10.24 | 32.07 | 0.00 | 13.62 | 21.00 | - | - | 8.21 | 7718.95 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 20.00 | - | 0.00 | 8.64 | 71.45 | 0.00 | 1.95 | - | 10.25 | 6383.09 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 2.90 | 57.72 | - | - | 19.21 | 0.00 | 803.36 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.50 | 0.00 | 74.38 | 2.10 | - | - | 7.00 | 1428.08 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 345.00 | - | 0.00 | 352.70 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 9381.94 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 80.00 | 1.75 | 75.38 | 1.76 | 255.19 | 0.00 | - | 40.00 | 20.00 | 2306.99 |
| 11. | Kerala | 3.45 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 63.09 | - | 1.94 | - | 0.00 | 1157.68 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 123.87 | 61.15 | - | 0.00 | 88.77 | 25.80 | - | - | 30.14 | 14847.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 100.00 | 27.00 | 165.02 | 0.00 | 70.61 | 0.00 | - | 100.00 | 0.00 | 7133.39 |
| 14. | Manipur | 5.16 | 6.25 | 820.11 | 0.00 | 124.35 | 0.00 | 2.08 | - | 0.00 | 2149.26 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 805.98 | 0.00 | 284.39 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 1775.27 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 370.98 | 0.00 | 84.47 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 731.45 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 697.19 | 0.00 | 40.44 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 832.19 |
| 18. | Orissa | 58.50 | 0.00 | - | 4.82 | 309.90 | 10.20 | - | - | 5.02 | 11140.94 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 90.23 | 24.00 | 131.95 | - | 51.53 | 4.45 | 18.73 | - | 5.20 | 6364.90 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 15.27 | 0.75 | - | 13.39 | 0.00 | 220.83 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 45.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.20 | 72.46 | 0.00 | - | - | 2.64 | 663.29 |
| 22. | Tripura | 15.74 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 15.72 | 2.40 | 1.95 | 27.00 | 1.49 | 1951.83 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 46.73 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 117.46 |
| 24. | Uttaranchal | 10.00 | 0.00 | - | 2.67 | 51.03 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 234.61 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 15.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 263.69 | 6.30 | 0.00 | - | 2.85 | 4209.61 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.59 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 231.94 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 100.20 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 29. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.79 | 126.58 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 139.15 |
| Total | | 875.00 | 500.00 | 5158.64 | 40.14 | 3056.75 | 92.05 | 28.86* | 220.00 | 140.00 | 96288.88 |

State-wise break up of released amount not available under the different schemes, are given below:

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| 1. | Supporting project of all India or Inter-State nature | — | 135.00 |
| 2. | Price Support to TRIFED | — | 595.00 |
| 3. | Information & Mass Media (Karnataka, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Tripura) | — | 270.00 |
| 4. | National ST Finance Development Corporation | — | 3300.00 |
| | *Including West Zone Culture. | — | 16.90 |

Statement III**Funds released to State Governments during 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | Special Central Assistance | Grants under Art 275(1) of the Constitution | Girls Hostel | Boys Hostel | Educational Complex | Vocational Training Centre | | Ashram Schools | Res. & trg. (TRIs) | Grant-in-aid to State | Grain Bank TDCCs |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | (State Govt.) | (NGO) | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2459.52 | 1785.00 | 76.50 | 200.50 | 272.35 | 107.60 | - | 380.00 | 4.92 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 2753.09 | 668.87 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.09 | - | 36.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 500.90 | 209.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4405.13 | 2089.00 | - | - | 9.20 | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 3743.09 | 2280.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.91 | 141.46 | - | 0.00 | 36.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 612.79 | 80.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 925.50 | 367.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 5283.22 | 2208.00 | 408.93 | 408.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 694.19 | 797.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.99 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 260.62 | 158.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | 17.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 7458.93 | 3821.58 | - | - | 74.92 | 0.00 | 28.60 | - | 21.16 | 300.00 | - |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3351.45 | 2672.00 | - | - | 3.18 | 73.52 | 6.99 | - | 27.75 | 0.00 | 27.73 |
| 14. | Manipur | 725.55 | 230.00 | 24.92 | 24.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 50.55 | - | - | - | - | 6.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61.8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | 6184.94 | 2830.00 | 41.46 | - | 91.55 | - | 33.34 | - | 44.30 | 30.00 | - |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 3284.60 | 2070.00 | - | - | 52.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 5.40 | - | 0.00 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 102.86 | 33.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 16.34 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 290.99 | 250.00 | - | - | - | - | 6.99 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 22. | Tripura | 991.29 | 313.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 50.00 | 15.72 | - | 10.79 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 30.57 | 27.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 24. | Uttaranchal | 88.47 | 128.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | 217.00 | - | - | - |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1982.31 | 1763.00 | 31.21 | 26.66 | 25.88 | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | 68.73 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.23 | - | - | - | - |
| 29. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 115.31 | 115.31 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 46130.01 | 25270.00 | 873.33 | 1001.32 | 572.18 | 400.00 | 118.01 | 647.00 | 253.39 | 450.00 | 107.25 |

| Sl.No. | States | Dev. of Primitive Tribal Groups | | Post Metric Scholarship | Coaching and Allied | Assistance to Voluntary Organisation | Upgradation of Merit | Exchange of visits by tribal communities | State Tribal Dev. Corporation | Book Bank | Total |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | State Govt. | NGO | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 192.85 | 53.57 | 2435.70 | - | 138.21 | - | 1.78 | - | - | 8138.50 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 70.33 | - | 2.05 | 50.00 | 3.00 | 3634.43 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65.19 | 0.00 | 277.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 572.23 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 709.90 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 30.01 | 91.45 | - | 0.00 | 19.85 | 21.00 | 0.00 | - | 7.29 | 6672.93 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 40.00 | - | 185.27 | - | 120.59 | 3.45 | 2.16 | - | - | 6581.14 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 48.26 | - | 0.94 | 24.02 | 1.41 | 767.85 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 20.72 | - | 0.00 | - | - | 1313.22 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 197.67 | - | 0.00 | 464.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.10 | 0.00 | 9081.57 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 36.90 | 25.57 | - | - | 142.50 | 0.00 | - | 14.00 | 20.00 | 1887.15 |
| 11. | Kerala | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 40.12 | - | - | 2.88 | 0.00 | 479.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 284.19 | 73.51 | 81.62 | 0.00 | 45.54 | - | 11.73 | 69.00 | 18.09 | 12288.87 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 288.00 | 13.12 | 391.92 | 0.00 | 90.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.00 | 0.00 | 6997.67 |
| 14. | Manipur | - | 0.51 | 928.93 | 0.00 | 145.68 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 2080.51 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 339.99 | 0.00 | 298.70 | 0.00 | 0.65 | - | 0.00 | 726.67 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 369.00 | 0.00 | 6.16 | 0.00 | 4.04 | - | 0.00 | 680.28 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1028.61 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 1179.49 |
| 18. | Orissa | 150.00 | 19.60 | - | - | 255.78 | 40.80 | - | - | 5.62 | 9727.39 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 10.00 | - | 484.00 | 0.00 | 22.58 | 7.73 | - | - | 5.60 | 5942.65 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.69 | 0.00 | 29.35 | 1.50 | - | 5.33 | 0.00 | 201.07 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 10.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 20.79 | 0.00 | - | - | - | 578.77 |
| 22. | Tripura | 85.00 | 0.00 | 161.09 | 0.00 | 9.34 | 2.40 | - | 46.67 | - | 1785.30 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 5.20 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 62.77 |
| 24. | Uttaranchal | - | 0.00 | - | - | 20.74 | 0.00 | - | 49.00 | 2.42 | 505.63 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 11.05 | 0.00 | 94.56 | 0.00 | 295.62 | - | - | - | - | 4299.02 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.89 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.80 | - | 0.00 | 2.69 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.39 | - | - | 9.62 |
| 29. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 40.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 284.76 |
| Total | | 1138.00 | 475.00 | *6579.46 | 0.00 | 2629.40 | 76.88 | 27.54 | 379.00 | 63.43 | 87191.20 |

State-wise break up of released amount not available under the different schemes, are given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Supporting project of all India or Inter-State nature | — | 101.00 |
| 2. | Price Support to TRIFED | — | 600.00 |
| 3. | Information & Mass Media | — | 150.00 |
| 4. | National ST Finance Development Corporation | — | 1070.00 |
| 5. | Special Incentive to NGO | — | 43.00 |
| | Total | — | 1964.00 |
| | Grand Total | — | 87191.20 + 1964.00 = 89155.20 |

*Include Rs. 1600.00 lakhs released from North-Eastern pool.

Statement IV*Funds released/ under release to State Governments during 2004-05 (as on date)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State | Special Central Assistance* | Article 275(1) of the Constitution* | Assistance to voluntary organisations | Post Matric Scholarship | Vocational Training Centres | Upgradation of Merit |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1229.76 | 86.93 | 9.21 | 461.23 | - | - |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | 220.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Assam | 1376.54 | - | 1.03 | - | 62.54 | - |
| Bihar | 250.45 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gujarat | 1768.91 | 2049.00 | 3.87 | 119.00 | 48.21 | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 289.59 | 18.50 | - | 3.50 | - | - |
| Karnataka | 347.10 | - | 19.19 | - | - | - |
| Kerala | 123.17 | 129.80 | 15.15 | - | - | - |
| Jammu and Kashmir | - | 4.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3524.95 | 810.64 | 7.13 | - | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 1675.72 | 1.50 | - | 196.00 | - | - |
| Manipur | 342.88 | - | - | 489.00 | - | - |
| Meghalaya | - | - | - | 506.28 | - | - |
| Mizoram | - | - | - | 214.00 | - | - |
| Orissa | 2922.88 | - | 2.25 | - | - | - |
| Rajasthan | 1642.30 | - | - | 1042.57 | - | - |
| Sikkim | 48.61 | 36.30 | - | 3.50 | - | 2.25 |
| Tamil Nadu | 145.49 | 00 | - | 2.77 | - | - |
| Tripura | 468.47 | 00 | - | 50.35 | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14.44 | 00 | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 991.51 | 00 | 3.91 | 28.00 | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 2641.61 | 342.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Chhattisgarh | 2081.78 | 42.70 | - | 71.45 | - | - |
| Uttaranchal | 41.81 | 29.41 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 21927.61 | 3770.78 | 61.74 | 3187.65 | 110.75 | 2.25 |

*Sanction orders are under issue.

Statement V*State-wise Tribal population (as per 2001 Census)*

| Sl.No | Name of the State/UT | Population |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5024104 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 705158 |
| 3. | Assam | 3308570 |
| 4. | Bihar | 758351 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6616596 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 7481160 |
| 7. | Goa | 566 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 244587 |
| 9. | Haryana | 0 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 7087068 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1105979 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3463986 |
| 13. | Kerala | 364189 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 12233474 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 8577270 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 839310 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1992862 |
| 18. | Manipur | 930542 (estimated) |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1769561 |
| 20. | Orissa | 8145081 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 7097706 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 111405 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 651321 |
| 25. | Tripura | 993426 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 256129 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 107963 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 4406794 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 29469 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 31. | Delhi | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 137225 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 13997 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 57321 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 0 |
| Total | | 84511216 |

*(English)***Setting up Power Projects Abroad**

219. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects under construction in various countries with the cooperation of the Government of India;

(b) the contribution of the Government of India therein; and

(c) the time by which the construction of these projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) One Power Project viz. Tala Hydro Electric Project (6 x 170 MW = 1020 MW) in Bhutan is under construction with the cooperation of Government of India.

(b) The project is being funded by the Government of India through grant (80%) and loan (40%) @ 9% interest per annum and power surplus of the requirement

of Bhutan will be sold to India at mutually agreed rates. The project shall be solely owned by Royal Government of Bhutan. The revised sanctioned completion cost of the project is Rs. 3580 crores.

(c) The project is scheduled for completion in 2005-06.

Illegal Functioning of Industries

220. SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended various benefits and tax exemptions for setting up industries in the backward-tribal territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli and the local Administration giving Non-Agriculture permissions of land to the Industries with a condition that, they should provide 80% employment to the local tribals;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no industries in these areas are following the said directions.

(c) if so, whether his Ministry is aware about such illegal functioning of the Industries in deprivation of the poor tribals;

(d) if so, the directions given to the local administration in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to local tribals in Dadra Nagar Haveli?

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

Allocation of Funds under Urban Development Schemes

221. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to various States under Urban Development schemes in the country during 1999 to March, 2004, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals of various States, particularly in Maharashtra sanctioned under different Urban Development schemes during the said period year-wise; scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cleaning of Union Carbide's Factory

222. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that United States has agreed to direct Union Carbide to clean up the factory ravaged by gas leak in Bhopal in 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter is not being pursued;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government is not aware of any such direction.

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

Crime against Women

223. SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women particularly rape cases reported till now in the current year in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) the number of various crimes against women reported in each of the last three years; crime-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such large number of rape cases in the National Capital and the preventive action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The number of crimes against women, head-wise, reported in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years and during the current year upto 15th June, 2004 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The socio-economic factors constitute an important reason for incidence of rape cases. The steps taken to curb such incidents include constitution of "security review committees" in prominent women colleges; launching of the "New Contact Programme" to provide an interface between the senior officers of Delhi

Police and faculty/students of women colleges; deployment of policemen in plain clothes at vulnerable places, constitution of a "Women Mobile Team" to attend to distress calls on round-the-clock basis; and setting up of a "Women Help Line" in the Police Control Room.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Crime Head | Years | | | |
|--------|--|-------|------|------|------------------------|
| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 (Upto 15.06.2004) |
| 1. | Dowry Death | 117 | 135 | 130 | 60 |
| 2. | Rape | 400 | 403 | 490 | 248 |
| 3. | Molestation of Women | 502 | 446 | 489 | 270 |
| 4. | 406 IPC Relating to Dowry | 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| 5. | 498-A IPC cruelty by Husband or In- Laws | 1208 | 1252 | 1211 | 530 |
| 6. | Dowry Prohibition Act | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7 |
| 7. | Kidnapping/Abduction of Women | 1061 | 893 | 797 | 402 |
| 8. | Eve-Teasing | 593 | 976 | 1599 | 1051 |

Clearance of Power Projects

224. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a number of proposals for setting up of power projects in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the number out of them cleared during the period and the latest position of remaining projects, year-wise & State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (d) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno-economic Clearance by Central Electricity authority (CEA) has been dispensed with for thermal generation. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the Authority for its concurrence, a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time, by Notification.

Planning Commission has delegated full powers to State Governments for approval of power projects without any ceiling. Clearance from Planning Commission is to be restricted only to those hydro-electric projects where inter-state issues are involved.

As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), between April 2001 to June, 2004, twenty three Hydro Electric Schemes were received in CEA. Out of these, fifteen have already been cleared

and remaining eight have been returned due to non availability of essential inputs. There is, at present no proposal pending with CEA. The details of proposals received, cleared and returned are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Hydro Electric Schemes received for TEC
(From April 2001 onwards)*

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | State | Sector | Capacity Unit x MW | Totap Cap. MW | Date of receipt of DPR | Date of CEA clearance |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A. Scheme accorded TEC | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | | | | | | | |
| | Almatti | Karnataka | State | 1×15+5×55 | 290 | 4/2001 | 28.2.2002 |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kol Dam | Himachal Pradesh | Central | 4×200 | 800 | 6/2001 | 30.6.2002 |
| 2. | Allain Duhangan | Himachal Pradesh | Private | 2×96 | 192 | 3/2002 | 20.8.2002 |
| 3. | Uhl St. III | Himachal Pradesh | State | 2×50 | 100 | 8/2001 | 19.9.2002 |
| 4. | Sewa St. II | J&K | Central | 3×40 | 120 | 6/2002 | 18.10.2002 |
| 5. | Teesta Lower Dam St. III | West Bengal | Central | 4×33 | 132 | 6/2002 | 28.11.2002 |
| 6. | Jalaput Dam Toe | Orissa/Andhra Pradesh | Private | 3×6 | 18 | 2/2002 | 31.1.2003 |
| 7. | Subansiri Lower | Arunachal Pradesh | Central | 8×250 | 2000 | 6/2001 | 13.1.2003 |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tipaimukh | Manipur | Central | 6×250 | 1500 | 12/2002 | 2.7.2003 |
| 2. | Chamera St. III | Himachal Pradesh | Central | 3×77 | 231 | 6/2003 | 10.10.2003 |
| 3. | Parbati St. III | Himachal Pradesh | Central | 4×130 | 520 | 8/2003 | 12.11.2003 |
| 4. | Teesta Lower Dam St.IV | West Bengal | Central | 4×40 | 160 | 9/2003 | 23.12.2003 |
| 5. | Uri-II | J&K | Central | 4×60 | 240 | 8/2003 | 11.2.2004 |
| 6. | Nimoo Bazgo | J&K | Central | 3×15 | 45 | 12/2003 | 16.3.2004 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------|---------|-----------|
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chutak | J&K | Central | 4×11 | 44 | 1/2004 | 23.4.2004 |
| Total : A | | | | 6392 | | | |
| B. Scheme returned for resubmission | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Adirapally | Kerala | State | 2×80+1×3 | 163 | 4/2002 | 6/2002 |
| 2. | Mahadayi | Karnataka | State | 2×10+ | 320 | 7/2002 | 8/2002 |
| 3. | Sone | Madhya Pradesh | State | 5×20 | 100 | 3/2003 | 4/2003 |
| 4. | Siyang Middle | Arunachal Pradesh | Central | 4×250 | 1000 | 9/2003 | 9/2003 |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Sawalkot | J&K | | 3×200 | 600 | 12/2003 | 2/2004 |
| 2. | Matnar | Chhattisgarh | State | 3×20 | 60 | 4/2004 | 4/2004 |
| 2004-05 (Up to June, 2004) | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tapovan Vishnugad | Uttamachal | Central | 4×30 | 520 | 5/2004 | 5/2004 |
| 2. | Lohari Nagpala | Uttaranchal | Central | 4×150 | 600 | 5/2004 | 5/2004 |
| Total: B | | | | | 3363 | | |

Setting up of Autonomous Colleges

225. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) recommended setting up of autonomous colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the universities in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The scheme of autonomous colleges, evolved with a view to providing academic freedom to the colleges, has already been under operation for a long time. It is an on-going scheme and autonomous status is given to the colleges, from time to time, taking into consideration their academic reputation, attainments of the faculty, physical facilities, institutional management, financial resources, responsiveness of the administrative structure and involvement of faculty etc.

(c) and (d) The principle of autonomous colleges is embodied in the National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) which was evolved after discussions with the state governments, universities and other concerned authorities and has been approved by the Parliament.

[Translation]

Ayodhya Dispute

226. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any initiative for solving the Ayodhya dispute in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to hold a round table conference of Hindus, Muslims, the State Government, Jurists and religious leaders;

(d) if so, by when;

(e) whether the Government is taking any initiative for disposal of all the cases relating to the long pending Ayodhya dispute in various courts of the country and especially in the Supreme Court of India; and

(f) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) Four title suits relating to the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute at Ayodhya are pending before the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court. Government of India is not a party to any of these suits. However, Government of India filed an application before the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court in March, 2002 for the speedy disposal of these cases. The court accepted the request of the Government of India and as per court's order dated 20.3.2002, day to day hearing in the title suits has started from 1.4.2002.

The Government is of the view that the Ayodhya dispute can be resolved either through mutual agreement among all the parties concerned which must in turn receive legal sanction or through a verdict of the judiciary. Government will facilitate all attempts to find an amicable resolution of the dispute.

Shiksha Mitras

227. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Shiksha Mitras" have been appointed in villages under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision for constituting a committee in order to monitor the expenditure being incurred on the Shiksha Mitras;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides for one teacher for every 40 children in a primary and upper primary school, at least two teachers in a newly opened primary school and one teacher for every class in a newly opened upper primary school. The policy and procedures for recruitment of teachers is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Certain States are also recruiting local teachers on contract through the Panchayats. Each State has its own nomenclature for such teachers. For example, U.P., Uttaranchal and Bihar call such teachers as "Shiksha Mitra".

(b) to (d) Expenditure on such contract teachers is monitored as per the respective State Government's rules and procedures.

[English]

Foreign funding to Militant Outfits

228. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the militant outfits involved in sessionist activities and receiving funds from foreign countries; and

(b) the number of such outfits banned by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has banned 35 organisations under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002. The details of the organizations are given in the enclosed statement.

According to available information, militant/terrorist outfits also received funds from other countries including through clandestine channels.

Statement

1. Babbar Khalsa International.
2. Khalistan Commando Force.
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force.
4. International Sikh Youth Federation.
5. Laskhar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis.
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan.
7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehar-E-Eslami.
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-UI-Mujahudeen Pir Panjal Regiment.
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen.
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREAK)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP).
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL).
18. Manipur Peoples Liberation Front (MPLF).
19. All Tripura Tiger Force.
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura.
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
22. Students Islamic Movement of India.
23. Deendar Anjuman.
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People's War, All its Formations and Front Organisations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MC), All its formations and front organizations.
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-UI-Mujahideen.
28. Al-Quida.

29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (Dem.)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA).
31. Tamil National Aretrieval Troops (TNRT).
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES).
33. Reovlutionary People's Front (RPF) in Manipur.
34. Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC).
35. Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya.

Encroachments on Government Land

229. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 435 dated 20.11.2001 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi while dismissing the CWP No. 6324/2000 and CM No. 9640/2000 has directed the Union of India to remove the encroachments from the area notified as 'green' and to maintain the area as 'green'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the DDA on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Opening of Educational and Technical Institutions

230. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open new educational and technical institutions in the inaccessible backward, remote and rural areas of hilly States of Himalayan region particularly in Uttamachal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, 429 Primary and 1172 Upper Primary Schools have so far been sanctioned for the State of Uttaranchal. Of the hill states of the Himalayan region, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned in all but 5 districts, including Pauri Garhwal in Uttaranchal. It is proposed to cover these districts during the current Five-Year Plan subject to receipt of suitable proposals from the concerned State Governments. Efforts would similarly be made to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in uncovered districts during the Xth and XIth Five Year Plans, subject to availability of funds. There is no proposal for opening of Higher & Technical institutions in the Central Sector in the State of Uttaranchal at the present stage.

(English)

Fun and Food Village

231. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state refer to the reply given to USQ No. 287 dated July 16, 2002 and state:

(a) whether the information with regard to part (e) has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes,

Sir. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the Corporation has not issued "No Objection Certificate" as such to Fun and Food Village and that it has only been granted ad-hoc registration under Ad-hoc Registration Policy.

Setting up of Gas based Power Plants

232. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage to set up Gas based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has encouraged setting up of Gas Based Power Plants in the country. The details of gas based power plants programmed for commissioning during 10th Plan are enclosed as Statement I.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been consulted before finalization of gas based power plants included in the 10th Plan Capacity Addition Programme. The gas based power plants commissioned during the X Plan are enclosed as Statement II.

Statement I

| Sl.No. | Project Name/Capacity | State | Capacity (In MW) |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Pragati CAPP | Delhi | 330.38 |
| 2. | Dhuvaran CAPP/ | Gujarat | 106.617 |
| 3. | Ramgarh CAPP-II | Rajasthan | 75.325 |
| 4. | Kuttalam CAPP | Tamil Nadu | 100 |
| 5. | Valuthur CAPP | Tamil Nadu | 94 |
| 6. | Baramura GT | Tripura | 21 |
| 7. | Rokhia GT-7 | Tripura | 21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 8. | Peddapuram CCPP | Andhra Pradesh | 220 |
| 9. | Dhuvaran CCPP Ttxn. | Gujarat | 112 |
| 10. | Bidadi CCPP | Karnataka | 1400 |
| 11. | Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I) | Rajasthan | 330 |
| 12. | Rokhia GT Extn. | Tripura | 21 |
| 13. | Gautami CCPP | Andhra Pradesh | 464 |
| 14. | Jegrupadu CCPP Extn. | Andhra Pradesh | 220 |
| 15. | Konaseema CCPP | Andhra Pradesh | 445 |
| 16. | Vamagiri CCPP | Andhra Pradesh | 370 |
| 17. | Dabhol CCPP-II | Maharashtra | 1444 |
| 18. | Karuppur CCPP | Tamil Nadu | 119.8 |
| 19. | Valanthuravai CCPP | Tamil Nadu | 52.8 |
| 20. | Monarchak CCPP | Tripura | 280 |
| 21. | Dadri Reliance CCPP (PH-I) | Uttar Pradesh | 1360 |

CCPP: Combined Cycle Power Project; GT : Gas Turbine

Statement II

| Sl.No. | Project Name/Capacity | State | Capacity (In MW) |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Pragati CCPP | Delhi | 330.38 |
| 2. | Dhuvaran CCPP | Gujarat | 106.617 |
| 3. | Ramgarh CCPP-II | Rajasthan | 75.325 |
| 4. | Kuttalam CCPP | Tamil Nadu | 100 |
| 5. | Valuthur CCPP | Tamil Nadu | 94 |
| 6. | Baramura GT | Tripura | 21 |
| 7. | Rokhia GT-7 | Tripura | 21 |
| 8. | Peddapuram CCPP | Andhra Pradesh | 220 |

CCPP: Combined Cycle Power Project
GT : Gas Turbine

[*Translation*]

Welfare Scheme for Tribals in Forests

233. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Welfare schemes and other programmes being implemented for the welfare of tribals living in forests in various states, especially in Maharashtra;

(b) the alternative steps taken/proposed to be taken

by the Government for livelihood of said tribals in view of shrinking of forest areas;

(c) whether the Government is aware that some tribes are forced to eat roots of trees and grass etc. for their survival;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (e) This Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals in all the States/UTs, including Maharashtra. These Schemes/programmes are meant for the welfare of all the tribals, including those living in forests. There is no separate scheme specifically for the tribals living in forests or those affected due to shrinking of forest areas.

The schemes of the Ministry relate to income and employment generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy of all the tribals. Some Schemes pertain to ensuring fair prices for minor forest produce and food security for the tribals, besides the promotion of voluntary efforts in the area of tribal welfare. The list of Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Tribal affairs, being implemented is given in enclosed statement. The funds are released to the department in charge of tribal welfare, who are required to ensure that these reach the beneficiaries.

Incidents of the type, mentioned in part (c) & (d) of the Question have not been reported to this Ministry.

Statement

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes

1. Grant-in-aid to NGO for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service.
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas.
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets.
4. Investment/Price Support to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED).

5. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Corporations for Minor Forest Produce.
6. Village Grain Banks.
7. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
8. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations.
9. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship, and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students.
10. Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys.
11. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
12. Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others.
13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP).
14. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Environmental Improvement Projects in Slums

234. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of environmental improvement projects currently being implemented with the foreign assistance in slum/urban areas in the country alongwith the dates on which these projects were started;

(b) the projects wherein the work is yet to be started; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for equal distribution of foreign assistance received for this purpose all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Presently following two environmental improvement projects are being implemented with the foreign assistance in urban/slum areas:

| Name of the Project | Starting Date of the Project |
|--|------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor (APUSP) | 3.6.1999 |
| Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) | 14.1.2004 |

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

(c) As and when, the Government of India, receives any proposal from the foreign donor agency offering assistance, it is circulated among the States/UTs seeking project proposals to avail the assistance. This Ministry examines various project proposals received from the States/UTs and gives its recommendations to the Department of Economic Affairs for taking up the matter with the concerned donor agency. However, finally it depends upon the concerned donor agency to select/approve the project proposals according to their policies and priorities.

[English]

Street Hawkers and Vendors Living below Poverty Line

235. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of street hawkers and vendors living below the poverty line, State-wise;

(b) the authority regulating street hawkers and vendors in the country;

(c) whether there is a National Policy for street hawkers and vendors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce laws regulating hawking activity in order to safeguard the interests of hawkers and vendors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such data is maintained by the Government.

(b) The States/Union Territories regulate Street Hawkers and Vendors through appropriate local authorities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Salient features of the National Policy on Urban street Vendors are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient features of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors

This Policy aims to ensure that Urban Street Vendors, an important segment of the urban population, find recognition for their contribution to society. The Policy is conceived as a major initiative for urban poverty alleviation by support to dignified livelihood. The basic objectives of the Policy are :

- To give vendors legal status by amending, enacting, repealing and implementing appropriate laws and providing legitimate hawking zones in urban development/zoning plans.
- To provide facilities for appropriate use of identified space including the creation of hawking zones in the urban development/zoning plans.
- To eschew imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses and instead moving to nominal fee based regulation of access, where market forces like price, quality and demand will determine the number of vendors that can be sustained. Such a demand cannot be unlimited.
- To make Street vendors a special component of the urban development/zoning plans by treating them as an integral and legitimate part of the urban distribution system.
- To promote self-compliance amongst Street vendors.
- To promote organizations of Street vendors e.g. Unions/Co-operatives/Associations and other forms of organization to facilitate their empowerment.

- To set up participatory mechanisms with representation from urban vendors' organizations, (Unions/Co-operatives/Associations), Voluntary organizations, local authorities, the police, Residents Welfare Association (RWA) and others for orderly conduct of urban vending activities.
- To make measures for promoting a better future for child vendors by making appropriate interventions for their rehabilitation and schooling.
- To facilitate/promote social security (pension, insurance etc.) and access to credit for street vendors through promotions of SHGs/Co-operatives/Federations/Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) etc.

2. The Policy recommends that the Centre and concerned States should amend the Police Act and Police Rules/Regulations as are applicable.

3. The State Governments should also remove the restrictive provisions in the municipal Acts and make street vendors inclusive in the city plan/cityscape. Similar action if necessary, would have to be taken by the Development Authority for Development Areas.

4. All State Governments should ensure that institutional arrangements, legislative frameworks and other necessary actions achieve conformity with the national Policy for Street Vendors.

[Translation]

Corruption in DDA

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

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no action is taken on the letters received from the Members of Parliament regarding complaints of corruption in DDA;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of Members of Parliament whose letters concerning complaints of corruption against Junior Engineers of DDA have been received during January 6 to June, 2004; and

(d) the action taken by the Vigilance Department on each of these complaints along with outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it takes prompt action on the letters received from the Members of Parliament regarding complaints of corruption in DDA.

(c) and (d) During the period from 6th January to June, 2004, complaints have been received from three Members of Parliament levelling allegations of corruption against one Junior Engineer of DDA. The complaints have been taken up for investigation, by the Vigilance Department of DDA.

[English]

Hydel Power Generation

237. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has carried out any studies for all river basins to promote hydro-power generation;

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

(c) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given to States to implement such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The river basin-wise categorization of schemes, ranked by CEA in order of priority is given below:

| Sl.No. | River Basin/System | Category A (MW) | Category B (MW) | Category C (MW) | Total |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. | Indus | 4088 | 8811 | 6080 | 18979 |
| 2. | Ganga | 2023 | 9616 | 600 | 12239 |
| 3. | Central Indian | 283 | 1425 | 186 | 1894 |
| 4. | East Flowing | 1412 | 6469 | 88 | 7969 |
| 5. | West Flowing | 35 | 958 | 1508 | 2501 |
| 6. | Brahmaputra | 7800 | 42574 | 12954 | 63328 |
| Total | | 15641 | 69853 | 21416 | 106910 |

(c) No financial assistance is given directly to the States for implementation of Hydro-electric projects which are executed under State Sector. However, projects are taken up by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) for implementation for which Government of India provides equity support. Some projects have also been taken up by CPSUs by way of joint venture with State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment in Power Sector

238. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public investment in the power sector is being stepped up considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The Tenth Plan outlay on power sector in the public sector has been set at Rs. 270276.36 crore (Rs. 177050.64 crore for Central Sector and Rs. 93225.72 Crore for State Sector). As compared to Ninth Plan outlay, it constitutes 232% increases in the Central Sector outlay and 30.9% increase in the State Sector outlay.

Pre-paid Taxi and Auto Rickshaw

239. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-paid Taxi and Auto Rickshaw services run by Delhi Traffic Police in various railway stations in Delhi are not properly managed by them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to regulate the pre-paid services in a systematic manner and to stop the harassment to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The steps taken to streamline the functioning of pre-paid taxi and auto-rickshaw services include identification and removal of touts; installation of sign-boards and public address systems at Railway Stations

to help the passengers to reach the prepaid boths without difficulty; installation of a round-the-clock "Traffic Helpline" on phone number 23378888 to enable the aggrieved passengers to lodge their complaints; and prosecution of defaulting taxi/auto-rickshaw drivers.

[Translation]

Internal Security

240. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents have taken place during the last three years which caused threat to the internal security of the country;

(b) if so, the nature and cause of such incidents; and

(c) the details of the action taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Several incidents have been caused by militant/terrorist outfits mainly by using fire arms, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), hurling of grenades, RDX explosives etc., in J&K, North Eastern Region, naxal arear and some other parts of the country.

(c) Under the Constitution "Public Order" and "Police" are subjects in the State List, while the Centre has an obligation to protect every State from internal disturbances. For maintenance of law and order, peace, tranquility and harmony, Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing manpower to State Governments by making available services of PMFs. Besides providing them with modern weaponry, communication equipment and mobility under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Force. Intelligence inputs are also regularly shared by the Central security and intelligence agencies with the State Governments to effectively meet the challenges to internal security posted by terrorist and militant groups and divisive and communal forces.

[English]

Industrial Backwardness in N.E. Region

241. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of industrial backwardness in the North-Eastern Region including Assam;

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

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government for industrial development of North eastern Region including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for industrial backwardness of North Eastern region including Assam are lack of adequate infrastructure, poor growth in agriculture sector, lack of industrial investment and high cost of transportation.

(c) The Government announced a New Industrial Policy and other concessions for the North Eastern region including the State of Assam on 24th December, 1997 to accelerate the industrial development in the region. The Industrial Policy for the region aims at attracting investors for industrial development of the region by giving them the following incentives/concessions/subsidies:

- (i) Excise and Income Tax exemptions for a period of 10 years.
- (ii) Subsidies such as Transport Subsidy, Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Interest Subsidy and Comprehensive Insurance Schemes.
- (iii) Promoting infrastructure development through Schemes like Growth Centre Scheme of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) of Ministry of Small Scale Industry.
- (iv) A financial institution namely, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFI) has been established as a Special Purpose Vehicle for development of the North Eastern region which is the nodal agency for disbursement of subsidies in the region.

Review of Mid-Day Meals Scheme

242. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the 'Mid-day Meals' Scheme under the implementation in the country;

(b) if so, whether any flaw has been identified in the scheme at implementation stage;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to make some changes in the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Working of the Mid-day Meal Scheme is monitored regularly.

(b) Some of the main problems encountered are :

- (i) inability of certain State Government to provide cooked meal,
- (ii) unsatisfactory quality of cooked meal in certain cases; and
- (iii) inability of Food Corporation of India (FCI) to maintain adequate stocks of foodgrains in certain remote areas.

(c) to (e) States have been advised to be more pro-active in ensuring availability and in coordinating with FCI.

From 2004-05, Planning Commission has earmarked a minimum of % of Additional Central Assistance to States under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana for meeting cooking cost under Mid-day Meal Programme. In addition, President's Address to Parliament, delivered on 2004, has stated, inter-alia, that:—

A national cooked nutritious Mid-day Meal Scheme, funded mainly by the Central Government, will be introduced in a phased manner..." pursuant to this, further action has been initiated.

[Translation]

Expansion of Paridha Thermal Power Plant

243. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake expansion of Paridha Thermal Power Plant (Jhansi) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the additional power in megawatts likely to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL) have proposed to set up Paridha (Parichha) Thermal Power Station Extension (2 x 210 MW) in Jhansi. On 16.10.2002, Main plant equipment orders have been placed on Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) on a turnkey basis. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 1404.00 Crore for the Project. The two units are scheduled for commissioning during 10th Plan.

(c) After commissioning of the units, 420 MW of additional power is likely to be generated.

[English]

Adult Education Programme

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

(a) whether Adult tribal women in tribal dominated area of West Bengal are being covered under the Adult Education Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of adult tribal women were made literate or able to read and write during the last five years in the State, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the specific measures the Government proposes to take to spread literacy among adult tribal women of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The adult education programme is being implemented in all areas of west Bengal including the tribal dominated areas of the State. All the districts of the state have already been sanctioned the Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Programme to cover adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group. Illiterate tribal people including tribal women were given special attention at the time of survey before the commencement of total/post literacy programme and also during the

implementation of the programme. In addition 14 districts have been sanctioned continuing education programme.

(c) According to the information furnished by the state governments 5,11,030 adult tribal women have been made literate since the implementation of the total literacy campaign/post literacy programme since 1990-91. The district-wise break-up is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The specific measures taken up for spreading literacy amongst the adult persons including tribal women are:

- (i) Formulating literacy projects for the residual illiterates particularly for tribal women.
- (ii) Extending the continuing education programme to all the districts of the state.
- (iii) Self help groups have been formed among women including tribals who are attending literacy centres.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of the district | No. of persons made literate |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Burdwan | 72,944 |
| 2. | Medinipur (Purba & Paschim) | 1,04,985 |
| 3. | Hooghly | 14,280 |
| 4. | Birbhum | 36,793 |
| 5. | Bankura | 43,484 |
| 6. | Norh 24 Parganas | 19,508 |
| 7. | South 24 Parganas | 6,139 |
| 8. | Coochbehar | 768 |
| 9. | Purulia | 61,393 |
| 10. | Murshidabad | 5,705 |
| 11. | Nadia | 12,296 |
| 12. | Howrah | 1,277 |
| 13. | Dakshin Dinajpur | 16,450 |
| 14. | Uttar Dinajpur | 9,988 |
| 15. | Jalpaiguri | 14,878 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 16. | Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad | 3,877 |
| 17. | Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council | 1,625 |
| 18. | Malda | 84,660 |
| Total | | 5,11,030 |

Demand and Supply of Drinking Water in Delhi

245. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of drinking water has been rising in Delhi, the ground water has been rising in Delhi, the ground water table is steadily decreasing resulting in the scarcity of drinking water would assume alarming situation in the years to come;

(b) if so, the existing demand and supply position of drinking water in Delhi and the quantum of rise in the demand annually;

(c) the extent of monthly wastage of drinking water through distribution system and public hydrants;

(d) the sources tapped so far to augment the drinking water supply in the city and the results achieved; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to meet the drinking water supply to the maximum during the summer season?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that as per the observations of the Central Ground Water Authority there is a general fall in ground water table in Delhi. However, the installed water treatment capacity of DJB is mainly based on surface water and ground water extraction constitutes around 14% of its total supply. Hence, water supply by DJB would not affect adversely the ground water table in Delhi. To improve the water table, DJB has initiated rain water harvesting also.

(b) It has been indicated by DJB that the existing demand of drinking water in Delhi is about 900 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) whereas the water production capacity is about 650 MGD. The quantum of rise in

annual demand of water is projected to be about 40 to 50 MGD and would further depend upon rise and influx in population.

(c) The DJB has stated that the non-revenue water has been assessed at about 40% which includes distribution losses, leakages and supplies through tankers and public water hydrants.

(d) With a view to augment the drinking water supply, the DJB has taken the following measures:

- (i) The work on setting up of a 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar is in the advanced stage of construction.
- (ii) The work for construction of parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur water treatment plant has been taken in hand which could save above 80 MGD water from seepage.

(e) DJB has reported that an elaborate Summer Action Plan has been formulated. 1000 water tankers have been deployed to supply potable water in deficient areas. Water Emergencies, Central control Room at DJB's headquarters and Control Room at Chief Minister GNCTD's Office also function round the clock to monitor the matter. In addition the digging of deep bore hand pumps have been done wherever technically feasible.

Sanitation Condition in Metro Cities

246. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that civic bodies of big metro cities have failed in upkeeping the sanitation condition in metro cities inspite of Supreme Court's guidelines issued in this regard in the year 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since, sanitation is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies, including civic bodies of big metro cities to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation schemes in their respective urban areas.

The task of managing sanitation schemes in metro cities has been challenging in the wake of rapid urbanization, inadequate resources, lack of scientific disposal system, trained man-power and public apathy towards cleanliness. A public interest Writ Petition No. 888/96 was filed by Mrs. Almitra H. Patel against Union of India and all State Governments in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1996 to address the problem of proper solid waste management in the country. The Hon'ble Supreme Court after holding several hearings had constituted a Committee on 16.1.98 for suggesting improvements in solid waste management practices in Class-I cities in the country. The committee had submitted its report on 25.3.99, which was circulated by the Ministry to all State Governments, as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, for their information & comments. The matter is still subjudice.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Supreme Court appointed Committee, a Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management was constituted by this Ministry to evaluate and recommend appropriate technologies, human resource development, community participation and other areas of Solid Waste Management. The first report of the TAG is under publication. A comprehensive Manual on 'Municipal Solid Waste Management' was prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry and published in May, 2000. It was circulated to all State Government for information & guidance. Ministry of Environment & Forests had notified the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 for compliance by State Governments and all urban local bodies. Ministry of Urban Development has requested the 12th Finance Commission to consider to allocate adequate resources for proper solid waste management in 417 Class-I towns, including metro cities.

Pursuant to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 888/96 mentioned above, this Ministry has set up an Inter-Ministerial Task Force on 23.3.2003 to prepare a policy, strategy and action plan

for promoting Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM) using city compost alongwith synthetic fertilizers in agriculture, horticulture, plantation crops, forestry, etc.

[Translation]

Schemes for providing Jobs to Youths

247. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the names of various schemes formulated by the Government for providing jobs to the unemployed youths; and

(b) the State-wise number of unemployed youths benefited under these schemes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In so far as the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is concerned, it has been implementing, through the State/Union Territory Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997 with a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) Statements showing state-wise, year-wise, physical achievements under different components of SJSRY, for the last three years, is enclosed.

Statement

Number of persons assisted to set up Micro Enterprises and Number of Persons trained under SJSRY during 2001-2002 to 2003-2004

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ UT | Year 2001-2002 | | | No. of Persons Trained | Year 2002-2003 | | | No. of Persons Trained | Year 2003-2004 | | | No. of Persons Trained |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|
| | | Number of Micro-Enterprises | | | | Number of Micro-Enterprises | | | | Number of Micro-Enterprises | | | |
| | | USEP (Subsidy) | DWCUA (Subsidy) | Total | | USEP (Subsidy) | DWCUA (Subsidy) | Total | | USEP (Subsidy) | DWCUA (Subsidy) | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1536 | 1006 | 2542 | 63 | 10734 | 6362 | 16996 | 8611 | 9181 | 24538 | 33719 | 5635 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 335 | 39 | 374 | 62 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 149 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 3. | Assam | 1443 | 0 | 1443 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 84 | 633 | 2872 | 195 | 3067 | 548 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 229 | 79 | 308 | 78 | 4934 | 581 | 5515 | 2634 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| 6. | Goa | 134 | 20 | 154 | 183 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3935 | 0 | 3935 | 23760 | 7574 | 10 | 7584 | 6679 | 1981 | 33 | 2014 | 4547 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2356 | 410 | 2766 | 1555 | 1310 | 470 | 1780 | 1827 | 689 | 92 | 781 | 537 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 339 | 33 | 372 | 353 | 150 | 71 | 221 | 168 | 135 | 40 | 175 | 625 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2168 | 51 | 2219 | 6763 | 3015 | 135 | 3150 | 3936 | 681 | 0 | 681 | 838 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 8450 | 1120 | 9570 | 13398 | 4178 | 1720 | 5898 | 2658 | 6480 | 1906 | 8386 | 19200 |
| 13. | Kerala | 4117 | 4625 | 8742 | 1069 | 1153 | 2631 | 3784 | 1789 | 432 | 1766 | 2198 | 5112 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 12190 | 2066 | 14256 | 2868 | 14567 | 2820 | 17387 | 6249 | 3767 | 1032 | 4799 | 8575 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 9677 | 441 | 10118 | 16735 | 12461 | 1447 | 13908 | 31737 | 12280 | 1325 | 13605 | 39357 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1296 | 1 | 1297 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 939 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 10 | 0 | 10 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 714 | 714 | 285 | 734 | 738 | 1472 | 510 | 113 | 1019 | 1132 | 100 |
| 20. | Orissa | 2296 | 7375 | 9671 | 2877 | 2631 | 197 | 2828 | 2602 | 3808 | 526 | 4334 | 3439 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1251 | 20 | 1271 | 1068 | 940 | 30 | 970 | 1605 | 714 | 10 | 724 | 1302 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 5197 | 106 | 5303 | 3300 | 7321 | 258 | 7579 | 1408 | 3709 | 299 | 4008 | 1696 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 72 | 0 | 72 | 224 | 109 | 0 | 109 | 210 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 933 | 160 | 1093 | 146 | 10764 | 4864 | 15628 | 1742 | 2454 | 755 | 3209 | 2531 |
| 25. | Tripura | 2238 | 540 | 2778 | 308 | 549 | 0 | 549 | 485 | 347 | 0 | 347 | 765 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659 | 170 | 829 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 24698 | 700 | 25398 | 3976 | 7815 | 4037 | 11852 | 3993 | 5586 | 1282 | 6868 | 14452 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 0 | 10 | 10 | 4948 | 6972 | 28 | 7000 | 18606 | 686 | 62 | 848 | 5299 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 29. | A&N Islands | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 46 | 0 | 46 | 190 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 205 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 242 |
| 31. | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 277 | 0 | 277 | 65 | 324 | 0 | 324 | 325 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 155 |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 252 | 41 | 293 | 294 | 405 | 247 | 652 | 43 | 302 | 95 | 397 | 636 |
| Total | | 83886 | 19517 | 103403 | 85789 | 101114 | 26766 | 127880 | 99411 | 56499 | 35033 | 91532 | 116679 |

*UWEP Component of SJSRY**Year-wise no. of mandays of Work Generated (in lakhs)*

| Sl. No. | Name of States/UTs | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | Total |
|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3.17 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 6.33 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.19 | 0.71 | 3.07 | 3.97 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.43 | 0.65 | 1.23 | 2.31 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.45 | 4.45 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.75 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3.71 | 1.06 | 0.70 | 5.47 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.46 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 0.92 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.67 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.13 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 20.45 | 4.67 | 6.10 | 31.22 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2.68 | 1.81 | 0.74 | 5.23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 7.17 | 5.93 | 1.86 | 14.96 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.49 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.63 | 1.63 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 0.45 |
| 20. | Orissa | 0.19 | 3.37 | 0.92 | 4.48 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0.82 | 0.03 | 0.34 | 1.19 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2.56 | 3.82 | 0.80 | 7.18 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.44 | 0.30 | 0.38 | 1.12 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 3.96 | 1.19 | 2.24 | 7.39 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.97 | 0.14 | 0.42 | 1.53 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 5.34 | 3.12 | 3.63 | 12.09 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2.85 | 0.91 | 2.42 | 6.18 |
| 29. | A&N Islands | 0.47 | 0.29 | 1.58 | 2.34 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | - | - | - | - |
| 31. | D&N Haveli | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.22 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.39 | 0.41 |
| Total | | 57.49 | 31.26 | 34.62 | 123.37 |

(English)

Revival of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

248. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:

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

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) Cochin is facing financial crisis;

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

(c) whether a secretary level committee has been set up for revival and modernization of FACT;

(d) if so, the details and the time by which it is likely to submit its report to the Government;

(e) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the staff of the FACT High School, Cochin regarding handing over the management to a private agency;

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

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Considering the poor financial performance of FACT, the Government in March 2002 had waived outstanding interest of Rs. 226.88 crore along with penal interest as on 31.3.2002 on the Government loans availed by the company. Again in October 2003, the Government waived outstanding interest of Rs. 87.80 crore along with penal interest on the Government loans as on 31.3.2003, reduced the rate of interest on the loans to 7% w.e.f. 1.4.2003 along with moratorium on principal and interest repayments up to 31.3.2004 and also extended a non-plan loan of Rs. 60 crore in 2003-04 for implementing voluntary retirement scheme through which about 940 employees have been reduced from the rolls of the company to improve its financial condition. The Government also proposes to implement a third and long term package for revival of FACT keeping in view its request for writing off the outstanding Government loan of Rs. 609.26 crore as on 31.3.2004. The Union Government has also been pursuing with the Government of Kerala certain concessions for reduction of State levies/taxes sought by FACT, which would improve its financial condition for which a meeting was held with the Chief Minister and other officials of the State Government of Kerala on 15.6.2004.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, during the meeting with Chief Minister of Kerala, the State Government has proposed to set up a committee at the State level to settle all pending matters between the State Government and FACT.

(e) and (f) A petition from the staff of FACT High School, Cochin challenging the handing over of the management of the school to a private agency has been received by the Government. The petition prays not to outsource the activities of schools to private agencies and in case such an action is taken by the management of FACT, due consideration may be given to the fate of

the teachers and other members of the staff for their re-deployment after availing Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(g) The petitioners have also approached the Kerala High court in this matter and the matter is now subjudice.

[Translation]

Development of North Eastern States

249. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for the development of North Eastern States;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned by the Government for development of North Eastern Region during each of the last three years till date, Scheme-wise, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the target fixed and achieved during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

[English]

Detoxifying Process in Education

250. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has started a "detoxifying process" of education in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Government have expressed their reaction in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government has decided to make changes in the country's education system; and

(f) if so, the time by which the new education system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A panel of three eminent historians, namely Prof. S. Settari, Prof. J.S. Grewal and Prof. Barun De has been constituted on 12.6.2004 to do a quick review of the NCERT history books in order to find out if these books contain communal views or distorted facts of history and to suggest remedial action. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the final report of the panel.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

(e) and (f) This will depend on the report of the above panel and consequent decision of the Government in this respect.

Unification of Nagaland Area

251. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Naga peace talks were held with various groups during the last two years;

(b) the outcome thereof;

(c) whether such peace talks have also been held recently or proposed to be held in near future;

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

(e) whether a delegation of Nagas Ho-Ho demanding unification of all areas in North East, where Naga population is in majority, met with him;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the stand of the Union Government on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) 11 rounds of discussions between Government of India's representative for Naga Peace Talks and NSCN(IM) have taken place during the last two years. There has been an exchange of views and efforts to reach a mutually acceptable position. Talks remain inconclusive and are continuing.

(c) and (d) The latest round of talks was held from 23rd June, 2004 to 24th June, 2004 at the Hague. Both sides have decided to meet again.

(e) to (g) A delegation of Naga Hoho met the Home Minister on 11th June, 2004. Government is keen to resolve the Naga issue peacefully and it is not in public interest to disclose further details.

[Translation]

Production of Steel By Steel Plants

252. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the quantum of steel in each of steel plants likely to be produced every year after their modernization?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Among the public sector steel plants, only three units of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) were taken up for modernisation. The modernisation of these three plants of SAIL, viz. Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant has already been completed in March, 1998, Nov., 1999 and Jan., 2000 respectively. The details of production of these plants from 1998-99 upto 2003-04 are given below:

| Plant | Production (in lakh tonnes) | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | 13.19 | 14.02 | 14.96 | 15.27 | 15.85 | 16.12 |
| Rourkela Steel Plant | 11.14 | 11.07 | 12.94 | 13.54 | 15.27 | 15.75 |
| Bokaro Steel Plant | 25.49 | 32.46 | 33.13 | 32.00 | 33.58 | 34.50 |

Impact of Prices on Production Cost of Steel

253. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state;

(a) whether the recent hike in the prices of coal will have its impact on the production cost of steel;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the percentage of steel manufacturing units which are dependent on Coal India Limited for coal supply; and

(d) the sources of coal supply of the remaining steel manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The impact of the price rise would, however, vary from plant to plant depending on the process used for steel production and the relative efficiency of the plant.

(c) Among the integrated steel plants, only the steel plants in the public sector viz. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), procure coking coal from Coal India Limited, to meet part of their coking coal requirement.

(d) The remaining steel manufacturing units generally source their coking coal requirement from their captive mines or through imports.

[English]

Setting up of a Power Project by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam

254. SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVNL) has undertaken to set up a 2500 MW additional hydro-power generating capacity project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the area likely to be catered thereby; and

(d) the time schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL) has entrusted with the execution of 1500 MW (6 x250 MW) Naphtha Jhakri Hydro-electric Project (NJHEP) on the river Satluj in the State of Himachal Pradesh, which has already been completed and all the six Units are under commercial operation since May 18, 2004. Subsequently, the Government of H.P. has offered the Rampur HEP (439 MW) downstream of the existing NJHEP for development to SJVNL. The cost of Rampur Project as per the DPR prepared by HPSEB was estimated to be about Rs. 1433 crores (at December, 2000 price level). SJVNL is also in dialogue with Government of H.P. and Government of Uttaranchal for developing more projects.

Naxalism

255. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any measures to tackle the naxal problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to foothill for deployment of para-military forces to tackle naxals in affected areas;

(d) if so, the progress of the follow-up action taken by the States in the matter;

(e) whether the Government are considering to grant any financial package for the development of the naxal affected areas of various States including Orissa as lack of development is said to be the main cause of naxal activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a three-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism. This strategy includes modernization and strengthening of the State Police Forces, fortification of thanas, long-term

deployment of Para-Military Forces, intensified intelligence-based well coordinated anti-naxalite operations, focussed attention on developmental aspects and removal of socio-cultural alienation of people.

(c) and (d) Some of the naxal affected States have requested the Central Government for waiver of cost presently borne by them for deployment of Central Para Military Forces for anti-naxalite operations.

(e) to (g) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government, has included 55 naxal affected districts including those in Orissa under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) Component of Rashtriya Vikas Sam Yojana of the Planning Commission so as to fill in critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these areas. The scheme provides for an additionally of Rs. 15 crores per year per district for a period of 3 years starting from 2003-04. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development; has earmarked Rs. 37.50 crores per annum as an additional allocation to execute rural roads in the naxal affected areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

Gujarat Riots

256. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands to have a judicial probe into the post-Godhra, Gujarat riots;

(b) if so, whether the Government has been considered to have a fresh probe into the Godhra riots;

(c) if so, the details of representations received for fresh probe into the Godhra riots;

(d) the time by which a fresh probe would be conducted and a white paper on Godhra riots is likely to be issued; and

(e) the stand of the Union Government on the recommendations of the AMICUS CURIAE on Gujarat riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. There has been a demand for setting up

a new Commission of Inquiry to investigate the role of the Gujarat Government in Post-Godhra violence in the background of allegations that there was a comprehensive failure of the State to protect the Constitutional rights of the people of Gujarat starting with the tragedy in Gujarat on 27th February, 2002 and continuing with the violence that ensue in the weeks that followed and a failure of the justice delivery system in Gujarat. The matter is under examination. The Central Government has provided security to certain key witnesses in the Gujarat riots cases in addition to the security provided by the State Government based on the suggestions made by the AMICUS CURIAE in the Supreme Court. A scheme for affording protection to witnesses deposing in cases relating to serious offences is also under preparation.

T and D Losses

257. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to stop the pilferage of power at the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) stages;

(b) the name of States where steps have been taken to reduce T&D losses; and

(c) the details of assistance extended by the Union Government to States during last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003, whoever dishonestly taps lines or cables or service wires, tampers, damages or destroys meters etc., shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) incentive is being provided to State Government/Power Utilities for reducing cash losses, a significant portion of which is on account of theft of power.

(b) All the States are taking steps to reduce T&D losses which, inter-alia, includes metering upto 11 kV feeder level and 100 per cent metering of all consumers.

(c) A statement showing the details of the funds released to the States during the last three years under investment component of APDRP is enclosed. An amount of Rs. 882.58 crores has also been released as incentive

under APDRP to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for cash loss reduction.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Cost of the projects sanctioned | APDRP Component | Funds released | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1511.40 | 755.70 | Nil | 163.82 | 402.94 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 85.99 | 85.99 | | 0.00 | 36.68 |
| 3. | Assam | 408.54 | 408.54 | | 96.97 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 768.25 | 384.13 | | 66.11 | 20.88 |
| 5. | Chattisgarh | 424.58 | 212.29 | | 10.00 | 43.07 |
| 6. | Delhi | 946.46 | 473.23 | | 105.51 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Goa | 244.60 | 122.30 | | 22.04 | 8.54 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 1035.80 | 517.90 | | 105.41 | 183.45 |
| 9. | Haryana | 453.41 | 226.71 | | 56.33 | 112.66 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 327.81 | 327.81 | | 43.04 | 120.87 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 401.10 | 401.10 | | 20.00 | 180.50 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 444.85 | 222.43 | | 12.00 | 43.60 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 1161.19 | 580.60 | | 145.15 | 290.30 |
| 14. | Kerala | 350.35 | 175.18 | | 30.43 | 74.23 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 679.08 | 339.54 | | 74.87 | 10.00 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 1898.59 | 949.30 | | 138.48 | 107.98 |
| 17. | Manipur | 10.13 | 10.13 | | 2.67 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 42.26 | 42.26 | | 6.57 | 14.56 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 57.91 | 57.91 | | 3.78 | 25.18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| 20. | Nagaland | 47.22 | 47.22 | | 13.14 | 10.47 |
| 21. | Orissa | 592.22 | 296.11 | | 54.35 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Punjab | 706.38 | 353.19 | | 53.98 | 124.76 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1255.06 | 627.53 | | 125.64 | 219.70 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 154.73 | 154.73 | | 17.21 | 60.17 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 968.17 | 484.09 | | 111.57 | 232.59 |
| 26. | Tripura | 27.54 | 27.54 | | 2.67 | 6.10 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 824.14 | 412.07 | | 80.12 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Uttaranchal | 361.51 | 361.51 | | 174.63 | 6.13 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 420.92 | 210.46 | | 19.02 | 21.15 |
| | Total | 16610.19 | 9267.50 | | 1755.51 | 2356.51 |

Modernization of Police

258. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to modernise the police force in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a non-plan scheme for Modernization of the State Police Forces since 1969-70. The scheme was operated on a 50 : 50 cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments till 2002-03. All the major items of police administration are included under this scheme for funding i.e. construction of police

buildings, housing, mobility, weaponry, communication/ security/surveillance/forensic science/training equipment, etc.

During 2000-01 the annual Central allocation under the scheme was enhanced to Rs. 1000 crore. On account of the difficulties being faced by majority of the States to contribute their matching share, the scheme was revised in 2003-04 and funding pattern under the scheme was changed by grouping the States into three categories i.e. A, B1 and B2 on the basis of level of insurgency/terrorism/cross-border terrorism being faced by the States. The Central funding to the three categories is 100%, 75% and 60% respectively. This resulted in enhancement of the annual Central allocations to Rs. 1400 crore.

A statement showing the details of the amounts released to State Governments and the utilization reported by the State Governments during the last four years upto 31.3.2004 is enclosed.

Statement

*Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—2000-01 to 2003-04—funds released/utilization position
(Rs. in crore) (Position as on 31.3.2004)*

| Name of State | Annual plan size | Central funds released 2000-01 | % of utilization | Central funds released 2001-02 | % of utilization | Central funds released including POLNET amount—2002-03 | % of utilization | Central funds released including amount for POLNET 2003-04 | % of utilization |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 164.00 | 72.02 | 99.15% | 77.20 | 99.99% | 81.32 | 23.03 | 69.46 | — |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 10.40 | 01.15 | 60.43% | 04.42 | 89.34% | 5.20 | 26.82 | 7.24 | — |
| Assam | 77.40 | 36.58 | 47.69% | 38.59 | 36.91% | 16.50 | — | 36.52 | — |
| Bihar | 108.00 | 57.59 | 86.89% | 54.00 | शून्य | 11.50 | — | 0.43\$ | — |
| Chhattisgarh | 38.00 | 20.58 | 97.47% | 21.97 | 90.73% | 16.70 | 50.00 | 17.47 | — |
| Goa | 04.00 | 0.202 | 87.52% | 0.200 | 62.50% | 2.00 | 55.00 | 1.40 | — |
| Gujarat | 100.00 | 59.76 | 93.00% | 50.00 | 92.59% | 50.00 | 64.82 | 42.21 | — |
| Haryana | 44.20 | 28.33 | 100.00% | 24.46 | 100% | 22.10 | 100.00 | 20.00 | — |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13.70 | 01.34 | 76.76% | 06.38 | 1.42% | 6.20 | — | 0.69 | — |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 117.00# | 30.82 | 100% | 28.50 | 92.00% | 28.50 | 76.44 | 25.00 | — |
| Jharkhand | 36.00 | 40.15 | 64.48% | 28.94 | 89.51% | 12.73 | — | 8.50 | — |
| Karnataka | 150.00 | 82.85 | 100.00% | 76.98 | 90.22% | 75.00 | 71.05 | 69.31 | — |
| Kerala | 63.00 | 29.28 | 88.03% | 31.12 | 82.73% | 25.13 | 93.97 | 22.00 | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 106.00 | 54.49 | 100% | 53.00 | 92.92% | 51.33 | — | 48.24 | — |
| Maharashtra | 184.20 | 83.10 | 82.29% | 92.10 | 91.65% | 67.94 | 62.36 | 62.84 | — |
| Manipur | 21.00 | 04.10 | 37.56% | 04.95 | शून्य | 0.73 | — | 11.50 | — |
| Meghalaya | 11.00 | 01.54 | 35.06% | 05.19 | 52.89% | 0.55 | 100.00 | 5.29 | — |
| Mizoram | 11.00 | 04.95 | 100% | 05.50 | 100% | 5.50 | 50.00 | 8.47 | — |
| Nagaland | 27.00 | 02.84 | 100% | 33.44 | 100% | 9.95 | 100.00 | 21.00 | — |
| Orissa | 61.00 | 30.57 | 88.83% | 30.50 | 75.37% | 16.76 | 45.82 | 21.91 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| Punjab | 64.20 | 35.76 | 98.73% | 32.10 | 46.77% | 32.10 | 31.11 | 19.34 | - |
| Rajasthan | 122.00 | 45.52 | 100% | 61.10 | 72.98% | 16.17 | - | 43.10 | - |
| Sikkim | 6.40 | 01.83 | 05.73% | 02.87 | 31.01% | 0.09* | - | 00.94 | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 136.20 | 76.50 | 87.83% | 68.10 | 100% | 68.10 | 44.33 | 54.98 | - |
| Tripura | 13.50 | 06.39 | 100% | 05.60 | 92.05% | 5.60 | - | 12.83 | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 247.02 | 123.97 | 75.53% | 116.05 | 62.08% | 60.39 | 29.92 | 7.41 | - |
| Uttaranchal | 13.16 | 05.50 | 91.18% | 08.44 | 100.00% | 6.58 | 71.43 | 65.02 | - |
| West Bengal | 113.00 | 60.47 | 50.93% | 56.50 | 36.19% | 0.33* | - | 2.17 | - |
| Total | 2262.58 | 1000.00 | 85.65% | 1000.000 | 74.73% | 695.00 | 44.40 | 705.27 (**) | - |

*Amount indicated against Sikkim and West Bengal is only for POLNET Project.

#The plan size of the State was for Rs. 57.00 crore till 2002-03.

\$The amount was released only for POLNET since the State did not submit its modernization plan.

[Translation]

Education to Minority Communities

259. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any special programme to promote education among minority communities; and

(b) if so, the budget provision made for each of the programme and the amount spent thereon during the last three year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, 'Sir'.

(b) The scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities and the scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernization of Madrasa Education were being implemented by the Government since 1993. Both the schemes have been clubbed together in the Tenth Plan to form a new scheme called

Area Intensive & Madrasa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP).

Besides this, the University Grants Commission is promoting education among minority community through the following initiatives:

1. Remedial coaching for SC/ST and Minorities.
2. Coaching for NET for SC/ST and Minorities.
3. Coaching classes for entry in service for SC/ST.
4. Remedial coaching classes for disadvantages minority groups.

As per the information provide by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, they have introduced Educational Loan Scheme through the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a PSU under the aegis of the Ministry. No specific provisions were made under the scheme during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

The budget provision and the amount spent thereon during the last three year for each of the schemes are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

| Name of Scheme | 2001-02 | | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | BE | Actual Exp. | BE | Actual Exp. | BE | Actual Exp. |
| Area Intensive for Educationally Backward Minorities | 20.00 | 15.29 | | | | |
| Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madrasa Education | 10.05 | 2.01 | 29.00* | 27.99* | 31.50* | 28.44* |
| UGC Schemes | — | 3.49 | — | 3.80 | — | 0.96 |

*Schemes clubbed as one in Xth Plan.

Sick Hydro Power Projects

260. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hydro-power projects in the country are in a sick state;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the hydro-power generation potential of these sick projects;

(d) whether the Government propose to install new hydro-power projects in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (c) At present there are 251 hydro power stations (each with the installed capacity of more than 3 MW) in the country. Hydro power stations in general are operating satisfactorily. However, generation at Kosi Canal PH (20 MW) in Bihar is very low due to siltation. The main reason for low generation is heavy siltation and accumulation of sand in the downstream canal (upto 13 to 14 Ft. above normal level). The cleaning of canals, which comes under the purview of Government of Bihar, may help in improving the power generation at Kosi Hydro-electric Station.

(d) There is no proposal to install any hydro power project in Bihar with installed capacity of 25 MW or above.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Grading System for Board Examination

261. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for a point grading system for board examinations of CBSE;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said system is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) CBSE is proposing to introduce a grading system for Class X, which envisages issue of subject-wise grade without any reference to marks. However, no time frame has been fixed to implement the proposal.

Prostitution

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that some foreign women are involved in prostitution in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such women arrested during the last six months alongwith the name of countries to which they belong;

(d) the action taken by the Government/Delhi Police to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that some cases of foreign women allegedly involved in prostitution have been detected in Delhi. No information about such cases in other parts of the country is available with the Government.

(c) The number of such women arrested during the last six months in Delhi along with the name of countries to which they belong is as under:

| Country | No. of women arrested |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Nepal | 01 |
| Azerbaijan | 09 |
| Uzbekistan | 03 |
| Morocco | 01 |
| Total | 14 |

(d) Police personnel have been directed to keep watch on the hotels and guest houses in their areas for the prevention and detection of such crime. Surprise checks are being conducted on the hotels/guest houses suspected to be involved in such activities. Activities of

persons involved or suspected to be involved in these activities are being watched by the police.

Development of Special Stainless Steel

263. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has successfully developed special stainless steel for prestigious international scientific project 'cosmic evaluation';

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there has been a considerable improvement in production of liquid steel and saleable steel by the plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided to upgrade/ augment production and strengthen the infrastructure development in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur;

(f) if so, the details of action taken in this regard;

(g) whether the Government has decided to merge Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) with SAIL; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The global project named "On Cosmic Alice" (a large ION collider experiment) coordinated by Centre for European Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, had the requirement of stainless steel with very low magnetic permeability for the component named "Dimoun Front Absorber". Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur developed this special grade of stainless steel (AISI-304L), which was found to be satisfactory. After successful trials, ASP may get further orders in future.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ASP achieved a considerable growth in liquid and saleable steel production as follows:

(in tonnes)

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | Growth | April-June' 03 | April-June'04 | Growth |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Liquid Steel | 116884 | 149631 | 28% | 33099 | 35719 | 8% |
| Saleable Steel | 99018 | 113356 | 14% | 25514 | 28000 | 10% |

(e) and (f) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is presently implementing a plan based on the recommendations of technical consultants for upgradation/augmentation of production in the plant. These include enhancement in production through installation of Argon Oxygen Degassing (AOD) revamping of an Electric Arc Furnace and other balancing facilities for making stainless steel in a cost effective manner.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Use of Urea for Fertility of Agriculture Land

264. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertility of agricultural land throughout the country is continuously decreasing, due to use of chemical fertilizers/urea by farmers;

(b) whether the Scientists have advocated for minimum use of chemicals;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to impart training to farmers for using useful chemical fertilizers, after undertaking and extensive test on agricultural land in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether farmers in country get lowest subsidy on fertilisers in comparison to their counterparts in other countries of the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) and (b) Application of fertilizers is recommended on the basis of existing nutrients of the soil and requirement of crops. However, there are certain instances of decline in soil health and productivity due to inadequate and/or imbalanced use of fertilizers in certain parts of the country. Government has taken the following steps to encourage the balanced use of fertilizers and sustenance of soil fertility:

(i) The soil-testing programme is periodically strengthened to make the fertilizer user recommendations according to the nutrient status of the soils.

(ii) Subsidy/concession is given to the controlled nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) as well as to the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, so as to increase their balanced consumption.

(iii) Use of integrated nutrients/micro-nutrients through chemical fertilizers and organic sources like bio-fertilizers, compost/vermi-compost is being encouraged so as to maintain soil fertility and make cheaper source of plant nutrients available to the crops.

(c) and (d) The Government is advocating the Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and emphasize the soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers including micro-nutrients in conjunction with organic manures (like Farm Yard Manure, Compost, Vermi Compost, Green Manure etc.) and bio-fertilizers too improve soil health and productivity. Funds are also been provided for setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, mechanical compost plants for conversion of city waste into compost and training of farmers/extension workers on the INM under the scheme 'Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers' which is being subsumed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme—'Supplementation/Complementation of State's Efforts through Work Plans (Macro Management)'.

(e) and (f) There is no data available to confirm that the farmers in India get fertilizers on lowest subsidy in comparison to their counterparts in other countries of the world.

Power Generating Capacity of Old Coal Based Power Stations

265. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the power generating capacity of old coal based thermal power stations in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 10th Plan, 106 thermal units have been identified for Life Extension (LE) works for anticipated increase of generation of 23,700 MU/year.

Also, 57 thermal units have been identified for Renovation and Modernization (R&M) works for improvement of their performance. The State-wise details of power stations

identified for R&M/LE for implementation during the 10th Plan is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of station/units | Present rated capacity (MW) | Maximum output (MW) | Capacity expected after LEPP (MW) | Additional power generation (MW) |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Badarpur units 1-5 | 705 | 705 | 720 | 15 |
| 2. | Panipat units | 330 | 300 | 330 | 30 |
| 3. | Faridabad units 1-3 | 165 | 159 | 180 | 21 |
| 4. | Bhatinda units 1-4 | 440 | 400 | 440 | 40 |
| 5. | Obra units 1-13 | 1482 | 1335 | 1550 | 210 |
| 6. | Panki units 3-4 | 210 | 190 | 220 | 20 |
| 7. | Harduaganj units-1, 3, 4, 5 & 7 | 325 | 235 | 340 | 105 |
| 8. | Nasik units 1-2 | 280 | 250 | 280 | 30 |
| 9. | Paaras unit-2 | 58 | 58 | 62.5 | 4.5 |
| 10. | Bhusaawal unit-1 | 58 | 58 | 62.5 | 4.5 |
| 11. | Koradi units 1-4 | 460 | 440 | 480 | 40 |
| 12. | Parli units 1-2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| 13. | Korba (East) units 1, 4, 5 & 6 | 320 | 280 | 340 | 60 |
| 14. | Satpura units 1-5 | 310.25 | 300 | 310.25 | 10.25 |
| 15. | Amarkantakk units 1-4 | 290 | 240 | 300 | 60 |
| 16. | Gandhinagar units 1-2 | 240 | 200 | 240 | 40 |
| 17. | Dhuvaran units 1-6 | 534 | 422 | 534 | 112 |
| 18. | Ukai units 1-2 | 240 | 210 | 240 | 30 |
| 19. | Ennore unit 1-2 | 120 | 100 | 120 | 20 |
| 20. | Tuticorin unit 1-3 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 0 |
| 21. | Vijayawada units 1-2 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 0 |
| 22. | Kothaguddem units 6-8 | 325 | 300 | 360 | 60 |
| 23. | Santaliddih units 1-3 | 360 | 260 | 360 | 100 |
| 24. | Bandel units 1-4 | 320 | 260 | 330 | 70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 25. | Durgapur-DVC unit-3 | 140 | 110 | 140 | 30 |
| 26. | Chandrapura-DVC units 1-6 | 750 | 570 | 780 | 210 |
| 27. | Bokaro units 1-3 | 135 | 0 | 172.5 | |

Thermal units identified for R&M during 10th Plan

| Rajasthan | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----|------|
| 1. | Kota | 1-5 | 850 |
| Punjab | | | |
| 2. | Ropar | 1-6 | 1260 |
| Maharashtra | | | |
| 3. | Nasik | 3-5 | 630 |
| 4. | Koradi | 5-7 | 630 |
| 5. | Chandrapur | 1-6 | 1840 |
| 6. | Parli | 3-5 | 630 |
| 7. | Khaperkheda | 1-2 | 420 |
| 8. | Bhusawal | 2-3 | 420 |
| Gujarat | | | |
| 9. | Kutch Lignite | 1-2 | 140 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| 10. | Singrauli STPS | 1-7 | 2000 |
| 11. | Vinnthyachal | 1-6 | 1260 |
| Chhattisgarh | | | |
| 12. | Korba | 1-6 | 2100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| 13. | Ramagundem | 1-6 | 2100 |

Shortage of Drinking Water in Dwarka

266. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of fresh drinking water in the Dwarka sub-city, a DDA township in the South-West Delhi;

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

(c) the total requirement of water for the residents of the colony and the total supply of the water in terms of MGD by the Delhi Jal Board since 1st January, 2004; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure regular supply free from salinity and hardness?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) It has been informed by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) that against the minimum present requirement of 6 million gallons per day (MGD), the DJB, with effect from 1.1.2004, has been able to supply about 3 MGD of water for Dwarka due to shortage of water.

(d) As a short-term measure, the DDA supplies water through water tankers as and when specific complaint of non-availability of piped water is received. To augment the water supply in Dwarka, Delhi Jal Board planned to set up a 40 Million Gallons per day (MGD) Water Treatment Plant at Dwarka. Raw water for this plant will be available from the saving of seepage losses of water after the construction of parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant for which the work has been taken in hand.

New Drug Policy

267. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has resolved legal issues relating to drug policy and the new Drug Price Control Order;

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

(c) the time by which the Pharma sector will sort out drug price and Patent issues;

(d) whether the Government has also decided to revive public sector drug manufacturing units to bring down the price of drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) to (c) The Government announced the Pharmaceutical Policy 2002 in February, 2002. However, a public interest litigation filed in the High Court of Karnataka at Bangalore resulted in an Order dated 12.11.2002, which topped the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy 2002. This department filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Supreme Court of India against the order of the Karnataka High Court, which has been admitted as SLP(C) No. 3668/2003. The matter is sub-judice.

(d) to (f) There are five Pharmaceutical PSUs namely, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) and Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL). In case of BIL, SSPL and IDPL, the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has passed winding up orders. BIL and SSPL have been closed. The case of IDPL is before the Appellate Authority of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR). In case of BCPL, the BIFR has sanctioned the modified draft rehabilitation scheme. HAL is before the BIFR. The National Common Minimum Programme, as adopted by the Government, states that the feasibility of reviving public sector units set up for the manufacture of critical bulk drugs will be re-examined so as to bring down and keep a check on prices of drugs.

Democratic set up in UT

268. SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no legislative assemblies in most of the Union Territories and the people has not role in the governance and people does not enjoy the benefit of democracy like other States;

(b) if so, whether it is not the violation of the Article 14 (Part III-Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution which provides equality before the law; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to establish democratic set up in the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The scheme of governance as in operation in the Union territories, with or without Legislature, is strictly in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

Construction of Buildings for Anganwadies

269. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for the construction of buildings for Anganwadies pending before the Government as on date, State-wise, particularly in respect of Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) No scheme or proposal for construction of buildings for Anganwadis is pending before the Government as on date except for one proposal from Andaman & Nicobar Administration which is under process.

Dwelling units in Slums Clusters

270. SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the department-wise list of number of dwelling units in the slum clusters in NCT of Delhi on the land of Railways, CPWD, DDA, Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, NDMC, Private Land & other Government agencies;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any exercise to identify those clusters, where in-site rehabilitation can take place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Slum & JJ Department (Municipal Corporation of Delhi) has reported that as per survey/assessment made by it in March 1994, there were about 4.80 lakh jhuggies in 1079 jhuggi clusters. No assessment/survey has been conducted thereafter.

(b) and (c) No such exercise has been conducted.

Bodo Accord

271. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to implement 'Bodo Accord' signed on the 10th February, 2003 between the Union Government of India, State Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT);

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the fact that some clauses of the 'Bodo Accord', particularly clause No. 8 and the matter relating to providing proper relief and rehabilitation to the surrendered Bodo Militants, among many others, have not been implemented so far;

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken so far in this regard;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the Bodo Accord is likely to be implemented by the Union Government in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Action has been taken to implement the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Central Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) on 10.2.2003. Details are as follows:

- (i) The interim council of Bodoland, Territorial Area District (BTAD) has been constituted and inaugurated on 7.12.2003.
- (ii) Scheduled Tribe (list) of Assam has been revised by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes),

Order 1950 to protect the interest of Bodo Tribe.

(iii) Bodo language has been included into the Eighth schedule of the Constitution of India.

(iv) Article 332(6) of the Constitution of India has been amended by enacting Constitution (Ninetyth) Amendment Act, 2003 for ensuring the existing representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam from BTAD.

(v) Rs. 20 crore has been released to the Council in the year 2003-2004 for development of administrative infrastructure in BTAD.

(vi) Rs. 10 crore has also been released to the State Government of Assam in the year 2003-2004 for rehabilitation of refugees affected by ethnic violence who are staying in relief camps in BTAD.

(vii) For socio-economic infrastructure, the Bodoland Territorial Council has submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPR) worth Rs. 97.18 crore to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) for approval. The Government is committed to provide Rs. 100 crores per year over a period of 5 years for this purpose.

(d) to (f) Representations have been received from the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and various other organizations/associations demanding the removal of clause 8 of the Bodo Accord (MoS). These have been taken note of Implementation of clause 8 of the MoS needs wide consultation and consensus with all concerned.

Rs. 5 crore has been advanced during 2003-04 to the State Government for rehabilitation of surrendered BLT cadres. It has also been decided to recruit 1000 Bodo youth in the Central Paramilitary Forces.

(g) Various clauses of the Bodo Accord (MoS) dated 10.2.2003 are of continuing nature. Hence no exact timeframe can be indicated for total implementation of MoS. However, Government is committed to implement the MoS in totality.

Externally aided projects in Maharashtra

272. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some externally aided projects for poverty alleviation and housing sectors are being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with quantum of external assistance;

(c) whether some more projects are also likely to be taken up in the State under the same scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a line of credit of US \$100 million to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for providing loan assistance for certain specified types of Housing projects. The details of the Housing projects financed by HUDCO in Maharashtra through ADB loan are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) HUDCO has not received any such fresh proposal from the State Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Schemes covered under ADB Line of Credit in the State of Maharashtra (Loan No. 1550-IND)

(Rs. in lacs)

| Sl. No. | Scheme No. | State | Agency/ City | Project Cost | Loan Sanctioned | | | | | | Total | No. of DU's |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|---------|------|------|--------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | Rural | EWS | LIG | MIG | HIG | Others | | |
| Slum Improvement Schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 16159 | MH | JMC | 1778.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1338.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1338.40 | 1912 |
| 2. | 16161 | MH | JMC | 2165.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 673.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1673.00 | 2390 |
| 3. | 16162 | MH | JMC | 2016.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1563.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1563.00 | 2234 |
| 4. | 16164 | MH | JMC | 796.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 565.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 565.60 | 808 |
| 5. | 16165 | MH | JMC | 430.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 336.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 336.00 | 480 |
| | | | | 7185.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5476.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5476.00 | 7824 |
| Housing Board & Local Bodies Schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | 15301 | MH | NIT Nagpur | 578.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 438.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 438.38 | 696 |
| | | | | 578.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 438.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 438.48 | 696 |
| Non-Governmental Organisations | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | 14771MH | | SPARC PUNE | 16.80 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 56 |
| | | | | 16.80 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 56 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 7781.46 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 5914.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5928.48 | 8576 |

JMC = Jalgaon Municipal Corporation

NIT = Nagpur Improvement Trust

SPARC = Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centre

Demolition by MCD

273. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2151 dated 16.12.2003 and state:

(a) the details of MCD's demolition programmes that could not be carried out due to non-availability of police force during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not providing police force for demolition programmes; and

(c) the steps initiated by the MCD authorities with the Police authorities to ensure availability of police force for carrying out demolition programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Thermal Power Station In Rajasthan

274. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for the expansion of Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) There is no proposal for expansion of Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Loss to NTPC due to SEBs

275. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation has criticized the new package proposed by an expert committee for settlement of dues of SEBs;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by NTPC as a result thereof;

(c) whether various irregularities caused by SEBs are at the cost of NTPC; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government to save NTPC from losses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) The problems of outstanding dues payable by State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), as a result of insufficient cash generation by the SEBs was attacked by the scheme for one time settlement of outstanding dues under which the outstanding dues as of 30th September, 2001 were securitized by issue of 8.5% long term Tax free power bonds to the extent of Rs. 29,606 crores to CPSUs by the respective State Governments. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has received bonds worth Rs. 16,410 crores under this scheme. In case of NTPC, a further amount of Rs. 2,331.26 crore remains to be securitized by a few states. Due to improve financial performance of a good number of SEBs, the collection efficiency of CPSUs, including that of NTPC, has significantly improved.

Promotion of Tamil Language

276. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil has been declared as a classical language;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features as a result of such declaration;

(c) whether it is proposed to release special funds for development of Tamil Language;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The development of Indian languages including Tamil is the joint responsibility of both Central and the State Governments.

(d) and (e) Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore provides grant in-aid towards purchase of Tamil books, publication of Tamil manuscripts etc. and imparts training in Tamil language to teachers of various states. National Book Trust has translated many works of Tamil in other languages. Sahitya Akademi also gives awards for Tamil literature.

Border Dispute with Assam and Nagaland

277. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of tremendous tension between Assam and Nagaland on the border dispute specially in Merapani area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to defuse tension in the border areas of these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tension was due to the proposed plan of the Government of Nagaland to establish one post of Nagaland Armed Police in Merapani area which falls in the Disputed Area Belt (DAB) between the States of Assam and Nagaland.

(c) The State Government of Assam and Nagaland were advised to maintain status quo in the DAB and ensure no construction and deployment of State Police is done in the DAB. It was also advised that the Border Commissioners of both the States should meet and jointly verify the situation on the ground.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power in UP

278. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of power being generated in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the total demand of power in the State and the steps taken to meet it;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the State Government to increase power generation capacity in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The total power generated from State Sector generating units in Uttar Pradesh (UP) during April-May 2004 was 3448 Million Units (MU).

(b) Power Supply position in UP during April-May 2004 was as under:

| | Energy (MU) | | Peak (MW) |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Requirement | 8064 | Peak demand | 7877 |
| Availability | 6981 | Peak Met | 6268 |
| Shortage | 1083 | Deficit | 1609 |
| % | 13.4 | % | 20.4 |

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned. In order to mitigate power shortage in the State, the following steps are being taken:

- (i) Besides capacity addition of 710 MW in State Sector in UP, generation capacity of 7340 MW is planned to be set up in Central Sector in Northern Region during 10th Plan in which UP will have entitlements.
- (ii) Implementation of Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension (R&M & LE) Schemes for old and inefficient generating units for overall improvement in generation performance.
- (iii) Enhancement in evacuation of surplus power from Eastern region to other regions including Northern Region of which UP is a constituent by setting up of inter-regional links. UP is also a beneficiary of Eastern Region power.
- (iv) Demand Side Management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (v) To bring about reforms in distribution, Ministry of Power in Government of India has launched Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction in aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are released to States under APDRP for upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems in States.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Power, Government of India, and Government of Uttar Pradesh to affirm the joint commitment of the two parties to reform the power sector in Uttar Pradesh State, and to set out the reform measures which UP will implement, and the support that the Government of India will provide which inter alia includes facilitating assistance for Anpara C (1000 MW).

Subsidy given to Fertilizer Sector

279. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of fertilizer manufacturing companies to whom the subsidy has been given during the last three years and the amount given to each of those companies; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given to marginal farmers, especially those who hold below five acres of land, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN

KHAN): (a) Amount of subsidy given to the urea manufacturing units during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Amount of concession paid to manufacturers and DAP and NPK is given in the enclosed Statement-II and to SSP manufacturers is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) As the statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea and indicative MRPs of de-controlled potassic and phosphatic fertilizers are same for all farmers of the country including the marginal farmers, the level of subsidy given to all farmers including marginal ones is same. Moreover, the subsidy/concession is paid to fertilizer manufacturing companies to compensate them for the difference between the normatively assessed cost of production of fertilizers and the MRP/indicative MRPs of fertilizers. Subsidy/concession is not paid directly to farmers, however, its benefit is passed on to the farmers as the fertilizers are made available to them at statutorily notified MRP/indicative MRPs which are generally less than the cost of production of fertilizers.

Statement I

Amount of Subsidy paid to indigenous Urea producing units

| | | | | (Rs. in Crores) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Unit | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Coromondal Ferts. Ltd. | 0.17 | 0.07 | 21.48 | |
| Nagarjuna Fertilizers-I | 193.22 | 180.96 | 146.51 | |
| Nagarjuna Fert-II (Expn.) | 226.89 | 125.91 | 207.81 | |
| FCI, Ramagundam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.39 | |
| HFCI, Namrup-III | 10.44 | 12.37 | 14.40 | |
| FCI, Sindri Modn. | 51.96 | 42.70 | 40.46 | |
| HFCI, Barauni | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | |
| Zuari Industries Ltd., Goa | 314.15 | 267.21 | 381.41 | |
| GSFC, Baroda | 158.29 | 82.82 | 70.01 | |
| KRIBHCO, Hazira | 300.49 | 13.62 | 322.21 | |
| IFFCO, Kalol | 216.79 | 277.39 | 286.94 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| GNFC, Bharuch | 283.95 | 255.76 | 224.85 |
| NFL, Panipat | 322.03 | 399.42 | 465.88 |
| MCFL, Mangalore | 249.25 | 189.10 | 226.21 |
| FACT, Udyogamandal | 84.10 | 0.57 | -10.46 |
| RCF, Trombay-V | 56.60 | 9.45 | 1.56 |
| RCF, Thal | 541.84 | 342.82 | 669.42 |
| RCF, Trombay-I | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| NFL, Vijaipur-II (Expn.) | 278.18 | 278.54 | 284.14 |
| NFL, Vijaipur | 172.37 | 143.15 | 164.49 |
| FCI, Talcher | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.90 |
| PPL, Paradeep | 0.73 | 2.13 | 0.00 |
| NFL, Nangal | 294.46 | 352.53 | 544.85 |
| NFL, Bhatinda | 332.97 | 488.61 | 502.01 |
| Chambal Fert., Gadepan-I | 248.06 | 218.35 | 230.62 |
| Chambal Fert., Gadepan-II | 635.07 | 593.69 | 617.47 |
| RSMML | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sriram Fertilizers, Kota | 198.11 | 207.86 | 299.37 |
| NLC, Neyveli | 63.00 | 58.50 | 50.61 |
| MFL, Madras | 375.39 | 452.18 | 409.76 |
| SPIC, Tuticorin | 501.69 | 431.03 | 520.03 |
| EID Parry | 1.37 | 0.22 | 0.33 |
| Oswal Chem, & Ferts. Ltd. | 204.10 | 200.46 | 201.43 |
| IFFCO, Aonla-I | 88.18 | 268.88 | 147.35 |
| IFFCO, Aonla-II (Expn.) | 161.63 | 205.15 | 143.89 |
| IGFCC, Jagdishpur | 118.82 | 197.48 | 106.28 |
| IFFCO, Phulpur-I | 382.71 | 506.23 | 460.95 |
| IFFCO, Phulpur-II (Expn.) | 580.01 | 690.98 | 577.55 |
| Duncans Industries Ltd. | 319.19 | 74.63 | 0.00 |
| Tata Chem. Ltd. Babrala | 248.99 | 219.04 | 175.88 |
| HFCI, Durgapur | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Total | 8257.00 | 7790.00 | 8521.00 |

Statement II**Total Payment in Rs. Crores (DAP/NPK Manufacture)**

| Company Name | 2003-04 | 2002-03 | 2001-02 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IFFCO | 647.43 | 569.18 | 678.70 |
| OCFL | 85.10 | 186.32 | 375.24 |
| HLL | 166.04 | 150.97 | 279.95 |
| CFL | 155.13 | 78.48 | 212.56 |
| GFCL | 182.10 | 156.69 | 223.66 |
| FACT | 122.41 | 154.22 | 208.36 |
| MFL | 116.68 | 81.10 | 211.33 |
| GSFC (V) | 161.19 | 171.98 | 168.65V) |
| ZIL | 139.70 | 103.54 | 178.39 |
| SPIC | 91.53 | 84.14 | 186.71 |
| RCF | 92.76 | 70.51 | 139.12 |
| PPL | 204.05 | 120.43 | 150.80 |
| IGCL | 76.19 | 70.19 | 96.68 |
| GSFC (S) | 33.20 | 48.44 | 57.91 |
| E.I.D. Parry | 22.34 | 21.49 | 59.05 |
| MC FL | 30.13 | 36.99 | 49.24 |
| GNVFC | 38.28 | 22.09 | 44.22 |
| GFCL (IFFCO) | 8.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Deepak | 17.57 | 20.71 | 46.09 |
| Total | 2390.52 | 2147.46 | 3366.66 |

Statement III**Total Payment in Rs. Crores (SSP Manufacturers)**

| Company Name | 2003-04 | 2002-03 | 2001-02 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| DMCC | 12.70 | 14.79 | 17.47 |
| Libery | 14.61 | 14.22 | 14.30 |
| Khaital Chem. | 11.70 | 10.14 | 9.44 |
| Vam | 1.48 | 0.02 | 7.86 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Teesta | 6.26 | 7.63 | 6.87 |
| Rama Phos (U) | 7.66 | 6.61 | 7.10 |
| BEC Fert. | 7.17 | 6.28 | 6.07 |
| RKRL | 5.78 | 4.38 | 5.67 |
| Khaitan Fert. | 0.00 | 1.35 | 4.72 |
| Rama Phos (I) | 6.23 | 2.78 | 4.13 |
| Basant | 3.46 | 3.40 | 3.17 |
| Sadhana | 1.00 | 0.78 | 3.38 |
| Shiva | 3.98 | 3.88 | 2.94 |
| Bohra | 4.06 | 7.40 | 2.74 |
| Mardia | 0.29 | 1.61 | 2.38 |
| Coimbatore | 3.06 | 2.51 | 2.38 |
| phosphate Co. | 5.62 | 5.35 | 2.68 |
| Jay Shree (II) | 3.63 | 2.53 | 2.02 |
| Jubilant | 6.90 | 6.91 | 1.69 |
| Andhra Sugar | 2.68 | 1.32 | 1.69 |
| Jay Shree (I) | 3.33 | 3.45 | 1.74 |
| Pragati | 1.27 | 0.72 | 1.53 |
| Prathyusha | 1.53 | 2.67 | 3.19 |
| Tungbhadra | 1.51 | 0.80 | 1.47 |
| Bharat Fert. | 0.84 | 1.37 | 1.30 |
| Shree Acids | 0.00 | 0.44 | 1.02 |
| Swastik | 1.42 | 1.49 | 0.93 |
| Arihant | 2.08 | 2.63 | 1.40 |
| Krishna Indus. | 1.66 | 1.29 | 0.92 |
| Rashi Fert. | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.96 |
| Subhodaya | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.86 |
| Asian Fert. | 3.86 | 1.82 | 0.80 |
| Jairam | 3.11 | 2.12 | 2.19 |
| Rajlaxmi | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| Gayatri | 0.78 | 0.62 | 0.44 |
| Khothari | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.52 |
| Mahadeo | 0.31 | 1.61 | 0.32 |
| Mangalam | 0.27 | 0.72 | 0.34 |
| Oriental | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.27 |
| Jay Shree (III) | 0.03 | 0.45 | 0.22 |
| Shurvi | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.21 |
| Priyanka | 0.73 | 0.79 | 0.30 |
| Arawali | 1.67 | 1.29 | 0.29 |
| Shri Ganpati | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| Mukteshwar | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.15 |
| Prem Sakhi | 2.25 | 1.67 | 0.56 |
| Shaw Wallace | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Nirma | 6.15 | 8.07 | 1.89 |
| MPOL | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.67 |
| Sona Phos | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Shreeji Fert. | 0.00 | 0.02 | 1.66 |
| Madic | 0.00 | 1.47 | 1.41 |
| Asha Phos. | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.79 |
| Mexican Phos. | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.55 |
| Sarada Fert. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| BEC (P) | 3.28 | 2.99 | 0.06 |
| Srinivas Fert. | 0.26 | 7.44 | 0.00 |
| Chemtech Fert. | 1.05 | 0.79 | 0.00 |
| MBAPL | 0.16 | 0.91 | 0.00 |
| Rewati Minerals | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0.00 |
| IFFCO (GFCL) | 34.12 | 16.98 | 0.00 |
| TEDCO | 1.58 | 0.55 | 0.00 |
| BMFP | 0.74 | 1.14 | 0.00 |
| Kashi Urvark | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| Srikrishna | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pyrites Phos | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| Bala ji | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Shreeji Phos | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 |
| Arihant Fert. | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
| Khaitan Chem (J) | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Narmada Agro | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Natraj Org. | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Munak | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MB (Pvt.) | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 189.44 | 173.67 | 138.90 |

[English]

Freedom Fighters' Pension

280. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases pertaining to pension payments' to freedom fighters under 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension' and 'Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II' are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending, State-wise and the steps being taken to clear these case;

(c) whether some officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been caught red handed by the CBI for accepting bribe in clearing freedom fighters' pension cases;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government to book the guilty officers, during the last two years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) and (b) No case complete in all respects eligible for

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension and Goa Liberation Movement duly verified and recommended by the State Governments is pending in the Ministry, except 241 verification reports received recently from Government of Andhra Pradesh in respect of cases recommended by the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee relating to Hyderabad Liberation Movement and 190 relating to Arya Samaj and other Movements as on 30.6.2004. While efforts are made to dispose of these cases as early as possible no time frame can be indicated.

(c) and (d) On a specific complaint passed on to CBI by MHA that two staff members of Freedom Fighters Division of MHA had demanded bribe for clearing the pension case of a freedom fighter, CBI had laid a trap to nab them red-handed. One of them, Shri Harbhajan Dass, Assistant, was caught red-handed on 25.7.2003. A case has been registered against the official under the relevant provisions of the IPC/Prevention of Corruption Act.

(e) Several steps such as (i) transfer of officials of doubtful integrity, (ii) monitoring and regulating meeting of visitors with officers in Freedom Fighters Division, (iii) minimizing the number of officers in the Division authorized to sign pension sanction letters, (iv) putting in place a system of monthly reconciliation of pension sanction cases by Freedom Fighters Division and Pay & Accounts Office of this Ministry have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

*[Translation]***Canteen and Medical Facility to PMF**

281. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Jawans of Para-Military Forces are not provided canteen and medical facilities after retirement although while being in service they avail all facilities at par with those available to forces of the country'.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide all of such facilities to Para Military Forces after their retirement also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities are available to personnel of Defence forces and are not admissible to the personnel of Para Military Forces except when they are under the operational control of Army. Some Para Military Forces have made arrangements to provide similar facilities to their personnel. Some forces also allow their retired personnel to avail such facilities. As regards Medical facilities to retired Para Military Force Personnel, they can avail CGHS facilities or facilities of force hospitals concerned if available in their areas. In areas where CGHS facilities are not available, they draw Rs. 100 per month as medical allowance.

(c) to (e) In view of above, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

*[English]***Encounter In Gujarat**

282. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NHRC has asked for a report from Gujarat Government in regard to recent encounter where some persons were killed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted its report to NHRC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and comments of NHRC thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to send a fact finding team to Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo moto cognizance of the incident on the basis of a newspaper report in "The Times of India" dated 18.6.2004 and issued notices on 18.6.2004 to the Director General of Police, Gujarat and the SSP, Ahmedabad, Gujarat to take appropriate action with regard to the investigation of the case, as per the guidelines issued by the Commission which are to be followed by the States/UT Govts. in all cases of deaths in police encounter.

The Commission has also directed that action be taken as per these guidelines and the final outcome thereof be reported to the Commission within six weeks.

(c) The Commission has informed that the report of the Govt. of Gujarat is awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal. The Central Government does not consider it necessary.

Ashes of Krantivir Shyamaji Varma

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring ashes of Krantivir Shyamaji Varma from Switzerland to India;

(b) if so, the 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 MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) to (c) Government of Gujarat in consultation with Government of India brought the ashes of Krantivir Shyamaji Krishna Varma from Switzerland to Mandvi, Kachchh, Gujarat on 4.9.2003.

[Translation]

New National Steel Policy

284. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new National Steel Policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to formulate a National Steel Policy to draw out the road map of the iron and steel industry in the context of second generation reforms, restructuring and globalization. The policy is at a drafting stage and its features are being firmed up in consultation with all the stakeholders.

Computer Education

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

(a) whether the Government propose to provide minimum one computer to every Panchayat to fulfil its objective of making computer education accessible in the villages;

(b) if not, whether any norms have been laid therefor; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State Governments so far to meet the target, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education had launched a revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) scheme in 2001-2002 to promote computer literacy in schools in the country. Under the revised CLASS, financial assistance is being provided to States/ Union Territories on the basis of Computer Education Plans (CEPs) submitted by the States/UT's. Grant-in-aid is provided to only Government and Government-aided schools. Union Government provides 75% of the total sanctioned amount, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per school. The balance 25% is borne by the State Government/UTs. The scheme also provides for 25% of funds form MPLADs in addition or as an alternative to State Govt. contribution.

[English]

Killing of Foreign Tourists in Delhi

286. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of molestation, rape, robbing and killing of foreign tourists landing at the IGI Airport have been on the rise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such incidents of crime committed by the taxi/auto drivers in which foreigners particularly women were targeted during the last three years; and

(d) the measures already taken by the Government and proposed to improve the situation and to make the city safe for foreign as well as domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of cases of crime, head-wise, committed by taxi/auto drivers involving foreign tourists

in Delhi as reported during the last three years and upto 30th June, 2004 is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to prevent crime against foreign and domestic tourists include keeping surveillance over the areas frequented by tourists including taxi/auto's leaving airports alongwith tourists; running of Pre-paid Fare Booths; issue of complaint cards to passengers availing taxi facility at the airports; launching of a drive to verify the character and antecedents of taxi drivers operating at Indira Gandhi International Airport and issue of Public Service Vehicle Badges to them; and taking of stringent steps to eliminate the menace of touts at the airports.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Crime Head | Number of incidents of crime | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------------------------|
| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 (Up to 30th June) |
| 1. | Murder | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2. | Attempt to murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Molestation | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 4. | Robbery | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. | Snatching | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Cheating | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | Rape | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 |

Expansion of Community Polytechnics

287. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have an ambitious plan to expand community polytechnics during the Tenth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to revamp community polytechnics scheme and make it more focused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal of expansion and revamping of the Scheme of Community Polytechnics.

Generation of Power by NTPC

288. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generated by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, State-wise, year-wise and unit-wise;

(b) the target set by NTPC for the current financial year;

(c) whether power generated by NTPC is the cheapest in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The details of generation of power by NTPC during 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, State-wise, year-wise and unit-wise are given in the statement.

(b) The target set by NTPC (with CEA) for the current financial year (2004-2005) is 156992 Million Units.

(c) and (d) The Tariff varies from Thermal Power Station to Stations. However, the average cost of energy to SEBs (for 2003-2004) for the power generated by NTPC is Rs. 1.47/kwh.

Statement

Power Generated by NTPC State-wise, Year-wise and Unit-wise (MU)

| States/Stations | 2001-02 Generations | 2002-03 Generation | 2003-04 Generation |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | |
| Singrauli | 154.74 | 161.64 | 156.42 |
| Rihand | 7674 | 7751 | 7958 |
| Unchahar | 6581 | 5149 | 6451 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dadri (Coal) | 6673 | 6038 | 6181 |
| Tanda | 2101 | 2219 | 2911 |
| Auriaya | 4684 | 4268 | 4249 |
| Dadri (Gas) | 5730 | 5211 | 5060 |
| Total | 48897 | 47800 | 48450 |
| Rajasthan | | | |
| Arta (Gas) | 3060 | 2758 | 2773 |
| Haryana | | | |
| Faridabad (Gas) | 2861 | 2702 | 2789 |
| Chhattisgarh | | | |
| Korba | 16605 | 16481 | 16332 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| Vindhyachal | 15590 | 16931 | 16354 |
| Gujarat | | | |
| Kawas (Gas) | 3754 | 4203 | 3889 |
| Gandhar (Gas) | 3615 | 3370 | 3220 |
| Total | 7369 | 7573 | 7109 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| Ramagundam | 15846 | 16837 | 16332 |
| Simhadri | 15 | 4972 | 7723 |
| Total | 15861 | 21809 | 24055 |
| West Bengal | | | |
| Farakka | 8418 | 8948 | 9486 |
| Bihar | | | |
| Kahalgaon | 4511 | 4990 | 5967 |
| Orissa | | | |
| Talcher STPS | 6236 | 6523 | 10991 |
| Talcher TPS | 2466 | 2255 | 2739 |
| Total | 8702 | 8778 | 13730 |
| Kerala | | | |
| Kayamkulam | 1316 | 2119 | 2118 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total NTPC | 133190 | 140868 | 149161 |
| Delhi | | | |
| Badarpur* | 5273.2 | 5279.8 | 5428.9 |
| Joint Ventures with NTPC | | | |
| Bhilai | 572 | 558 | 520 |
| Rourkela | 939 | 707 | 896 |
| Durgapur | 669 | 676 | 670 |
| Total | 2180 | 1941 | 2086 |

*Managed by NTPC

Scarcity of Coal to Steel Plants

289. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the public sector steel plants in the country due to severe scarcity of Coal;

(b) if so, whether the steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited have also lost production due to scarcity of coking coal;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the adequate availability of coal to steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The production at Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plants and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., (RINL) has been affected due to constraints in the availability of imported coking coal from March, 2004 onwards. It is reported that imported coking coal supplies from 2 major long-term suppliers in Australia were disrupted due to problems in their mines. Apart from this, the production has also been affected due to declining availability of indigenous coking coal from M/s Coal India Ltd.

(d) A high level delegation consisting of officers from SAIL, RINL and the Ministry of Steel visited Australia in February, 2004 for exploring the possibilities for ensuring

adequate availability of coking coal for the steel plants. Both the companies have also taken up with Coal India Ltd. for enhancing the supply of coking coal from domestic sources. SAIL and RINL have also been typing up supplies of coking coal with long term and domestic coal suppliers through spot purchases. Apart from this, arrangements have also been made for supply of coking coal from new sources.

Proposal to raise Funds

290. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC propose to raise funds through a mega initial public offering and list its shares on stock exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be raised by the public sector company;

(d) whether the approval of the Government and SEBI has been obtained; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have proposed to raise funds through Initial Public Offering (IPO) and list its shares in National Stock Exchange of India and the Stock Exchange at Mumbai.

(c) NTPC have proposed to issue shares (of Rs. 10 each) with a face value of about Rs. 432.915 crore. The shares will be issued at a premium to be determined through the Book Building process.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government have conveyed the approval to NTPC for the proposed IPO not exceeding 10% of NTPC's paid up capital. Accordingly, all requisite approvals including SEBI have been obtained by NTPC.

Introduction of New Courses of Environmental Studies

291. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has introduced a new course in colleges across the country on environmental studies as reported by the *Hindu* dated 10.6.2004.

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to assess the success of this new course;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the faculty text books and infrastructure are available for implementation of this course; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the UGC has framed and circulated a Six Months' Core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies for UG courses which is to be compulsorily implemented in all disciplines in all the universities/institutes of India.

(b) and (c) The UGC is receiving feedback from the Universities/institutes on the syllabus circulated to them. Necessary action to assess the success of the introduction of this course will be taken on receipt of the feedback from all the Universities/institutes.

(d) and (e) Universities/institutes are implementing the course with the existing infrastructure available to them. However, regarding Text Books the UGC is supplying course materials to all Universities/institutes. Apart from this, the UGC has incorporated the component of the environment education in the module syllabi of various subjects already circulated to the Universities.

[Translation]

Imposing Gurudakshina Tax by UGC on Graduates

292. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to impose 'Gurudakshina' tax by U.G.C. on graduates getting their first jobs in private or public sectors after completion of studies;

(b) if so, the circumstances wherein this proposal has been brought;

(c) whether the Government agree with the proposal and is considering to award its approval.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the authorities responsible for such proposal of U.G.C?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Iron Ore Mines under SAIL

293. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Iron Ore mines under Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) whether the Government has modernized the loading/unloading activities in any of these mines particularly at Boloni mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and since when; and

(d) the net benefits of the new loading system?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) SAIL operates the following Iron Ore Mines :

1. Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines
2. Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Mines
3. Bolani Iron Ore Mines
4. Barsua Iron Ore Mines
5. Kalta Iron Ore Mines
6. Rajhara Mechanised Mine
7. Dalli Mechanised Mine
8. Jharandalli Mechanised Mine

9. Mahamaya Mine

10. Dalli Manual Mine

(b) to (d) Government has not modernized loading/unloading activity in any of these mines. However, SAIL is presently evaluating the possibility of improvement/modernisation of loading facilities at Bolani mine.

Promotion of Low Cost Housing

294. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote low cost housing in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the plan project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Central Government has taken several initiatives to promote low cost housing in the country. Some of the major initiatives to popularize and promote low cost housing are as given below:

- (1) Setting up of Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) as an inter Ministerial organization in 1990 with a view to disseminating the information relating to low cost housing technologies.
- (2) Incorporation of low cost building technologies and materials/products like clay fly ash bricks, lime fly ash bricks, under reamed piles, precast concrete lintel, precast solid and hollow blocks, particle door shutters etc. into Delhi Schedule of Rates of CPWD 2002.
- (3) Strengthening of National network of building centres through Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Housing and Urban development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for demonstration and extension.

Government of India plays the role of facilitator. This is an on-going process.

[*Transaltion*]

Poverty Alleviation in Rajasthan

295. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to poverty alleviation in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government is satisfied with the achievements made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, including the State of Rajasthan, with effect from 1.12.1997 with a view to providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Based on the reports received from the State Government upto 31st March, 2004, the performance of the State during the last three years is as under:

| Financial Progress | | (Rs. in Lakhs) | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Year | Funds Allocated | Funds released | Central Expenditure reported (including unspent balances from old UPA Schemes) |
| 2001-02 | 643.53 | 32.64 | 456.83 |
| 2002-03 | 349.20 | 402.53* | 233.62 |
| 2003-04 | 347.59 | 122.96 | 52.09 |

*Additional funds were released due to better utilization of funds available with the State in the previous year.

Physical Progress

| Year | Micro enterprises set up | Persons trained | No. of mandays of work generated |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 2001-02 | 5303 | 3300 | 2.56 lakh |
| 2002-03 | 7579 | 1408 | 3.82 lakh |
| 2003-04 | 4008 | 1696 | 0.80 lakh |

(b) and (c) The State Government of Rajasthan has been instructed from time to time to make more vigorous efforts to maximize the achievements with reference to the utilization of the available funds; to also contribute and utilize the matching State share and to timely furnish the requisite utilization certificates and Quarterly Progress Reports so that allocated funds are fully released.

Generation of Solar Energy

296. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give priority to solar energy as compared to hydel and thermal power;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of solar energy being generated in the country as on date;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the generation of power from other sources besides thermal, hydel and solar energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Solar energy is useful in decentralized applications, particularly in some remote areas where grid extension is not likely. Details of solar energy systems/devices installed/set up in the country as on 31.3.2004 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Resource assessments reveal a potential of 45,000 MW from wind, 15000 MW from small hydro, 19,500 MW from biomass and 2700 MW from urban & industrial wastes, in the country.

Statement**A. Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) systems/devices set up in the country as on 31.3.2004 :**

| Sl.No. | SPV systems/devices | Total installed capacity (MWp) |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Grid—interactive SPV power plants | 2.54 |
| 2. | Decentralized SPV systems/devices: | |
| | — SPV Street lighting systems (52,102 Nos.) | 3.86 |
| | — SPV Home lighting systems (3,07,763 Nos.) | 11.85 |
| | — SPV Lanterns (5,38,718 Nos.) | 5.39 |
| | — SPV Power Plants | 0.85 |
| | — SPV Water pumping systems (6414 Nos.) | 9.69 |
| | Total | 33.18 |

MWp : Megawatt peak

B. Solar Thermal (ST) systems/devices set up in the country as on 31.3.2004:

| Sl.No. | ST Systems/devices | Achievement |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Solar Cookers | 5,57,000 Nos. |
| 2. | Solar water heating systems | 0.80 million square meter collector area |

[English]

Subsidies to SEBs

297. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided that State Governments will have to bear the bill for providing subsidies to State Electricity Boards and to different sections of consumers from their respective budgets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the Electricity Act, 2003 for the purpose; and

(d) if not, other measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) to (d) According to the Electricity Act, 2003, if the State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), the State Government shall pay to the concerned utility the full amount required to compensate the grant of subsidy.

There is no proposal to amend the Electricity Act in this regard. The matter of providing subsidy to a class of consumers comes under the purview of concerned State Government.

Land for Housing Societies in Delhi

298. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no land available for the housing societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether thousands of people have been duped by fake group housing societies;

(d) if so, the names thereof and the action taken against such societies; and

(e) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as of now, it has no developed plots for Group Housing Societies in any of the localities in Dwarka, Rohini, Karkardooma and Narela. As per DDA's projections, developed plots are not likely to become available in these localities before a minimum period of one year.

(c) and (d) The Registrar Cooperative Societies has informed that no such case has been reported so far.

(e) DDA has, through various press releases, asked the general public to be cautious when asked to deposit money by any Group Housing Society with the promise of early allotment. It has further clarified that the allotments, as and when made, would be strictly as per the guidelines of the Government for allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

[Translation]

Secondary Freight System for Fertilizers

299. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce secondary freight system for all types of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) and (b) While the secondary freight is already

being paid to the urea manufacturers as part of the freight subsidy, it is inbuilt in the rates of concession in respect of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

[English]

Abduction of BSF Officials

300. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that BSF officers were abducted and beaten by Bangladeshi criminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has lodged any complaint in this regard with the Government of Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Externally aided Projects in Maharashtra

301. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some externally aided projects in urban infrastructure are being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with quantum of external assistance;

(c) whether some more projects are also likely to be taken up in the State under the same scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*[Translation]***Purchase of Power from Uttaranchal**

302. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power in Kilowatt and the rate per unit purchased by the Union Government from Uttaranchal during the current financial year;

(b) the number of villages in Uttaranchal electrified so far under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana';

(c) the names of central sector power projects in the State alongwith the location thereof; and

(d) the financial position of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) The Union Government did not purchase any power from Uttaranchal State during the current financial year.

(b) As on 31.3.2004, 13,317 villages have been declared as 'electrified' by UPCL (Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited) from all sources of funding. Separate details of villages electrified under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana has not been reported by UPCL (Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited).

(c) and (d) The names of central power projects in the State are as follows:

| | Capacity (MW) | Cost |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| (a) Existing Tanakpur Hydro Electric Project | 3x40 (effective capacity 94.2) | Rs. 379.16 Crores Incl. IDC (interest during construction) Rs. 110.20 crores. |
| (b) Under Construction | | |
| (i) Dhauliganga HEP (NHPC) | 4x70 | Rs. 601.98 Crores incl. Rs. 84.53 crores IDC (original Cost) RCE (Revised Cost Estimate) in 7/2000—Rs. 1578.31 crores including IDC—Rs. 146.87 crores. |
| (ii) Tehri HEP Stage-I* (THDC) | 4x250 | Rs. 6621.32 crores at March, 2003 PL (Price Level) including IDC and financial charges of Rs. 560 crores. |
| (iii) Koteshwar* (THDC) | 4x100 | Rs. 1301.56 crores including IDC of Rs. 190.04 crores at Oct., 99 PL (Price Level). |

* (Joint Sector Projects of Central Government and UP Government)

Security Personnel committed suicide

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

(a) the number of security personnel who had committed suicide during 2003 and 2004;

(b) whether the actual reasons behind these suicide cases have been looked into; and

(c) if so, the results thereof alongwith the effective steps taken to stop such suicide cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a)

The number of Central Police Forces (CPFs) personnel who committed suicide during 2003 & 2004 is as follows:

| | 2003 | 2004 (till June 30) |
|--|------|---------------------|
| | 87 | 43 |

(b) Court of Inquiry has been conducted in each case to ascertain the actual reason behind these suicides.

(c) The reasons for committing suicides as reported by the CPFs include domestic and personal problems, marital discord or strained relations with spouses, inability to fulfill social commitments, mental depression, prolonged illness, financial hardship and intoxication etc.

CPF's have undertaken a number of measures to remedy the situation. These include strengthening of grievance redressal mechanism, regular interaction by senior officers with their men, enhanced authorization for family accommodation, re-creational and entertainment facilities to the personnel etc.

[English]

**Allotment of Government Accommodation to
Kendriya Bhandar**

304. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 1043 dated 9.12.2003 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 37 Govt. residential accommodations were allotted to Kendriya Bhandar on payment of nominal licence free Rupee one per month. On receipt of complaint regarding misuse, all these premises were got inspected. Misuse was detected in 10 premises details of which are given in the enclosed statement. After issue of show-cause notice allotment of the said misused premises were cancelled and eviction proceedings were initiated. Kendriya Bhandar has since surrendered 3 premises and requested for reconsideration of the cancellation order in respect of the remaining 7 premises as the cause of misuse had been removed by them.

Statement

*List of the Government Accommodation allotted to
Kendriya Bhandar and found to be misused*

1. H-638, Sarojini Nagar
2. F-11, Andrews Ganj
3. I-433, Kasturba Nagar
4. I-437, Kasturba Nagar

5. 759/S-6, R.K. Puram
6. D-808, Mandir Marg
7. H-314, Kali Bari Marg
8. H-315, Kali Bari Marg
9. 69, Lancer Road
10. B-83, Kidwai Nagar

[Translation]

**Constitution of National Steel Regulatory
Commission**

305. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute a National Steel Regulatory Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives behind constitution of this Commission;
- (d) the composition of members of this Commission;
- (e) whether the Indian Steel Alliance have opposed this move of the Government;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether the prices of steel have gone up in the markets during the past few months;
- (h) if so, the extent to which the Government have succeeded in controlling steel prices and the manner in which the steel distribution norms would be eased;
- (i) whether the proposed draft is in favour of the nation, consumers and industry;

(j) if so, the facts thereof; and

(k) the time by which this regulatory Commission is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) In the 18th National Steel Consumers' Council (NSCC) meeting held in June, 2004, some consumers suggested formation of a National Steel Regulatory Body for keeping a check on steel prices. It was decided that the proposal would be examined by the Government.

(e) and (f) The Indian Steel Alliance has indicated that any reaction is possible only after receiving a concrete proposal from the Government.

(g) In the last three months (March-June, 2004) there has been a general reduction in domestic steel prices.

(h) In a liberalized and deregulated environment, the Government does not intervene directly to influence prices. Prices are determined by free interplay of market forces of demand and supply. However, the Government through its policy initiatives, has announced various measures for checking the price and ensuring the domestic availability of steel items which inter-alia include a reduction in customs duty on steel items and on raw materials required for manufacture of steel reduction in excise duty on steel items falling under Chapter 72 of the Customs Tariff Act and freezing of DEPB benefits upon export of steel items.

(i) to (k) Do not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

Rural Electrification

306. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in the country during the last three years, till date;

(b) the funds, allocated by the Government during the period and spent by each State, year-wise;

(c) the number of villages targeted to be electrified during the current financial year, till date State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any target for complete rural electrification in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount earmarked by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) State-wise details of village electrification during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of funds for village electrification during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(c) The physical targets for village electrification are under finalization in consultation with States.

(d) to (f) According to the National Common Minimum Programme, household electrification is to be completed in five years. For achieving this target, the rural electrification strategy has been drawn up, which envisages:

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) of 33/11 KV substations, with at least one such substation in each block appropriately networked and linked to the state transmission system.
- (ii) Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) by providing Distribution Transformer(s) with at least one such transformer in every village.
- (iii) Rural Household Electrification of un-electrified households from village distribution transformer(s).
- (iv) Decentralized distributed generation system for such villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

Based on the above strategy, details of the scheme and state-wise requirement of funds are being worked out.

Statement I*Details of villages electrified during the last three years*

| Sl. No. | States/UT | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 (Prov.) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 110 | 16 | |
| 2. | Assam | Nil | 11 | 36 |
| 3. | Bihar | 29 | 1542 | 1225 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 500 | 771 | 1359 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 9 | — | |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 10 | — | |
| 7. | Karnataka | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 94 | 74 |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh | 125 | 120 | 211 |
| 10. | Manipur | Nil | 6 | 36 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 62 | 177 | — |
| 12. | Mizoram | Nil | — | 0 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 4 | — | — |
| 14. | Orissa | 105 | 225 | 360 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 491 | 504 | 370 |
| 16. | Tripura | Nil | 2 | |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 358 | 1795 | 324 |
| 18. | Uttaranchal | 82 | 218 | 281 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 40 | 866 | 338 |
| Total (States) | | 1958 | 6350 | 4619 |

The following States are fully electrified.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Goa
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Kerala
6. Maharashtra
7. Punjab
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Nagaland

Statement II*State-wise details of funds released under MNP during the 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 for Rural Electrification*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | States | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 961 | 1200 | 1200 |
| 2. | Assam | 2652 | 6000 | 6000 |
| 3. | Bihar | 948 | 6800 | 6800 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 2819 | 6800 | 6800 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 72 | 200 | 200 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | 77 | — | — |
| 7. | Karnataka | 7 | | |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 263 | 800 | 800 |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh | 286 | 800 | 800 |
| 10. | Manipur | 131 | 270 | 400 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 1872 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 12. | Mizoram | 16 | — | — |
| 13. | Nagaland | 38 | 130 | — |
| 14. | Orissa | 1133 | 6000 | 6000 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 507 | — | — |
| 16. | Tripura | 14 | — | — |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 3923 | 15000 | 15000 |
| 18. | Uttaranchal | 624 | 7000 | 7000 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 1157 | 6000 | 6000 |
| | Total | 17500 | 60000 | 60000 |

Statement III*State-wise details of funds released under PMGY for the year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 for Rural Electrification*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | States | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1705.00 | 1705.00 | 1438.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 684.00 | 684.00 | 684.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3. | Assam | 6011.00 | 3000.00 | 2900.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2457.90 | 2417.30 | 2417.30 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 851.70 | 515.00 | 515.00 |
| 6. | Goa | 4.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 362.80 | 0 | 712.20 |
| 8. | Haryana | 187.90 | 142.90 | 142.90 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 100.00 | 110.00 | 200.00 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1922.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 379.60 | 1116.90 | 744.60 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 841.00 | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 13. | Kerala | 594.50 | — | — |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1460.62 | 1275 | 1275.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1901.08 | 1664.00 | 1664.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 598.00 | 598.00 | 598.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 452.60 | 650.00 | 2982.00 |
| 20. | Orissa | 1703.80 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1488.25 | 444.00 | 444.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1080.00 | 1061.00 | 1061.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1173.60 | 1608.20 | 608.20 |
| 25. | Tripura | 850.00 | 500.00 | 700.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 9417.00 | 10187.00 | 9277.00 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 976.75 | 2000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2820.00 | 2774.00 | 3816.75 |
| | Total | 41223.60 | 35,958.30 | 36665.95* |

*amount without allocation of UTs

*[English]***Generation of Power from Waste**

307. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to produce energy namely biogas and electricity from urban and industrial wastes;

(b) if so, the details of Central Scheme introduced for the purpose;

(c) the name of States where the scheme has been introduced; and

(d) the details of Central assistance extended to those States since the inception of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing a National Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes since 1994-95 to promote setting up of projects for recovery of energy namely biogas and electricity from urban and industrial wastes. The programme is being implemented through Financial institutions and State nodal agencies. It is applicable to both, Private as well as Public Sector entrepreneurs and organizations as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for setting up of projects on the basis of Build, Own & Operate (BOO), Build, Own, Operate & Transfer (BOOT), Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) and Build Operate Lease & Transfer (BOLT). Central financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy for reducing the rate of interest to 4% in special category states and to 6% to other states on the loans taken by the promoters is available for projects based on industrial wastes. Incentive to state nodal agencies up to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh/MW is also available for their involvement and support in the projects. In addition, financial assistance is provided for other activities such as preparation of DPRs, organizing seminars, workshops, training courses, etc.

(c) While the programme is applicable for all States and Union Territories, the States, where waste to energy projects have been set up are, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. A few other States such as Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi and Jharkhand have taken up activities like preparation of DPRs/organizing seminars/workshops/training courses, etc. under the programme.

(d) A total of about Rs. 37.61 crores has been released to various states till 31.3.2004 for above activities since inception of the programme. The state-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Central Financial provided under Waste-to-Energy Programme since inception till 31st March 2004

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Central Financial Assistance (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 391.89 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.30 |
| 3. | Bihar | 0.96 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 254.47 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.23 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 1.90 |
| 7. | Kerala | 1.10 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 606.55 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 292.76 |
| 10. | Orissa | 0.80 |
| 11. | Punjab | 0.60 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 354.45 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 1625.52 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 5.50 |
| 15. | Delhi | 219.00 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 5.45 |
| | Total | 3761.48 |

Drop-out Rates

308. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the States where drop-out at school level has increased;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to conduct a nation-wise survey to collect the data of drop-out rates in the country;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is aware that State Governments have not provided adequate education facilities for the children of age group 8 to 14 who had dropped out from various classes;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government is also considering to formulate an uniform policy for all the States for providing education facilities to be dropout children; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, except for Bihar, Sikkim, A&N Island, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu the dropout rates in all the remaining States/UTs, have decreased at school level during 2001-02 compared to the levels in 2000-01. The details of State-wise position of dropouts at school level (Grade-I-X) during 2000-01 and 2001-02 are given the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Seventh All India School Education Survey (AISES) is currently being undertaken by NCERT to collect data on various parameters of school education including dropout rates.

(e) to (g) The Union Government have formulated an uniform policy for all States to bring all children of age group 6 to 14 in schools. The foremost amongst them is the amendment of the Indian Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, through which free and compulsory education has become a Fundamental Right for children in the age group 6-14 years. In addition,

may schemes have been launched to provide education facilities to out of school children including dropouts in all States/UTs. The details in brief of these schemes are as follows:

- (i) **Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education:** This scheme was launched from 1st April, 2001 to provide access to school less habitation. The programme also support flexible strategies for out of school children including bridge courses, residential camps, drop in centers, summer camps and remedial coaching.
- (ii) **National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):** The scheme was approved in July, 2003 for providing additional support for education to underprivileged/disadvantaged girls at elementary level in 2655 Educationally Backward Blocks in the country.
- (iii) **Mid-Day-Meal Scheme:** The scheme was initially launched in 1995-96 intended to give a boost to the efforts of universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention, reducing dropouts and simultaneously impacting on the nutrition levels of students in primary classes.

Statement*Drop-out Rates at School level (Classes I-X) %age**

| Sl.No. | State/UTs | 2000-01 Total | 2001-02 Total |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 76.98 | 70.12 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 77.17 | 76.04 |
| 3. | Assam | 75.74 | 75.61 |
| 4. | Bihar | 81.30 | 82.87 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh# | — | — |
| 6. | Goa | 43.85 | 42.21 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 72.22 | 70.22 |
| 8. | Haryana | 36.51 | 35.94 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 36.18 | 31.80 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 54.68 | 48.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------|
| 11. | Jharkhand# | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 63.18 | 61.65 |
| 13. | Kerala | 19.15 | 16.64 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 69.96 | 69.88 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 55.55 | 52.28 |
| 16. | Manipur | 55.49 | 53.90 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 84.33 | 83.44 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 71.13 | 69.73 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 65.29 | 64.94 |
| 20. | Orissa | 75.05 | 73.05 |
| 21. | Punjab | 39.67 | 38.62 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 77.07 | 75.36 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 85.33 | 88.39 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 58.40 | 57.66 |
| 25. | Tripura | 78.75 | 76.92 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 62.11 | 58.98 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal# | | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 82.58 | 78.52 |
| 29. | A&N Islands | 49.44 | 54.87 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 5.59 | 11.99 |
| 31. | D&N Haveli | 74.43 | 71.59 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 32.04 | 36.55 |
| 33. | Delhi | 69.06 | 42.38 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 54.52 | 54.18 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 33.73 | 25.26 |
| | India | 68.58 | 66.04 |

*Provisional

#Drop-out Rates are shown combined with respective parent states.

Enhancement of Scholarship by IIM

309. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors of Indian Institutes of Management have decided to raise its allocation for need-based scholarships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the income criteria fixed for the family of the students to get the enhanced scholarships; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Board of Governors (BoGs) of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow have raised their allocation of need-based scholarships.

IIM, Ahmedabad has raised the said allocation from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh; IIM, Bangalore from Rs. 25 lakh to 75 lakh; IIM, Calcutta from Rs. 3.64 lakh to Rs. 40 lakh and IIM, Lucknow from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh.

Further, the BoGs of all the six IIMs at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode have decided that:

(i) All the IIMs will provide a need-based scholarships to both the first and second year students;

(ii) All the students admitted, whose annual gross family income is Rs. 2.00 lakh and below, will be eligible for scholarships up to a full tuition fee waiver.

The IIMs are empowered to take all decisions regarding fees structure. They have taken a decision, which the Government accepts and fully supports.

Proposal for Rehabilitation of Tribals

310. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for denotification of tribal rehabilitation;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has identified tribal families for their rehabilitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the State Government has distributed reserved forests land among the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

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

Trafficking of Women

311. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will The Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Amnesty International, which is the custodian of human rights at international level, has stated in its recent report that Indian women are being sold in Pakistan;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check this anti-social activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However the report does not give any specific instance of Indian women being sold in Pakistan.

(c) (i) India is a signatory to the SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution.

(ii) The National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children which was formulated in 1998 has outlined a multi-sectoral strategy for the prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of the victims of prostitution; and prescribed detailed action points to be taken by different Ministries and Departments in Government of India, State Governments, NGOs and other Stake holders.

(iii) India with a thriving democracy, independent judiciary, free and vocal media and commissions at the national and State levels to promote and protect human rights has adequate institutional mechanisms to ensure that human rights of its citizens are protected. India's active participation in relevant international inter-governmental fora, such as the Commission on Human Rights and organs of the United Nations Organisation in geared to promotion and protection of human rights worldwide.

Items Supplied/Sold by RSP

312. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items supplied and sold by the Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) to the private sector in the country;

(b) the details of items exported by RSP to different countries; and

(c) the details of the order bagged for export to different countries during 2003-2004 and 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Communal Violence

313. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of communal violence reported in the country during the last two years State-wise;

(b) the number of casualties and the extent of properties damaged in each of the cases, State-wise and incident-wise;

(c) the details of the amount paid as compensation to the victims relatives, State-wise and incident-wise;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to enact a new law early to deal with communal violence;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the date from which the proposed law is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being state subjects as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, this information is not maintained centrally by the Government.

(d) to (f) It is proposed to enact a model comprehensive law to deal with communal violence and encourage each state to adopt that law to generate faith and confidence in minority communities.

The integral elements of such a law would need to be decided after wider consultations in order to make its provisions effective. It is not feasible at this stage to indicate the date by which the proposed law will come into force.

[English]

Review of Power Projects

314. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed eight power projects of 9082 MW capacity of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) Pursuant to discussions held at a meeting taken by Secretary (Power) on 13.1.2004 with heads of major Indian Financial Institutions to review the progress of private sector power projects, an Inter Institutional Group (IIG) comprising senior representatives from the major Financial Institutions/Banks and the Government of India (Ministry of Power) had been constituted to facilitate financial closure of the private power projects which could possibly materialize early. The IIG has been meeting regularly to review and facilitate early financial closure of IPPs. Upto now, financial closure of 9 IPPs totalling 2450 MW has been facilitated. In the last meeting held on 15th May, 2004, eight projects with a total capacity of 9082 MW were reviewed. The details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Capacity (MW) |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Torangallu Expn. (M/s. Jindal Thermal Power Co. Ltd.), Karnataka | 500 |
| 2. | Mangalore Thermal Power Project (TPP) (M/s. Nagarjuna Power Corpn. Ltd.), Karnataka | 1015 |
| 3. | Akhakhol (Surat) Combined Cycle Power Project (CCPP) (M/s. Torrent Power Generation Ltd.), Gujarat | 1050 |
| 4. | Pathadi TPP (M/s. Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.), Chhattisgarh | 250 |
| 5. | Karcham Wangtoo Hydro Electric Project (HEP) (M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation Ltd.), Himachal Pradesh | 1000 |
| 6. | Rosa TPP (M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilisers), Uttar Pradesh | 567 |
| 7. | Dadri CCPP (M/s. Reliance Energy Ltd.), Uttar Pradesh | 3500 |
| 8. | Vadinar (M/s. Essar Energy (Jamnagar) Ltd.), Gujarat | 1200 |
| Total | | 9082 |

On a rough estimate, the above projects would involve an investment of about Rs. 36238 Crores.

*[Translation]***Progress in Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

315. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by each State in the non-conventional energy source sector during the last five year;

(b) whether the Government is formulating any new policy for harvesting non-conventional energy sources in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, along-with the new method adopted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the fund released to each State of the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) State-wise capacity addition of grid interactive power from renewable sources, during the last five years, i.e., 1998-99 to 2002-03, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have been empowered to decide on tariffs for grid interactive renewable power. The Electricity Act, 2003 also empowers the SERCs to fix a certain quantum of power supply from renewable sources. Further, licensing for power generating units in rural areas has been done away with under the said Act.

(d) State-wise details of funds provided under non-conventional energy programmes, during the last three years, i.e., 2000-01 to 2002-03 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise capacity addition of grid interactive power from renewable sources, during the last five years, i.e., 1998-99 to 2002-03

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Total Installed Capacity (MW) |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2886.26 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 3. | Assam | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.01 |
| 5. | Goa | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 15.40 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 32.83 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 21.11 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 268.51 |
| 11. | Kerala | 23.14 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 20.81 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 446.09 |
| 14. | Manipur | 0.75 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 9.61 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 16.60 |
| 18. | Orissa | 6.00 |
| 19. | Punjab | 25.84 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 62.30 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 3.01 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 310.17 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1.00 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 43.94 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 6.62 |
| 26. | Andaman & Nicobar | 0.05 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 0.00 |
| 28. | Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 0.00 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 0.00 |
| 30. | Delhi | 0.00 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0.65 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 0.00 |
| 33. | Chhattisgarh | 7.30 |
| 34. | Jharkhand | 0.00 |
| 35. | Uttaranchal | 6.45 |

Statement II

State-wise details of funds provided under non-conventional energy programmes during the last three years, i.e., 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl.No. | State/UTs | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20.993 | 24.986 | 23.800 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.894 | 16.528 | 15.180 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.777 | 0.471 | 0.790 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.224 | 0.133 | 0.050 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.000 | 1.772 | 9.120 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.056 | 0.020 | 0.000 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 5.900 | 5.522 | 6.150 |
| 8. | Haryana | 4.239 | 3.477 | 4.070 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 4.370 | 6.151 | 8.250 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1.514 | 0.849 | 1.190 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.000 | 0.124 | 2.370 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 15.210 | 13.405 | 12.840 |
| 13. | Kerala | 5.190 | 10.674 | 1.270 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 7.736 | 3.805 | 5.450 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 11.120 | 7.804 | 12.560 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.399 | 1.342 | 7.620 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1.296 | 2.095 | 3.850 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 5.042 | 0.528 | 1.280 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1.181 | 3.341 | 0.620 |
| 20. | Orissa | 5.448 | 8.025 | 3.260 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.967 | 12.876 | 7.690 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 7.099 | 9.136 | 7.840 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 6.681 | 5.097 | 7.200 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 5.218 | 3.844 | 3.830 |
| 25. | Tripura | 3.264 | 2.686 | 5.070 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 15.531 | 18.582 | 17.740 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 0.000 | 1.416 | 7.270 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 15.881 | 18.157 | 16.320 |
| 29. | Andaman & Nicobar | 8.049 | 2.855 | 4.780 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.220 |
| 31. | Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 0.036 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 33. | Delhi | 1.402 | 0.825 | 0.790 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 2.882 | 5.725 | 7.840 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 0.135 | 0.132 | 0.280 |

[English]

Priority of Power Sector

316. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has listed five priorities in the power sector that would help to tackle power sector during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these priorities effectively?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rural Electrification is the top priority of the Government. The other priorities include:

- Addition to Generating Capacity.
- Augmentation of National Transmission Network.
- Power Sector Reform with emphasis on Distribution Reforms.
- Energy Conservation.

(c) The key measures to implement these priorities include:

- New strategy for completing household electrification.
- Strengthened monitoring mechanism through nodal officers for each generation project.

- Advanced planning/action for 11th Plan Power Projects.
- Full development of feasible hydro potential of the country.
- Planned expansion of transmission network to achieve inter-regional power transfer capacity of 30000 MW by year 2012.
- Promotion of competition, protection of consumers' interests and transparent policies regarding subsidies as provided in the Electricity Act.
- Focus on Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATC) loss reduction through appropriate investment and better governance. The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) aims at this.

[Translation]

Central University Status to State Universities

317. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare some universities in the country as Central Universities;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments for upgrading the status of universities as Central Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly from Madhya Pradesh;

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to get approval; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) During the last one year Central Government has received following proposals for upgrading the status of state universities as Central University:

- (i) Arunachal Pradesh for Arunachal University.
- (ii) Manipur for Manipur University.
- (iii) Bihar for Patna University.
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh for Andhra Pradesh University, Vishakapatnam.
- (v) Orissa for Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.
- (vi) Rajasthan for Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
- (vii) Madhya Pradesh for Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar.

In consonance with the provisions of the National Policy of Education, 1986, Central Government is not in favour of converting existing State universities into Central universities.

However, a proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to restore the Central University status to the University of Allahabad, is under consideration of the Central Government.

[English]

Mega City Scheme

318. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that centrally sponsored scheme "Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities" was launched by the Government with a view to promote investment for sustained development of infrastructure in the Mega Cities;

(b) if so, the details of investment received under the scheme during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has failed to mobilise the required investment from institutional finances; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities was launched in five cities viz., Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai for development of infrastructure on a continuing basis.

(b) Central Government released grants under the Scheme to Mega cities, as follows:

| Year | Rs. in Crores |
|---------|---------------|
| 2001-02 | 115.40 |
| 2002-03 | 119.90 |
| 2003-04 | 196.67 |

(c) No, Sir. Under the Scheme, sharing between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 25 : 25 and the balance 50% is mobilised either by nodal agency for each mega city or implementing agency. Implementing Agency could also substitute internal resources for institutional finance.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to Improve the Financial Health of SEBs

319. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been initiated by the Union Government to get SEBs out of red by the year 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith future plan of the Government;

(c) whether States have initiated reform process and Union Government has given sops under APDRP to the States to improve their financial health; and

(d) if so, the details of fund released under APDRP and success achieved by each State during the last three years till date?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
 (a) and (b) With a view to reduce the transmission, distribution and commercial losses, the Ministry is implementing Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRO). Funds are released as Additional Central Plan Assistance to State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/Utilities for Upgradation and strengthening of the Sub-Transmission and Distribution system in the country and improving the commercial viability of State Electricity Boards. States have been requested to prepare business plans for turn-around of SEBs. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) have been signed with the States to commit them to carry out distribution reforms in a time bound manner.

Substantial relief has also been given to the State Utilities through the securitisation of past dues to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the Tripartite Agreement signed with the States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statements-I & II showing the details of the funds released during the last three years under investment and incentive components of APDRP are enclosed. The results of the initiatives taken by Government of India as reflected in cash loss reduction, and reduction of losses are indicated in the enclosed Statements III & IV.

Statement I

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Cost of the projects sanctioned | APDRP Component | Funds released | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1511.40 | 755.70 | Nil | 168.32 | 402.94 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 85.99 | 85.99 | | 0.00 | 36.68 |
| 3. | Assam | 408.54 | 408.54 | | 96.97 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 768.25 | 348.13 | | 66.11 | 20.88 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 424.58 | 212.29 | | 10.00 | 43.07 |
| 6. | Delhi | 946.46 | 473.23 | | 105.51 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Goa | 244.60 | 122.30 | | 22.04 | 8.54 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 1035.80 | 517.90 | | 105.41 | 183.45 |
| 9. | Haryana | 453.41 | 226.71 | | 56.33 | 112.66 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 327.81 | 327.81 | | 43.04 | 120.87 |
| 11. | Jammu & Kashmir | 401.10 | 401.10 | | 20.00 | 180.50 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 444.85 | 222.43 | | 12.00 | 43.60 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 1161.19 | 580.60 | | 145.15 | 290.30 |
| 14. | Kerala | 350.35 | 175.18 | | 30.43 | 74.23 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 679.08 | 339.54 | | 74.87 | 10.00 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 1898.59 | 949.30 | | 138.48 | 107.98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| 17. | Manipur | 10.13 | 10.13 | | 2.67 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 42.26 | 42.26 | | 6.57 | 14.56 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 57.91 | 57.91 | | 3.78 | 25.18 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 47.22 | 47.22 | | 13.14 | 10.47 |
| 21. | Orissa | 592.22 | 296.11 | | 54.35 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Punjab | 706.38 | 353.19 | | 53.98 | 124.76 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1255.06 | 627.53 | | 125.64 | 219.70 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 154.73 | 154.73 | | 17.21 | 60.17 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 968.17 | 484.09 | | 111.57 | 232.59 |
| 26. | Tripura | 27.54 | 27.54 | | 2.67 | 6.10 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 824.14 | 412.07 | | 80.12 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Uttaranchal | 361.51 | 361.51 | | 174.63 | 6.13 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 420.92 | 210.46 | | 19.02 | 21.15 |
| Total | | 16610.19 | 9267.50 | | 1755.51 | 2356.51 |

Statement II

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl.No. | State | Incentive released |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 236.37 |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 137.89 |
| 3. | Haryana | 105.49 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 137.71 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 265.11 |
| Total | | 882.57 |

Statement III

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl.No. | State | Cash Loss Reduction |
|--------|---------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Gujarat | 472.74 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----------------|---------|
| 2. | Maharashtra | 275.78 |
| 3. | Haryana | 210.98 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 275.42 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 530.22 |
| Total | | 1765.14 |

Statement IV

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | State | Loss Reduction (w.r.t. base year 2000-01)* | |
|---------|----------------|--|---------|
| | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 112.22 | 1687.55 |
| 2. | Assam | 28.23 | — |
| 3. | Goa | 16.12 | 168.65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|---------|---------|
| 4. | Gujarat | 1221.59 | 2141.33 |
| 5. | Haryana | 39.91 | — |
| 6. | Kerala | — | 249.96 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | — | 77.44 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 1928.31 | 2213.23 |
| 9. | Punjab | — | 113.25 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 467.74 | 46.81 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | — | 59.41 |

*As reported by States.

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Narcotics

320. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the trafficking of narcotics in the current year;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of drug trafficking during the last three years;

(c) whether talks have been held between India, Pakistan and other neighbouring countries to check smuggling of narcotics;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the decision reached in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of narcotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) It is not possible to realistically assess the volume of illicit trafficking of narcotics in a given period. However, the statistics regarding seizures of narcotics reported by various drug law enforcement agencies indicate that there

is rise in seizures of narcotics during the 5 months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period in 2003.

(b) 14972, 11451 and 17829 incidents of trafficking of narcotic drugs were detected during the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively as reported by various drug law enforcement agencies.

(c) and (d) India-Pakistan Director General level talks on drug related matters were held on 15-16 June, 2004 in Islamabad. Besides, regular meetings were held between the drug law enforcement officers of Government of India and Government of Myanmar.

(e) India-Pakistan and India-Myanmar have agreed to the need for timely exchange of information on matters relating to trafficking of drugs, maintain vigilance to prevent any possible trafficking of drugs, precursor chemicals and psychotropic substances, and share each others experiences in the field of combating drug trafficking.

(f) Government of India has taken a number of steps to combat drug trafficking in the country. These include:

- (i) strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.
- (ii) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (iii) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) Identification of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the wild growth of cannabis and eradication of these sources of supply.
- (v) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (vi) Increased international co-operation for exchange of information and investigate assistance in administering control over the movement of precursor chemicals.
- (vii) Building of an electronic data base of offenders.
- (viii) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

Grants-in-aid to States under IDSMT Scheme

321. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds to the State Governments for urbanisation of small towns;

(b) if so, the grants-in-aid allocated to various States and Union Territories under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the names of towns identified under the scheme and provided in Central assistance during the said period, year-wise and town-wise;

(d) whether any assessment in regard to the development works undertaken in towns selected for the above purpose has been made;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in respect of Maharashtra; and

(f) the names of towns selected for development under the scheme during the current Five Year Plan alongwith basis of selection thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), the Government provide funds for improving infrastructural facilities and help in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns, besides decentralizing economic growth and promoting dispersed urbanization.

During the last three years an amount of Rs. 28386.10 lakhs as central grants was released to all States and Union Territories. The year-wise and State-wise Central grants-in-aid released during this period are given the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The names of towns identified under the scheme and provided central assistance during this period year-wise and town-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. State Governments assess implementation of development works undertaken and submit quarterly progress report to the Govt. of India. The expenditure reported by States/UTs during the last three years state-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The Government of Maharashtra has reported an expenditure of Rs. 552.49 lakhs, Rs. 309.53 lakhs and Rs. 1542.83 lakhs during the year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively under the scheme. The expenditure also includes funds spent from State share, loan from financial institutions or contribution from the local bodies in addition to Central grants.

(f) During the current Five-Year Plan and till 30.6.2004, 416 new towns have been covered under IDSMT scheme. The names of the towns are given in the enclosed Statement IV.

The selection of the towns is done by State Government on the basis of its urban development strategy, which, inter alia, include potential of the town for development has regional growth centre. The scheme also provides preference to headquarters of districts, mandi towns, industrial growth centres, tourist places, pilgrims centres etc.

Statement I

State-wise Central Grant released under IDSMT Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | Central Grant Released | | | Total |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 608.04 | 623.62 | 1298.28 | 2529.94 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.00 | 71.00 | 192.00 | 279.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 3. | Assam | 258.30 | 168.00 | 40.00 | 466.30 |
| 4. | Bihar | 200.49 | 90.00 | 317.00 | 607.49 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 158.20 | 306.00 | 337.82 | 802.02 |
| 6. | Goa | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 430.00 | 200.60 | 845.75 | 1476.35 |
| 8. | Haryana | 205.40 | 483.54 | 377.00 | 1065.94 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 104.50 | 284.64 | 28.00 | 417.14 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 220.00 | 44.40 | 253.00 | 517.40 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 613.69 | 700.25 | 889.92 | 2203.86 |
| 13. | Kerala | 258.50 | 217.50 | 384.00 | 914.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 446.00 | 713.12 | 568.25 | 1727.37 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 653.00 | 1038.25 | 834.00 | 2525.85 |
| 16. | Manipur | 48.00 | 207.00 | - | 255.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | - | 123.60 | - | 123.60 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 148.00 | 24.00 | - | 172.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | - | 16.00 | 163.00 | 179.00 |
| 20. | Orissa | 269.00 | 176.52 | 138.00 | 583.52 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150.00 | 146.24 | 177.42 | 473.66 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 387.50 | 282.79 | 421.01 | 1091.30 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 537.93 | 856.49 | 851.50 | 2245.92 |
| 25. | Tripura | 113.00 | 45.60 | 88.12 | 246.72 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 240.00 | - | 86.00 | 326.00 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1010.25 | 828.34 | 1049.79 | 2888.38 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 434.50 | 766.50 | 896.34 | 2097.34 |
| 29. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman & Diu | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| 33. | Pondicherry | - | - | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Grand Total | | 7570.90 | 8543.00 | 10272.20 | 26386.10 |

Statement II

List of Identified Towns (New and Ongoing) and Central Grant Released under IDSMT Scheme during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

| State | Sl.No. | Town | Central Grant Released | | | Total |
|----------------|--------|---------------|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1. | Tuni | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 2. | Tirupati | - | 53.14 | - | 53.14 |
| | 3. | Gadwal | - | 18.91 | - | 18.91 |
| | 4. | Bhongir | - | 26.40 | - | 26.40 |
| | 5. | Eluru | - | 105.67 | - | 105.67 |
| | 6. | Bobbili | 22.94 | - | - | 22.94 |
| | 7. | Kareemnagar | - | - | 142.04 | 142.04 |
| | 8. | Macherla | - | - | 40.34 | 40.34 |
| | 9. | Mahaboobnagar | - | - | 120.10 | 120.10 |
| | 10. | Mandapeta | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| | 11. | Nandyal | 63.00 | 32.50 | - | 95.50 |
| | 12. | Suryapet | 75.00 | - | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| | 13. | Bapatla | 58.00 | - | - | 58.00 |
| | 14. | Kovvur | 45.00 | - | 45.00 | 90.00 |
| | 15. | Nuzvidu | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 16. | Sirsilla | 41.90 | - | - | 41.90 |
| | 17. | Pedana | 14.20 | - | 30.80 | 45.00 |
| | 18. | Anantpur | 57.50 | 57.50 | - | 115.00 |
| | 19. | Sadasivpet | 37.50 | - | - | 37.50 |
| | 20. | Anakapalle | 48.00 | - | - | 48.00 |
| | 21. | Kadiri | 70.00 | 4.00 | - | 74.00 |
| | 22. | Mancherial | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | 23. | Narsapur | - | 67.50 | - | 67.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 24. Bellampalli | - | 29.00 | - | 29.00 |
| | 25. Samalkot | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 26. Salur | - | 20.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| | 27. Pithapuram | - | 44.00 | - | 44.00 |
| | 28. Rayadurg | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 29. Palakol | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 30. Punganur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 31. Guntakal | - | - | 104.00 | 104.00 |
| | 32. Sathenapalli | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 33. Yemmiganur | - | - | 70.75 | 70.75 |
| | 34. Tadipatri | - | - | 52.00 | 52.00 |
| | 35. Peddapuram | - | - | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| | 36. Tandur | - | - | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| | 37. Jagtial | - | - | 26.25 | 26.25 |
| | 38. Bhainsa | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 39. Outubullapur | - | - | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| | 40. Kapra | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 41. Uppalkalan | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | Total | 608.04 | 623.62 | 1298.28 | 2529.94 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 42. Tezu | - | 25.00 | - | 25.00 |
| | 43. Seppa | - | 38.00 | - | 38.00 |
| | 44. Roing | 16.00 | 8.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 45. Pasighat | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 46. Khonsa | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 47. Deomali | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 48. Yupia | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 49. Ziro | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 50. Daporijo | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 51. Along | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 52. Basar | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | Total | 16.00 | 71.00 | 192.00 | 279.00 |
| Assam | 53. Goalpara | 55.00 | - | - | 55.00 |
| | 54. Rangia | 29.30 | - | - | 29.30 |
| | 55. Barpeta | - | - | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| | 56. Dibrugarh | 105.00 | - | - | 105.00 |
| | 57. Hojai | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 58. Biswanath Chariali | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 59. Gossaigaon | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 60. Sonari | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 61. Gohpur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 62. Udaiguru | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 63. Bijni | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 64. North-Guwahati | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 65. Bilasipara | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | Total | 258.30 | 168.00 | 40.00 | 466.30 |
| Bihar | 66. Forbesganj | 69.99 | - | - | 69.99 |
| | 67. Narkatiaganj | 41.00 | - | - | 41.00 |
| | 68. Aurangabad | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 69. Bhabhua | 44.50 | - | - | 44.50 |
| | 70. Darbhanga | - | 90.00 | - | 90.00 |
| | 71. Motipur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 72. Kanti | - | - | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| | 73. Barh | - | - | 39.00 | 39.00 |
| | 74. Jamui | - | - | 44.50 | 44.50 |
| | 75. Fatuha | - | - | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| | 76. Lalganj | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 77. Motihari | - | - | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | 78. Dehri | - | - | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| | Total | 200.49 | 90.00 | 317.00 | 607.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Chhattisgarh | 79. Bikunthpur | 22.20 | - | - | 22.20 |
| | 80. Durg | - | 105.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 81. Pendra | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 82. Dalli-Rajhara | - | 61.00 | - | 61.00 |
| | 83. Arang | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 84. Ratanpur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 85. Kumhari | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 86. Mahasamund | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 87. Ambikapur | - | - | 72.82 | 72.82 |
| | 88. Kurud | - | - | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | 89. Gandal | - | - | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | 90. Balod | - | - | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| | 91. Bhatapara | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| | 92. Kathgora | 16.00 | 8.00 | - | 24.00 |
| 93. Dhamtari | 50.00 | 25.00 | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| 94. Korba | 70.00 | 35.00 | - | 105.00 | |
| | Total | 158.20 | 306.00 | 337.82 | 802.02 |
| Gujarat | 95. Bardoli | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 96. Ambaji | - | - | 14.75 | 14.75 |
| | 97. Dakor | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 98. Gandhidham | - | - | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| | 99. Kapadwanj | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| | 100. Kodinar | 33.00 | - | - | 33.00 |
| | 101. Wankaner | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 102. Limbdi | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 103. Dhandhuka | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 104. Kheda | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 105. Prantij | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| 106. Kadi | 30.00 | 43.60 | - | 73.60 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 107. Bagasara | 40.00 | 5.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 108. Khambhalia | 40.00 | 5.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 109. Mansa | - | 32.00 | - | 32.00 |
| | 110. Balasinor | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 111. Thangadh | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 112. Vijapur | - | 25.00 | 20.00 | 45.00 |
| | 113. Vadnagar | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 114. Jambusar | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 115. Kheralu | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 116. Garl Yadhar | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 117. Vapi | - | - | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| | 118. Chhota Udepur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 119. Shinor | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 120. Halol | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 121. Mangrol | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 122. Jasdan | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 123. Lunawada | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 124. Rajula | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 125. Dhari | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 126. Gadilada | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 127. Kalol | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 128. Jamjodhpur | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 129. Salaya | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 130. Tharad | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 131. Talaja | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 132. Devagadhbaria | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 133. Kutiyana | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 134. Khedbrahma | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 135. Dharampur | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 136. Chanasma | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 137. Talod | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | Total | 430.00 | 200.60 | 845.75 | 1476.35 |
| Haryana | 138. Yamunanagar | - | 62.58 | - | 62.58 |
| | 139. Pehowa | 10.40 | 30.00 | - | 40.40 |
| | 140. Bhiwani | - | 109.82 | - | 109.82 |
| | 141. Ambala City | - | 131.14 | - | 131.14 |
| | 142. Sirsa | 70.00 | 35.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 143. Hansi | 50.00 | 25.00 | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| | 144. Kurukshetra | 75.00 | - | - | 75.00 |
| | 145. Shashbad-Markanda | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 146. Cheeka | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 147. Laldua | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 148. Indri | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 149. Assanth | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 150. Kaithal | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 151. Safidon | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 152. Gohana | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 153. Rohtak | - | - | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| | 154. Narwana | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | Total | 205.40 | 483.54 | 377.00 | 1065.94 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 155. Rampur | 16.00 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 156. Dharamsala | 32.50 | - | - | 32.50 |
| | 157. Solan | - | 60.00 | - | 60.00 |
| | 158. Theog | - | 27.64 | - | 27.64 |
| | 159. Kullu | - | 32.00 | - | 32.00 |
| | 160. Nalagarh | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 161. Jwalamukhi | 16.00 | 8.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 162. Paonta Sahib | 8.00 | 16.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 163. Bilaspur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 164. Sunder Nagar | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 165. Kotkhai | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 166. Baddi | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 167. Manali | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 168. Narkanda | - | - | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| | 169. Narpur | - | - | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| | Total | 104.50 | 284.64 | 28.00 | 417.14 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 170. Jammu | 145.00 | - | - | 145.00 |
| | 171. Anantnag | 75.00 | - | - | 75.00 |
| | 172. Pulwama | - | 44.40 | - | 44.40 |
| | 173. Udampur | - | - | 65.00 | 65.00 |
| | 174. Katra | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 175. Ramnagar | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 176. Rojouri | - | - | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| | 177. Baramulla | - | - | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| | 178. Kunzar | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 179. Kulgam | - | - | 20.0 | 20.00 |
| | Total | 220.00 | 44.40 | 253.00 | 517.40 |
| Jharkhand | 180. Hazaribagh | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | Total | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| Karnataka | 181. Gajendragarh | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 182. Kodur | 31.13 | - | - | 31.13 |
| | 183. Holenarsipuri | 29.50 | - | - | 29.50 |
| | 184. Chincholi | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 185. Muddebihal | 11.86 | - | - | 11.86 |
| | 186. Harapanahalli | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 187. Chennagiri | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 188. Ron | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 189. Hassan | 120.00 | - | - | 120.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 190. Shimoga | - | 73.73 | - | 73.73 |
| | 191. Hoskote | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| | 192. Gundlupet | - | - | 72.50 | 72.50 |
| | 193. Chamrajnagar | 30.00 | 15.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 194. Mundaragi | 12.30 | - | - | 12.30 |
| | 195. Kerur | 22.90 | - | - | 22.90 |
| | 196. Hanagal | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 197. Indi | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 198. Tumkur | 50.00 | 55.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 199. Konnur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 200. Khanapur | - | 19.00 | - | 19.00 |
| | 201. Yadgiri | - | 35.50 | - | 35.50 |
| | 202. Arakalgud | - | 8.50 | - | 8.50 |
| | 203. Mahalingapur | - | 38.00 | - | 38.00 |
| | 204. Mulgund | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 205. Bhalki | - | 43.70 | - | 43.70 |
| | 206. Chittaguppa | - | 23.17 | - | 23.17 |
| | 207. Anekal | - | 32.62 | - | 32.62 |
| | 208. Nelamangala | - | 16.80 | - | 16.80 |
| | 209. Haliyala | - | 19.80 | - | 19.80 |
| | 210. Channarayapattne | - | 30.51 | - | 30.51 |
| | 211. Bantwala | - | 25.98 | - | 25.98 |
| | 212. Alnavar | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 213. Annigeri | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 214. Hosadurga | - | 14.32 | - | 14.32 |
| | 215. Bellary | - | 52.98 | - | 52.98 |
| | 216. Bagalkote | - | 68.64 | - | 68.64 |
| | 217. Humnabad | - | 10.00 | - | 10.00 |
| | 218. Kanakapura | - | - | 28.36 | 28.36 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 219. Mudabidre | - | - | 36.75 | 36.75 |
| | 220. Naragunda | - | - | 38.67 | 38.67 |
| | 221. Kunigal | - | - | 25.25 | 25.25 |
| | 222. Tiptur | - | - | 18.16 | 18.16 |
| | 223. Gubbi | - | - | 16.32 | 16.32 |
| | 224. Raibag | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 225. Gokak | - | - | 52.00 | 52.00 |
| | 226. Turuvukere | - | - | 17.16 | 17.16 |
| | 227. Kuduchi | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 228. Molakalmuru | - | - | 17.28 | 17.28 |
| | 229. Basavana Bagewadi | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 230. Mudhol | - | - | 42.82 | 42.82 |
| | 231. Sringeri | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 232. Sagara | - | - | 36.61 | 36.61 |
| | 233. Belur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 234. Tarikere | - | - | 32.38 | 32.38 |
| | 235. Koppa | - | - | 13.99 | 13.99 |
| | 236. Chikkanayakanahalli | - | - | 28.80 | 28.80 |
| | 237. Siruguppa | - | - | 19.18 | 19.18 |
| | 238. Jog Kargal | - | - | 20.19 | 20.19 |
| | 239. Kamalapur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 240. Ramadurga | - | - | 27.62 | 27.62 |
| | 241. Thithahalli | - | - | 17.70 | 17.70 |
| | 242. Sulya | - | - | 17.66 | 17.66 |
| | 243. Narasimiarajapura | - | - | 17.84 | 17.84 |
| | 244. Tekkalakote | - | - | 20.40 | 20.40 |
| | 245. Madakeri | - | - | 34.08 | 34.08 |
| | 246. Soraba | - | - | 13.02 | 13.02 |
| | Total | 613.69 | 700.25 | 889.92 | 2203.86 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Kerala | 247. Nedumangad | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 248. Pathanamthitta | 24.50 | - | - | 24.50 |
| | 249. Moovattupuzha | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 250. Ottapalam | - | 60.00 | - | 60.00 |
| | 251. Kothamangalam | - | 60.00 | - | 60.00 |
| | 252. Kudungallur | 15.00 | 7.50 | - | 22.50 |
| | 253. Irnjalakuda | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 254. Pala | 40.00 | 5.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 255. Ponnani | 50.00 | 25.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | 256. Kunnankulam | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 257. Angamaly | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 258. Perumbavoor | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 259. Vaikom | - | - | 43.00 | 43.00 |
| | 260. Attingal | - | - | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| | 261. Mavelikkara | - | - | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| | 262. Kalamassery | - | - | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| | 263. Tripunitura | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| 264. Thaliparamba | - | - | 70.00 | 70.00 | |
| 265. Koyilandy | - | - | 70.00 | 70.00 | |
| | Total | 258.50 | 271.50 | 384.00 | 914.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 266. Biaora | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 267. Berasia | 16.00 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 268. Umaria | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 269. Astha | - | 60.00 | - | 60.00 |
| | 270. Barwani | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 271. Jawad | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 272. Rajpur | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 273. Chourai | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 274. Garhakota | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 275. Sidhi | 40.00 | 5.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 276. Raisen | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 277. Churhart | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 278. Lahar | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 279. Hatta | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 280. Akodia | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 281. Jeerapur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 282. Mangawan | - | 22.92 | - | 22.92 |
| | 283. Birsinghpur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 284. Khilchipur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 285. Tendukheda | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 286. Rampur-Naikin | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 287. Manasa | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 288. Shajapur | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 289. Rampur-Bagelan | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 290. Shivpuri | - | 86.95 | - | 86.95 |
| | 291. Shujalpur | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 292. Aaron | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 293. Raghogarh | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 294. Bhind | - | 91.25 | - | 91.25 |
| | 295. Machalpur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 296. Amarwara | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 297. Khujner | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 298. Govindgarh | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 299. Aagar | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 300. Chakghat | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 301. Karera | - | - | 16.50 | 16.50 |
| | 302. Baikunthpur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 303. Sanwer | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 304. Chanderi | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 305. Akoda | - | - | 10.25 | 10.25 |
| | 306. Kareli | - | - | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 307. Katangi | - | - | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| | 308. Sironji | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 309. Wara-Seoni | - | - | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| | 310. Udaipura | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 311. Samariya | - | - | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| | 312. Badagaon (Tikamgarh) | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 313. Kanad | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 314. Badagaon (Shajapur) | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 315. Susner | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 316. Bada Malahra | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 317. Amangang | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 318. Kothi | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 319. Shahpur | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 320. Prithvipur | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | 321. Junnardev | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 322. Barli | - | - | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| | Total | 446.00 | 713.12 | 568.25 | 1727.37 |
| Maharashtra | 323. Amravati | 90.00 | - | - | 90.00 |
| | 324. Navapur | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 325. Gangakhed | 50.60 | - | - | 50.60 |
| | 326. Sillod | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 327. Roha | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 328. Kolhapur | 180.00 | - | - | 180.00 |
| | 329. Jintur | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 330. Desaijanj | 16.00 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 331. Akola | 135.00 | - | - | 135.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | 332. Khed | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 333. Rajapur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 334. Jawhar | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 335. Latur | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | 336. Tumsar | - | 23.00 | - | 23.00 |
| | 337. Wani | - | 24.50 | - | 24.50 |
| | 338. Jalgaon | - | 55.00 | - | 55.00 |
| | 339. Dhule | - | 55.00 | - | 55.00 |
| | 340. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad | - | 80.00 | - | 80.00 |
| | 341. Shrirampur | - | 32.50 | - | 32.50 |
| | 342. Shrirampur-Warwade | - | 25.00 | - | 25.00 |
| | 343. Gandhinglaj | - | 22.00 | - | 22.00 |
| | 344. Udgir | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | 345. Nanded-Waghala | - | 112.00 | - | 112.00 |
| | 346. Chandrapur | - | 82.00 | - | 82.00 |
| | 347. Islampur | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 348. Parbani | - | 105.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 349. Beed | - | 80.25 | - | 80.25 |
| | 350. Shirdi | - | 15.00 | - | 15.00 |
| | 351. Shegaon | - | 15.00 | 3.00 | 18.00 |
| | 352. Ahmednagar | - | 15.00 | 39.00 | 54.00 |
| | 353. Khemgaon | - | 15.00 | 39.00 | 54.00 |
| | 354. Pandharpur | - | 15.00 | 10.00 | 25.00 |
| | 355. Gadchiroli | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | 356. Yavatmal | - | - | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| | 357. Ratnagiri | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 358. Partivajjnath | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 359. Ambajogai | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 360. Bhandara | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | 361. Jalna | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 362. Kanranjia | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 363. Chopda | - | - | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| | 364. Barshi | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 365. Hingoli | - | - | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| | 366. Osmanabad | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 367. Chiplun | - | - | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| | Total | 653.60 | 1038.25 | 834.00 | 2525.85 |
| Manipur | 368. Moirang | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 369. Kumbi | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 370. Sugnu | - | 21.00 | - | 21.00 |
| | 371. Kakching-Khounu | - | 18.00 | - | 18.00 |
| | 372. Kwata | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 373. Wagnoi | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 374. Samurou | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 375. Oinam | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 376. Andro | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 377. Sikhong-Sekmai | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 378. Heirok | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | Total | 48.00 | 207.00 | - | 255.00 |
| Meghalaya | 379. Shillong | - | 123.60 | - | 123.60 |
| | Total | - | 123.60 | - | 123.60 |
| Mizoram | 380. Champhai | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 381. Hnahthial | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 382. Salha | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 383. Lengpui | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 384. Mamit | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | Total | 148.00 | 24.00 | - | 172.00 |
| Naglaand | 385. Phek | - | 16.00 | - | 16.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 386. Dimapur | - | - | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | 387. Kiphire | - | - | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| | 388. Kohima | - | - | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| | Total | - | 16.00 | 163.00 | 179.00 |
| Orissa | 389. Nilgiri | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 390. Athamallik | 16.0 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 391. Banki | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 392. Karanjla | 16.00 | 8.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 393. Kesinga | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 394. Balugaon | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 395. Rajgangpur | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 396. Chikiti | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 397. Talcher | 40.00 | 5.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 398. Gunupur | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 399. Rairangpur | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 400. Sonapur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 401. Nayagarh | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 402. Khurda | - | 44.68 | - | 44.68 |
| | 403. Hinjalicut | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 404. Boudh | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 405. Udala(T) | - | 22.84 | - | 22.84 |
| | 406. Cuttack | - | - | 106.00 | 106.00 |
| | Total | 269.00 | 176.52 | 138.00 | 583.52 |
| Punjab | 407. Anandpur Sahib | - | 14.24 | - | 14.24 |
| | 408. Fatehgarh Sahib | 34.00 | - | - | 34.00 |
| | 409. Patti | - | 76.00 | - | 76.00 |
| | 410. Mutsar | 100.00 | - | - | 100.00 |
| | 411. Sultanpur Lodhi | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 412. Kapurthala | - | - | 94.70 | 94.70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 413. Garhshankar | 16.00 | 8.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 414. Raman-Mandi | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 415. Sardulgarh | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 416. Samana | - | - | 30.72 | 30.72 |
| | 417. Sujanpur | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | Total | 150.00 | 146.24 | 177.42 | 473.66 |
| Rajasthan | 418. Nokha | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 419. Shahpura | 33.00 | - | - | 33.00 |
| | 420. Jaisalmer I | 32.50 | - | - | 32.50 |
| | 421. Udaipur | 5.00 | - | - | 5.00 |
| | 422. Bikaner | 141.00 | - | - | 141.00 |
| | 423. Salumber | - | 21.80 | - | 21.80 |
| | 424. Deshnok | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 425. Hanumangarh | - | 100.00 | - | 100.00 |
| | 426. Balotra | - | - | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| | 427. Nathdwara | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 428. Bhinder | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 429. Suratgarh | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 |
| | 430. Rawatbhata | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 431. Tonk | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 432. Pokaran | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 433. Ameth | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 434. Bhillwara | - | 22.99 | 82.01 | 105.00 |
| | 435. Anupgarh | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 436. Phalodi | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 437. Sadulshahar | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 438. Sujangarh | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 439. Sangaria | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 440. Pilibanga | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | Total | 387.50 | 282.79 | 421.01 | 1091.30 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sikkim | 441. Singtam | 36.00 | - | - | 36.00 |
| | 442. Rangli Bazar | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | Total | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 443. Surampatti | 26.04 | - | - | 26.04 |
| | 444. Oddanchatram | 9.92 | - | - | 9.92 |
| | 445. Dindigal | - | 140.00 | - | 140.00 |
| | 446. Vellore | - | - | 54.00 | 54.00 |
| | 447. Vilathikulam | - | 31.52 | - | 31.52 |
| | 448. Chengam | - | - | 30.66 | 30.66 |
| | 449. Periyakulam | 30.00 | 15.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 450. Thanjavur | 105.00 | - | - | 105.00 |
| | 451. Rajapalayam | 105.00 | - | 105.00 | 210.00 |
| | 452. Pallathur | 21.00 | - | 21.66 | 42.66 |
| | 453. Sivakasi | 64.00 | - | - | 64.00 |
| | 454. Ullandurpet | 24.00 | 24.00 | - | 48.00 |
| | 455. Gudalur | 45.00 | 45.00 | - | 90.00 |
| | 456. Thondi | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | 48.00 |
| | 457. R.S. Mangalam | 24.00 | 24.00 | - | 48.00 |
| | 458. Chinnasalam | 24.00 | 24.00 | - | 48.00 |
| | 459. Kallakkadu | 35.97 | 4.00 | 39.90 | 79.87 |
| | 460. Tiruppur | - | 105.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 461. Orathanadu | - | 24.00 | 24.00 | 48.00 |
| | 462. Puduvalyal | - | 16.00 | 16.02 | 32.02 |
| 463. Erode | - | 88.57 | - | 88.57 | |
| 464. Alampalyam | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | |
| 465. Puddukotai | - | 58.92 | - | 58.92 | |
| 466. Patukotai | - | 31.75 | - | 31.75 | |
| 467. Lalgudi | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | |
| 468. Annur | - | 24.00 | 24.00 | 48.00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 469. Musiri | - | 44.99 | 44.99 | 89.98 |
| | 470. Thirukkattupalli | - | 16.56 | - | 16.56 |
| | 471. Tirunveli | - | 72.90 | - | 72.90 |
| | 472. Jalagandapuram | - | 18.28 | - | 18.28 |
| | 473. Kallidakurichi | - | - | 38.90 | 38.90 |
| | 474. Singampunari | - | - | 23.79 | 23.79 |
| | 475. Kariapatti | - | - | 20.09 | 20.09 |
| | 476. Courtallam | - | - | 22.75 | 22.75 |
| | 477. Ambasamudram | - | - | 8.64 | 8.64 |
| | 478. Nagercoil | - | - | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| | 479. Edanganasalai | - | - | 43.71 | 43.71 |
| | 480. Virudh Nagar | - | - | 71.30 | 71.30 |
| | 481. Aranthangi | - | - | 14.80 | 14.80 |
| | 482. Thoothukudi | - | - | 13.02 | 13.02 |
| | 483. Omalur | - | - | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| | 484. Kangayam | - | - | 7.27 | 7.27 |
| | 485. Cherammahadevi | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 486. Udangudi | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 487. Krishnagiri | - | - | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| | 488. Thingalnagar | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 489. Naranammalpuram | - | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | 490. Bhavani | - | - | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | Total | | 537.93 | 856.49 | 851.50 |
| Tripura | 491. Kumarghat | 30.00 | - | - | 30.00 |
| | 492. Sonamura | 16.00 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 493. Kamalpur | 16.00 | - | - | 16.00 |
| | 494. Teliamura | 51.00 | - | - | 51.00 |
| | 495. Sabroom | - | 13.60 | - | 13.60 |
| | 496. Ranirbazar | - | 32.00 | - | 32.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 497. Agartala | - | - | 88.12 | 88.12 |
| | Total | 113.00 | 45.60 | 88.12 | 246.72 |
| Uttaranchal | 498. Dehradun | 105.00 | - | - | 105.00 |
| | 499. Haldwani-Kathgodam | 95.00 | - | - | 95.00 |
| | 500. Pithoragarh | 40.00 | - | - | 40.00 |
| | 501. Kotdwar | - | - | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| | 502. Uttarkashi | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 503. Srinagar | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | Total | 240.00 | - | 86.00 | 326.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 504. Dadri | 33.74 | - | - | 33.74 |
| | 505. Maghar | 15.74 | - | - | 15.74 |
| | 506. Phaphund | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 507. Pallia Kalan | 37.40 | - | - | 37.40 |
| | 508. Malihabad | 25.53 | - | - | 25.53 |
| | 509. Saharanpur | 82.96 | - | - | 82.96 |
| | 510. Faizabad | 41.58 | - | - | 41.58 |
| | 511. Ayodhya | 60.00 | - | - | 60.00 |
| | 512. Kushinagar | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 513. Nanauta | - | - | 22.65 | 22.65 |
| | 514. Nawabganj | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 515. Jalalabad | - | - | 16.67 | 16.67 |
| | 516. Kemari | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 517. Hariharpur | - | - | 19.92 | 19.92 |
| | 518. Niyotani | - | - | 27.18 | 27.18 |
| | 519. Haraiya | 12.00 | 6.00 | - | 18.00 |
| | 520. Amethi | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 521. Khatauli | 41.20 | - | - | 41.20 |
| | 522. Sardhana | 36.90 | - | - | 36.90 |
| | 523. Khakra | 29.10 | - | - | 29.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|------------------------|--------|-------|---|--------|
| | 524. Babarpur-Ajeetmal | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 525. Oel-Dhakwa | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 526. Gohand | 19.00 | - | - | 19.00 |
| | 527. Milak | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 528. Handia | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 529. Jhinhana | 22.30 | - | - | 22.30 |
| | 530. Jhansi | 135.00 | - | - | 135.00 |
| | 531. Mathura | 93.70 | - | - | 93.70 |
| | 532. Banagaon | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 533. Banat | 24.00 | - | - | 24.00 |
| | 534. Dostpur | 19.00 | - | - | 19.00 |
| | 535. Niwari | 19.00 | - | - | 19.00 |
| | 536. Tilhar | 20.00 | - | - | 20.00 |
| | 537. Deoband | 66.10 | 8.90 | - | 75.00 |
| | 538. Gangoh | - | 25.00 | - | 25.00 |
| | 539. Agarwal Tatiri | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 540. Ranipur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 541. Nagram | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 542. Mahmmodabad | - | 18.00 | - | 18.00 |
| | 543. Mau | - | 80.00 | - | 80.00 |
| | 544. Kasganj | - | 72.50 | - | 72.50 |
| | 545. Garhmukteshwar | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 546. Kamawal | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 547. Pilkhuwa | - | 30.44 | - | 30.44 |
| | 548. Mawana | - | 12.50 | - | 12.50 |
| | 549. Sadabad | - | 40.00 | - | 40.00 |
| | 550. Ghiror | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 551. Charthawal | - | 23.00 | - | 23.00 |
| | 552. Mugalsarai | - | 60.00 | - | 60.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|------------------|---|-------|--------|--------|
| | 553. Modinagar | - | 19.00 | - | 19.00 |
| | 554. Mirzapur | - | 26.00 | - | 26.00 |
| | 555. Manjilapur | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 556. Balrampur | - | 45.00 | - | 45.00 |
| | 557. Basti | - | 15.00 | - | 15.00 |
| | 558. Pratapgarh | - | 75.00 | - | 75.00 |
| | 559. Nichlaul | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 560. Haidergarh | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 |
| | 561. Biswan | - | 23.00 | - | 23.00 |
| | 562. Amethi | - | 12.00 | 12.00 | 24.00 |
| | 563. Hardoi | - | - | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| | 564. Mehmoodabad | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 565. Jhijnhak | - | - | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| | 566. Sikandara | - | - | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| | 567. Saidpur | - | - | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| | 568. Bithur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 569. Sakit | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 570. Aligarh | - | - | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| | 571. Vrindavan | - | - | 43.30 | 43.30 |
| | 572. Siswabazar | - | - | 13.70 | 13.70 |
| | 573. Erich | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 574. Khurja | - | - | 68.35 | 68.35 |
| | 575. Kakrala | - | - | 29.57 | 29.57 |
| | 576. Mehroni | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 577. Baheri | - | - | 40.72 | 40.72 |
| | 578. Mubarakpur | - | - | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| | 579. Singhai | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 580. Ghatampur | - | - | 44.75 | 44.75 |
| | 581. Bihour | - | - | 23.28 | 23.28 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 582. Raara | - | - | 29.45 | 29.45 |
| | 583. Budhana | - | - | 22.23 | 22.23 |
| | 584. Sisouli | - | - | 14.10 | 14.10 |
| | 585. Bewar | - | - | 10.64 | 10.64 |
| | 586. Nawabganj | - | - | 16.35 | 16.35 |
| | 587. Sheorajpur | - | - | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| | 588. Mursan | - | - | 13.43 | 13.43 |
| | Total | 010.25 | 828.34 | 1049.79 | 2888.38 |
| West Bengal | 589. Sainthia | 42.00 | - | - | 42.00 |
| | 590. Dinhata | 16.50 | - | - | 16.50 |
| | 591. Baduria | 14.00 | - | - | 14.00 |
| | 592. Dhullian | 35.00 | - | - | 35.00 |
| | 593. Joynagar | - | - | 59.85 | 59.85 |
| | 594. Dubrajpur | 58.50 | - | - | 58.50 |
| | 595. Dainhat | - | 30.00 | - | 30.00 |
| | 596. Taki | 67.00 | - | - | 67.00 |
| | 597. Egra | - | 51.00 | - | 51.00 |
| | 598. Durgapur | - | - | 202.00 | 202.00 |
| | 599. Ramjibanpur | - | - | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| | 600. Kharar | - | - | 27.09 | 27.09 |
| | 601. Khirpai | - | - | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| | 602. Taherpur | 13.50 | 7.00 | - | 20.50 |
| | 603. Beldanga | 15.00 | - | - | 15.00 |
| | 604. Jamuria | 79.00 | - | - | 79.00 |
| | 605. Jiaganj-Azimganj | 32.00 | - | - | 32.00 |
| | 606. Coopers Camp | 22.00 | - | - | 22.00 |
| | 607. Nalhati | 40.00 | - | - | 40.00 |
| | 608. Darjeeling | - | 50.00 | - | 50.00 |
| | 609. Raiganj | - | 65.00 | - | 65.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 610. Jalpaiguri | - | 50.00 | - | 50.00 |
| | 611. Balurghat | - | 70.00 | - | 70.00 |
| | 612. Purulia | - | 50.00 | - | 50.00 |
| | 613. Kalna | - | 25.00 | 23.50 | 48.50 |
| | 614. Katwa | - | 50.00 | - | 50.00 |
| | 615. Halida | - | 83.00 | - | 83.00 |
| | 616. Bahrapur | - | 105.00 | - | 105.00 |
| | 617. Siliguri | - | 130.50 | - | 130.50 |
| | 618. Habra | - | - | 84.00 | 84.00 |
| | 619. Englishbazar | - | - | 88.50 | 88.50 |
| | 620. Tarakeswar | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 621. Dhupguri | - | - | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| | 622. Coochbehar | - | - | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 623. Basirhat | - | - | 85.00 | 85.00 |
| | 624. Midnapore | - | - | 95.40 | 95.40 |
| | Total | 434.50 | 766.50 | 896.34 | 2097.34 |
| Pondicherry | 625. Pondicherry | - | - | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| | Total | - | - | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| | Grand Total | 7570.90 | 8543.00 | 10272.20 | 26386.10 |

Statement III

*Expenditure Reported from the Towns assisted during last three years under IDSMT Scheme,
State-wise and Year-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State | Expenditure Reported | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 320.71 | 268.70 | 913.80 | 1503.21 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 65.00 | 21.87 | 86.87 |
| 3. | Assam | 24.09 | 33.75 | 12.36 | 70.20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 4. | Bihar | 25.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.14 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 399.08 | 111.20 | 510.28 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 33.62 | 346.98 | 622.01 | 1002.61 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.00 | 241.48 | 891.39 | 1132.87 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 89.54 | 147.89 | 72.07 | 309.50 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 46.00 | 0.00 | 44.40 | 90.40 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 44.63 | 5.89 | 480.71 | 531.23 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1.51 | 90.24 | 78.73 | 170.48 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 38.10 | 173.33 | 211.43 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 552.49 | 309.53 | 1542.83 | 2404.85 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 20.64 | 82.23 | 0.00 | 102.87 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 86.00 | 170.00 | 0.00 | 256.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 30.25 | 88.75 | 124.56 | 243.56 |
| 20. | Orissa | 22.31 | 30.38 | 79.78 | 132.47 |
| 21. | Punjab | 87.97 | 187.47 | 53.29 | 328.73 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 144.32 | 101.42 | 422.54 | 668.28 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 55.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 55.57 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 99.40 | 252.32 | 2369.22 | 2220.94 |
| 25. | Tripura | 51.90 | 114.42 | 86.86 | 253.18 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 188.47 | 82.52 | 439.64 | 710.63 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 221.26 | 261.22 | 672.61 | 1155.09 |
| 29. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman & Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Pondicherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Grand Total | | 2145.82 | 3317.37 | 9213.20 | 14676.39 |

Statement IV

Names of Towns Covered during the current Five Year (Till June, 2004) under IDSMT Scheme— State-wise and Year-wise

| State | Year | Sl. No. | Town |
|-------|------|---------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Andhra Pradesh

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 2002-03 | 1. Mancherla |
| | 2. Narsapur |
| | 3. Bellampalli |
| | 4. Samalkot |
| | 5. Salur |
| | 6. Pithapuram |
| | 7. Rayadurg |
| 2003-04 | 8. Palakol |
| | 9. Punganur |
| | 10. Guntakal |
| | 11. Sathenapalli |
| | 12. Yemmiganur |
| | 13. Tadipatri |
| | 14. Peddapuram |
| | 15. Tandur |
| | 16. Jagittial |
| | 17. Bhainasa |
| | 18. Qutubullapur |
| | 19. Kapra |
| | 20. Uppakalan |
| 2004-05 | 21. Nirmal |
| | 22. Mangalaigiri |

Arunachal Pradesh

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 2003-04 | 23. Pasighat |
| | 24. Khonsa |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 25. | Deomali |
| 26. | Yupia |
| 27. | Ziro |
| 28. | Daporijo |
| 29. | Along |
| 30. | Basar |

Assam

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 2002-03 | 31. Gossaigaon |
| | 32. Sonari |
| | 33. Gohpur |
| | 34. Udalguri |
| | 35. Bijni |
| | 36. North-Guwahati |
| | 37. Bilasipara |
| 2004-05 | 38. Dergaon |
| | 39. Golaghat |
| | 40. Nazira |
| | 41. Diphu |
| | 42. Jorhat |
| | 43. Amguri |
| | 44. Mergherita |
| | 45. Tihu |
| | 46. Bihupuria |
| | 47. Patheala |
| | 48. Lakhhipur |

Biher

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 2002-03 | 49. Darbhanga |
| 2003-04 | 50. Motipur |
| | 51. Kanti |
| | 52. Barh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|---------|-----|---------------|
| | | 53. | Jamui |
| | | 54. | Fatuha |
| | | 55. | Lalgañj |
| | | 56. | Motihari |
| | | 57. | Dehri |
| Chattisgarh | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 58. | Durg |
| | | 59. | Pendra |
| | | 60. | Dalli-Rajhara |
| | | 61. | Arang |
| | | 62. | Ratanpur |
| | 2003-04 | 63. | Kumhari |
| | | 64. | Mahasamund |
| | | 65. | Ambikapur |
| | | 66. | Kurud |
| | | 67. | Gandal |
| Gujarat | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 68. | Mansa |
| | | 69. | Balasinor |
| | | 70. | Thangadh |
| | | 71. | Vijapur |
| | 2003-04 | 72. | Vadnagar |
| | | 73. | Jambusar |
| | | 74. | Kheralu |
| | | 75. | Gariyadhar |
| | | 76. | Vapi |
| | | 77. | Chhota Udepur |
| | | 78. | Shinor |
| | | 79. | Halol |
| | | 80. | Mangrol |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|---------|------|------------------|
| | | 81. | Jasdan |
| | | 82. | Lunawada |
| | | 83. | Rajula |
| | | 84. | Dhari |
| | | 85. | Ghada |
| | | 86. | Kalol |
| | | 87. | Jamjodhpur |
| | | 88. | Salaya |
| | | 89. | Tharad |
| | | 90. | Talaja |
| | | 91. | Devagadhbaria |
| | | 92. | Dutiyana |
| | | 93. | Khedsramha |
| | | 94. | Dharampur |
| | | 95. | Chanasma |
| | | 96. | Talod |
| Haryana | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 97. | Shasbad-Markanda |
| | | 98. | Cheka |
| | 2003-04 | 99. | Laldua |
| | | 100. | Indri |
| | | 101. | Assanath |
| | | 102. | Kaithal |
| | | 103. | Safidon |
| | | 104. | Gohana |
| | | 105. | Rohtak |
| | | 106. | Narwana |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 107. | Bilaspur |
| | | 108. | Sunder Nagar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---------|------|-----------|---------|---|------|----------------------|
| | | 109. | Kotkhai | | | 136. | Alnavar |
| | | 110. | Baddi | | | 137. | Annigeri |
| | | 111. | Manali | | | 138. | Hosadurga |
| | 2003-04 | 112. | Narkanda | | | 139. | Bellary |
| | | 113. | Narpur | | | 140. | Bagalkote |
| | | | | | | 141. | Kumnabad |
| | | | | | | 142. | Kanakapura |
| | 2002-03 | 114. | Pulwama | 2003-04 | | 143. | Mudabidre |
| | 2003-04 | 115. | Udhampur | | | 144. | Naragunda |
| | | 116. | Katra | | | 145. | Kunigal |
| | | 117. | Ramnagar | | | 146. | Tiptur |
| | | 118. | Rajouri | | | 147. | Gubbi |
| | | 119. | Baramulla | | | 148. | Paibag |
| | | 120. | Kunzar | | | 149. | Gokak |
| | | 121. | Kulgam | | | 150. | Turuvukere |
| | | | | | | 151. | Kuduchi |
| | | | | | | 152. | Molakalmuru |
| | | | | | | 153. | Basavana Bagewadi |
| | | | | | | 154. | Mudhol |
| | | | | | | 155. | Springeri |
| | | | | | | 156. | Sagara |
| | | | | | | 157. | Belur |
| | | | | | | 158. | Tarikere |
| | | | | | | 159. | Koppa |
| | | | | | | 160. | Chikkanayaka-Nahalli |
| | | | | | | 161. | Siruguppa |
| | | | | | | 162. | Jogkargal |
| | | | | | | 163. | Kamalapur |
| | | | | | | 164. | Ramadurga |
| | | | | | | 165. | Thirthahalli |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|---------|------|--------------------|
| | | 166. | Sulya |
| | | 167. | Narasimha-Rajapura |
| | | 168. | Tekkalakote |
| | | 169. | Madakeri |
| | | 170. | Soraba |
| Kerala | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 171. | Kunnamkulam |
| | | 172. | Angamaly |
| | | 173. | Perumbavoor |
| | 2003-04 | 174. | Vaikom |
| | | 175. | Attingal |
| | | 176. | Mavelikara |
| | | 177. | Kalamassery |
| | | 178. | Tripunitura |
| | | 179. | Thaliparamba |
| | | 180. | Koyilandy |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 181. | Akodia |
| | | 182. | Jeerapur |
| | | 183. | Mangawan |
| | | 184. | Birsinghpur |
| | | 185. | Khilchipur |
| | | 186. | Tendukheda |
| | | 187. | Rampur-Naikin |
| | | 188. | Manasa |
| | | 189. | Shajapur |
| | | 190. | Rampur-Bagelan |
| | | 191. | Shivpuri |
| | | 192. | Shujalpur |
| | | 193. | Aaron |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---------|------|----------------------|
| | | 194. | Raghogarh |
| | | 195. | Bhind |
| | | 196. | Machalpur |
| | | 197. | Amarwara |
| | | 198. | Khujner |
| | | 199. | Govindgarh |
| | 2003-04 | 200. | Agar |
| | | 201. | Chakghat |
| | | 202. | Karera |
| | | 203. | Baikunthpur |
| | | 204. | Sanwer |
| | | 205. | Chanderi |
| | | 206. | Akoda |
| | | 207. | Kareli |
| | | 208. | Katangi |
| | | 209. | Sironji |
| | | 210. | Wara-Seoni |
| | | 211. | Udaipura |
| | | 212. | Samariya |
| | | 213. | Badagaon (Tikamgarh) |
| | | 214. | Kanad |
| | | 215. | Badagaon (Shajapur) |
| | | 216. | Susner |
| | | 217. | Bada Malahra |
| | | 218. | Amangang |
| | | 219. | Kothi |
| | | 220. | Shahpur |
| | | 221. | Prithvipur |
| | | 222. | Junnardeev |
| | | 223. | Barhi |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|---|
| Maharashtra | | | |
| 2002-03 | 224. | Khed | |
| | 225. | Rajapur | |
| | 226. | Jawhar | |
| | 227. | Latur | |
| | 228. | Tumsar | |
| | 229. | Wani | |
| | 230. | Jalgaon | |
| | 231. | Dhule | |
| | 232. | Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad | |
| | 233. | Shrirampur | |
| | 234. | Shirpur-Warwade | |
| | 235. | Gadhinglaj | |
| | 236. | Udgir | |
| | 237. | Nanded-Waghala | |
| | 238. | Chandrapur | |
| | 239. | Islampur | |
| | 240. | Parbani | |
| | 241. | Beed | |
| | 242. | Shirdi | |
| | 243. | Shegaon | |
| | 244. | Ahmednagar | |
| | 245. | Khemgaon | |
| | 246. | Pandharpur | |
| 2003-04 | 247. | Gadchiroli | |
| | 248. | Yavatmal | |
| | 249. | Ratnagiri | |
| | 250. | Parlivajjnath | |
| | 251. | Ambajogai | |
| | 252. | Bhandara | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| | 253. | Jalna | |
| | 254. | Kanranjia | |
| | 255. | Chopda | |
| | 256. | Barshi | |
| | 257. | Hingoli | |
| | 258. | Osmanabad | |
| | 259. | Chiplun | |
| Manipur | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 260. | Sugnu |
| | | 261. | Kakching-Khounu |
| | | 262. | Kwata |
| | | 263. | Wagnois |
| | | 264. | Samurois |
| | | 265. | Oinam |
| | | 266. | Andro |
| | | 267. | Sikhong-Sekmai |
| | | 268. | Heirok |
| Mizoram | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 269. | Mamit |
| Nagaland | | | |
| | 2003-04 | 270. | Kohima |
| Orissa | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 271. | Sonepur |
| | | 272. | Nayagarh |
| | | 273. | Khurda |
| | | 274. | Hinjalicut |
| | | 275. | Boudh |
| | | 276. | Udala (T) |
| | 2003-04 | 277. | Cuttack |
| | 2004-05 | 278. | Barbil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---------|------|--------------|
| | | 279. | Malkangiri |
| | | 280. | Khariar |
| | | 281. | Khariar-Road |
| Punjab | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 282. | Raman-Mandi |
| | | 283. | Sardulgarh |
| | 2003-04 | 284. | Samana |
| | | 285. | Sujanpur |
| Rajasthan | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 286. | Rawatbhata |
| | | 287. | Tonk |
| | | 288. | Pokaran |
| | | 289. | Ameth |
| | | 290. | Bhilwara |
| | 2003-04 | 291. | Anupgarh |
| | | 292. | Phalodi |
| | | 293. | Sadulshahar |
| | | 294. | Sujangarh |
| | | 295. | Sangaria |
| | | 296. | Pilibanga |
| | 2004-05 | 297. | Rawatsar |
| | | 298. | Bhadra |
| | | 299. | Mandalgarh |
| | | 300. | Keshoraipata |
| | | 301. | Bari-Sadari |
| | | 302. | Nohar |
| | | 303. | Kishangarh |
| Tamil Nadu | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 304. | Tiruppur |
| | | 305. | Orathanadu |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---------|------|-------------------|
| | | 306. | Puduvaiyal |
| | | 307. | Erode |
| | | 308. | Alampalyam |
| | | 309. | Pudukottai |
| | | 310. | Patukottai |
| | | 311. | Lalgudi |
| | | 312. | Annur |
| | | 313. | Musiri |
| | | 314. | Thirukkattu-Palli |
| | | 315. | Tirunveli |
| | | 316. | Jalagandapuram |
| | 2003-04 | 317. | Kallidakurichi |
| | | 318. | Singampunari |
| | | 319. | Kariapatti |
| | | 320. | Courtallam |
| | | 321. | Ambasamudram |
| | | 322. | Nagercoil |
| | | 323. | Edanganasalai |
| | | 324. | Virudh Nagar |
| | | 325. | Aranthangi |
| | | 326. | Thoothukudi |
| | | 327. | Omalur |
| | | 328. | Kangayam |
| | | 329. | Cherammahadevi |
| | | 330. | Udangudi |
| | | 331. | Krishnagiri |
| | | 332. | Thingalnagar |
| | | 333. | Naranammalpuram |
| | | 334. | Bhavani |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|---------|------|----------------|---------|------|-------------|---|
| Tripura | | | | | | | |
| | 2003-04 | 335. | Agartala | | | | |
| Uttaranchal | | | | | | | |
| | 2003-04 | 336. | Kotdwar | 2003-04 | 364. | Hardoi | |
| | | 337. | Utarkashi | | 365. | Memmoodabad | |
| | | 338. | Srinagar | | 366. | Jhunjhak | |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | | 367. | Sikandara | |
| | 2002-03 | 339. | Gangoh | | 368. | Saldpur | |
| | | 340. | Agarwal Tatiri | | 369. | Bithur | |
| | | 341. | Ranipur | | 370. | Sakit | |
| | | 342. | Nagram | | 371. | Aligarh | |
| | | 343. | Mahmmodabad | | 372. | Vrindavan | |
| | | 344. | Mau | | 373. | Siswabazar | |
| | | 345. | Kasganj | | 374. | Erich | |
| | | 346. | Garhmukteshwar | | 375. | Khurja | |
| | | 347. | Karnawal | | 376. | Kakrala | |
| | | 348. | Pilkhuwa | | 377. | Mehroni | |
| | | 349. | Mawana | | 378. | Baheri | |
| | | 350. | Sadabad | | 379. | Mubarakpur | |
| | | 351. | Ghiror | | 380. | Singhai | |
| | | 352. | Charthawal | 2003-04 | 381. | Ghatampur | |
| | | 353. | Mugalsarai | | 382. | Bihour | |
| | | 354. | Modinagar | | 383. | Rasra | |
| | | 355. | Mirzapur | | 384. | Budhana | |
| | | 356. | Manjhanpur | | 385. | Sisouli | |
| | | 357. | Balrampur | | 386. | Bewar | |
| | | 358. | Basti | | 387. | Nawabganj | |
| | | 359. | Pratapgarh | | 388. | Sheorajpur | |
| | | 360. | Nichlaul | 2004-05 | 389. | Mursan | |
| | | 361. | Haidergarh | | 390. | Awagarh | |
| | | | | | 391. | Hathras | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|---------|------|--------------|
| | | 392. | Lalitpur |
| | | 393. | Sheoli |
| | | 394. | Bokerheri |
| | | 395. | Rudali |
| | | 396. | Bakewar |
| | | 397. | Purdil Nagar |
| | | 398. | Bhagain |
| West Bengal | | | |
| | 2002-03 | 399. | Darjeeling |
| | | 400. | Raiganj |
| | | 401. | Jalpaiguri |
| | | 402. | Balurghat |
| | | 403. | Purulia |
| | | 404. | Kalna |
| | | 405. | Katwa |
| | | 406. | Haldia |
| | | 407. | Bahrampur |
| | | 408. | Siliguri |
| | 2003-04 | 409. | Habra |
| | | 410. | Englishbazar |
| | | 411. | Tarakeshwar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|---------|------|-------------|
| | | 412. | Dhugguri |
| | | 413. | Coochbehar |
| | | 414. | Basirhat |
| | | 415. | Midnapore |
| Pondicherry | | | |
| | 2003-04 | 416. | Pondicherry |

[English]

Hydro Power Projects

322. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects taken over by the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) in various States during the last three years;

(b) the share of each State in those projects; and

(c) the details thereof project-wise and the achievement made by NHPC in power generation during the period?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) to (c) The details of the Hydro Electric Power Projects sanctioned by the Government of India for execution through the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) in various States during the last three years i.e. 2001-02 to 2003-04, indicating their installed capacity and commissioning schedule, are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | Installed Capacity (MW) | State | Scheduled Commissioning |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Parbati Stage-II | 800 | Himachal Pradesh | September, 2009 |
| 2. | Omkareshwar | 520 | Madhya Pradesh | February, 2008 |
| 3. | Subansiri Lower | 2000 | Arunachal Pradesh | September, 2010 |
| 4. | Sewa Stage-II | 120 | Jammu & Kashmir | September, 2007 |
| 5. | Teesta Low Dam Stage-III | 132 | West Bengal | March, 2007 |

Except for Omkareshwar Hydro Electric Project, which is a joint venture project with Government of Madhya Pradesh where equity share of Government of Madhya Pradesh is 49%, in all the other projects, 100% equity participation is being provided by Government of India through NHPC to other projects.

During the last three years, viz. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, NHPC has generated 8912.29, 9862.71 and 11242.09 million units respectively from its power stations.

Private Universities

323. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private universities running in the country as on date;

(b) whether the UGC has granted the university status to these universities;

(c) if so, whether UGC/AICTE has approved the courses offered by these universities;

(d) if not, the fate of students who pass out from these universities; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the universities offering courses without approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 113 private universities have been established by some of the States in the country (Statement enclosed). The private universities are required to adhere to the provisions of the University Grants Commission (Establishment & Maintenance of Standards in Self-Financing Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. The UGC is in the process of conducting inspections of these private universities to verify their conformity with these regulations. The universities have to adhere to the provisions of the UGC notification on specification of degrees and observe the minimum standards of instruction before award of a degree as stipulated therein. Any degree awarded in contravention to this notification shall be deemed to be an unspecified degree and shall render the defaulting universities liable for action as prescribed under Section 24 of the UGC Act.

Statement

List of the Universities established by State Government under Private Universities Act

Chhattisgarh

1. A.C.N. University, C-244, Shailendra Nagar, Raipur (CG)
2. Achary Aryabhatt University, 23, Chowbe Colony, Raipur
3. Adarsh University of Science and Technology, N.I.C.I. Society, 54, Todarmal Road, Bengali Market, New Delhi
4. AIEM University, Raipur (CG), Raipur
5. AIM University, Triple-A Education Society, 73-Anand Nagar, Raipur
6. AMITY University, Devender Nagar, Raipur Raipur
7. Ankur University, Aunkur Society of Education and Advance Learning, Mangla Road, Bilaspur, Bilaspur
8. Ansal Institute of Technology Vishwavidyalaya, Chiranjiv Educational Society, C-133, 15, Tagore Nagar, Raipur
9. Apex Global Univeristy, 215, Sanjay Gandhi Chowk, Station Road, Raipur
10. Apple International University, Apple Education Society, Dwra-Sh. Niwas Gupta, 3rd Floor, Ekatam Prisar, Near Bhaskar Press, Raipur
11. Aquatech University, Raipur (CG)
12. Aryavrat University, 11/12, Durga College Complex, Raipur (CG)
13. Asia Pacific International Univeristy, Society of Institute of Advance Management, Hotel Murya, Raipur
14. B.I.I.G.S. Valley University, Shree Bhavik Anjriya, Director of Strategic Initiative, C-139, Shailender Nagar, Raipur (CG)
15. Babu Banarsidas University, Babu Banarasi Dass Northern Indian Foundation, Upper Gr. Floor, 338-384, S-Block, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi

16. Bardia Advance Studies Excellence University, N.T. Jain Educational Society, Anup Plaza, Sadar Bazar, Raipur, Raipur
17. Bio-Informatics, Bio-Tech. and Life Science University, Confer Education Society, Bio-Informatic Institute of India, B-5, Sector-3, Noida
18. Bits University, Pratham Tal, Godbole Building, Fool Chowk, Raipur
19. Buddha Vishwa Bharati University, Raipur (CG)
20. Budh University of Science and Management, 5/5, Govind Nagar, Behind Hotel Payal, Near New Bus Stand, Raipur
21. CELESTIAL University, Raipur (CG) Raipur
22. Chhattisgarh University, Anguridevi Memnchand Global Education and Welfare Society, Deptt. of Secondary Education and Higher Education-31, Shankar Nagar, Raipur
23. Commercial University, Raipur (CG)
24. Crystal International University, Crystal Foundation, Arora Niwas, Jevan Bima Marg, Shiv Bagh, Pandri, Raipur
25. Dharma Dipti University, Christian Education Foundation of India, Dharampura, Jagadapur (CG) Jagdalpur
26. Divakirti University, Divakirti Education Society, TV Tower Road, Sankar Nagar, Raipur
27. Dolphin University, Dolphin Charitable Society Pitampura, New Delhi
28. Doon International University, Raipur (CG)
29. Dr. C.V. Raman Viswavidhyalaya, C-18, Sector-1, Avanti Vihar, Mahasdamund Road, Raipur (CG)
30. Dr. S.G. Reddy University, Raipur (CG), Raipur
31. Dr. Zakir Husain National University, Raipur (CG)
32. E.M.P.I. University, Shri Gurnam Saran Foundation of Social Transformation Education and Research, C-9-12, 1st Floor, Ekatom Prishar, Rajbandha maidan, Raipur
33. EILLM University, Eastern Institute of Integrated Learning of Management Society, Mishra Bada, Tatyapura, Raipur
34. G.H. Raison International Viswavidhyalaya, G.H. Raison Foundation, 15, Ravinagar, Kachhari Boundary, Raipur
35. Gramya Bharati University, S.L.C. Shikshan Sansthan, Mahasumand Chattisgarh Mahasumand
36. Gurukul University, H-14, Behind TV Tower, Anupam Nagar, Raipur-492001 (CG) Raipur
37. I.I.A.S. International Univeristy, Raipur (CG)
38. I.I.L.M. University, Mishra Bhawan, 1st Floor, Tatyapara, Raipur
39. I.M.M. Global University, I.M.P. Global Foundation, S. 37, Samta Colony, Raipur (CG) Raipur
40. I.T.M. Univeristy, C-252, Sector-6, Valabh Nagar, Ring Road, Near Sant Gyanieshwar, Raipur
41. ICFAI Viswavidhyalaya, 40, SBI Colony, Sundernagar, Raipur
42. IME University of Technology, Institute of Mechanical Engineers (India), Haemukh Bhawan, Khar Ghar, New Mumbai, Mumbai
43. Inderparastha Technological University, Plot No. 61, Sector-1, Aryans House Sunder Nagar Raipur (CG)
44. Indian International University, Global Education Foundation, Room No. 202, Raipur
45. Indian University, H.No. 2/22, Dr. R.K. Chowbe House, Chhatisgarh Maha. Ke Samane, Civil Line, Raipur
46. INDUS Valley Univeristy, 301-302, Residency, Shankar Nagar, Raipur (CG) Raipur
47. Institute of Business Administration, (R.I.G.D. Office) Post Office Building, Darya Ganj, New Delhi (N.C.D. Office) Ground Floor, E-382, Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi.
48. Institute of Management Technology University, Shree D. Viswas, General Secretary, Centre for Advance Education, D-10, Green Park, 2nd Floor, New Delhi
49. International Tribal Technical University, 31, Professor Colony, UCO Bank, Labha Drink Farm, Raipur

50. International University for Human Transformation, Katora Talab Chowk, Raipur
51. Jaipuria University, Integral Academy Society, 1st Floor, Mishra Bhawan, Raipur, Raipur
52. Jawaharlal Nehru University of Emerging Technical University, H.No. 7, Gaytari Nagar, Raipur (CG)
53. K.G.N. University, PMS Beg Prabhandak, Bank Education Foundation, (K.G.N. University) 3/326, Indravati Colony, Raipur
54. Kalinga University, Avanti Vihar, Raipur (CG)
55. Kawa Global University, Kawa Education Welfare and Research Society, Raipur
56. Lee Megnus Univeristy, 15, Jalashan Marg, Chowbe Colony, Raipur
57. Lovely University, Lovely Auto Complex, Dr. Ambedkar Chock, Jalandhar City
58. Luthran International Unviersity of Health Sciences, Mission Church Compound, Luthran International University of Health Sciences, Beykanthpur, Jila-Korea
59. M.N.R. & S.R.K. University, MIG 268, MPH B Colony, Tateeband, Raipur (CG) Raipur
60. Maharishi Markandeshar Univeristy, Maharishi Markandeshwar Society, Anapurra, Rajrani, C-8-9, Ravi Nagar, behind Collectorate, Raipur
61. Maharishi University of Management and Technology, P.O. Mangla, District Bilaspur-495 001 (C.G.)
62. Mahatma Gandhi University, Global Charitable Education Society, J-98, Sector-2, Shankar Nagar, Raipur
63. Manav Rachna Vishwavidyalaya, Sri O.P. Bhalla, President, Manav Rachna Education Society, Bhanu Nathani Apartment, Raipur
64. Mangalmay University, 10-A, Street No. 27, Sector-10, Bhilai, Durg, Raipur
65. Mets University, Shree Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain Eduational & Cultural Society, 4/562, Gudhiyari, Raipur
66. Modi International University, Shop No. 9, Frishta Complex, G.I. Road, Raipur (CG) Raipur
67. Movar University, Movar Education Society, Mahavir Marble, Lodhi Para, Vidhan Sabha Road, Raipur
68. N.G. Reddy University, E-Preet Vihar, Kirti House, Next to SSP Office, Jal Vihar Colony, Raipur.
69. National Technological University, A-3, Shalender Nagar, Raipur
70. Netajee Subhash Chander Bose University, Tectel Office Ke Upper, Ring Road, Raipur (CG)
71. Networked University, Block No. 58, Plot No. 8, Nehru Nagar East, Bhilai, Durg.
72. New Age International Univesity, New Age Foundation for Education of Research, 36/422, Yajdhani Colony, Near Chatigarh College, Beran Bazar, Raipur (CG)
73. NIILM University, 11/66, Shershah Suri Marg, Mohan Co-operative Industrial State, New Delhi
74. Priyadarshni Aastha University, Chairman, Aastha Foudnation, 1, South avenue, Chobe Colony, Raipur (CG)
75. R.D. University, R.D. Education Society, 1213, New Shanti Nagar, Raipur
76. Rai Univeristy, Mishra Bhavan, Tatyapara, Raipur.
77. Rajiv Gandhi Technical University, Dhillon Complex, Durg
78. Sailash T.L. University, A-23, Shalinder Nagar, Raipur
79. Shahid Bhagat Singh International University, 66, Jal Vihar Colony, Raipur (CG)
80. Shaiksha Bharti University, Society for Research and Development Education, 2-B, L.S.C, NIA, Phase-II, New Delhi
81. Shivmudra University, S-12, Sector-1, Priyadarshani Nagar, Raipur
82. Shree Baba Mastnath University, Mahant Chandnath Yogi, President, Shree Baba Mastnath Ayurved & Shaskrit Shiksha Sansthan, Ktora Talab, Raipur

83. Shree Jain Sarvodaya University, Shree Baiwant Rai Jain, Adhyaksh, Shikshan Academy, Post Box. No. 45, Ganj Para, Durg, Raipur (CG)
84. Shree Rawatpura Sarkar Anterrashtriya Vishwavidhyala, Hira Arcade, Pandary, Raipur-492001 (CG)
85. Shreemad Vallabhacharya Vishwavidhyalaya, Satee Bazar, Raipur (CG)
86. Srishti University, 67, Jairam Complex, G.E. Road, Raipur (CG)
87. Supreme University, MIG-6, Sector-3, Shankar Nagar, Raipur
88. Swami Vivekanand University of Science & Tech, Raipur (CG)
89. Swaraj University, Shree Amit Jalan, Sachiv, Smt. Narayane Devi Jalan Educational Society, 204, Samta Colony, Raipur
90. TasMak University, C-133, Sector-I, Devender Nagar, Raipur, Raipur
91. Tek Art International University, Pankaj Dabral, Adhyaksh, Shiksha Avam Samajik Jagrukta Samiti, 155, Pratapkhanda, Vivek Vihar, Phase-II, New Delhi
92. Thamath University, Thamath Education Foundation, Room No. 201, 2nd Floor, Raipur Commercial Complex, Jairam Complex, Raipur
93. The Chhattisgarh Institute University of Bio-Technical and Life Sciences, Raipur
94. The Global University, A-15, Paryavaran Complex, Maidan Ghari, New Delhi
95. The States University, 9/2, Akbar Khan Ki Chal, Miraz Hospital Road, Bilaspur (CG)
96. Triveni International University, Raipur (CG)
97. University for Research and Education Promotion, Raipur (CG)
98. University of Central India, Teesbandha, Raipur (CG)
99. University of Media Arts, Raipur (CG)
100. University of Tehcnology and Science, Smt. Durgadevi Smriti Sewa Samiti, Near Rozgar Karyaly, Pandri, Raipur-492004.
101. Uptake University, Uptake Education Society, 3 Manjil, Ashirwad Tower, Raj Takij Ke Aage, Raipur (CG)
102. V.N.G. University, H/N. 5, Vrandavan Utsav Vihar, Near Dr. Samant, Rohini Puram, Bilaspur Raipur (CG)
103. Vishwabharti University, 27, MIG, H.B. Colony, Tateeband, Raipur Raipur
104. Vivekananda National Vishwavidhyalaya, Ramkrishan Vivekanand Mission, M.I.G.-1, Lochan Nagar, Raigarh (CG).
105. Western India University, GF-28, Millennium Plaza, Opp. Sahid Smarak Bhavan, Raipur (CG)
- Gujarat**
106. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Post Bag No. 4 Gandhinagar-382007, Gujarat
107. Nirma University of Science and Technology, Sarkhej, Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad-382 481.
- Himachal Pradesh**
108. Jaypee University of Information Technology, Wagnaghat, P.O. Dumehar, Kandaghat-173215, Distt. Solan (HP)*
- Uttar Pradesh**
109. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakootdham-210204 (UP)
- Uttaranchal**
110. Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Gayatri Kunj, Shantikunj, Haridwar-249411*
111. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Building No. 7 Street No. 1, Vasant Vihar Enclave, Dehradun-248006*.
112. ICFAI University.
113. Himgiri Nath Vishvidyalaya

*These Universities are included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

Participation of Private Sector In Housing Projects

324. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the DDA to involve the private sector in housing projects to meet the surging demand for housing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Master Plan of Delhi 2001 suggested encouragement of housing through housing cooperatives both private and public, in addition to housing by Government agencies, local bodies and private individuals. Government vide Notification dated 3.6.99 encouraged private developers to take up group housing on a minimum plot of 3000 sq. mts. The need for providing an active role to the private sector and institutions engaged in the business of housing finance in providing housing has also been reiterated by the Government in the guidelines issued to the Delhi Development Authority for formulating Master Plan of Delhi-2021.

[Translation]

Progress in Steel Sector

325. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the steel sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the progress report in this field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) During the last three years the Indian steel industry has staged a turnaround. There has been impressive increase in the production, consumption and exports as brought out in the table below:

(In million tonnes)

| Item | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 (Prov.) |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Production | 30.63 (4.7) | 33.67 (9.9) | 36.193 (7.5) |
| Exports | 2.704 (1.50) | 4.506 (66.6) | 5.3 (17.6) |
| Apparent Consumption | 27.43 (3.43) | 28.89 (5.32) | 30.328 (4.9) |

(Source: JPC)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year)

[English]

US Market in Indian Pharma

326. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether \$7 billion market has been opened up for Indian pharma industry in the US generic segment during the current year;

(b) whether the pharma companies will also have a feasibility of making their way into the \$33 billion patent challenge-led opportunity;

(c) whether the pharma Indian companies have an existing future in US;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian companies have built credibility with US trade channels for product quality service competition pricing and smooth supply chain resulting in market share gains during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the country has been able to monitor US market in Indian pharma?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. REHMAN KHAN): (a) Indian Pharma industry is exporting to US generic segments already. The generic segment is increasing every year.

(b) About 1/3 of the top 35 molecules are due to lose US patent protection by 2005. Indian Pharma companies certainly have a feasibility of making their way into the patent challenge led opportunity.

(c) to (f) Indian pharma companies have established their presence in US market. Indian companies are one of the major contributors in Drug Master File (DMF) filing with US Food and Drug Administration. Many Indian Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) manufacturers are supplying to US market. Some Indian Companies are supplying formulations also.

The export of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals & Crude drugs to USA has increased from \$218.9 million in 2000-01 to \$449.6 million in 2002-03.

[Translation]

Governments in this regard, State-wise?

Allocation of Funds for Construction of Hostels

327. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allocated/released for the construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to the Scheduled Tribes during each of the last two years and till date, State-wise especially to Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the funds likely to be provided for the purpose during 2004-05 and the funds sought by the State

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The total allocation under the scheme of Boys and Girls hostel is Rs. 24.00 crores during the current financial year 2004-05. This amount can be released to the State Govts. Subject to the condition that complete proposals are received from them. So far only one such proposal from Nagaland seeking Rs. 4.31 crores has been received.

Statement

State-wise release of funds under the scheme of Boys and Girls hostel during the year 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and till date during the year 2004-2005

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the State | 2002-2003 | | | | 2003-2004 | | | | 2004-2005 | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Name of the scheme | Amount |
| Andhra Pradesh | Boys Hostel | 204.50 | Girls Hostel | 128.00 | Boys Hostel | 200.50 | Girls Hostel | 76.50 | Boys | — | Girls Hostel | — |
| Jharkhand | — | — | — | — | — | 408.93 | — | 408.93 | — | — | — | — |
| Karnataka | — | — | — | — | — | 100.00 | — | 50.00 | — | — | — | — |
| Manipur | — | — | — | — | — | 24.91 | — | 24.91 | — | — | — | — |
| Nagaland | — | 32.50 | — | 32.50 | — | 75.00 | — | 75.00 | — | — | — | — |
| JNU Delhi | — | — | — | — | — | 115.31 | — | 115.31 | — | — | — | — |
| Tripura | — | — | — | — | — | 50.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| West Bengal | — | 5.00 | — | — | — | 26.66 | — | 31.21 | — | — | — | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | — | 422.00 | — | 440.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meghalaya | — | 13.75 | — | 13.75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arunachal Pradesh | — | 38.00 | — | 20.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onssa | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 41.46 | — | — | — | — |

*[English]***Employment Guarantee Scheme Centres**

328. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment guarantee scheme centres set up in the country so far, State-wise particularly in Orissa;

(b) the number of beneficiaries;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for the year 2004-05;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any states particularly Orissa has made request for enhancement of funds of the scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. ASHRAF FATMI): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repeal of POTA

329. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the POTA was enacted to deal with terrorism in the country;

(b) whether the Government has now decided to repeal the POTA;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of persons arrested under POTA till date, State-wise;

(e) the number of persons released on bail so far;

(f) the number of persons died in custody, State-wise;

(g) the fate of the POTA detainees after repeal of POTA;

(h) whether POTA has been misused by certain States since its enactment; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action proposed to obviate the recurrence of it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has been concerned with the manner in which POTA has been grossly misused in the past two years. Hence, necessary action has been initiated in the matter of repeal of POTA.

(d) and (e) As per information given by the States, the position is as under:

| State | No. of persons in detention | Released on bail |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 36 | 5 |
| Delhi | 48 | — |
| Gujarat | 172 | 17 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 1 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 120 | 106 |
| Jharkhand | 64 | 227 |
| Maharashtra | 71 | 11 |
| Sikkim | 4 | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 27 | 16 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 29 | 1 |

(f) The Government of Gujarat has reported that 2 persons died in the custody in the State.

(g) This will be addressed suitably while dealing with the repeal of POTA.

(h) and (i) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated action in the matter of repeal of POTA.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (*Bettiah*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a case of corruption. ...(*Interruptions*) When Jawans were being killed in Kargil at that time Shri George Fernandes was sitting in his house. ...(*Interruptions*). Let this matter be investigated by the Home Minister, by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Newspapers throughout the country have published this news item. ...(*Interruptions*) If you kindly permit, I may place the paper on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is here. It is not for me to give any direction.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be accepted. You have made your submission. The hon. Minister is here.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It is a question of the security of the entire country. ...(*Interruptions*) Telgi is in jail ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (*Jhanjharpur*): Mr. Speaker, Sir I have given a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, you give a proper notice. It is not today, being a Budget Day.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me consider it. We are going to a very important subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the MSTC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 61/04]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the MECON Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 62/04]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 63/04]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003 together with Audit report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 64/04]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:

- (i) G.S.R. 943 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 2003 containing some addition in Column No. 11 of the Recruitment Regulations for the posts mentioned in the Notification in Planning and Architecture Cadres of Delhi Development Authority.

- (ii) G.S.R. 334 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2004 containing some amendment/modification in Column No. 6 of the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Assistant Director (Planning).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 65/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 395 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2004 bringing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 into force from the 5th July, 2004.

(2) A copy of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2004 under section 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 66/04]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 67/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited Cochin, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 68/04]

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2002-2003.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 69/04]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Daman and Diu Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SW/603/03-04/133 in U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu Gazette dated 4th July, 2003 under sub section (3) of section 10 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 70/04]

12.03 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET 2004-2005*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to present the budget estimates of the Indian Railways for the year 2004-2005. The previous Government had presented an interim budget on 30th January, 2004 when approval for 'Vote-on-Account' for the first four months of this financial year for railways' expenditure was granted.

Sir, this is the first Railway Budget of the United Progressive Alliance Government, which assumed office on 22nd May, 2004. Within the short time available to me, I have made an attempt to identify the challenges and difficulties faced by the Railways and outline measures to overcome the same apart from taking note of thrust areas of the Common Minimum Programme. In this regard I would welcome the valuable suggestions of the Hon'ble members of this august House. In fact, to start with, I have already written to all the members of this and the Upper House and asked them to indicate the ongoing projects and important works in their respective areas and invited their suggestions for further improvement in the facilities. I would like to assure the House that Special attention will be given to these suggestions and appropriate decision will be taken on

[Also placed in Library. *See* No. LT 71/04]

the proposals relating to projects after carrying out surveys wherever necessary, giving primacy to the more neglected areas.

Indian Railways, the prime movers of the nation, have the distinction of being one of the largest railway systems in the world under a single management. Its contribution to the nation's progress is immeasurable and it has a dual role to play as a commercial organization as well as a vehicle for fulfilment of aspirations of the society at large. It is an important catalyst to growth of trade, industry and the economy as a whole, with immense potential for providing indirect employment. Considering this, the United Progressive Alliance Government attaches the highest priority to the development and expansion of railway infrastructure as mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme.

The travails suffered by the Railways in the last few years, particularly on the safety front, need to be overcome. President's address to the joint session of Parliament emphasizes the Government's intention of modernize the railway network keeping both the economic and social dimension in mind.

Railways have initiated many policy changes to meet the requirements of its customers, be it freight or passenger services. While continuing the process of reforms, the modernization of the Railways, replacement and renewal of assets, particularly, the track renewal and safety of passengers will be the thrust areas for the Railways. Other priority areas will be cleanliness of coaches and railway premises, particularly the stations and improvement in passenger amenities. Yet another thrust areas will be control over expenditure and stepping up of measures to prevent leakage of revenue.

There has been a shortage of resources for investment on Railways, which needs to be enhanced substantially to take care of the priority areas, viz, safety, development and expansion of the system. Railways will continue to strive to effect improvements wherever needed. I have had deliberations with the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister who have been kind enough to assure that requisite funds will be made available in the course of this year for Railway safety.

Indian Railways is committed to improve its internal resources. For this, we will strictly implement a two-pronged strategy with full sincerity. On the one hand, aggressive marketing efforts will be launched to enhance the earnings and leakage of revenue will be arrested at all identified points, *e.g.*, ticketless travel and other

malpractices, etc. On the other hand, operating expenses will in no way be allowed to exceed the barest minimum requirement. Optimum utilization of human resources and cost-effective use of other assets will be ensured. Utmost economy will be maintained in general expenditure.

Review of the performance for the year 2003-04

I am glad to report that in the financial year 2003-04 that has just ended, the Railways have moved 557.39 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic, against the target of 550 million tonnes and 38.65 million tonnes higher than the previous year's loading. This is the second successive year when Indian Railways have registered around 20 million tonnes or more of incremental revenue loading. Passenger traffic registered a growth of about 3% during the year. There has been an increase of Rs. 240 crore over the earnings projected in the Revised Estimates and savings of Rs. 491 crore in the Ordinary Working Expenses. The Operating Ratio of the Railways as per approximate actuals is likely to improve to 92.1 percent as against 94.1 percent budgeted for the year. The final accounts for the year are under compilation and indications through approximate figures are that there may be only a marginal variation. Plan expenditure is expected to be around Rs. 13,311 crore. Despite the improved performance of the Railways I would not like to remain contented. Rather I would be striving to improve upon this performance further. With a commercial orientation, aggressive marketing and economy measures the Railways would be continuously working towards further improving their financial performance.

Safety

Sir, the biggest challenge that Indian Railways face today is ensuring safe transit of passengers. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that safety in rail operations would be accorded the highest priority.

As a result of various safety measures and sustained efforts, the number of consequential train accidents has come down from 473 in 2000-01 to 414 in 2001-02, 351 in 2003-03 and further 325 in 2003-04. This has been the lowest number of accidents ever, reflecting a considerable reduction in the year 2003-04 over 2000-01. The number of consequential train accidents per million train kilometres has also come down to 0.39 against the figure of 0.44 during the preceding year. The effort will be to bring this down even further.

Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) of Rs. 17,000 crore was created w.e.f. 1.10.2001 to whip out arrears in renewal of overaged assets viz., track, bridges, rolling stock & signalling gears besides safety enhancement

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works over a six-year period. Considerable progress has been made in the execution of works sanctioned under this fund. 8938 kilometres of track has been renewed up to 31.3.2004 out of the total target of 16,538 kilometres to be covered up to 31.3.2007. The work of replacement of over-aged signalling systems with modern systems has been completed at 441 stations. The work is in progress at 1053 other stations. Interlocking at level crossings with signals has been completed at 387 gates during 2003-04, bringing the total of inter-locked level crossings to 7095 out of 16549 manned level crossings. With a view to reducing accidents at level crossings, provision of Train Actuated Warning Device (TAWD) has been undertaken at selected 90 level crossings. The device will warn road users and gatemen of the approaching train by emitting a siren and through flashing lights. Under SRSF, track circuiting works are in progress at about 5300 locations. Work has so far been completed at about 1700 locations.

Railways have given very high priority to the work of rehabilitation and strengthening of old bridges. Of the 2700 bridges to be rehabilitated or rebuilt through Special Railway Safety Fund, 1306 bridges have been completed upto 31-3-2004. In the current year, 411 bridges are to be rehabilitated.

Indian Railways have finalized a rational criteria for manning of unmanned level crossings based on the volume and nature of road and rail traffic at the level crossing and visibility conditions. It is planned to man over 1280 unmanned level crossings over a period of time, with the more vulnerable level crossings being given priority.

NEW SAFETY MEASURES

Block Proving through Axle counters, train safety and warning system and Anti-Collision Devices.

Fresh initiative has been taken to introduce a system of 'electronic verification' of complete arrival of train at stations by means of 'Block Proving' by Axle Counters along with a major thrust for development of indigenous Digital Axle Counters for the first time in the country. The latter has been developed under a joint research project of the Ministry of Railways and Department of Science and Technology. Railways have taken the initiative for provision of Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) for providing an aid to driver to prevent him from passing signals at danger as a safety measure. The system provides a warning to the driver of approaching a signal at danger and if the driver fails to

react the system will apply breakers automatically. This proven and failsafe system is being provided on Southern & North Central Railways on approximately 280 Track Kilometres. Provision of Anti-Collision Devices (ACDs) on about 1700 Route Kms. of North-East Frontier Railway has been taken in hand and is likely to be completed during 2004-05.

Protection on long welded rails

Indian Railways have a substantial length of long and continuous welded rails. With a view to ascertain actual forces in them, it is proposed to develop field method to measure actual forces occurring in rails so that necessary remedial action may be taken before unsafe conditions develop.

Transportation of explosives and inflammable materials in trains

Incidents of fire in the coaches and luggage vans of passenger carrying trains during the recent past have caused serious concern. Prohibition on carriage of any type of explosives and inflammable materials including LPG cylinders, kerosene stoves, etc., other than those required for security purposes or by the armed forces, by any passenger carrying train will be strictly enforced.

Institute of rescue and medical relief

Disaster Management has been recognized as a priority area on the Indian railways. To strengthen the system, a number of initiatives are being taken. These include setting up of an "Institute of Rescue and Medical Relief" at Bangalore. It is proposed to set up a project at a cost of Rs. 10 crores to give a fillip to the training activities. This institute shall act as a repository for all modern extrication and medical relief techniques to ensure quicker rescue and provide prompt medical relief, comparable to international standards.

Safety

Consequent upon the recent amendments to the Railways Act, 1989 & RPF Act, 1957, Railway Protection Force (RPF) has been entrusted with additional responsibilities for escorting passenger trains in vulnerable areas and to have control on access and regulation and general security at platforms to supplement the efforts of state police/GRP for enhanced security of the passengers. Both the amended acts have come into force with effect from 1st July, 2004. To start with manpower has been withdrawn from certain less important activities so that

passenger security takes precedence over protection of property. Accordingly, escorting of trains will be shared with GRP in the initial stages. Zonal General Managers have been directed to chalk out the plans in this regard.

To address the problem of shortage of personnel in the Force to carry out the new duties, and to speed up the process of filling up of vacancies, it has been decided to restore the earlier procedure of direct recruitment by the Security Department itself instead of through Railway Recruitment Boards. This will expedite the availability of manpower and strengthen the Force.

Skills of the existing personnel of R.P.F. have been upgraded by giving them intensive re-orientation training at zonal training schools and RPF Academy. This training capsule is comprehensive and consists of legal provisions regarding arrest, seizure, personal attendance, summons, warrants handling of prisoners, human rights violations, custodial care, gender justice, juvenile offenders, etc.

Concern has been expressed about the cases of drugging of unwary passengers on the trains and robbing them of their belongings. Railways have taken certain measures to combat this menace by educating the public. In this connection I have instructed the RPF that they should try to identify the criminal gangs engaged in the crime of drugging and hand them over to the GRP.

MODERNISATION

Research Projects concerning Bridge Engineering

Indian Railways are interacting with various Indian Institutes of Technology and premier research institutes in India and abroad and Advanced Railway Systems in the field of Bridge Engineering. It is proposed to take up research and development projects in areas of protection from earthquake and rehabilitation of bridges, residual life analysis for concrete and masonry bridges, high performance concrete and corrosion protection systems for bridges.

Rehabilitation of arch bridge

There are a large number of arch bridges on Indian Railways. A number of bridge improvement and rehabilitation measures have already been undertaken in the recent past. In addition, it is proposed to extend the useful life of a large number of arch bridges by about 25 years by adopting techniques in collaboration with International Union of Railways (UIC).

Corrosion resistance wagons

Corrosion in conventional wagons affects their availability and productivity and reduces their life. In order to overcome this problem, field trials of stainless steel wagons are in progress. In addition, it has been proposed to introduce aluminium body wagons and conduct field trials. This would result in reduced tare weight and higher payload per wagon as compared to the conventional wagons.

Crew Friendly Driver's Cabin and brake van

Fatigue enhances vulnerability of Drivers and Guards to cause accidents. Improvement in the working conditions of such staff with a view to reduce their fatigue level on run is, therefore, a priority areas for Indian Railways. A number of improvements have been standardized and are being incorporated in a phased manner in driver's cab and guard's brake van to make the working environment of crew better and improving efficiency. The new diesel locos and guards' brake vans will be provided with these features.

Modernisation of E.M.U. and Electric Rail Engines

Three phase electric traction system based on most advanced Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) Technology is proposed to be introduced for EMU trains in Mumbai suburban section. This system provides higher reliability and improved energy efficiency. Progressively this technology is also proposed to be developed for high horse power three phase electric locomotives.

Strategic Management Institute

There is a need to prepare Railway Managers to meet the future challenges in rail operations. This necessitates pooling of training resources available world over. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an International Railway Strategic Management Institute under the aegis of International Union of Railways (UIC).

Computer based Centralised Traffic Control

Under a project funded by German Development Bank (KfW) modern computer based Centralised Traffic Control (CTC) System is planned to be introduced for the first time on Ghaziabad-Kanpur high speed, high density route to improve safety and operation.

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Material Management Information System (MMIS)

A pilot project on Material Management Information System (MMIS) incorporating the online exchange of information on material management has been successfully developed and implemented by Central Railway. Now this system is proposed to be extended to all other Zonal Railways for effective material management, which will improve material availability and turn over ration.

Introduction of Information Technology for Permanent Way Materials Management System has been done on 21 divisions so far. Setting up of infrastructure on balance 46 divisions is in advanced stages and is targeted for completion during the year. The system provides for proper and concurrent account of materials and facilities accurate verification of physical stock including released material. Thus, the system improves efficiency and arrests leakage of revenue through theft, pilferage etc.

E-procurement

Railways are working towards adoption of E-procurement. A pilot project on Northern Railway envisages putting all purchase activities on the internet, wherein issue of tenders, receipt of bids, issue of contracts etc. would be done online. The introduction of this system will bring transparency and improve efficiency by any of reduced procurement time cycle and expeditious payment to suppliers. After successful completion of the pilot project on Northern Railway, E-procurement will be extended to other zonal Railway. The irregularities in the contracts have been set right.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Even murder were committed.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You are right. This has been set right, irregularities were prevalent in places like Gorakhpur.

Improvement in claim management:

Railways have embarked on a programme of computerization of 'Claim Offices' so as to provide on line information to claimants about the status of claims. This will help the customers to find unconnected consignments and will also be a powerful tool in reducing the duplication of claims. Computerized registration of claims in Zonal Railway Headquarters has already been started from April 2004 and it is expected that full

computerization of claim offices will be completed during the current financial year.

In order to help the rail users the rules & procedures in connection with compensation claims in respect of both "accident" and "loss/damage of goods" have been incorporated in the Indian Railway website.

Simplification of Refund Procedure

Under the normal rules, refund of unused tickets is admissible upto a maximum of 12 hours after departure of the train. In order to facilitate refund thereafter directly from the PRS terminals, a Computerised Coaching Refund System has been started. Under the revised rules, refund shall be admissible on unused reserved and RAC tickets upto five days from the scheduled departure of the train from its originating station. Some zonal railways have started granting refund under this scheme. The project will be fully implemented during the current year.

Unreserved Ticketing System

About 92 percent of the railway passengers travel without reservation in unreserved coaches in trains in the country. To help these railway passengers, Indian Railways have developed Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS). This system facilitates a passenger to buy a travelling ticket for any station from any of the selected railway stations three days in advance of the required date of journey. This system is proposed to be extended progressively on all zonal railways. I am very happy to share with this august House the news that the UTS has also won a prestigious award from a reputed international forum for using information technology to take great strides towards remarkable social achievement in transportation.

Passenger Reservation System

Expansion of the Passenger Reservation System (PRS) available at nearly 1100 locations in the country, will also be continued to help the passengers travelling by reserved compartments. Another 74 locations will be added this year.

Parcel Services

In order to improve the management of the Parcel traffic, which generates earnings of about Rs. 500 crore annually, it is necessary to computerize the working of the entire parcel system. To start with, a pilot project is being proposed this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 crores, linking Howrah and Delhi are in the

major parcel traffic corridor of New Delhi-Howrah-Guwahati. This will result in better planning, expeditious clearance, easy tracing of parcels and thereby result in reduced over carriage and claims. Computerised parcel way bills and accurate calculation of charges will also be possible from the system.

Freight Operations Information System

Enthused by the success of the phase-I (Rake Management System) of the Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) which has helped in better operation and wagon availability, it is proposed to cover commercial aspects of freight business this year by computerizing the working of about 300 goods sheds and sidings. In this, the Railways' receipts will be computerised which will benefit merchants and industry in a big way as individual wagon tracking and electronic payments etc. will become possible.

Coaching Operation Information System (COIS)

To improve the passenger traffic operations, the Coaching Stock Management module (covering passenger coaches and parcel vans) of Coaching Operation Information System (COIS) is proposed to be implemented this year. Punctuality module for better train monitoring and analysis of delay has already been implemented last year.

Catering

Railways are making all out efforts to improve the catering services by serving cleaner, healthier and tastier food to the passengers both at stations and on trains. Railways will also endeavour to make available whole some milk and milk products at a catering outlets towards which beginning has been made by serving "mattha" and "lassi". Sattu is not included in it. With a view to provide pure and wholesome products to the passengers and to give employment opportunities to dairy producers, as far as possible, these will be purchased from dairy units of cooperative sector. Goods would be purchased from Cooperative Sectors from those units who keep good quality items. Farmers will also get job in it. This is also the commitment of UPA Government. There was one man rule who had the monopoly in this field in the entire country. Now I speak further and you please listen me.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Ask him to go.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When I have come he will go.

Improvement In Cleanliness

To improve cleanliness at stations and in trains, General Managers of all the zonal railways have been directed to take special steps. A nationwide cleanliness drive has also been launched. In order to infuse a spirit of excellence, it has been decided to hold inter-divisional competition in which all the railway divisions will be evaluated by the Headquarters' Committees comprising of senior officers of concerned departments. The best divisions will be given the Cleanliness Efficiency Shield. Best stations will also be selected and awarded. Where the cleanliness level is found to be unsatisfactory, responsibility will be fixed and action would be taken against the concerned officers and employees. Attention of all the members is drawn to this.

As an environment friendly measure, Railways are discouraging the use of plastics. To this end all the Catering Units have been directed to make available disposable "Kulhars" in place of plastic and thermocol cups. Apart from being more hygienic, this measure will also improve employment in the rural sector.

Those who have boycotted should have gone out after bidding 'Pranam' to Sonia ji and they should also say 'Pranam' to Sonia ji when they come back to the House. Power is not everything. Sonia ji has presented this example. Menaka ji is sitting there. I was listening to what Menaka ji was saying. She said that there will be shortage of soil if Kulhars are brought in use. She failed to notice that we had been put to suffer a lot. Had she noticed it she would not have spoken like that. Yet she expressed her view and for that I am thankful to her.

Environment Friendly Toilet Discharge System

As per policy announced by the Ministry of Rural Development, which envisages total sanitation by the year 2012 and elimination of open defecation all over the country, Indian Railways have taken up a project of development of an environment friendly coach toilet discharge system, as a part of RDSO's Technology Mission on Railway Safety.

Nightsoil is scattered on the track in the running train and is piled up at railway station. The Ministry has been endouring to replace it with a toilet discharge system used in aeroplanes. Under the leadership of Sonia ji and Manmohan Singh ji this Government is giving full importance to cleanliness so that people's health is taken care of.

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According to Mahatma Gandhi, Khadi is the symbol of India's unity, economic independence and equality. In the poetic language of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru this ultimately is the uniform of the Indian independence. Giving this due regard, I have instructed that henceforth upholstery and linen exclusively of handloom/khadi variety should be procured.

We have crores of poor workers in our country. Employment opportunities will be generated in villages and factories will be opened, but these people are totally unconcerned. ...*(Interruptions)* They should not draw salary for those days they remain absent. They should not put their signature ...*(Interruptions)*. They should go on roads where people have sent them. We will rule here.

A new Book Stall Policy for Indian Railways has been formulated.

[English]

Everywhere there is a wheeler bookstall. Why wheeler? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Britishers have left India. Why is this wheeler bookstall system continuing? A new Book Stall Policy has been formulated for the Indian Railways. I am thankful to Vajpayee ji. He is very cautious. In this policy a 25% reservation for allotment of bookstalls for SC/ST/OBC, minorities, war widows, those below the poverty line, physically challenged individuals, Railway employees' widows has been introduced on 'B', 'C' and 'D' class stations. Unemployed graduates and their associations and philanthropic organizations only can get allotment on 'B', 'C' and 'D' class stations. Act 'A' class stations, a two packet tender system has been introduced. The new policy does away with the system of the sole selling rights and provides for a uniform tenure of five years.

In order to arrest the declining trend of ground water availability, instructions have been issued to railways for strictly following the methods of water conservation through roof-top rain water harvesting.

Providing Adequate Number of Rakes to Customers

Railway wagons are largely procured from wagon manufacturing units in the private as well as the public sector. Railways' have only a meagre capacity for manufacturing wagons in their workshops. In the last year,

due to various reasons, there has been a considerable shortfall in supply of wagons, with private sector units complying with only two-thirds of the orders placed and public sector units only one-third. Against our requirement of 19050 four wheeler units of traffic wagons only 13,471 were manufactured in 2003-04.

With the anticipated incremental loading, Railways have to take all steps to augment the wagon supply. I myself had a dialogue with the wagon manufacturers and impressed upon them the necessity to expedite supplies. Further, with the available infrastructure and manpower, Railway workshops can manufacture wagons with marginal inputs. To meet the demand, apart from pursuing existing wagon manufacturers, wagon production will also be started at Jamalpur factory an old factory manufacturers cranes and at present has the in-house capability to even manufacture 140 tonne crane.

Nevertheless, Railways have surpassed their loading target with several measures to increase the availability of rakes. These measures include improvement in the handling capacity of freight terminals, control over the number of ineffective wagons, better management of terminals through the intensive use of Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) and impressing upon the customers to reduce detention of rakes at the terminals. We now will encourage rail users to adopt round the clock loading and unloading of rakes at terminals.

To boost Import/Export Traffic through Port Connectivity

The Railway is giving a thrust on speedy evacuation of incoming traffic from the ports and making available additional wagons and containers for outgoing export cargo. The railway is also investing through the Rail Vikas Nigam limited to provide hinterland rail connectivity to both existing as well as new port under development, to further give a boost to such traffic.

Roll on Roll off (RoRo) Scheme

Konkan Railway runs a Roll on Roll off (RoRo) scheme under which trucks are loaded on a train at the rate of one truck per wagon, at a point and transported to their destination. This provides a door to door multimodal service with greater customer satisfaction besides being more fuel efficient and eco-friendly than through movement by trucks. Railways have initiated the process to develop special wagons which will enable more than one truck to be carried in each wagon to optimize

utilization of assets. The Railways will consider introduction of this service in other sections also once the wagon design is finalized.

Transportation of milk, vegetables and fruits

Railways will encourage a higher level of movement of milk by tankers from the various regions of the country. As milk is perishable commodity, these tankers will be attached to suitable trains. To provide better services for transportation of fruits, vegetables and other perishable commodities, more refrigerated parcel vans will progressively be introduced on the railways.

Concessions to the widows of Sainiks killed in action against terrorists/extremists

The widows of policemen and para military personnel killed in action against terrorists/extremists are eligible for 75 percent concession in second and sleeper classes. However, the widows of Defence personnel in the similar circumstances, are not eligible for the same. With a view to recognizing the sacrifices by the Defence personnel who get killed in action against terrorists/extremists, it is proposed to grant the same concession to the widows of Defence personnel as granted to widows of policemen and para military personnel. N.D.A. Government has not paid any attention towards those who sacrificed their lives.

Concessions to deaf and dumb persons

A deaf and dumb person is allowed 50 percent concession in First, Second and Sleeper classes as well as in season tickets. However, there is no provision of rail concession for an escort accompanying the deaf and dumb person. Considering the need for an escort with a person who is both deaf and dumb, it is proposed to grant the same concession to the escort as allowed to a deaf and dumb person.

Concession to persons suffering from Haemophilia

It is proposed to grant rail concession to persons suffering with severe or moderate haemophilia disease when they travel for treatment/check up in the recognized hospitals. The element of concession will be 75 per cent in the second/sleeper/first/AC chair car and AC 3-tier classes. Escort, if any, traveling with the patient will also be eligible for the same concession.

Free of cost travel facility to unemployed youth

In the Budget Speech of 1998-99, it was announced that unemployed youth attending interviews for selection

to Central Governments jobs will be given full concession in second class on production of a certified copy of call letter and application. Due to unavoidable reasons, this could not be implemented. It is now proposed to implement the proposal of giving full concession, as was announced earlier.

Projects

During the year 2003-04, 1222 kms of BG lines were added to the Railway system.

I am happy to inform the House that the long pending project of Jammu-Udhampur has been completed. This will go a long way in the overall development of the Jammu & Kashmir State. The progress of the new line project Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla has also been expedited and the stretches between Udhampur-Katra and Qazigund-Baramulla are likely to be completed during 2005-06.

So far as the targets for completion of projects for the current year is concerned, equal importance is being given to all the regions of the country. Accordingly, the work of new line from Jiribam to Imphal (Tupul) which was sanctioned in the course of last year is being taken up. The conversion of Lumding-Silchar MG line and work of new line from Kumarghat to Agartala will also be expedited and a programme will be made out for their time bound completion.

I would also like to make a special mention that the needs of the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other states, like, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, where there has been a perceived sense of neglect about railway development works, will be adequately taken care of and adequate funds will be made available for satisfactory progress of the ongoing works in the current year.

Sufficient fund will have to be provided for satisfactory progress. For the year 2004-05, a target of addition of nearly 1650 kms of broad gauge lines has been set.

New Lines

I am happy to state that New Lines Panvel-Karjat, Sasaram-Nokha, Jagdishpur-Tilaiya, Kakdweep-Namkhana and Una-Churaru-Takarala have been completed. In 2004-05, Railways proposed to complete 273 kms of New Lines including following sections: (i) Amravati-Chandurbazar of Amravati-Narkher; (ii) Rajgir-Natesar of Rajgir-Tilaiya; (iii) Nokha-Sanjauli of Ara-Sasaram; (iv) Banka-Barahat

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

of Deogarh-Sultangan]; (v) Chandigarh-Marinda of Chandigarh-Ludhiana (vi) Kakinada-Kotipalli; (vii) Kanthi-Digha of Tamluk-Kigha; (viii) Mahendralalnagar-Amta of Howrah-Amta; (ix) Hassan-Shravanabelagola and Bangalore-Neelamangala of Bangalore-Hassan.

On completion of the last segment of Tamluk-Digha new line project, the famous tourist resort of Digha will have rail connectivity. The completion of Chandigarh-Morinda section of the Chandigarh-Ludhiana project would provide a shorter, direct link between Chandigarh and Anandpursahib. The famous jain pilgrimage center of Shravanabelagola would also get connected with the rail network. The pending projects of Kakinada-Kotapalli restoration and Howrah-Amta are also getting completed.

Gauge Conversion

During 2003-04, gauge conversions of New Jalpaiguri-Samukhtala Road, Bandikui-Bharatpur, Jasai-Munabao, Kabakaputtur-Subramanya Road, Villupuram-Pondicherry, Rajpalaiyam-Tenkasi, Vadalur-Cuddalore, Thanjavur-Kumbakonam, Junagarh-Veraval and Dhola-Bhavanagar have been completed.

During the year 2004-05, a target of completion of 1000 kms of gauge conversion has been proposed which include the following sections:

(i) Mansi-Saharasa; (ii) Bharatpur-Agra Fort of Agra Fort-Bandikui; (iii) Udaipur-Chittaurgarh of Ajmer-Udaipur; (iv) Samukhtala Road-New Bongaigaon of New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon; (v) Monoharabad-Nizamabad of Secunderabad-Mudkhed; (vi) Adilabad-Kinwat of Mudkhed-Adilabad; (vii) Gondia-Balaghat of Jabalpur-Gondia; (viii) Ranchi-Lohardaga; (ix) Rupsa-Baripada of Rupsa-Bangriposi; (x) Bankura-Sonamukhi of Bankura Damodar River railway line; (xi) Madurai-Manamadurai of Madurai-Rameswaram; (xii) Thanjavur-Thiruvarur of Trichy-Nagore-Karaikala; (xiii) Subramanya-Sakleshpur of Hassan-Mangalore; (xiv) Bijapur-Bagalkot of Solapur-Gadag; (xv) Sihor-Palitana of Surendranagar-Pipavav; (xvi) Viramgam-Mehsana of Bhildi-Viramgam; (xvii) Barsoi-Radhikapur of Katihar-Jogbani and Katihar-Radhikapur.

With the completion of above works, the gauge conversion projects of Hassan-Mangalore and Agra Fort-Bandikui are getting completed. The famous lake city of Udaipur would get connected with the broad gauge rail network thereby facilitating the tourist traffic in his area especially that moving by Palace on Wheels. The completion of gauge conversion of Samukhtala-New

Bongaigaon section would provide two BG lines between New Jalpaiguri and Guwahati thereby meeting the demands of traffic moving to and from Northeastern Region. The completion of Secunderabad-Mudkhed project will provide an alternative shorter direct route to Mumbai.

Doubling

During 2003-04 doublings of 206 kms have been completed, while for the year 2004-05, a target of 381 kms have been proposed. In Kerala, the impetus for progressing with the doubling of Mangalore-Shoranur is being maintained and 30 kms in Calicut-Shoranur portion will be doubled in the current year. In Punjab, doubling of Suchipind-Bhogpur, Madhopur-Bharoli and Mukerian-Mirthal of Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi project are slated for completion during the year. With the completion of Ahmedpur-Sainthia, the entire Khana-Sainthia route in West-Bengal will get doubled. The doubling of Hospet-Tornagallu-Bellary and Hagari-Guntakal will augment capacity on Hospet-Guntakal section, falling in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh boosting iron ore movement. Doublings of Amroha-Moradabad, Manikpur-Kataidandi in Uttar Pradesh and Barauni-Tilrath, Seemapur-Katihar and Mansi-Maheshkunt in Bihar would add to the line capacity on certain congested routes. Besides these, some other sections are also targeted for doubling adding up a total of 381 Kms.

Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that doublings of Pandabeswar-Chinpain, Jaipur-Phulera, Bilaspur-Salka Road, Chhapra-Ekma and Gonda-Mankapur have been included in the budget. The completion of these works in expected to ease the traffic flow and generate additional capacity on some of the saturated routes.

Survey

I had written to the Hon'ble Members about the Rail Projects and other rail facility works in progress in their state. There have been demands from the Hon'ble Members of expansion of rail network in various parts of the country. Based on these demands, following surveys are proposed for inclusion in the budget:

New surveys for the following New Lines are being taken up: (i) Machlipattnam-Repalli; (ii) Jagiyapet-Vishnupuram; (iii) Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg; (iv) Tindivanam-Nagari via Vandivash, Cheyyar, Arani, Arcot, Ranipet, Walajahpet, Sholinghur, R.K. Pet, Podatur, Pallipattu; (v) Bariarpur and Mananpur via Kharagpur-Laxmipur-Barhat; (vi) Sultanganj and Katoria via Asarganj,

Tarapore, Belhar; (vii) Ara-Bhabua Road; (viii) Chhapra-Muzaffarpur via Garkha, Maker and Rewaghat; (ix) Hathua-Deoria via Line Bazar, Salarkhurd, Phulwaria, Bathua Bazar, Pandauri, Bhagipatti, Samhour, Katea; (x) Parwanoo to Darlaghat; (xi) Kandra to Namkom; (xii) Buramara-Chakulia; (xiii) Chennai-Sriperumbudur via Poonamalli; (xiv) Budge Budge-Pujali; (xv) Chowrigacha to Kandi; (xvi) Balurghat-Hilli; (xvii) Samsi-Chanchal-Harishchandrapur; (xviii) Tirur-Angadipuram.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Our Gajraula-Sambhal have been left out. I have been demanding for the same for the last three years.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: First listen to me. I shall note down your demands afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: Please first listen to him.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Those who have given their demands have been included in it. Those who have not given, kindly sit quietly for the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it for now.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Surveys for the following New Lines are being updated: (i) Ongole-Donakonda; (ii) Nadikudi-Sri Kalahasti; (iii) Bhadrachallam-Kovvur; (iv) Cuddapah to Bangalore via Madnapalli; (v) Bihariganj-Kursela via Rupauli, Dhamdaha; (vi) Bihariganj-Simribakhtiarpur; (vii) Motihari to Sitamarhi via Shivhar; (viii) Madhepura-Singheshwarasthan-Karjayen-Bhimnagar; (ix) Bhanupalli-Bilaspur; (x) Chatra-Gaya; (xi) Gotegaon to Ramtek via Seoni; (xii) Phalodi-Nagaur; (xiii) Ratlam-Banswara via Dungarpur; (xiv) Bilara-Bar; (xv) Pushkar-Metra Road; (xvi) Ujjain-Jhalawar/Ramganjmandi; (xvii) Jolarpettai-Hosur via Dharnapuri; (xviii) Agartala-Sabroom; (xix) Rishikesh-Doiwala; (xx) Jhargram-Purulia;

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): I have also some demands.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: This survey which has a new one.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it for now.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: (xxi) Golagokaran Nath-Shahjanpur via Mohammadi (xxii) Golgolia-Supaul via Araria

Now surveys for conversion of the following lines to broad gauge are being taken up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Survey has already been done.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for updating the survey.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: New Surveys for conversion of the following lines to broad gauge are being taken up:

(i) Baraigram-Kumarghat; (ii) Ankleswar-Rajpipla; (iii) Katwa-Ahmedpur; (iv) Aluabari-Siliguri via Galgalia; Surveys for gauge conversion of the following lines are being updated:

Surveys are being updated for gauge conversion of the following lines:

(i) Miyagam-Dabhoi-Samlaya; (ii) Samni-Jambusar-Veshwamatri and Jambusar-Kavi; (iii) Kolar-Chickballapur; (iv) Dindigul-Pollachi-Coimbatore and Pollachi-Palghat; (v) Ratlam-Mhow via Indore; (vi) Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension upto Gangapur City; (vii) Loharu-Sikar-Churu-Ringus-Jaipur & Suratpura-Hanumangarh; (viii) Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur; (ix) Lucknow-Bareilly via Sitapur-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit; (x) Krishnanagar-Nabadwipghat; (xi) Katwa-Bardhaman; (xii) Pratapnagar-Chotaudepur; (xiii) Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana.

New Surveys for doubling of the following lines are being taken up: (i) Salem-Bangalore; (ii) Trivandrum-Kanniyakumari; (iii) Chengalpattu-Tuticorin; (iv) Composite survey for Ghaziabad-Mugalsaria 3rd line; (v) Santipur-Kalinarayanpur; (vi) Rajgoda-Durga Chak; (vii) Doubling and electrification of Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur and Gudivada-Machlipatnam;

Surveys for doubling of the following lines are being updated: (i) Kiul-Nawadah-Gaya; (ii) Virar-Ahmedabad 3rd line; (iii) Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur; (iv) Meerut-Saharanpur; (v) Kharagpur-Midnapore via Girimaidan; (vi) Bandel-Katwa; (vii) Krishnagar-Lalgola; (viii) Ramanagram-Mysore.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

Electrification

During the year 2003-04, 504 route kilometres have been electrified, which include Phagwara-Amritsar, Lakkadkot-Dhekawad, Ballapalle-Nandalur, Balasore-Ranital and Jahanabad-Patna. With this, the electrification of Patna-Gaya, Udhana-Jalgaon, Chengalpattu-Vilupuram and Ludhiana-Amritsar rail lines has been completed and train services on electric traction have been introduced on these sections during the last year. For 2004-05, electrification of 375 route kilometres has been targeted. This will cover the following sections falling in the states of Kerala (160 Route Kilometres), Orissa (153 RKM), Uttaranchal (34 RKM) and Uttar Pradesh (28 RKM):

- (i) Chenganasheri-Kayankulam;
- (ii) Shertalai-Kayankulam,
- (iii) Kayankulam-Paravur,
- (iv) Kapilas Road-Cuttack,
- (v) Ranital-Bhadrak & Bhadrak Yard;
- (vi) Kenduapada-Kapilas Road;
- (vii) Khurda Road-Puri;
- (viii) Roorkee-Najibabad.

The sections which have been left, will be taken later.

Sub-urban Transport Project

Phase-I of Mumbai Urban Transport project (MUTP) and the extension of Kolkata Metro Railway from Tolleyganj to Garia are progressing satisfactorily. The extension of Kolkata circular Railway from Princepghat to Majerhat as well as Dum Dum to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport is expected to be completed during the year. The entire section of MRTS (Phase II) from Tirumalai to Velachery shall be made operational fully by April 2005. The conversion of MG lines of the suburban system between Chennai (Egmore) and Tambaram to broad gauge are expected to be completed by March 2005. So much of work has been done. You say that I care only for Bihar. I see the people from UP are speaking this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Bandu Athawale, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD:

Throughput Enhancement Works

In order to carry the targeted freight traffic and meet the demands of the core sectors of the economy during the remaining period of Tenth Plan, Ministry of Railways have decided to complete 62 identified throughput enhancement works. The accelerated completion of these works would result in augmentation of the sectional capacity, de-bottlenecking of saturated sections and terminals, improve operational flexibility, better utilization of rolling stock and ensure safety of operations.

The works urgently required for this purpose have been identified. It has been decided that all such sanctioned works will be completed by the end of 10th plan for which appropriate allocation of funds will be made in the remaining three years of the current plan, including current year.

Rail Vikas Nigam Limited

The Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) was set up in January 2003 to undertake the bankable projects of the Golden Quadrilateral & Port Connectivity segments under the National Rail Vikas Yojana. Works for 56 projects under the Yojana (both sanctioned as well as unsanctioned) have been handed over to RVNL. In addition to project execution, RVNL will also undertake resource mobilization from the domestic market or through public private partnerships, BOT schemes, etc.

Development of Alternate Routes

The Golden Quadrilateral and diagonals of the railway system are heavily congested routes and strengthening of these routes have been taken up as part of National Rail Vikas Yojana. Surveys and construction of gauge conversion and new lines have been undertaken with a view to provide alternative routes to decongest the heavily

utilized ones. These include gauge conversion of Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura, Agra-Bandikui, Ajmer-Chittaurgarh, Neemuch-Ratlam, Bijapur-Gadag, Dharmavaram-Pakala, Chhindwara-Nagpur, Mudkhed-Adilabad, Nizamabad-Secunerabad and Jabalpur-Gondia and new lines Ramaganjmandi-Bhopal, Dallirajhara-Jagdarpur, Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad, Gaya-Chhatra-Tori and Bhind-Etawah.

New Production Unit for Wheel Manufacturing

Presently rail wheels are being produced by Rail Wheel Factory, Bangalore and Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur. However, there exists a shortage of wheel manufacturing capacity in the country which is met through imports. It is estimated that the capacity shortfall would be around 60-70 thousand wheels by the year 2009-10. To reduce our dependence on imports, through which supplies are not only uncertain but costlier, besides involving outgo of foreign exchange, it is proposed to set up a new wheel manufacturing plant at Chhapra, for which a detailed project report will be prepared. Major raw material is scrap steel which is abundantly available with Indian Railways. With this we will move a step closer to self-sufficiency.

Production Units

I am glad to inform the Hon'ble members that the performance of all the railway production units was satisfactory during the last year. Apart from meeting the requirements of Railways, we have also exported diesel locomotives and spare parts worth Rs. 44.75 crore to Tanzania, Malaysia, West Africa and Bangladesh.

This will bring to an end all the gundas and A.K.-47 and our finances will be utilised in other works.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTULAY (Kulaba): Very good.

[Translation]

Disposal of Scrap

Indian Railways sell approximately 10 lakh tonnes of metallic scrap every year. Hon'ble members have, from time to time, expressed concern about malpractices in such scrap sales. I have now decided to explore the possibility of in-house utilization of this scrap by recycling it, instead of selling it to outside parties, subject to a

detailed examination of the logistics, cost benefit analysis etc.

Let us learn manufacturing iron from iron scrap. Our artisans have this skill.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: This will put a check on big scandals.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You S.P. people may speak openly.

Vigilance

In keeping with the determination of the Government to root out corruption from public life, the Vigilance Organization on the Railways have identified traffic undercharges, scrap disposal and irregularities in staff payments as thrust areas for intensive vigilance scrutiny in order to prevent possible leakage of revenue. Installation of electronic weighbridges, computerization of stores accounts, etc., are some of the measures being taken in this connection. The Vigilance continued its drive in mass contact areas such as passenger reservation, luggage and parcel bookings, trains, catering and settlement of claims which has resulted in realization of earnings to the tune of Rs. 4.20 crores approximately in 2003-04.

Industrial Relations

Indian Railways have continuous dialogue with Staff Federations through the Permanent Negotiating Machinery (PNM). There is also a regular dialogue with officers as well as staff federations through the forum 'Participation of Railway Employees in Management' (PREM). We have been getting the full cooperation and participation of these federations in achieving the targets and laying down the future road map.

Railways are undertaking various welfare schemes for the betterment of Railway employees which are constantly reviewed with an eye on improvement. For encouraging the welfare and empowerment of the women employees, a new activity has been provided for under the Staff Benefit Fund. Based on the per capita contribution of fifty paise, a sum of about Rs. 7 lakh has been set aside. This would be utilized exclusively for the welfare and empowerment activities for women employees.

Facilities for Licensed Porters

In order to further improve the lot of the licensed porters, Railways have provided shelters at stations where

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

they can take rest. It is proposed that these shelters will be improved by providing funds to the extent of Rs. 5 crore.

Even through the porters (coolies) working on the railway stations are not railway servants, the facility of one set of privilege pass for the licensed porter for self only is permitted from the station of working to any station on Indian Railways and back in second/sleeper class. I now propose to extend this facility to the spouse of the porter also.

Social Security Scheme for Unorganised Sector

Sir, In the Common Minimum Programme we are committed to enhancing the welfare and well-being of workers particularly in the unorganized sector and assure a secure future for their families in every respect. As far as the Railways are concerned, we have always been a model employer. As the House is aware, a social security scheme for unorganized sector workers is being implemented in 50 districts on a pilot basis. Under this scheme there is a provision for Health Insurance through Universal Insurance Scheme, a personal accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh and minimum old age pension of Rs. 500 per month on attaining the age of 60 years. I propose to cover workers in the unorganized sector coming into contact with the Railways such as licensed porters (coolies), vendors, hawkers, people working in stalls, cycle stands, construction workers, etc., in this scheme. As a measure of goodwill, I propose to make a grant to the 'Unorganised Workers Social Security Fund' so that the licensed porters, who are self-employed, may also be covered by this scheme. An awareness and education campaign will also be launched to enable these licensed porters who are self employed to join the scheme by making appropriate contribution. So far as other unorganized sector workers associated with Railways who are employed by contractors/licensees are concerned, appropriate provisions will be incorporated in the terms of the contract in consultation with the Labour and Law Ministries, to enable the contractors/licensees to implement the provisions of this social security scheme. I sincerely hope that this will become a milestone in bringing a large number of unorganized workers under social security net.

Reservation

I am glad to inform this august House that the prescribed percentage of representation for Scheduled Castes has been achieved in all groups of railway services. However, the representation of Scheduled Tribes

in all the groups of services except Group 'A' is slightly less than the prescribed percentage of 7.5 percent, due to non-availability of eligible candidates. I have directed to launch a special drive for clearing the backlog in respect of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes.

As far as the representation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is concerned, I would like to inform the House that since the introduction of reservation for them (year 1993) every effort is being made to recruit OBCs in direct recruitment categories as per the prescribed percentage quota. Although not much shortfall is found in Group 'A' categories, there is a shortfall in filling up such direct recruitment quota posts at Group 'C' & 'D' levels on account of non-availability of suitable candidates and candidates not joining after being selected I have directed to launch a special drive for clearing the backlog in respect of reserved vacancies for Other Backward Classes.

Sports

In the field of sports, the performance of Indian Railways during the year 2003-04 has been outstanding both at National and International levels. It is a matter of great pride that Railway sports persons have given a splendid performance in the Afro Asian Games-2003 held at Hyderabad. Besides Indian Railways volleyball, basketball and golf teams won first ever Gold, Silver and Bronze medals respectively in World Railway Championships of 2003-04.

At the National level, Railway athletes won 16 National titles in different games and stood runners-up in 12 disciplines. Seven sports persons have been honoured with prestigious Arjuna Award and one each with Dhyan Chand and Dronacharya Awards. I would like to make a special mention regarding Miss K. M. Beenamol, a Railway athlete, who has been honoured with the Padmashri and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Awards during the year. This is the first time ever that 10 Railway sports persons have been honoured with such awards in a year.

Public Sector Undertakings

The performance of public sector undertakings has been consistently satisfactory during the year 2002-03 also. IRCON International Limited had a turnover of Rs. 800 crore and earned a net profit of Rs. 87 crore. It paid a dividend of Rs. 18.81 crore for the year 2002-03. RITES Limited has achieved its highest ever total income of Rs. 321.5 crore recording a net profit of

Rs. 54.4 crore for the year 2002-03. It paid a dividend of Rs. 5 crore. The Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) had a total income of Rs. 1,534 crore, earning a profit of Rs. 272.78 crore and paid Rs. 71.5 crore as dividend. The Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) had a turnover of Rs. 73.6 crore and earned a net profit of Rs. 5.5 crore. It paid a dividend of Rs. 1.2 crore for the year 2002-03. The Corporation started the service of internet ticket booking which was extended to more than 100 cities in India.

Indian Railway Finance Corporation mobilized Rs. 2,775 crore during 2002-03 from domestic and overseas markets and has financed the acquisition of 68 electric locomotives, 92 diesel locomotive, 1653 coaches and 4731 wagons which have been leased to the Railways. During the year IRFC achieved a net profit of Rs. 334.5 crore and paid a dividend of Rs. 101 crore.

Konkan Railway Corporation

The Konkan Railway Corporation has consistently been improving its performance in the last three years of its operations. However, as nearly 70 percent of the capital cost has been met through market borrowings, the Corporation has a heavy interest burden of about Rs. 300 crore per annum due to heavy debt servicing involved. This is apart from the redemption of bonds which are already due. The Railways have been giving continued financial support to this Corporation. I propose to take up the financial problems faced by the Corporation with the participating State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra to find a solution.

Passenger Amenities

There are more than 8000 stations on Indian Railways which are used by millions of passengers everyday. I have decided to pay special attention towards maintenance and improvement to the passenger amenities at the stations. While an amount of Rs. 178 crore, Rs. 175 crore and Rs. 169 crore was spent in the previous three years respectively, a sum of Rs. 215 crore is being provided for improvement to passenger amenities this year to give a thrust to this area.

This budgeted outlay of Rs. 215 crore shall be spent on specially identified passenger amenity works such as provision of safe and good quality drinking water disinfected by using modern techniques, provision of washable aprons, clean toilets, adequate booking windows, extension of platforms to accommodate full length trains,

raising of platform levels, provision and widening of foot over bridges and sub-ways.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The amount is very less.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It will be enhanced, the Prime Minister has said.

This will go a long way in ensuring higher standards of cleanliness and hygiene, safe and convenient movement of passengers at the stations, easing of congestion and better passenger dispersal. Such works shall be in progress at approximately 1100 stations.

The deficiencies in the Minimum Essential Passenger Amenities at all the stations shall be made good by the end of March 2005.

Special emphasis shall also be given to passenger amenities friendly to physically challenged persons. Railways are endeavouring to provide facilities such as exclusive parking, ramp to main station building, low level toilet and low level drinking water taps, non-slippery pathways and 'May I Help You' booths, on all 225 'A' class stations by March 2005. These facilities will be extended to all 283 'B' class stations in the next three years i.e. by March 2007.

To improve the amenities available for passengers travelling in sleeper class, it has been decided to provide additional facilities, such as snack tables in each bay, magazine holder, bottle and tumbler holders and mirror in each bay of the compartment (for 8 passengers), in GSCN type of coaches. (I am glad to inform the House that all new coaches are being manufactured with crash worthiness features.)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Those who do not comb.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They may comb their hair by their hands.

Specific Steps for the Women Commuters

Deployment of Lady Ticket Checking Squads on some sections of zonal Railways has proved helpful in infusing a sense of security among the female passengers travelling by trains. Encouraged by the results of this experimental step taken by Indian Railways, we have decided to extend the deployment of such lady squads over all the zonal Railways wherever it is required.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

In order to ease the problem faced by women commuters, it has been decided that unauthorized vendors will not be allowed to enter the women's compartment in suburban trains. Stickers indicating the phone numbers of the security helpline will be affixed prominently in the compartments.

Other Measures

The House had also been informed that in order to prevent coaches from climbing over each other in case of an accident tightlock center buffer couplers are progressively being introduced. In this respect, apart from the new coaches of German design, which have this feature, ICF design coaches are also fitted with such couplers. The coaches of Prayagraj Express, plying between Allahabad and Delhi have also been fitted with such couplers and it is planned that the following long distance 24-coach trains shall also be fitted with these couplers. It has been done to prevent Coaches from climbing over each other.

- (i) Tamil Nadu Express from Chennai to New Delhi;
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Express from Hyderabad to New Delhi;
- (iii) Godavari Express from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam;
- (iv) Charminar Express from Hyderabad to Chennai.

Railway Administration will, as far as possible, try to ensure to increase the number of unreserved ordinary class coaches in the heavily crowded long distance passenger trains.

Tourist Train 'Village-on-wheels' for Common Man

Ordinary man, who is living below poverty line as our brothers and sisters from South do not have access to this facility. We have made this arrangement for them.

Indian Railways have been running trains for upper-end tourists like Palace on Wheels, Royal Orient, etc. No such facility exists for common people particularly from small towns and villages. It is proposed to run tourist special trains of ordinary sleeper class coaches which will run to a pre-determined schedule. These trains will collect the tourists from a region and take them to important places of religious and historical importance at affordable cost. Apart from promoting tourism this will enable the common man to travel around the country easily. This will take you to all pilgrimages which tourists of not only all the four main pilgrim centres (Dhams) but also our Ajmer Shariff. People from all religions and sects intend to visit the place.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No-cross talks please. Allow him to complete.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

New Services

In the Interim Rail Budget 2004-05, 18 pairs of Sampark Kranti trains were proposed to be introduced. Of these, Karnataka Sampark Kranti Express has already been introduced as a tri-weekly service in February 2004.

To cater to the needs of New Delhi-Darbhanga sector, it is proposed to extend the already announced New Delhi-Samastipur Bihar Sampark Kranti Express to Darbhanga. Earlier it was upto Samastipur.

With this, the new services proposed for the year 2004-05 are as follows:

(a) New Trains

Sampark Kranti Express

- (1) Poorvottar Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Guwahati;
- (2) Andhra Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express from Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Secunderabad;
- (3) Bihar Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Darbhanga;
- (4) Chhattisgarh Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Durg;
- (5) Gujarat Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Ahmedabad;
- (6) Jharkhand Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Ranchi;
- (7) Kerala Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Trivandrum (Kochuveli);
- (8) Maharashtra Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Mumbai (Bandra);
- (9) Madhya Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Jabalpur;
- (10) Orissa Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar;
- (11) Rajasthan Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Jodhpur;
- (12) Tamil Nadu Sampark Kranti Express from Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Madurai;
- (13) Uttar Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express from Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Chitrakoot;
- (14) Uttaranchal Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Kathgodam;
- (15) West Bengal Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Kolkata (Sealdah);
- (16) Goa Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi (Nizamuddin) to Madgaon;
- (17) Uttar Sampark Kranti Express from Delhi to Udhampur, to cater for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

Frequency of these Sampark Kranti trains will be decided depending upon their patronage. Likewise a train frequency twice weekly, will ply for more days.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Train which runs upto Darbhanga should run via Chhapra.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Of course it will.

Other new trains

(18) Muzaffarpur-Ahmedabad Jansadharan Express (weekly); (19) Chennai Central-Nagercoil Express (weekly); (20) Muzaffarpur-Lokmanya Tilak Terminus (LTT) Jansadharan Express (weekly); (21) Ramnagar-Moradabad Passenger (daily); (22) Bangalore City-Bangarapet Express (daily); (23) Saharasa-Mansi Passenger (daily); (24) Chararu Takrala-Ambala Cantt DMU services (daily); (25) Chennai Egmore-Kumbakonam Express (daily); (26) Mysore-Dharwar Express (daily); (27) Chennai Central-Hubli Express (weekly); (28) Chennai Egmore-Tenkasi-Sengottai Express (after gauge conversion); (29) Jaipur-Agra Fort Express (after gauge conversions); (30) Delhi-Faizabad Express; (31) Indore-Patna Express *via* Faizabad (weekly); (32) Guwahati-Jha Jha Express *via* Jasidih (weekly).

(b) Extension

(1) 8411/8412 Bhubaneswar-Srikakulam Express upto Vishakhapatnam; (2) 8303/8304 Sambhalpur-Bhubaneswar Express upto Puri; (3) 1 BSL/339 Bikaner-Bhatinda Passenger upto Abohar; (4) 199/200 Jaipur-Bikaner Passenger upto Suratgarh; (5) 7029/7030 Hyderabad-Ernakulam Sabri Express upto Kochuveli; (6) 2069/2070 Raigarh-Dongargarh Janshatabdi upto Gondia; (7) 5711/5712 New Jalpaiguri-Asansol Express upto Alipurduar on one hand and Ranchi on the other; (8) 9049/9050 Rajendra Nagar-Valsad Express upto Bandra Terminus; (9) Two pairs of Mankapur-Katra Passengers to Faizabad.

(c) Increase in Frequency

- (1) 1067/1068 Lokmanya Tilak Terminus—Faizabad Saket Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- (2) 2313/2314 New Delhi-Sealdah Rajdhani Express from 5 days to daily.
- (3) 6507/6508 Jodhpur-Bangalore Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- (4) 1017/1018 Bangalore-Mumbai Chalukya Express from tri-weekly to six days a week by cancelling

1049/1050 Dadar-Yashwantpur Express (bi-weekly).

- (5) 3149/3150 Sealdah-Alipurduar Kanchankanya Express from tri-weekly to 4 days a week.
- (6) 2141/2142 Lokmanya Tilak Terminus-Rajendra Nagar Express from 6 days a week to daily.
- (7) 2957/2958 New Delhi-Ahmedabad Rajdhani Express from tri-weekly to 6 days a week.
- (8) 9319/9320 Indore-Bhind Express from weekly to tri-weekly by extending 9307/9308 Indore-Gwalior Express (bi-weekly) upto Bhind.
- (9) 2317/2318 Sealdah-Amritsar Akal Takhat Express from weekly to bi-weekly by extending 2319/2320 Amritsar-Asansol Express (weekly) upto Sealdah.
- (10) 2129/2130 Pune-Howrah Azad Hind Express from 5 days a week to daily by extending 2131/2132 Pune-Nagpur Express (bi-weekly) upto Howrah.
- (11) 6309/6310 Patna-Ernakulam Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- (12) 2649/2650 Yeshwantpur-Nizamuddin Karnataka Sampark Kranti Express from tri-weekly to daily.

I earnestly hope that collectively, these 54 pairs of additional services will go a long way in reinforcing the resolve of Indian Railways to meet the rising aspirations of the travelling public from all parts of the country.

Annual Plan 2004-2005

Sir, I would now like to present the Annual Plan 2004-2005. The Plan outlay for 2004-2005 has been kept at Rs. 11,265 crore. Taking into account the outlay of Rs. 2,933 crore on safety related works through the Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF), the total outlay comes to Rs. 14,198 crore. This is Rs. 773 crore more than the outlay of the Interim Budget. For the year 2004-2005, the total funds received from General Exchequer are the same as provided in Interim Budget i.e. Rs. 7,020 crore, which includes Rs. 2,075 crore as contribution towards the SRSF and Rs. 401 crore from the Central Road Fund. The corresponding figure for last year's Budget Estimates was Rs. 6577.34 crore, including Rs. 1,600 crore for the SRSF and Rs. 433 crore from the Central Road Fund. For the Udampur-Srinagar-Baramulla National Project a separate allotment of Rs. 300 crore has been received, due to which Railways' total plan outlay becomes Rs. 14,498 crore.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

In addition to the budgetary support, I propose to provide Rs. 2,870 crore for plan expenditure through internal resource generation which is higher than what was budgeted for last year by Rs. 240 crore. As in previous years, extra-budgetary resources, mainly through market borrowing from Indian Railways Finance Corporation will provide the balance requirement of the Plan. This includes Rs. 3,400 crore as market borrowing and Rs. 50 crore as investment through a "BOT" project in the Viramgam-Mehsana Gauge Conversion work. For the Special Railway Safety Fund, the contribution of the Central Government would be supplemented by Railway's own contribution which is expected to be Rs. 858 crore, taking the total outlay under SRSF to Rs. 2,933 crore.

Sir, the thrust of the Annual Plan is development and safety. The total outlay under Capital on the five major plan project heads this year has been kept at Rs. 2,696 crore with Rs. 947 crore on New Lines which, after taking into account Rs. 300 crore received specifically for Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla New Line, comes to Rs. 1,247 crore. Besides New Lines, Rs. 760 crore on Gauge Conversion, Rs. 479 crore for Doubling and Rs. 125 crore for Electrification. The outlay on metropolitan transport projects has been kept at Rs. 385 crore. Apart from this, Rs. 717 crore are being allotted to several works in the plan heads New Lines, Doubling, Gauge Conversion and Railway Electrification, which are to be executed by the Rail Vikas Nigam. The outlay on safety related plan heads, inclusive of outlay given under the Special Railway Safety Fund, is Rs. 2,570 crore for Track Renewals, Rs. 528 crore for the Bridges and Rs. 813 crore for Signalling & Telecommunications.

Budget Estimates 2004-05

Mr. Speaker Sir, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2004-05. The estimates presented to this august House through the Interim Budget 2004-05 were based on the Revised Estimates fixed for 2003-05. In the light of the approximate financial results for 2003-04, which are now available, the Interim Budget estimates have been reviewed and updated.

The Interim Budget anticipated a growth rate of 5.49 percent in passenger earnings for the year 2004-05. However, in the light of actual growth rate achieved during 2003-04, the passenger earnings are now proposed to be revised downward from Rs. 14,200 crore of Interim Budget to Rs. 13,940 crore.

Freight earnings, which were brought down at the Revised Estimates stage last year, based on the trend at

that time, showed remarkable recovery during the remaining part of the last year due to general buoyancy, as a result of which the revised target was surpassed. Enthused by this trend, it is proposed to revise the freight earnings for the current year, duly enhancing the loading target by 10 million tonnes and fixing the same at 580 million tonnes. accordingly, the freight earnings, have been placed at Rs. 28,745 crore, which is Rs. 645 crore higher than the Interim Budget level.

Other Coaching earnings in the Interim Budget were assessed at Rs. 990 crore assuming a growth of around 6.5 percent over the Revised Estimates, 2003-04. These are now assessed at Rs. 1040 crore taking into account the proposed re-classification of parcel rates, which is estimated to fetch additional revenue of Rs. 50 crore. I will come to the details of this re-classification in the later part of my speech. Taking note of the shortfall in Sundry Other Earnings in 2003-04, the target for the current fiscal is being set at Rs. 1,072 crore, which is Rs. 40 crore lower than the Interim Budget.

With an additional clearance of Rs. 25 crores of traffic suspense, the gross traffic receipts for the current financial year are now estimated at Rs. 44,902 crore, which are Rs. 420 crore higher than the Interim Budget.

The requirement of funds for Ordinary Working Expenses for 2004-05, which were placed at Rs. 32,960 crore in the Interim Budget, have been recast in view of the savings achieved in the previous year. There have, however, been post interim budget factors such as merger of 50 percent of DA with the basic pay and increase in the price of diesel that were naturally not provided in the Interim Budget. Due to stringent measures taken by the Railways for expenditure control and zero base budgeting, the Railways are hopeful of not only absorbing the impact of these factors within the interim budget but also reducing the Ordinary Working Expenses by Rs. 100 crore. Accordingly, these are being kept at Rs. 32,860 crore in BE 2004-05.

Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund, which was kept at Rs. 1900 crore in the Interim Budget, is being stepped up to Rs. 2267 crore. Taking note of present and future replacement requirements there is a conscious decision to enhance the funding of the Depreciation Reserve Fund.

In view of a slight reduction anticipated in the pension liability, the appropriation to Pension Fund from revenue is being reduced by Rs. 100 crore over the Interim Budget level of Rs. 6,390 crore.

Thus the total working expenses now work out to Rs. 41,417 crore and the net traffic receipts come to Rs. 3,485 crore as against Rs. 3,232 cr. of Interim Budget. With a sum of Rs. 993 crore coming from net miscellaneous receipts, the net railway revenue now works out to Rs. 4,478 crore as against Rs. 4,225 crore of the Interim Budget. After payment of current dividend of Rs. 3,305 crore and Rs. 300 crore towards the deferred dividend liability, Railways are left with a 'surplus' of Rs. 873 crore. With the increased emphasis on safety, it is proposed to deploy Rs. 158 crore of this surplus through Special Railway Safety Fund and the remaining through Development Fund for modernisation and development activities.

My effort will be to ensure that the results of greater efficiency and better capacity utilisation are made truly meaningful in the national context. The benefits of better performance of the railways should be passed on to the common man and the national economy, to contribute to growth and price stability. It will be my endeavour to lessen the burden on the economically weaker sections of the society who are dependent upon the railways for providing them a relatively inexpensive mode of transport from one end of the country to the other.

With a view to sustain and improve market share, I do not propose any increase in the freight rates for the year 2004-05. However, a fresh look at our policies to develop a long-term relationship with our freight customers, by offering them suitable incentives for their investment in the transport infrastructure of Indian Railways is necessary. In this direction, I intend to initiate a few steps. The increase in freight rates result in transportation of all goods by road. Roads are also in a bad shape. Therefore, we are not increasing freight rates.

In the last year, the Railways have made a major breakthrough in part clearance of their long outstanding dues from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS). Continued clearance and arrest of further accretion are expected through the introduction of the facility of electronic payment of freight in a major way, thereby affording our customers a clean, quick and transparent facility to render freight payment at the station of their convenience and in the process also expedite realization of railway freight earnings. A pilot project for setting up Electronic Payment Gateway has been proposed under which the BTPS will be informed of freight payable at the destination station and electronic transfer of funds to the Railway's account will take place. This facility, once established, will be expanded to cover all freight

customers who opt for the same. This will ensure speedy and secure transfer of funds apart from eliminating cumbersome and time-consuming paper work.

A new scheme, called "Engine-on-Load" (EOL) scheme, wherein the train engine will wait during loading or unloading operation is being introduced to ensure faster release and better availability of wagons. Under this scheme, the free time for loading or unloading will be lower than the existing norms. The EOL customers will be exempted from payment of engine hire charges, siding charges, shunting charges and the cost of all the railway staff posted in the sidings. A system of debit/credit hours, for computation of demurrage will be introduced.

In order to encourage rail movement of heavy machinery consignments for Thermal Power Stations and other industries, a freight rebate of 10 percent is proposed to be granted for all such movements undertaken in special type of wagons, owned by the customers. Further, the technical staff of the customers and the railway staff, escorting the consignment, will also be permitted free of charge. Such movement of heavy consignments by rail will help in reducing the damage to the roads besides being an eco-friendly mode of transportation.

In order to remove anomalies in the method of arriving at the chargeable distance for fare and freight by different zonal railways, the total distance will be rounded off to the next higher kilometer only once at the end, instead of multiple rounding of at intermediate stages. This rationalization will bring uniformity in charging of fare and freight.

Passenger Services

I do not propose any increase in the Passenger fares for any Class of travel for the year 2004-05 if first class or second class. Our Government do not want to put any burden on the public. I congratulate Smt. Soniaji and Shri Monmohan Singh for this. We are undertaking developmental work.

Parcel Services

In the parcel segment, a new concept of uniform rates for all commodities, including luggage, based on the type of service was introduced instead of commodity-based rate structure. During this rationalization the rates for booking to parcels became generally lower. It is proposed to increase the rates for booking of parcels by Rajdhani Express trains, under Scale-R, by around 7.1

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

per cent and fix the rates under Scaler-P at around 53 per cent of the rates under Scale-R, as against around 43 per cent at present. We propose to increase the rates on parcels slightly.

Further, the lowest Scale-E is proposed to be merged with the Standard Scale-S, reducing the total number of rate scales from existing 4 Scales to 3 Scales. The ratio between the highest and the lowest rates will reduce from 6.2 to 3.0. The rates under Scale-S will remain unchanged. However, the Newspapers & Magazines will be booked at concessional rates uniformly at 45 per cent of the Scale-S rates by all trains.

It is also proposed that all types of special Parcel trains, including Millennium Parcel Trains, shall be charged at Scale-P instead of Scale-S.

The above adjustments in parcel rates are expected to generate additional revenue of Rs. 50 crore during the remaining period of the current year.

Sir, despite there being no additional resource mobilization measures by increasing passenger fares or freight rates and post interim budget factors of 50 per cent DA merger and increase in diesel price, the Operating Ratio shows improvement, and is now budgeted at 92.6 per cent against 93 per cent in the Interim Budget.

Conclusion

Sir, I consider it a privilege and also a unique opportunity to lead the Railways and will make every effort to further improve its performance so that it will continue to play a pivotal role in the economic prosperity of this great country and its people. I acknowledge the enthusiasm and unstinted support of railwaymen without whose dedicated efforts the creditable achievements of the Railways would not have been possible. Our thanks are due to passengers and users of the Railway whose co-operation we have always been getting and I expect that this co-operation will be forthcoming in future too.

Sir, over the last many years Railways have been neglected to a certain extent. The investment in its infrastructure has, in real terms, not been sufficient to keep pace with the growth of the economy and meet the aspirations of the people as endorsed by the elected representatives all over the country. I have discussed this issue with the Hon'ble Prime Minister and he has

been kind enough to express whole-hearted support consistent with the key role Indian Railways play in the development of the nation and has also stressed the United Progressive Alliance Government's commitment to ensure that this system becomes one of the best Railway systems in the world, be it technological development, management techniques or provision of facilities to its users, for which funds would be forthcoming without any hindrance. Hon'ble P.M. and Minister of Finance have assured me in this regard. While placing on record my gratitude for this generous gesture, it will be my endeavour to fulfil the expectations of the nation, for which apart from implementing the measures announced, a comprehensive plan will be drawn up.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Railway Budget 2004-2005 to the House.

13.50 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Reconstitution of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Singh, you can lay the statement on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I am laying this statement on the Table.

*The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education, was first established in 1920, revived in 1935 and was periodically reconstituted. It was unfortunately not reconstituted after the expiry of its extended tenure in March, 1994.

CABE has a particularly important role to play at the present juncture in view of the significant socio-economic and socio-cultural developments taking place in the country and for the review of the National Policy on Education which is also due. It is a matter of importance that the Central and State Governments, and educationists and

*Laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 72/04)

people representing all interests, should increase their interaction and evolve a participative process of decision-making in education, which enhances the federal structure of our polity.

The Government of India have accordingly decided to reconstitute CAGE with the Union Minister of Human Resource Development as the Chairman and the Minister of State for Human Resource Development as Vice-Chairman respectively. In addition to the Government representatives, one Minister in-charge of Education from each State Government (to be nominated by the Chief Minister) and Lt. Governor or the Minister in-charge of Education in each UT Administration, shall be members of the Board. The Board shall also have four members to be elected from the Lok Sabha and two members from the Rajya Sabha respectively, along with *ex officio* members and permanent invitees representing the various institutions and departments having a bearing on education. In addition, CAGE shall also have 32 eminent persons representing different walks of life. The composition of the reconstituted CAGE is attached as an Annexure.

CAGE shall (a) review the progress of education from time to time; (b) appraise the extent and manner in which the Education Policy has been implemented by Central and State Governments, and other concerned agencies, and give appropriate advice in the matter; (c) advise regarding co-ordination between the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, State Governments and non-governmental agencies for educational development in accordance with the Education Policy; and advise, *suo motu*, or on a reference made to it by the Central Government or any State Government or a Union Territory Administration on any educational question.

For the discharge of these functions, the Board may (i) call for information and comments from any Government institution, any other organisation or an individual; (ii) appoint committees or groups comprising members of CAGE and/or others as may be necessary; and (iii) commission, through Government or any other agencies, studies, research or reports on any specific issue requiring the attention of the Board or its committees or groups. The tenure of CAGE shall be three years from the date of its notification in the Gazette of India.

Annexure

Composition of the Central Advisory Board of Education

1. Chairman

Minister of Human Resource Development.

2. Vice-Chairman

Minister of State for Human Resource Development

3. Representatives of the Government of India

- (i) Minister of Information and Broadcasting
- (ii) Minister of Science and Technology
- (iii) Minister of Health and Family Welfare
- (iv) Minister of Labour
- (v) Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (vi) Minister of Tribal Affairs
- (vii) Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (viii) Member (Education), Planning Commission

4. Representatives of State Governments and UT Administrations

- (i) One Minister in-charge of Education in each State Government (to be nominated by the Chief Minister)
- (ii) Lt. Governor or Minister in-charge of Education in each UT Administration.

5. Elected Members

- (i) Four Members of Parliament from the Lok Sabha
- (ii) Two Members of Parliament from the Rajya Sabha.

6. *Ex officio* Members

- (i) Secretary, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Government of India
- (ii) Chairman, University Grants Commission

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|--|---|
| (iii) Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education | (x) Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education |
| (iv) Chairman, Medical Council of India | (xi) Secretary-General, Association of Indian Universities |
| (v) Chairman, Central Council of Indian Medicine | (xii) Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research |
| (vi) Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research | (xiii) Chairman, Indian Council for Social Science Research |
| (vii) Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board | (xiv) Chairman, Indian Council for Philosophical Research |
| (viii) Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration | (xv) Director-General, National Literacy Mission. |
| (ix) Director, National Council for Educational Research and Training | |

7. Nominated members—representing different interests (In alphabetical order)

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|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Shri Javed Akhtar | — | Poet, Lyricist and Activist |
| 2. Shri U.R. Ananthamurthi | — | Writer, Gyanpeeth awardee |
| 3. Prof. Andre Beteille | — | Sociologist |
| 4. Ms. Ela Bhatt | — | SEWA |
| 5. Shri Praful Bidwai | — | Columnist, Peace Activist |
| 6. Shri Charles Correa | — | Architect |
| 7. Ms. G. Nirmala Deshpande | — | Social activist |
| 8. Shri G.P. Deshpande | — | Writer, Playwright and Scholar |
| 9. Ms. Mahashweta Devi | — | Writer, Magsaysay Awardee, Gyanpeeth Awardee |
| 10. Shri Jean Dreze | — | Economist |
| 11. Shri S.V. Giri | — | Vice-Chancellor, Satya Sai University, Puttaparthi |
| 12. Prof. J.S. Grewal | — | Historian |
| 13. Shri Gopal Guru | — | Political Scientists |
| 14. Ms. Zoya Hasan | — | Professor of Political Science, JNU |
| 15. Prof. P.V. Indiresan | — | Former Director, IIT, Chennai |
| 16. Shri J.J. Irani | — | Tata Trust |
| 17. Shri Kiran Karnik | — | Chairman, NASSCOM |
| 18. Ms. Kiran Shaw Mazumdar | — | Chairperson, Biocon India Ltd. |
| 19. Prof. Mrinal Miri | — | Vice-Chancellor, NEHU, Shillong |
| 20. Ms. Shubha Mudgal | — | Classical Singer |
| 21. Dr. Jayant Narlikar | — | Scientists |
| 22. Shri Sandeep Pande | — | Social activist, Magsaysay awardee |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 23. | Shri Azim Premji | — | Chairman, Wipro |
| 24. | Shri Vinod Raina | — | Educationist, NGO |
| 25. | Shri Anil Sadagopal | — | Educationist |
| 26. | Ms. Teesta Seetalvad | — | Editor, Communalism Combat |
| 27. | Shri Kiran Seth | — | SPIC-MACAY |
| 28. | Ms. Kumud Sharma | — | Women's Studies, Director, CWDS |
| 29. | Shri P.B. Sharma | — | Dean, Delhi College of Engineering |
| 30. | Ms. Shanta Sinha | — | Educationist, Magsaysay awardee |
| 31. | Ms. Krishna Sobti | — | Writer |
| 32. | Shri Habib Tanvir | — | Theatre Activist. |

8. Member Secretary

Secretary, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

9. Permanent Invitees

- (i) Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development
- (ii) Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (iii) Secretary, Department of Culture
- (iv) Secretary, Department of Science and Technology
- (v) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (vi) Secretary, Tribal Affairs
- (vii) Secretary, Planning Commission
- (viii) Secretary, Department of Labour
- (ix) Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
- (x) Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

13.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item number 10 of the List of Business, namely, Matters under Rule 377.

(I) Need to set up a gas-cracker unit at Lepetkata in Assam as incorporated in the Assam Accord of 1985

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): The matter of setting up a gas-cracker unit in Upper Assam was incorporated in the Assam Accord, signed at the initiative of late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1985. Accordingly in 1995 Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the then Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone of the project. But the subsequent Governments did not pay attention at all to this issue during the last six years.

I request, the Union Government to set up a gas-cracker unit at Lepetkata for implementing the Assam Accord with a view to solving the problem of unemployment as well as ushering in industrial development in Assam.

(II) Need to construct a rail over-bridge on Level Crossing No. 81/A at Himmatnagar on Himmatnagar-Ahmedabad Metre-gauge railway line in Gujarat

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to table the Matters Under Rule 377.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

The construction of bridge on Level Crossing No. 81/A at Himmatnagar on Himmatnagar-Ahmedabad metre-gauge railway line in the western zone in Gujarat has been lingering since years. Recently the Government of Gujarat has written to the Member Engineering Railway Board & Ex. Officio Secretary, Government of India, informing that Government of Gujarat has made a provision for the construction of ROB on Level Crossing No. 81/A on Himmatnagar-Sonasan railway section and Himmatnagar-Idar state highway (Rail location 321/5-6) in the state budget of 2003-04, and made a provision of Rs. 35 lakh. The Ministry of Railway has to provide its share of 50 per cent cost of the construction on the said over/under bridge. The Government of Gujarat has requested the Railway Ministry to approve this work and direct the concerned Railway officials to pursue the matter for the construction of ROB.

I request the Ministry of Railways to approve and give consent to the Government of Gujarat for its 50 per cent share for construction of the ROB on the Railway Level Crossing No. 81/A.

(iii) Need to bring in a legislation to accord 'Right to Strike' to the employees

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Government is certainly aware that the entire community of State Government employees along with other sections of employees and working classes of India went on strike on 24th February, 2004 demanding the 'Right to Strike'. But the then Union Government refused to accept the legitimate demand of the Indian working class. It may be recalled that though the Government of India is a founder member of the I.L.O., the Government has not yet ratified I.L.O. Conventions 87, 98 and 151 which guarantee full trade union and democratic rights to the working class and also to the Government employees. The Conventions 151 and 154, which are particularly meant for Government employees, require immediate ratification. In many European countries including U.K., the Government employees enjoy full democratic and trade union rights including the Right to Strike.

I urge upon the Government to ratify the relevant I.L.O. Conventions and bring legislation to accord the 'Right to Strike'.

(iv) Need to provide more facilities to the farming sector with a view to make it remunerative

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the news of suicides being committed by

farmers of the country is continuously pouring in. Keeping in view the seriousness of the situation the Government has arranged to provide easy loans to farmers through financial institutions. In the prevailing situation the farmers are unable to pay back their loans, this is because farming has become unprofitable business. What is required is to make it profitable. Farmers of the country have to compete in the international market. It is clearly revealed through the FAO Production Year Book, 1998 that the rate of agricultural production of India is less than the international rate. On the other hand, the cost of agricultural production in the country is constantly going up. For example, the production cost of urea was Rs. 5823 per metric ton in 1998 which went upto Rs. 8196 in 2001. The rising cost of production and fall in production rate has made farming unprofitable. That is why farmers are unable to pay back their loans.

Therefore, my request is that the Government should take effective steps to raise production, bring down the production cost and to rationalise the gap between production cost incurred by producers and the consumer price and moreover to make farming a profitable business.

(v) Need to set up Power Grid Stations in Sahebganj and Pakud Districts of Jharkhand

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rural electrification work is not being carried out for want of Power Grid Stations in Sahebganj and Pakud districts. As a result of this Small Scale and Cottage Industries are not being set up in rural areas. The fact, however, remains that there is a regular supply of coal from the Rajmahal Coal Project to Farraka and Kahalgaon Thermal Power Stations. In this area 88 kilometre rail lines have been constructed only to ensure supply of coal to thermal power stations. Land of the local people have been acquired for construction of this rail line, but their electricity problem is not solved. The Stone business over there is also running in losses for want of adequate electricity. The alluvial soil of these districts is very fertile, but there is no proper irrigation facility due to power shortage which is hindering farming. It is absolutely essential to set up Power Grid Stations in this area to check the constant exodus of the local people who are going out for want of electricity.

Therefore, my humble request is that Power Grid Stations should be set up in Sahebganj and Pakud districts without delay.

(vi) Need to bring Legislation for providing job reservations for deprived classes in Private Sector

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, one of the key promises in the Common Minimum Programme of the United Progressive Alliance is providing reservation for the deprived classes in the ever-expanding private sector. Now, it is time for the Government to include it in the Budget and for the Government to pass legislation on this. It is not correct to say that reservation will dilute professional standards and will lead to reduction in efficiency. It is simply a myth. It cannot be denied that private sector makes more profit than the Government sector. But that is not because people are not good. It is because there is pressure in the private sector to perform whereas in the Government sector, with security of job, there is no such pressure. The definition of merit and efficiency should be holistic and should incorporate qualities such as honesty, hard work and integrity. Corporate entities in the United States always remain in the forefront of carrying out social obligations. Indian industrialists must learn from their American counterparts. Through you, Sir, I appeal the corporate sector to come forward and fulfill its social responsibility.

(vii) Need for Four-Laning of NH-52 with Connectivity through Four-Lane Rail-cum-Road Bridge over Brahmaputra between Chandrapur and North Guwahati in Assam

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the urgent need for four-laning of NH-52 with connectivity through a four-lane rail-cum-road bridge over Brahmaputra between Chandrapur and North Guwahati in Assam. Load-bearing capacity of the only bridge at Saraighat was not planned to accommodate the 500 per cent increase of traffic of the present time and is, therefore, drastically inadequate.

The urgency of undertaking the project is called for in the national interest to facilitate construction of two mega-hydroelectric power projects by NHPC, i.e., Subansiri Hydro Electric Project 5600 MW, and Siang Hydro Electric Project 13,700 MW. These two projects should be commissioned by giving highest priority which will make India power surplus within 15 years.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider this proposal as a national priority from the economic

point of view. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways should be asked to take up repair, strengthening and double-laning of the existing dilapidated NH-52 with highest priority by allocating the required funds to the Border Roads Organisation within the current financial year.

(viii) Need to Expedite Broad-Gauge Conversion Work of Lumding-Badarpur Rail Section in Assam

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): Sir, South Assam (Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi Districts), Mizoram and Tripura were directly linked with Guwahati—the regional Headquarters and the capital of Assam through metre-gauge railways since inception of N.F. Railways. Withdrawal of metre-gauge from Lumding to Guwahati by an abrupt decision of the Government cut off this direct railway link about 10 years back which compelled the people of this region to undertake insecure journeys by bus to reach Guwahati by paying more than double the fare of trains. Goods are being carried by hundreds of trucks everyday incurring huge expenditure which is ultimately borne by the people of this region.

To restore the direct rail link of the region, conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge from Lumding to Badarpur is to be completed soon. The work of conversion was started about ten years back but slow speed of progress indicates that it may take another ten years to complete the work. Therefore, to reduce the sufferings of the people of this region, I request the Government to allot adequate fund and take effective steps on priority basis for completion of work of broad-gauge conversion of Lumding-Badarpur section within a couple of years in the public interest.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I associate with the hon. Member in this regard.

(ix) Need to bring forward a new agriculture policy with thrust on agricultural growth

SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY (Nandyal): Sir I want to draw the attention of the Government to the continuous negligence of agriculture since the early nineties. Today, it forms a declining proportion of the GDP, of which services account for 50 per cent, industry accounts for 25 per cent and agriculture the balance. This is deplorable as 70 per cent of the country's population depends on agriculture sector for sustenance.

[Shri S.P.Y. Reddy]

The Common Minimum Programme has laid stress to usher in a series of reforms in agricultural sector. The Finance Minister has recently unveiled a package that promises to raise agricultural credit by 30 per cent in a year. But this is not enough. What is needed is a more fundamental reform to make agricultural growth the corner stone of the new agriculture policy which the Government should bring forward immediately. It should take care of productivity, farm labour, irrigation, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural credit in an integrated manner in order to maximise the welfare of the agriculturists.

(x) Need to chalk out a plan to undertake de-fluorification of drinking water in Nalgonda and other districts of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, there are several rural and urban areas in our country where the drinking water is mixed with higher content of fluoride. This makes the poor people more vulnerable as they cannot eat nutritious food.

Nalgonda district and several other districts in Andhra Pradesh are suffering with the problem. About 800 villages and towns in Nalgonda district are suffering with higher fluoride content. As a result, the children are born defective. Many people are becoming ineffective in early twenties and cannot even earn their livelihood. Some people look old in their youthful age. Life span of the people of fluoride affected areas is much smaller than the average life span in the country. It is a pathetic situation that consecutive Governments failed to supply clean and healthy drinking water to this backward district which is also my Parliamentary Constituency.

Sir, the Union Government should chalk out a special plan with specially allocated funds to help the people of Nalgonda and other fluoride-affected districts of Andhra Pradesh at the earliest.

15.19 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

SITUATION IN IRAQ

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 11—Discussion on the situation in Iraq.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 193, I am raising a discussion on the situation in Iraq.

I think, it is a very welcome thing that our sovereign House, the House of the People, is discussing such an important subject which affects the whole humanity. The 13th Lok Sabha, I understand, had discussed this subject on many occasions. When the question of sending troops to Iraq came up, there was a decision by this House, rather a consensus in this House that India has no business to do such a thing, and that we should uphold the dignity of this country. We are pursuing that policy steadfastly, and we should.

At the very outset, I should like to say that nobody in this country, normally, should think of such things. This subject has got a special significance for countries like India. I think, this whole question of Iraq has exercised the minds of Indian people very much. It has touched their hearts because India was a slave country for decades and for centuries. We have undergone a period of time in our history; and we have paid so much for the liberation of this country. We fought against the British who were the mightiest imperialist power at that time. Now, colonialism has gone; and colonialism of that type has gone for ever. I do not think that it will return.

But imperialism and colonialism of a new type is raising challenges before humanity as a whole and before the Third World countries in particular. The main reason why we should be on guard is that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Socialist countries in Europe, the American rulers or the American imperialists are thinking that they are the masters of the world. Their whole strategy is to evolve a unipolar world where they can be the masters and they can be the only masters.

The developments all over the world during the last 10-15 years go to show that the American imperialism is out to capture countries by armed might, to invade countries as they like. The invasion of Iraq is one example where you can see that America has gone into that country without any rhyme or reason and under false pretext. It is already proved beyond doubt that all the talk about weapons of mass destruction was a hoax. The American rulers cannot justify their action on that basis in their own country. Under such false pretexts, they went into an independent country and a sovereign country, maybe a small country but a proud country, a country of proud people.

Can we concede that big countries can go into small countries as they like, that small countries are at the mercy of big countries or such countries with armed might? That is what has happened in Iraq. And the Indian people, as I said, were exercised over this because this is again an advent of colonialism or imperialism in a new form. We have suffered the agony of slavery and we have fought against this. So, naturally we feel sympathy for all such people, wherever they are, who fight for their freedom and sovereignty.

Now, it is not necessary at this point of time to go into all the details of the attack on Iraq by the United States. It is not necessary to go into the details of what happened after that. But one thing is clear. All the calculations of the American President and company have gone wrong. They were saying: "It is a devil of Saddam Hussein or a demon of Saddam Hussein. He is lording over the poor people, the innocent people of Iraq." We are not here to sit in judgement over Saddam Hussein, on whether he was a devil or whether his rule was good or not. It is for the people of Iraq to decide. That is a fundamental proposition which every country has to accept in this world. So, instead of doing that, with the help of the British, their closest ally, the Americans took upon themselves the responsibility of reforming, saving the people of Iraq from the tyranny of Saddam Hussein. That was their pretention. But even after capturing Saddam Hussein, everyday we are seeing as to what is happening in that country. Is there any doubt left in the minds of even the American ruling class, that the people of Iraq do not feel that they are liberated by America? They do not see Americans as liberators of their country. Everyday, they are rising in revolt and, of course, you may say that this is terrorism. It is a fashion all over the world to stamp everything as terrorism. A freedom struggle can be stamped as terrorism. The people of Iraq may be blamed by somebody there that exploding bombs, or doing this and that is all terrorism. Bloodshed and everything is there. When people fight for sovereignty and freedom, they choose their own path. They choose their own weapons. Who are they to sit in judgement over that? The fact is that the people of Iraq do not see Americans as their liberators. They have foisted a so-called Government over the people of Iraq. They may say, "We have transferred the power even before the appointed date. The transfer of power is supposed to have taken place on 30th June, but we have entrusted them with power or Government even before two or three days." Such great democrats! But who are they? I am not sitting in judgement. But the whole world knows that it is all puppetry of the worst kind. Of course, I do not want to

mention the name. I think he is called the self-appointed Prime Minister, the temporary Prime Minister or the interim Prime Minister because elections are supposed to come now.

We do not know when that would come. So, these people are called interim Prime Ministers. This Prime Minister was in the good books of the CIA. It is all well known. He does not deny it. The Americans do not deny it. So, they have selected a very proper person—a CIA-man as the interim Prime Minister. They are adding insult to injury, as far as the people of Iraq are concerned. They are foisting and bolstering up such people over a people, a valiant people and freedom-loving people. Such leaders are in the Government. The so-called Prime Ministers and other Ministers are all hiding themselves somewhere all the time. They cannot show their faces to their people. The people never want to see their faces. Such people are being foisted over a country. They say that this is democracy, this is freedom and the whole world has to accept it.

Then, they say that the United Nations has passed a Resolution. What can we say about the United Nations? America goes ahead and does what it wants. There are certain countries like Britain. Later, they try to pressurise some countries. They try to purchase some countries. They try to persuade people. All these happen. Ultimately, a Resolution was passed in the United Nations. I do not deny that. Who can deny that they have passed a Resolution? But then the crux of the matter is that the American army will continue to remain there even after the transfer of power to this interim Government. That is the crux of the matter. Now, 1,40,000 American troops aided by some British troops are the main people who are operating there. They are the masters where they can do anything they like. They are doing everything they like.

In the 21st Century, can you imagine the kind of torture chambers that exist in Baghdad and Iraq? It is a shame for humanity. Actually Mr. Bush is in the dock in his own country. How are people being treated there? They are treated worse than animals. Perhaps, Bush is imitating Hitler for his gas chambers which are there. We remember how these gas chambers were used. This is nothing less than that.

What is going on there? Those who are fighting for their country are being treated like animals. One may stamp them as terrorists. It is easy to do that. In America itself, a movement is now growing. The name of that

[Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair]

movement is "Boots Vigil." Nearly, 700 American soldiers have lost their lives in Iraq till now. Now, people are exhibiting empty boots in place after place of those who lost their lives in this war in Iraq. That is how they protest against their own President and their own Government. It is interesting to know that this "Boots Vigil" is moving from place to place. For the benefit of the House, I am reading a few sentences. The title is: "Eyes Wide Open. The Human Cost of War in Iraq." It says:

"Eyes Wide Open, the Human Cost of War in Iraq will travel to Boston, Madison, Indianapolis, Philadelphia etc. and to three cities in Ohio."

"It opened here the day after Bush delivered his 'stay the course' speech at the US Army War College."

One of the organisers of this movement Ms. Mary Ellen McNish says that the President's speech was mere platitudes and our hope is that these exhibits will give the American people a picture of the true cost of the war that they will hold the politicians accountable.

Sir, it is very interesting to see several such anti-war movements taking place in their country in spite of the ruling class. Vietnam War was such an occasion when the students in the universities, the youth in the country rose up in their country against their Government. Such a thing is developing there. I hope it develops as fast as possible because the fate of Iraq will be decided by their people and the fate of the United States of America also should be decided by their people.

What happened to those leaders who supported the USA and how the people reacted in their respective countries. That is more important. In Europe, apart from Britain, Spain was an important country which went all ahead with America. What happened there? The Spanish troops were sent to Iraq. There was an election. In that election, what happened to Mr. Aznar, the Prime Minister who sent the troops to Iraq? He was defeated by the people of Spain and in his place a Socialist Prime Minister came to power. A new Government came to power there. It is a matter of fact that in Spain a new Government came to power due to this Iraq issue and the new Prime Minister has practically withdrawn every Spanish soldier from Iraq.

Sir, what happened to so many small countries like Honduras, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria and South Korea? They were contributors of

soldiers, along with America, to Iraq. Now, their Governments have asked their soldiers to come and stay in their camps. They said: "Do not go for any duty, come back and stay in your own camps". I hope they should be thanking their Governments. These poor soldiers should be thanking their governments for allowing them to stay in their camps because, I hope, they will be safe in their camps. So, this is the kind of reaction in those countries.

What about the great British Prime Minister? Perhaps this Prime Minister was the most popular Prime Minister when he became Prime Minister. But now he is the most unpopular Prime Minister in Britain. Again, how they deal with their Prime Minister and Government is their business. But this is a fact and the main reason is that this dirty war in Iraq was initiated by Bush and Blair. The British people, although at one time they colonised us, have a great sense of liberty and freedom and there are millions of people who really value these sentiments. So, they have risen up against their Government.

I do not want to say about many other instances where this kind of movement is going on. Actually, Europe is now divided. From the very beginning, as you know, countries like France, which is a member of the United Nations Security Council, Germany, Russia and China opposed the Iraq war. Apart from America and Britain, almost every other permanent member of the United Nation Security Council opposed this. They tried their best to prevent this war.

Even now they have got their reservations. Although, I agree that they supported the UN Security Council Resolution ultimately, they have their reservations. Even two days back the Russian Prime Minister openly said that there is no question of Russia sending troops to Iraq. No other country is thinking of doing that in spite of this Resolution. So, this Iraq invasion and the whole story is something which should make us think about the new world situation where a big danger of unipolarism, of imperialism is coming in new ways, in new forms; especially the Third World countries should be very vigilant against such happenings in any part of the world.

We sympathise with the people of Iraq. India had excellent relations with Iraq. Saddam Hussein, good or bad, was not the question. India had very good friendly relations with Iraq. We were getting our crude oil supplies from Iraq on very considerate terms. We had in our mind this kind of thought about our relations with Iraq. Everybody knows that U.S. eyes are on the oil of Iraq.

Whatever you say about Saddam Hussein, his dictatorship and all that, actually what they want is this oil, this rich deposit of oil. Iraq is the second largest oil producing country in the world.

In spite of this Resolution being adopted by the UN Security Council, America has not divulged its plans about its ultimate withdrawal, its Army's withdrawal. That will continue. What are they going to do about their oil business, the oil money, which they alone are doing? They pretend that this will be spent for the reconstruction of Iraq. Who decides all this? Who are they to decide all these things?

This great House had given its verdict in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. I only want to reiterate that resolve of the House of the People, that consensus decision that India should have its independent approach on this question. I am sure this Government will stand firm against all kinds of pressures or intimidation by whoever it is, big or small. We have our independent positions and we stand with the people of Iraq, the bleeding people of Iraq. Actually, I cannot even think of their plight. It is so sad. But let us, at least, express our solidarity with the people of Iraq, the bleeding people of Iraq. Actually, I cannot even think of their plight. It is so sad. But let us, at least, express our solidarity with the people who fight against the biggest of imperialism in the 21st Century.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I think, in very large measure the Treasury Benches would share the sentiments and concerns expressed by Comrade Vasudevan Nair. We fought shoulder to shoulder from the Opposition Benches during the run-up to the Iraq War and in the immediate aftermath thereof. Therefore, as far as the past is concerned, I think Comrade Vasudevan Nair can rest assured that we were with him then and we are with him now.

But I think, the need today is not so much to look to the past as to look to the future for whatever happened in Iraq, however unfortunate it was, these are events that have happened, that have become part of an ineradicable history.

It is from the debris of this past that we have to ensure that phoenix—like Iraq rises again from the ashes. Sir, I think there is cause for some satisfaction. It is there I am finding it a little difficult to share Comrade Vasudevan's scepticism about the United Nations. At the

end of the day, our world order depends upon an institution like the United Nations and upon the Charter of the United Nations. I think it will be fair to say that the Resolution passed last month constitutes the expression of a consensus point of view of the international community as a whole, and that although all Member States of the United Nations are by no means Members of the Security Council either in a temporary or in a permanent capacity, the general welcome that has been given by the Member-States of the United Nations to this latest Security Council Resolution demonstrates, I believe, the relief of the international community that the United Nations has once again been made relevant to the conduct of international affairs. Indeed, Comrade Vasudevan would recall that in order to arrive at this consensus Resolution, all the Permanent Members of the Security Council had to discuss these matters at very great length, with differences among them being part of the public discourse, and arrive at a compromise which would not have satisfied any one Member of the Security Council but which did constitute a consensual view of the Security Council as a whole, both the Permanent Members as well as the temporary members. In view of this, I think, the starting point of our discussion today should be less the very unfortunate events of March-April, 2003, than the more welcome developments that date back a few weeks. When one looks at it in this perspective, I think, first, I would, as the Minister of Petroleum, tend to look upon what are the prospects in the oil sector.

Sir, I am happy to report to this House that my Ministry has offered to the Iraqis in the sector of the economy that matters most to the Iraqis, the oil sector, training facilities, where what our institutions are able to offer is substantially more than, perhaps, the institutions within Iraq, as they are today; are able to offer, and, I assure Comrade Vasudevan, exactly as good as, and probably superior to, any training they can receive anywhere in the world—OPEC countries, developed countries and other Asian countries, we are at the top; and, in an area that matters enormously to Iraq, and in matters where we have got special expertise, we have already made our offer. The Iraqi authorities are examining who are the candidates they wish to select to send to India for these important courses and, when we welcome them here, I hope our friends from the Left will agree to join me in talking to these engineers and, perhaps, discovering not only what is the situation in Iraq from the Iraqis themselves, but also seeing how, through them and with their assistance, their cooperation, their goodwill, we can move forward in this sector.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Sir, there is another very important matter, for us in the oil sector, which I think it would be my duty to share with the House. That is that we do have an offer from the Iraqi authorities to undertake exploration, and ultimately exploitation to the benefit of India as well as to the benefit of Iraq, of certain oil reserves in the southern parts of the country near the Basra region. I mention Basra only because it is a very well-known town for us. It is fairly close to the Kuwait border. It appears to us from our preliminary investigations that this block is potentially a very remunerative block.

We are waiting for the law and order, the security situation in that area to improve a little before we can risk sending our people there and beginning this work. But it is, I think, a measure of continuity in the Iraqi administration, notwithstanding the traumatic events of the last few months, that such an important bilateral matter between India and Iraq has remained unaffected by the developments of recent times.

Sir, with regard to the purchase of crude, ever since restrictions were placed on the export of crude from Iraq, few countries have suffered the consequences more than we have. Iraq has always been a very important source of our imports of crude and there was a time when, under an arrangement with the Soviet Union, we were purchasing the crude physically from Iraq but the payment for it was made in arrangement with the Soviet authorities because in principle under rupee trade we were purchasing it from the Soviet Union even though physically it was coming in from Iraq. So, in that very critical period that followed the decision of OPEC in 1973 to substantially increase the prices of crude, it was Iraq that came to our rescue and enabled us in this arrangement with the Soviet Union to purchase very large quantities of crude but paying for it in rupees to the Soviet Union. This was in addition to what we purchased directly from the Iraqis. It was my privilege, Sir, at that time, to serve as a diplomat in Iraq. I had two years two months and two days in that country and I really grew to love those people because there was such warmth in them, such sincerity of sentiment in their attitude towards India that one had to search deep into history and civilization to discover the roots of this warmth. Let us not forget that our relationship with Iraq goes back to Babylonian times to Sumerian times when there was trade between that part of West Asia and the area that generally we now refer to as the birthplace and the home of the Harappan culture. And it is that ancient relationship, the relationship between two very long old civilizations that has animated the relationship between today's people of India and

today's people of Iraq. That is where the warmth lies. It is, therefore, for us to go back to that warmth. When I was posted as the Commercial Counselor or and Deputy Chief of Mission in Iraq about a quarter century ago, there were explicit orders given by the Iraq Government that, other things being equal, preference should be accorded to India in the import of goods as well as in the award of contracts. The consequence of that was that between about 1975 when we obtained our first contract till the war with Iran started, the number of our construction contracts there exceeded 100 and we were talking not in terms of tens of crores of rupees, we were talking in terms of thousands of crores of rupees and co-operation with the country. It is evident to me from the experience of those days that when the reconstruction of Iraq begins in real earnest, there are going to be enormous opportunities for India to participate in the constructive activity of re-building Iraq to the glory which it had and which it deserves to have again.

Also, Sir, 25 years ago, in almost every single Iraqi Ministry of substance we had Indians invited by the Iraqis to work there as experts and to help them in building their country. We were there as traders, we were there as builders and we were there as experts. One instance that comes to my mind is Instrumentation Limited, a public sector organisation here going in to assist the Iraqi Cement Company, providing them with instrumentation, and their being so impressed with the work that we had done, that we built up, that the contract got extended to a large number of industrial units in Iraq who are using Indian instrumentation.

Sir, in the land of Mesopotamia, which means the land between the two rivers, the first company to sell ground water drilling rigs and discover water for them in this Mesopotamian region was Voltas. It was we who had the pride of doing that. We were involved in repairing and restoring their railway lines. We were involved in the construction and running of the steel mill too, near Basra, which is now, unfortunately, now more there because it got bombed. There were also some instances where we were not involved with very great distinction because in Basra once I complained about the quality of the air-conditioning and the hotel Manager said to me, "We are not at fault, it is an Indian company that put in the air-conditioning!"

So, the relationship was truly multifaceted, but I would say that in contemporary Iraq, what brought us very, very close to them was their deeply ingrained belief in secularism as we understand secularism. There was no

distinction made in terms of discrimination between people of different communities. There was an attempt to ensure that Armenian Greek Orthodox Christians could have exactly the same rights as a Sunni Muslim in the country. They were the ones who respected and really honoured a site in Baghdad where Guru Nanak is supposed to have sat when he was returning from Mecca and mediated. Till today they treated it with the utmost respect.

In places like Najaf and Karbala, it was one of the duties of the Indian Embassy to administer a fund that had been put in place by the Nawab of Rampur before Independence to provide financial assistance to Shias of Indian origin who for reasons of religion, were living in Najaf and Karbala. One of the duties I had was to go there and distribute the money among those people.

Sir, when one looks at the depth of the relationship, the variety of this relationship, its economic dimension, its human dimension and its dimension in international relations where Iraq was one of the strongest voices in the Non-Aligned Movement, where, shoulder to shoulder, Iraq and we fought many a battle in the United Nations and in the Non-Aligned Movement, we look forward to the day when we can restore the relationship in the 21st century context, because, after all, some of the things that we fought and did together are no longer as relevant as they were once. New challenges have come before us, and in facing these new challenges, I do not think there can be any dispute between Comrade Vasudevan and ourselves that, in the preservation of the independence of countries, the prevention of colonialism and imperialism in any form, any garb, in co-operating to bring the developing countries to the fore, in giving sovereign nations sovereign rights over their natural resources, in co-operating in order to bring about an Asian resurgence—in all these, we are going to share with Iraq as we shared with Iraq in the past.

But during a transitional period, I do not think it would help us to be passing value judgements on personalities who might well be figures of significance in the Iraq of the future. So, we would prefer to work with those who are there within the framework of the Resolution of the United Nations. We see that there is a process of restoring sovereignty to the people of Iraq, that is underway. We believe that there are still steps to be taken in that direction, and that while a measure of sovereignty has been restored to the people of Iraq, full sovereignty, which is the goal, must be one that is pursued with all deliberate speed.

16.00 hrs.

There is a roadmap relating to the dilution and eventual withdrawal of the external political authority and there is a less clear roadmap about the dilution and eventual withdrawal of the troops. But it is clear that the Iraqi people, sooner rather than later, perhaps as soon as the end of this year but more likely sometime during the course of the next year, would have an opportunity of exercising their democratic franchise to choose the next Government. When they do that it is they who would decide how the remaining non-Iraqi troops are to conduct themselves or not have a role in the affairs of Iraq. So, I see an optimism in the situation in July, 2004 here in this House which was markedly absent when the Left and we together fought for this Resolution shoulder to shoulder. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Are you speaking as a Member of Parliament or as a Minister?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am intervening. I am not replying to the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of External Affairs is here. He would reply to the debate.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The hon. Minister of External Affairs will reply to the debate but by becoming a Minister my right as a Member has not been extinguished. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, I know that but you have no *locus standi* to speak when the Minister of External Affairs would be speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): He has not referred to the one who is perpetrator, and the one who is causing blood shed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I shall reply to your point ...(*Interruptions*). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention. The topic before us is—the situation in Iraq—the present situation and the situation to emerge in future. I do not say that we should talk only of the past. We are free to talk of the past as well as future. We have clearly stated that we are in favour of freedom and sovereignty. We follow the United Nations Charter. Violation of the unanimous resolutions passed in the UNO

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

is not fare. We want that Iraq should become a free nation again. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, is he supporting the puppet Prime Minister of Iraq? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I was trying to say to the Members of the House that we had very strong relations with Iraq and our relations with that country should remain the same in future. We want that as a free nation, we should contribute to the world peace and the development.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, he has not made clear the stand of his party regarding the situation. It is a very diplomatic speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has also spoken in his capacity as a Minister of the Government and not in his individual capacity, can I get a clarification from him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has only intervened; the hon. Minister of External Affairs will reply later.

Now, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I support the views expressed by Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair, the initiator of this debate.

First of all, I must thank the hon. Minister of External Affairs for having retracted his statement in the matter of sending troops to Iraq. He has saved the situation but let him not repeat things like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I never said it.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But it was reported in the newspapers.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: A lot of things are reported in the newspapers. Why do you read fiction? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I have gone through the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)* You have saved the situation but it was reported in the newspapers.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The very next day, I issued a statement in Washington. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: In America, it was reported in all the newspapers that you had agreed to send troops to Iraq.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I have not agreed.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This matter was discussed in the previous House.

I remember it. There was a discussion in the House previously and I was present. We had a discussion and it was unanimous decision not to send any troop to Iraq on any account. That was the decision. The hon. Minister is quite aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I was among those who passed that resolution in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But how did it happen?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: My friend, I did not say. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): He himself has denied. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: It is all right. I will reply to it later. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am only contradicting you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But, anyway, I am not pressing on that point. Here the question is about the situation in Iraq. There is a Tribunal. Who appointed the Tribunal? It is appointed by a puppet Government. The legality of the proceedings also is in jeopardy as it is in an international dispute. Even foreign lawyers including Dr. Gaddafi and some 20 lawyers have expressed the view that the Tribunal is quite illegal. It is

formed by a puppet Government; a Government which was installed in power by the occupying forces with no legal authority. We presumed that the United States Government have no authority to remain in Iraq. It was an independent nation and it was only in the capacity of an occupying force that they were continuing their presence in Iraq. It is because of the unipolar power of the United States at the mighty arms of the State, they could take possession of the independent nation Iraq. When they were in occupation, they had appointed a puppet Government, who was the agent of the CIA. Mr. Allawi is a Prime Minister known as an agent who worked for CIA for over 30 years. That man was put into power by his predecessor in office who was an opponent of Saddam Hussain. But he was removed because it was not convenient to the Americans keeping Allawi as an administrator. So, he was removed and this man was put in place.

Now, that Tribunal is questioning Saddam Hussein. I do not have any brief for Saddam Hussein. I do to argue for any clemency. But I would submit that there must be an independent Tribunal. There must be an application of independent law. The trial should be impartial. It should be free and fair.

Now, these fundamental things have been denied in Iraq. It is quite evident. That is why the dictator, as somebody may call him, at the outset, has proclaimed that this is only a farce, a theatre. He has questioned the legality. Now, not only that, there is an opinion prevailing in Iraq because they have done away with capital punishment.

Now, there is an attempt to revive capital punishment for being inflicted on this particular person who is in custody. There are about nine persons. There is a pre-determined declaration that he would be awarded death penalty. So, it is for the Tribunal to take a decision. Before that the authorities that were dealing with the situation have declared openly that he will be given capital punishment. Such is the situation there.

Now, we must examine the charges framed against him. You will have to think over it. The charges also are politically motivated. They are imperialist charges. We all know that there was a war between Iraq and Iran which lasted for eight years. Immediately after Ayatullah Khomeini took over, the Shah was remove from power, who was a puppet American imperialist, who was reigning for a long time. The people rose in revolt.

The Muslim fundamentalists captured power. I do agree. After capturing the power, the Iran Government was attacked by Saddam Hussein and the war lasted for eight years. No mention is made in the charge about the Iran-Iraq war because the Americans did not like Iran. They are in loggerheads with Iran. They are opposed to the policies of Iran. Since the American imperialists are opposed to Iran's policy, you will find that in the charges framed against Saddam Hussein there is no mention about this war which lasted for eight years. At the outset, it can be *prima facie* proved that it is politically motivated, to suit the convenience of the American imperialists that the charge is framed. Why is it so? We see that the attack on Kuwait lasted for only six months. Kuwait happened to be a stooge of the American imperialism.

I do not agree with the policy of Saddam Hussein for having attacked Kuwait; but the war lasted only six months and that is included because the Kuwaiti rulers were in honeymoon with the American imperialism. So, that charge is there. When the war with Iran lasted for eight years that is left out. What is impartial here? What is the crux of the issue? Are they really interested? If they are really interested to have a fair trial, all these things must be included. A war included. It is a major charge. ...(*Interruptions*)

Who framed this charge? It was by the Americans. The Arab people do not agree. The Arab people look with suspicion towards this stooge Government or the puppet Government of U.S. imperialism ruled by Allawi. They do not agree. The Arab countries in the Middle East looked with suspicion the Government that is installed in Baghdad.

My humble submission is that India should try to make a trial which is fair and independent and according to agreed international law and not by a tribunal appointed by a puppet Government. It is against all the international justice and it is opposed to all international law. My humble submission to the hon. Minister of External Affairs is this. India is a country which can take a lead in these matters. We have not sent troops to Iraq. We have an independent policy. We are in close friendship with the Arab countries. We want to be in friendship with the Arab countries. We have a very very good and definite relationship with Iraq.

So, in these circumstances, it is only just and proper that we must have a lead in the matter. We must make an earnest effort to see that there is no hate trial by the tribunal that is trying these offences, these war offences.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

There should be no hate trial. The trial in Baghdad should be within the purview of the Iraq administration.

All over, it has been stated that the custody of the accused is dual custody. It is unheard of in judicial jurisprudence. Where is the dual custody? If there is sovereignty in Iraq, there can be no question of dual custody. The legal custody is with the puppet Government and the physical custody is with the military power. It is quiet unfair, unjust and ridiculous. When we deal with an accused, the authority which is dealing with the case must have the supreme power. Here is a case that the so-called puppet Government is given legal authority which is nominal. He has not been given the physical custody but only the legal custody. The tribunal will have only legal custody; but the physical custody is with the American forces who are still in Iraq.

They are not one or two in number; there are more than 1.5 lakh of American troops as well as other troops stationed in Baghdad and they are controlling the power. The sovereignty is with the occupying forces even today. How can we say that the power is with the puppet Government? By any stretch of imagination, can we assume that the power is vested with the puppet Government? No. The power is still with the United States, the occupying force. They are still occupying the country. So long as they are occupying the country, how can it be claimed that it is a fair trial? They are the people who are physically in possession of Saddam Hussein and his associates.

Not only that, it is said that prisoners are being tortured. We have read it in newspapers. The things which happened in Iraq are unheard of in human history. Prisoners were taken into custody. They were put into jails. Even women prisoners were asked to supply tea and food naked to the American people. That is the culture they boast of, the American imperialists boast of. There has taken place inhuman torture within the jails. This is not my allegation; this is a claim made by the Amnesty International. They have made it clear that all human and humanitarian feelings were thrown to the wind, and barbarous, uncivilised and inhuman treatment was meted out to human beings who were styled as prisoners. They are not prisoners; they are the citizens of that country.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Radhakrishnan ji, please be seated for a minute. I have to make an important announcement. Thereafter you may speak.

[*English*]

Hon. Members, I have an urgent meeting with the delegation which has come from Vietnam. Since no one from the Panel of Chairmen is present in the House, if the hon. Members agree, I would request Shri Hannan Mollah to come in the Chair.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

MODH. SHAHID (Meerut): Let the minister first reply to what our honourable member has stated. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a senior Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Radhakrishnan, please continue.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I was submitting about the treatment awarded to the prisoners in Iraq jails controlled by American imperialists. They were kept under inhuman conditions. They were not even given food. They were tortured day and night. They were not even allowed to answer the call of nature. These are the reports appearing in *Washington Post* and not in any foreign Press. They have given pictures of human torture inside Baghdad prisons controlled by American soldiers. It is said that even rapes were committed inside the prison. Women were raped. That also was treated as a cultural treatment awarded by the civilised West. That is their claim. They claim that they are the most civilised people in the whole world and they are governing the whole world. That is the claim of the American imperialists. They say that they are the champions of democracy, they are the champions of individual freedom and they advocate for their citizenship rights, human rights.

These Americans were doing such inhuman atrocities inside the prison. The Americans in Iraq were putting men in cuffs and torturing them, and they claim that their civilization is the most powerful, and the most modern. The Americans make all these fantastic claims. The Americans—when they were in occupation of Iraq—gave

a very very graphic picture to the international press, including the American press. The American press is free, so they had the freedom to report all these matters, and that is how we could know how the Iraqi people were being treated.

Sir, you can imagine 18 year-19 year old muslim girls from Iraq, who for having fought for their independence were put inside the prison and tortured, and these Americans claims that they are good. I would request our hon. Minister of External Affairs to bear these things in mind when dealing with the issue of Iraq. Please do not have any agreement, or any good feeling about these Americans, especially in the matter of dealing with the Iraq issue. They have treated the Iraqi people like brutes in Iraq. So, I would request you to be very very vigilant whenever you go to America, and do not be very very friendly to these people. You should be very vigilant while dealing with such a situation. Such behaviour and ill treatment from an occupying force is unheard of in human history. We have not heard about such atrocities even in the Greek history or the Roman history. But in the 21st century we hear that such inhuman atrocities are being committed in Iraq.

Saddam Hussein may be a brute man; he might have killed thousands of people; he might have—for argument sake—invaded Iran; he might have attacked Kuwait; sometimes he might have killed his own relations, all these things are there, but this is not a solution. There is no justification on the part of the Americans for committing these atrocities in Iraq. It was done for the simple reason that Saddam Hussein had attacked Kuwait. That is no justification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It was also reported that Saddam Hussein is having weapons of mass destruction. It was a fantastic thing done by the Americans to justify their actions. But even after one or two years of occupation in Iraq they could not find an iota of truth regarding this false allegation of pilling-up of weapons of mass destruction by Saddam Hussein in Iraq. Nothing was detected or found. So, all those allegations were untruths.

I would say that the Americans would go to any extent. They are far ahead than Goebbels. They have even surpassed Goebbels in the matter of making false allegations and propagating untruths.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I would again request our hon. Minister of External Affairs—who is well experienced—to please see that we do not have any kind heart towards America when dealing with matters like the Iraq situation.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman Sir, it would be futile to have discussion on Iraq without mentioning the name of America. I would like to concentrate on three points while discussing the topic. The first and foremost point is what are the basic policies that we had to adhere in order to have relation with other country and whether we are following those policies. Secondly, what has been the past history of relations between America and other countries. And thirdly, was there any rationale behind the American attack on Iraq? If not, then what our role should be? As far as our foreign policy is concerned, all of us know that when there were two blocks, then we had adopted the principle of non-alignment having maintained equal distance with both the blocks. At that time Pandit Nehru had clarified that non-alignment and neutrality are not the same thing. If anywhere anybody's interests are attacked, hampered, then non-alignment can intervene in the matter. The policy of neutrality will not intervene in that matter. Our policy is the policy of non-alignment. It believes in activeness and not in neutrality. This has been the very basis of our policy although after disintegration of the Soviet Union, one of the two blocks has lost its existence and the only country America is now dominating. But still we say ourselves as a non-aligned country and when we say so, then we will have to think that if anywhere injustice is prevailing then what our role should be there.

So many excesses have been done to the Iraqis. Honourable Mani Shankar Aiyar Sahib has rightly stated that our relations with Iraq is quite old. In spite of that it was difficult for us to transact any business in the parliament on the point whether to use the word condemn or it should be done in Hindi or only the word deplore be used in English for the country who is under attack and who always came to our rescue in the hour of need. What the people of the entire country think and how the people sitting here work, there is a difference in that thing. As far as America is concerned, honourable minister is sitting here who is a great scholar. Right from Munro

[Shri Ram Gopal Yadav]

Doctrine America has followed the same policy that where America feels that its commercial interests are suffering and in the long run its personal interests may suffer then that country will say that that is an attack on the interests of America and they would retaliate that. In 1956, when President Nasir had nationalised the Suez canal, then you know it that both France and Britain, which are permanent member of the security council, attacked America. Later on, they had to leave that place and then it was stated that a vacuum has been created.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This they did with the help of Israel.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: They did it with Israel and said that a vacuum had been created. When vacuum was created, America got the right to come in. This is known as Eisenhower Doctrine. When the issue of Iran arose, Iran caught hold of some people from American-Embassy. When RDF etc. was employed, even at that time President Carter had said that in case of any external interference in gulf, that would be treated as a assault on American interests and America would retaliate and would also go even to using armed forces.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): That resulted into the defeat of Carter.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Of course, he was defeated, Bush and Blair will also be defeated in the present situation. I would like to say that this is the very way America works. You know, when the second world war had just finished, when the agreement pronouncing the end of the second world war had hardly been over and when the United Nations Charter was yet to be signed, North Korea was attacked upon. You are talking of United Nations, it is alright that this provides a platform for dialogue in case of any strife despite being an ineffective body. At times, we find some way out, but we must agree that the role of the United Nations has not been very impartial. It seems that decisions are taken over there under the influence of America. Now everybody is well aware of the role of America which it has been playing right since the beginning. American agency, Amnesty International has itself accepted the fact that Saddam Hussain had no knowledge about the plan of the incident which took place on 11th September, weapons of mass destruction were not found in Iraq. These may be the two reasons why Iraq was attacked upon. President Bush was also aware that there was no truth in them. Attacking a Sovereign State cannot be termed as anything but bullyism.

After that a lot of atrocities were committed. A resolution has been passed in the United Nations on 8th June under which an interim govt. has been constituted and a Prime Minister has also been appointed. There is a news making round in American circles including American Press that the person who has been made Prime Minister of Iraq was on CIA pay roll. There was strong lobbying in America. Crores of dollars were spent to serve the interest of America by appointing a particular person as the Prime Minister of Iraq. That was ultimately done. A lot was spoken by Amnesty international. It also stated that in the meetings held is a number of country's including Chilly, Spain etc., a demand was raised that American army should not commit atrocities against Iraqi people and should not be inhumane towards them, but America did not endorse to this idea.

According to the international law when the war is over and sovereignty of a nation is restored, the prisoners of war should be released. The international law also provides that America cannot do trial in the cases of these Iraqi-people including Saddam Hussain who are under their capture. However, such persons have not been released. The next Government which is elected by the people has to see how to treat with Saddam Hussain, but the puppet Government in Iraq has already started the trial. We should oppose this. The international law and the rules of the Red Cross provide for general amnesty once the war is over, but that is not happening. The entire rest of the world is silent. The disintegration of Soviet Union is proving very fatal. Had there been a parallel force, America would not have behaved like this. Now any country of the world can be attached under any plea and the countries of the world are in panic and are not able to muster courage to speak the right thing. Atalji has said that after United Nations resolution on this we will send our troops. The Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs refuted the same later on to make us believe that he has also not said this while he was in America. In a Television interview Shri Natwar Singhji has said that troops can be sent only after a United Nations resolution in this regard. I want to say that India should not commit such a sin. We should stand by our relations with Iraq. Iraq has cooperated with us by exporting oil to us on concessional rates We should atleast reciprocate the same. It should not be that we keep only praising our relationship with that country rather we should come forward in support of Iraq. It will not be fair to remain a mute spectators to the developments taking place in Iraq. The Members sitting here at present are from our alliance partners and the members of Opposition parties have left the House. If the Members of Parliament sitting here

hesitate in mentioning the name of America, I will assume that our government also has fear of America that is why it is not mentioning its name. One of my friends intervened during the course of Shri Manishankar Aiyar's speech. He did not mention America during the course of his entire speech. If we are having a discussion on Iraq then can not we mention the name of America? American people are agitating against the action of Bush in Iraq and how Iraqies have been tortured in Barracks and cells and people have been treated inhumanely. As a result of action of President Bush in Iraq his popularity has declined in his own country. As per the opinion polls if elections are conducted today in America, defeat of President Bush is certain. British Premier Tonny Blair has also lost the popularity. If elections are conducted there he will also not return to power. The people there are so sensitive and we have been friendly country of Iraq and still claim to be so but can not even utter truth then what sort of friend we are? After all do we not have conscience in us. Can not we do without the help of the US?

We know that national interest happens to be the foremost part of the foreign policy of any nation and other things are secondary. There are numerous examples in the world. Even after isolation China emerged as a superpower. That country had never been a member of the United Nations Organisation. It was not accommodated in the said organisations and later on same country we persuaded to become the member of this apex world body. Everybody worships the rising sun. If you make India a powerful country, then you can say whatever you want to say to anyone and people will appreciate you. Nobody will dare to pressurize you. Otherwise they will say as Shri Clinton has said that Army withdrew because of him. It was not an act of bravery on the part of your people.

Sir, therefore, through you and through this House, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that trial against Shri Saddam Hussain should be opposed. The decision of a democratically elected sovereign government should prevail. It is not decided yet whether the sovereign government will have to take direction from the armed forces stationed there or the armed forces will comply the orders of a sovereign government there. Further, whether American armed forces are bound to follow the orders of the present Prime Minister of Iraq and whether America has clarified this? Otherwise what sort of sovereign government has been formed there. About one lakh forty thousand American, more than one lakh British troops along with some more troops of some other countries are present in Iraq at present. All the countries

have refused. All troops in Iraq are under American Command. Are you ready to send your troops there under American Command? Troops from other countries will have to work under the command of American armed forces. Countries like France, Russia, Canada and Germany have refused to send their forces to Iraq.

[English]

Is India ready to sent its troops under American command?

[Translation]

I want that all these things should be clarified. On Iraq issue people of the country are strongly against America because reconstruction of Afghanistan was also assured. Afghanistan was attacked, to what extent it has been reconstructed and how much assistance has been provided to it. That country has been left on its fate. Similarly Iraq will be left ruined and destructed. America is eyeing oil reserves of Iraq and intends to exploit them to the possible extent and it will remain in Iraq as long as possible.

I do not want to prolong my speech. Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister that the sentiments of people of the country should be honoured while making our stand clear on Iraq issue. Our troops should never be sent there under the command of American troops. Trail of Saddam Hussain should be stopped immediately. If a new government over there intends to prosecute him it is free to do so. It appears to me that what Shri Saddam Hussain has said that

[English]

"I am the President of Iraq. Bush is real culprit."

[Translation]

is true. When Iraq is a sovereign nation then who will decide whether Saddam Hussain is the President of Iraq or not and whether it will be decided by America? He has not been removed from his post legally. The people who have formed the government there are saying that they are withdrawing and if such is the situation then status quo should be maintained there. Atleast trial against him should be stopped for the time being. These things should be taken into account later on. Allegations of committing atrocities were levelled against a number of rulers all over the world. Rulers in the past have

[Prof. Ham Gopal Yadav]

committed atrocities. They came to power and were also dislodged but has there been any trial against anyone of those so far. Therefore, the Government of India should have a clear cut stand on this issue. Our sympathy with the people of Iraq should not be confined to lip service and sentiments expressed here in the Parliament. We should come out to help in reconstruction of Iraq and at the same time we should condemn America. The American troops should leave Iraq soon. The people of Iraq should have the right to elect the government of their own and we should welcome the new government to be formed thus.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am standing here to express a few concerns of mine regarding the situation in Iraq. I would just list them.

I think, we should derive some lessons especially on the situation that is prevailing in that country. It was an unjustified and highly deplorable invasion by the US under the pretext that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction and that it should be disarmed, which the US Intelligence has so far failed to establish, despite its own efforts.

Today's newspaper reports that there was varying influence of persons of Pentagon, which was in touch with one of the Institutes which was solely—I would not say an 'agent'—responsible for influencing the people at the higher echelon in Pentagon, that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. The analysis was highly subjective and as a result, it had led the US to invade Iraq. This is the question—in case of a failure of Intelligence, if any country commits such an act of ignoring the entire international opinion and invading a country, what could be our response? This House, of course, had passed a Resolution in the 13th Lok Sabha unanimously, not to send troops to Iraq, and we were all party to it.

But nonetheless, the facts remain that because of failure of Intelligence, a blunder was deliberately done by some countries. What could then be done to revamp our own Intelligence whereby you get the correct information, a complete and a true information? Are there any mechanisms to check the information that we get from our own Intelligence agency from different parts of the world?

The second concern is the ignorance of a role of UN, and that is quite a concern, in the sense that the US and its allies, in the world opinion, had ignored the

UN, and blatantly went to invade Iraq. That forces us to think about the world order, how the UN can be made much more effective, whether UN can be armed with some kind of an international law to punish those countries which do not obey its Resolution or which do not obey its mandate, and whether the UN should be given a kind of a mandate to take action on such erring countries, so that such a situation does not arise in future.

It looks as if the countries of the world are very much in a helpless situation and that one cannot do anything because US has money, US has technology, US has troops, and it can dictate many countries of the world simply because it has the entire monetary power, trade and other things. It can get away with any kind of scene that it does. In that context, when every member of the UN feels that it has equal status what could be done to make the UN a much more effective instrument to establish or to maintain peace in the entire world? In reaching to that situation, what could be the role of India and how could that be achieved in future?

My third concern is that incidents of violation of even the basic human rights, which have come to notice, are shocking. They are the soldiers and not the criminals. I wonder whether the soldiers of any country have basic human rights. I remember very well, particularly in this respect, US has double tongue. When its soldiers are captured by any of the country it talks about the Geneva Convention but when it captures the soldiers of other countries it does not want to follow such Conventions. Again, here comes the role of UN as well as the universal Human Rights, the Civil and Political Rights, which most of the countries of the world have ratified. If these universal civil and political rights, even of the soldiers, are violated by any country blatantly, the mechanism to rectify it by an international body has to be thought of when we are thinking of a new order for governance for the entire world.

My fourth concern is, a number of incidents have been reported in the newspapers where Indian people are recruited under some pretext to serve in certain countries of the world. There are two or three such incidents which have been reported where labourers were recruited to work either in Jordan or Kuwait but immediately were bundled to work in various camps in Iraq. I would like the Government to investigate such incidents as reported in the press. What exactly is the situation? All those agencies which are recruiting persons to serve the American soldiers in the camps should be black-listed, banned and their licences should be cancelled. All those people who are victims of cheating

by certain agencies operating in this country and who wish to come back to our country should be given full facilities by our Embassies in the respective countries.

My fifth concern is what Shri Radhakrishnan has also raised. How can we assure that the trial which is being conducted in Iraq remains fair, free and impartial? Whether it should be conducted outside Iraq or it should go to international tribunal, tried under the international law or whether it should go to the court of the Hague; all these questions have to be answered. What could be the role of India to influence or to even lobby or to see that all these trials are conducted under the principle of natural justice and principle of fair inquiry under the legal instrument? Apparently, it is true that the way the tribunal has been constituted and the way the trials are going on in Iraq raises a very serious question. It certainly looks far end that Mr. Saddam would be punished with a kind of death penalty.

Looking at the relationship and the history that we have with Iraq, as Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has just now described, we can mobilise world opinion, Arab opinion. I agree with him that the people of Iraq have every right to try if there are any war crimes.

I think it should not certainly be under the influence, guidance, and dictate of the United States. I feel it is going to affect us economically and it would also affect our commercial ties with Iraq. I feel we have a greater role to play to see that the people in Iraq get justice. I express my solidarity with the people of Iraq. I think we should not only express our solidarity but our acts should also aspire to fulfil the feelings of that country. We should play a greater role and not just a passive role to look what has been happening. I am sure that this Government through the hon. Foreign Minister will play a lead role. India used to play a lead role at one time in Non-Aligned Movement and other world fora. We should also now begin to play a very important role in shaping the world order besides mobilising the world and especially the Asian opinion in the light of situation in Iraq.

(Translation)

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir we are discussing the Iraq situation here today. I will come to the issue of Iraq situation later on but first I would like to say that ten years back from now, Saddam's big portraits used to be put up in homes and other places also and his bravery used to be glorified and people used to quote that under his leadership, a country like Iraq taught a lesson to America. Names of many people and places were rechristened after him.

When America waged a war against Iraq for the second time, people started saying otherwise about him and people started making fun of him at calling him a rat by America. This was also published in newspapers and magazines. This is a very shameful situation. We cannot be that opportunistic. Our long-term relations with Iraq are based on the principles, ideals and political values of our country. Therefore, based on this, there should be stability in our behaviour and principles. Today, we are witnessing human rights violation in Iraq. We have come to know through magazines and newspapers as to what treatment is being meted out to prisoners of war and other prisoners there. Countries like our should collectively oppose America's misadventure of war against Iraq on the pretext of biological weapons despite the disapproval by an organisation like the UNO for the same. We should vehemently oppose it even today after the international forum otherwise this malady may spread in other Asian countries. This is what I smack of. The people of Iraq who are in terror are forced to say that the President George Bush is their well-wisher. We should stand by them in this hour of distress and boost their morale through our policies, statements in the Parliament so they can stand up and fight against crimes perpetrated on them. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister through you that certain precautions should be observed to cope with these situations. First of all, we should not commit a mistake of sending peace keeping force there. Secondly, there should be solidarity in our decisions based on our ideology since its an international issue and we should be firm in our stand keeping in view the international issue and we should be firm in our stand keeping in view the international relations. We should not all agree to any arrangement suggested by America.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more thing that the slogan which we had given 'Saddam ek bahana tha, tel par nishana tha', should also be raised at the international forum—they should not succeed in their malafied intention, we should strive towards this goal. The Government should firmly put forward this thing at the international fora.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, America has deployed its forces in the rest of Asian countries and its armies are keeping surveillance on Oman and Kuwait. If tomorrow anyone talks about their independence, then on the pretext of biological weapons, these countries will be attacked and there will be colonial rule. Therefore, we strongly oppose it. I also want to say that there should be solidarity in the House in this case and a policy should be formulated so that it can pave the way to solve this issue and America's hegemony is checkmated.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Vasudevan Nair. I would like to salute the brave people of Iraq through Parliament, who have proved that even the most powerful satanic forces of the world are not enough to shake human conviction and committedness. So far as America is concerned, people like Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar perhaps failed to make it out and started reciting poetry on the speech of Shri Vasudevan Nair which has got neither any relevance nor any meaning. I agree that our country's relationship with Iraq is thousands of years old, but in what way we are maintaining this relationship? The previous government wanted to send troops there but they did not get success in their purpose due to this Parliament, and then the present Government made a statement in America that we were considering and would consider to send our troops to Iraq in order to please America, but when they read the mood of the people here, they refused to have said this. ...* what they said in America which they later declined to have said-without saying anything about it I would like to say this much whatever is happening in Iraq has already happened in Korea and subsequently in Vietnam. To what extent can we cite examples? My colleague has referred to dozens of names. Such has happened in Afghanistan...* the erstwhile Government of our country bowed before them and offered airports and the troops, but America said...* they weeded Pakistan, a country smaller than ours and which is a neighbour of Afghanistan.

17.00 hrs.

It is pity that all the Governments in the world today are directly or indirectly supporting the Satan. But simultaneously it is also a reason to be happy that the people of the whole world are against these forces including America and Britain, the satanic designs, their cruel instincts, their tyranny and atrocities are all being opposed by the whole world including the people of America and Britain. But so far as the Government and concerned, they are supporting them. And to a certain extent our previous Government was one among them and I believe that there is every possibility that our present Government will support them.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not merely a question of Iraq, I would like to make it very clear that I have

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

never supported, Saddam Hussain, I have always opposed is a lie, but this does not mean that today when Saddam Hussain is not there then the people of Iraq...* America has control over it and the people of Iraq are facing the music. The Iraqi people had every right to punish Saddam for his misdeeds not America or Bush. Today, the global scene is very strange, the entire world is under threat and the world is favouring the power this way or that way which is posed as threat and if at all, they are not favouring it, all the governments in the world are trying to belittle the crime of America in the way Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is trying to do so, through poems (shayaris) but, the people of the world including those of India deserve congratulations as they are able to sense the danger which the Governments are not and the people of the world have come against the excesses of America. You please allow me to say this and I take it as my duty to say that no government in the world is standing against America. A man, who possessed money worth millions and billions, is forced to go underground...* and America is crying foul that he is a terrorist and we too are saying 'yes' 'yes'. We too are terming him a terrorist. I salute the brave man who is sitting alone in the hills and challenging the satanic force.

Right has always been victorious, he is with the truth. One day, he will certainly be victorious, I pray for this, I have come of age now but I wish to see him to be victorious...* I salute his courage, his bravery and warn America and Bush that—

Zulm ki chakki kabhi falati nahin,
Nav kagaj ki sada chalati nahin,
Zulm fir zulm hai, badhata hai
To mit jata hai, khoon fir
Khoon hai, tapakega to jam jayega,
Khake bismil par jame ya kafe katil
Par jame.

The people of America will soon give its result, America is going to have elections and the people of America will prove that people of any country do not accept the excesses. Shri Vasudevan Nair made a mention of Britain and Mr. Blair. A Persian saying best explains the Britain, that is...*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is unparliamentary language and I expunge it.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is derogatory to women.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh, you please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. According to our rules, we cannot deliver any speech which may cast adverse effect on our relations with other countries. We respect the feelings of the hon. Member but making reference to any country as whole, is not in conformity with our rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever unparliamentary is there, will be expunged. Ajmiji, you please try to conclude.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, what about the unparliamentary statement made in his speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: When I was a member of the last Lok Sabha, I was a part of delegation. We were imparted training that in Europe we would be asked question on human rights that in our country, human rights are being violated. Which means, there is no human rights violation in America, Britain and other western countries while in our country, there is human rights violation. The hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir was the leader of that delegation. There I said that I might be authorized to reply to the questions on human rights. He did so. The issue of human rights was raised in the discussion with the European parliamentarians in Brussels that in our country, there was gross violation of human rights. I gave such a befitting reply that I hope, the issue of human rights will never be raised in any meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You restrict your speech on Iraq only.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: You are saying that America teaches the lessons on human rights to the whole world. We may make them understand our feelings if we give them some lessons. I am sorry if my colleague has some objection to that language because had they been that nice they would not have tried to capture the countries of the world and relived the 17th Century Europe in this 21st century and would not have behaved in that manner.

In the end, I would like to say that if American attack on Vietnam was justified, its attacks on Kabul and Baghdad were justified, then the attack on New York on September 11 was also justified no matter who attacked. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. I rise to take part in the Discussion under Rule 193 initiated by my colleague Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair.

At the outset, I would like to, for the record, mention that I do recall seeing the hon. External Affairs Minister on television outside the State Department building. I do not, however, recall him committing troops to Iraq. I recall him mentioning there that the situation in Iraq has changed after the Resolution in the United Nations. But I also recall him saying that before he could say Ayes or Noes to sending troops to Iraq, he would have to consult his senior Government colleagues, his Prime Minister and his coalition partners and only then could he answer. Perhaps, in this, he was amazed inasmuch as he forgot to mention that Parliament had passed a unanimous Resolution not authorising the Indian Government to send troops to Iraq. Perhaps if this had been added to his answer, some of my colleagues here in the Parliament would not have been under this mistaken impression that he had re-drawn the Indian Foreign Policy on the steps of the State Department building.

But that having been said, I listened with great interest to the speech delivered by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. He intervened perhaps in his personal capacity. But I think he had also spoken as the Petroleum Minister when he talked about some other things that India and Iraq are going to be doing. He very wisely gave us advice to look towards the future rather than towards the past and spent most of his entire speech talking about what had been between India and Iraq rather than what is going to be between our two countries. I do not dispute

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

the fact that we had great relations with Iraq. Every today, on a people to people level, there is great warmth between the Indian people and the Iraqi people. But that does not necessarily translate into a bright future.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar tried to divert or to focus our attention on the economic future between India and Iraq. Unfortunately, Shri Aiyar is not here. Otherwise, I would have liked certain clarifications from him. Two things I recall him mentioning. One was that we are going to be training the petroleum people, the people involved in the oil trade in Iraq. They would come back to India and get training here.

That is all very well. I am glad that we are offering some sort of a humanitarian service there. But what is the point of training Iraqi personnel just to operate American equipment? He talked about an economic future. I would have liked to have known from Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar how many millions of dollars of direct contracts—I do not mean secondary contracts or sub-contracting—have been signed between Indian companies and Iraqi companies. Maybe now that allegedly or supposedly Iraq is a sovereign nation with its own Government, perhaps we will see that some of this goodwill that exists between Iraq and India will translate into some direct contracts being signed between Indian companies and Iraqi companies. But until then I would not be liked to be lectured by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar about what a glorious economic future we have, because we do not have anything now. The economic reconstruction work in Iraq is going to be sewn up by US companies, by UK companies and Indian companies will sit on the sidelines and watch the fun. That is all that we are going to be used there for.

Sir, is the situation in Iraq still a matter of concern? Yes; it is. The security situation remains a matter of concern, the law and order situation remains a matter of concern and even the governance situation remains a matter of concern. We are told that Iraq is a sovereign country now. Yet, Iraq is a sovereign country without any control over its own troops, over the security forces that operate in that country. I doubt very much whether those American forces will take even a single order from the Iraqi leadership that has been put in place there. If Iraq is a sovereign country, may I ask the US then as to what is the need to have an Embassy of more than 1,000 people in a sovereign country? The largest US Embassy is in Iraq. Now, if this is a sign of a sovereign country, then, I do not think that any other country would care to have a sovereignty like the sovereignty that Iraq is welcome to now.

Sir, governance is talked about. Yet, the Iraqi people have no say in who governs them. I dare say that today the Prime Minister or the President of Iraq, is, perhaps, better as the Prime Minister or the President of the green zone of Baghdad, pretty much as the President of Afghanistan is the President of Kabul. Their writ does not run beyond certain designated security zones. Today, we are in a situation where the US would like to see more troops from other countries in Iraq. Fair enough. I think the logic behind this is very sound.

Having said that, I do not recall India's opinion being sought when the United States went to invade Iraq. India's opinion then was not important. I do not recall anybody from the US coming and telling us: 'look, this is the situation in Iraq, this is the position as we see it, we are going to go ahead and invade Iraq and what are your views on this subject? Forget about India's views: the views of the United Nations did not matter to the United States of America. They presented bogus evidence to the United Nations Security Council. They went ahead with a massive Power Point presentation. I still recall seeing that on CNN where Colin Powell, the Secretary of State of US made the slides available about weapons of mass destruction that Saddam Hussein had developed. Lo and behold! All this time after the invasion of Iraq, I do not recall a single weapon of mass destruction having been found there. Even the capability of manufacturing those weapons of mass destruction seem to have curiously vanished. So, our opinion was not important in the invasion of Iraq. Fine. Why are our troops important now? It is quite simple really. The Americans are fed up seeing dead American soldiers. The Americans would like to see dead Indian soldiers. The Americans would like to see any other country's soldiers dead than American soldiers. Why? It is because this is an election year and George W. Bush is going in for an election as an incumbent President. Everybody bag that comes back to America containing an American soldier costs George W. Bush his support in an election that he wants to win. But if the situation in Iraq remains the same, he will not win and, therefore, what better way to reduce American casualties than to bring in other countries to take on this burden?

So, this is precisely that he wants that his own country's body bags are replaced by another country and in this case, he wants them to be replaced by ours, Pakistani and Bangladeshi body bags or, perhaps, or any other country that would do him this favour.

Sir, is it just the fear of casualties that should keep us out of Iraq? I do not believe so. There are a number of other questions and some of them have been raised by my colleagues. The foremost question in my mind is the question of command and control. Who will control Indian troops should we take this, what I believe would be, incorrect or wrong decision to send our troops to Iraq? Will they be under Indian control? Will the Minister of External Affairs or his colleague, the Minister of Defence or our Supreme Commander, the President have any control over the troops once we have sent them into Iraq?

Will the Iraqi leadership have any control over Indian troops that we are sending into Iraq? What would be the objective of those Indian troops operating in Iraq? Would they be operating with a security objective? Would they be operating with a humanitarian objective? I think, this is another factor that is not clear and perhaps foremost that the Indian troops will alienate the Iraqi people.

Today the Americans are carrying out a campaign to stamp out what they call terrorism. In this, I have just a word of caution for some of my colleagues in the House. I listened with great interest to some of the speeches made, which perhaps suggested that what was happening in Iraq was a struggle for freedom, what was happening in Afghanistan was a struggle for freedom, they were rising to overthrow the oppression of a force that they did not agree upon, which is fine. I will not argue with justification if that is what you want to give, but there is a saying in English, 'What is a source for goose has to be a source for gander'. You cannot choose one rule in one situation and another in another.

We have always maintained that what is happening in Jammu & Kashmir is terrorism and not a battle for freedom. But if we are now going to justify what is happening in Iraq as a battle for freedom, if we are going to justify what is happening in Afghanistan as a battle for freedom, if tomorrow somebody asks my colleagues that what is happening in Jammu & Kashmir, is that also not a battle for freedom, we perhaps might find ourselves without an answer to give. Before we start justifying situations, let us first look closer to home. If we want to justify tomorrow what is happening in Jammu & Kashmir as a battle for freedom then you are welcome to do that. But you cannot pick and choose how you want to identify a situation just to suit an audience that you want to appeal to. If what is happening in Iraq is a battle against terrorism and we put Indian troops in there, we will lose goodwill amongst the Iraqi people. There is

no good way to fight what is happening in Iraq. If we put Indian troops under American command and control, we will lose whatever goodwill we have with the Iraqi people and if not today, tomorrow the Iraqi people will elect their own leadership. They will have the Government of their own choosing. Let us maintain the goodwill that we have with the people of Iraq so that tomorrow when they have their own leadership, we will have a strong foundation upon which to base a strong relationship, which perhaps does not exist today.

Sending troops to Iraq, alienating our friends there will have another spill off effect. It will alienate what is already a strained relationship with our friends in the Arab world. Make no mistake about it. India's relations with their traditionally very close and warm allies, the Arab world, are not what they used to be. Perhaps our proximity to Israel, perhaps the growing relationship that India and Israel share has accounted for the suspicion and the mistrust that now clouds over India's relations with the Arab world, who were traditionally our closest friends, our closest allies. If we do become more involved in a military situation in Iraq, I have no doubt that this will even further alienate ourselves and upset our friends in the Arab world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was a resolution of Parliament that guided our relationship militarily and otherwise with Iraq. While the External Affairs Minister would like to believe that the Resolution by the United Nations has changed a lot, I believe, it has changed very little. All it has done in some way seems to justify what is in the minds and hearts of most people, an unjustifiable occupation. All it has done is to put a rubber stamp on actions that have already been taken. America invaded Iraq and then the United Nations justified it. America sought to put in an alternative Government, then the United Nations got in and awarded it sovereignty and recognised it.

I think, in keeping with the policy that we have adopted so far, militarily we have no business being in Iraq. With regard to the developments in Iraq politically, I think, we should be far more cautious. We should adopt a wait and watch approach. More than supporting the American occupation of Iraq, we should support the Iraqi people because these are the people who are suffering enormously. They are suffering from an occupation that they had no desire to see.

As I have said, this is an occupation that may have got the stamp of approval from the United Nations but it

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

has got absolutely no approval in the hearts and the minds of the Iraqi people and that is the fact that we should keep foremost in our mind when we decide the future of our relations with Iraq.

With this, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to intervene.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have one or two points to make. I heard with rapt attention the hon. Minister Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's intervention. As my colleague now said, he was picturing the past. How glorious it was. He said we had wonderful relations with Iraq during seventies. Then, who was the President of Iraq? Saddam Hussein. Now where is Saddam Hussein? What has happened to him? He is brought before a Government created by America and handed over illegally. He was produced before a puppet court in chains. Saddam Hussein was the ruler and President of Iraq. He is before a puppet Government in chains! Have we ever condemned this? At least you would have said Saddam Hussein had wonderful relations with us. His Government had relations with us. Shri Mani Shankar has also said he did not use to talk in terms of 10 or 20 crores but thousands of crores. If that was the relation Iraq and Saddam Hussein had with us—and he also qualified by just saying relationship was secular—how come now we never had one word of condemnation of what America had done to him?

Secondly, he said that after the United Nations Resolution, situation has changed. What is the changed situation in Iraq now? Just now Shri Omar Abdullah has said United Nations just stamped the occupation of America in Iraq. That is all. What they have done? They have endorsed it. The American President Bush is facing an election there because of that he is doing diplomatic maneuvering in Europe and is succeeding in bringing NATO Forces also to Iraq. This was compounded. Then the United Nations justified and stamped American's occupation. After that, the NATO also is going to come to Baghdad. Moreover, 150 thousand troops of United States and some other countries are there. They are not under the present Government. They are controlled by United States and not by the present regime in Iraq. The Government does not have a control over the security or the Army. What type of Government is that? How can we say that the situation has far changed after United Nations' Resolution? The situation has become worse.

Sir, we say we are going to train people to exploit oil in Basra or somewhere else—that is what Shri Mani

Shankar Aiyar has said. After Kuwait's occupation by Iraq Government. America waged a war against Saddam. Earlier, America had wonderful relations with Saddam Hussein. Dick Cheney was the Vice-President of the oil company, Haly Burton. Now he is the Vice-President of the United States of America. He was doing oil business. He did maximum business with Iraq after Kuwait's occupation, after Kuwait war. How come there was a strained relation? After Iran, now the charges are made against Saddam Hussein. He waged war of eight years with Iran. Iran is not listed in the war against Saddam. After the Iran war, US Secretary termed Saddam Hussein as the saviour of Middle East. He never condemned Saddam Hussein. Who instigated war against Iran? Now they talk of Saddam Hussein engineering the killing of Kurdish in Fallujah. It has been conclusively stated by the American Intelligence agencies that it was done by Iran.

Then, it was said that Iran had mustard gas and all that. Iraq never had it. Apart from all that, if he is to be tried on the crimes he has done against Kurdish, against *Shias* or against anybody, why Iran is not a party? When he attacked Iran, he was in the good books of the United States. The occupation is for what. What they have done is the human rights violation. The occupation is in the interest of the United States.

Now, when we go to explore oil in Basra, are we working for Haly Burton Company? Sir, I read the report about Abu Ghraib jail, where all these atrocious things have happened. When the American wanted to destroy that jail, the present American-created Government did not give them the nod. Why? The moment it is destroyed, some American multinational company will re-build it. The money goes to them. Now, they are talking of re-construction of Iraq. From the American Congress, how many billions of dollars George W. Bush got for the re-construction of Iraq? Not even 2¹/₂ per cent is spent for that purpose. The entire money for re-construction of Iraq has to come from their own resources. Iraqi's bread. What is the great thing that the United States is talking about? They had given three reasons for occupying Iraq. They wanted to convince the world. All the three reasons for occupying Iraq are now proved to be incorrect.

One is about weapons of mass destruction right from the Blinks time, who was the United Nations observer. He made an exhaustive report. It has come as a book now and it is in the market. Then, tenet who resigned has given a report. All these have proved that there are no weapons of mass destruction. That was the one reason given to attack Iran.

The second reason was about 9/11 issue. Mr. Saddam Hussein had some links with the destruction of the World Trade Centre. Now, the American Intelligence has said that it is not right or some Senate Committee has said that it is not right. Then, they said that he had connections with *Al Qaeda*. Now, it is so conclusively proved that not only Iraq had no relations with *Al Qaeda* but Saddam Hussein had anything to do with *Al Qaeda* in these nine years. That is what happened in Iraq.

Now, the entire occupation by the United States is for their interest, the interest of the multinationals. Now, the Army has fought with the Iraqis. The *Shias* and *Sunnis* are united on one thing. They want to fight out these occupation forces. Now, the Iraqi people will never tolerate the American troops. Why should we be a party to whitewash what the United States is doing? What the United States is doing is against humanity. Tomorrow they can do it to any other country. Do they have any right just to put a man, who was the President of the country, in chain? Tomorrow they can put anybody in chain. We had no business to whitewash what the America has done. Of course, we must condemn what the America has done. It is imperialism nakedly coming to the fore.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief.

Sir, after the NDA Government has been removed from power by the people of this country, the UPA Government has been entrusted with the responsibility of correcting the situation in many areas, be it in the areas of toxification through communalism of the educational system, institutions and others, and simultaneously to demarcate from the wrong policies pursued by the NDA Government earlier. Sir, it is our tradition, convention from the days of freedom struggle that our foreign policy is based on a national consensus. The nation wants to know as to what are the corrective measures this new UPA Government is trying to proceed with.

The first issue is, how it responds to the Iraq situation. Iraq has all along been a very trusted friend of ours, be it in the case of commerce, in making oil available to us or be it in the case of extending unconditional support on the issue of Kashmir even though Iraq is a Muslim country. Of course, it is a very modern and secular country. Now, how is this Government going to demarcate it?

We have had a Resolution passed in this Parliament after a lot of discussion. There was opposition about the

nomenclature, about the nomenclature, about the text whether we should use condemnation in English or deplore in Hindi. Now, the world over the situation has changed. Even within America, there is strong criticism. Sir, you must be aware of a recent documentary by Michael Moore. Be it in respect of Afghanistan or be it on other issue, he has exposed the hypocrisy of the Bush administration. It is a very, very popular documentary in the world. That is the critical situation growing on the eve of elections in America.

What position do we propose? About the story of fake sovereignty and handing over of sovereignty, whose sovereignty is it? Who are they to give back sovereignty to the Iraqi people? They had occupation forces, the military forces numbering more than 3.5 lakhs. They have their handpicked people who have been restrained by the CIA and they have all along been advocating the cause of America against the interest of Iraq. They have picked them up and formed the Government. They say sovereignty is being handed over surreptitiously. We should boldly stand up and say we do not accept it. It is totally unacceptable to our country. An ugly story, a story of possession of nuclear weapons, proliferation and all this had been totally exposed by the Americans themselves, American scientists themselves and by the people who have been entrusted with the job.

Then, again about the *Al Qaeda* connection, even after the latest report available, there is no trace of any connection between *Al Qaeda* and Saddam regime. Such a person who still continues to be the President of Iraq, Sovereign President of Iraq, is humiliated in the most uncivilised manner by the new empire, by George Bush and his associates that one can never witness in the 21st century. We must forthwith condemn this position and say that this conspiracy to kill, to assassinate Saddam Hussein should not be allowed.

The people of the world are looking to us as we have all along been championing the cause of the free world, championing the cause of the independence struggle and we have been the champion of the Non-Aligned Movement. Now, in the CMP, in the manifesto of the major ruling alliance, that is, the Congress Party, and also in the President's Address, it has been emphasised that we want to follow that glorious path of non-alignment and independent foreign policy, independent not in words but in action. Iraq is going to be the acid test because day after day it is going to be the story of another Vietnam. The governments will go. In America, the public opinion is growing every day.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

India has to take a position and this should be in conformity with the unanimous Resolution of this Parliament that the US forces should unconditionally withdraw. The occupying forces must leave and the Iraqi people should be left to determine their own fate. That is independence. Otherwise telling some sweet words, diplomatic language would not do. For a country like India, very bold utterance is expected from the world. In this debate, when the hon. Minister is replying, we believe that such a demarcation from the UPA Government should be emphasised by the Minister and this Government.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

The occupation of Iraq by America and its allies is a gross violation of the United Nations' Charter. It contravenes article 51 of the United Nations' Charter, that is, of self-defence. It is a slur on the international law.

The talk of the United States that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction has been continuing even after many months and years have passed but not a single iota of evidence has been produced by the Allied occupational forces, by America, Britain, Italy and other countries which are occupying Iraq; and the verdict has been given by the people at large. When Iraq was being occupied, Germany had elections and the present Chancellor of Germany was opposing the war on Iraq. He had made it an election issue and won the elections though there may have been various factors for his winning the elections. They had elections in Spain at that time. The present Government in Spain said that if they came back to power they would bring back their forces. They won the elections. Our previous NDA Government was playing the role of Tony Blair. They were dancing to the tunes of America. If America said, 'Today is Sunday', they would say, 'Yes, it is Sunday'. What has been their fate now? There may have been many factors in their defeat but one of the factor was abdicating our foreign policy and in fact mortgaging it to the American interests.

I find it very unfortunate that in the Resolution which was passed, a word could not be added to say 'condemnation' of American occupation but the fact is that even the American people were against their own country's occupation of Iraq. They were against their own country's gross violation of human rights. The biggest example is of the events at the Abu Ghraib prison. What happened in Abu Ghraib prison shows clearly that the

American forces are characterless. They do not believe in the Geneva Convention. They do not believe in any United Nations' Resolution. I can say very clearly that there are two countries which very grossly violated the United Nations' Charter and Resolutions. One is America and the other is Israel. They do not want to follow the United Nations' Resolutions. Whenever it suits them, they take a stand. The latest Resolution that has been passed is not a partial victory for America. In fact, it is a setback for America. We cannot say that things have changed because of the latest Resolution. Things have not changed. It is a partial setback for America. America is slowly realising the fallacy of its occupation.

The hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas talked about the glorious past and how he lived in Iraq 25 years ago. He is not here but I would like to point out to this august House through you that Mr. Paul Bremer, the Administrator appointed by the United States, could not travel in a car to the Baghdad airport and so he had to leave by helicopter. This shows what is happening there. We cannot describe here what has been happening in the Abu Ghraib prison because it would be unparliamentary. We have seen American women soldiers laughing at naked bodies of Iraqi prisoners. We have seen how people have been killed there.

The recent report of the inquiry commission which went into the 9/11 attacks has clearly stated that the 9/11 attacks and Saddam Hussein had no relation whatsoever. I do not hold a brief for Saddam Hussein. It is a fact that Saddam Hussein was a tyrant. Saddam Hussein did kill Kurdish people; Saddam Hussein did kill the Shias; and Saddam Hussein grossly violated human rights. But again two wrongs do not make a right. If Saddam Hussein has to be tied, it is my opinion and the opinion of my Party that a trial on the lines of the Nuremberg Trials should be held. Let the International Court of Justice be seized of this matter as it is happening in the case of Milosevic of Yugoslavia. That can be done. Moreover, I would request the hon. Minister of External Affairs, through you, that the need of the hour is to revive the Non-Aligned Movement. We can have world peace only through Non-Aligned Movement.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please include.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, I am concluding with a few words.

Even in the NATO Conference, countries did not agree that command control should be given to America.

I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs that in our Common Minimum Programme, which our Party is supporting, there is an urgent need, once again, for Non-Aligned Movement for world peace.

Lastly, I would like the hon. Minister for External Affairs to give a categorical assurance that we will not send our forces to Iraq. That is a puppet regime. We do not recognise that regime. I would like our country's stand to be very clear that India does not recognise a puppet regime that has been imposed by America.

[Translation]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, kindly answer this question also in the end. Weapons were not found even after all our efforts. After all, what is the Govt's stand regarding condemnation?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, I have listened with very great respect and very great interest the discussion initiated by Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit was held in Delhi in March, 1983. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Chairperson and it was my honour to be the Secretary-General of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit. So, I am aware of the Non-Aligned Movement, what it stands for, what it stands for and what it needs in the 21st Century. But we are not discussing the Non-Aligned Movement, we are discussing Iraq.

First, in the Resolution that was passed by the Security Council on the 8th of June, there were five permanent members. America, China, Russia, France and Britain, these five permanent members voted for it. The non-permanent members who voted for it are Germany, Pakistan, Spain, Angola, Chilly, Algeria, Romania, Philippines, Brazil and Benin. These countries represent a cross section of world opinion. The Resolution was welcomed by the international community and by us for the simple reason that the United States and the United Kingdom, who for all these months and years had been bypassing the United States Security Council and going unilaterally into Iraq, have come back to multilateralism. It is not an insignificant event. We have been successful in canvassing them. Although we are not in the Security Council, still our PR there has been emphasising along with our friends that the only course to go into Iraq is

through the United States Security Council and that is now happening.

Now, a number of issues were raised. First I would like to say something about my young colleague Shri Omar Abdullah for whom I have very great affection and very great regard because, I think, he has a great future. One day, probably, he will end up doing the job I am doing now.

The Iraqi national oil companies own all the Iraqi assets. Our training is meant to increase this skill. Contracts for Block No. 8 near the most productive Romalia field was signed when Shri Omar Abdullah was in Government as a Minister of State. We intend to pursue this because energy security for us is paramount.

The other thing was the contract. We are not getting contacts for the simple reason that we are not supplying troops. Now, I have been hauled over the coals for what I am supposed to have said in Washington.

Now, Sir, you must have that much confidence in me that I have spent 51 years dealing with international affairs, that I understand the sources of the inspiration for India's foreign policy and the framework put through by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, not in 1947, not even at the Haripura Congress in 1938 but in 1927 when he went to the Brussels Conference to represent the AICC there and from then he thought what would India's foreign policy be. So, I am brought up in that tradition. To expect me to make any compromise is to be grossly unjust to me and for the services that I have rendered to this country in good faith. The question of India sending the troops to Iraq does not arise.

How was the resolution of Parliament in the last Parliament passed? We did our best to have it passed in the Monsoon Session; with their dilly-dallying tactics, eventually we were able to pass it. I was spearheading the move for having unanimous resolution condemning the war in Iraq and not sending any troops.

Now, here is the history of what happened. On May 27, 2003, the Indian Ambassador in Washington was called by Under Secretary of Defence Douglas Feith and asked for contribution of troops to the Stabilization Force in Iraq under US command. On May 28, 2003, the Defence Advisor to the Indian Mission in Washington was informed by the Office of US Joint Chief of Staff that Northern Sector in Iraq could be the responsibility of India. On May 28, 2003, the US Embassy in Delhi tells the

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

Ministry of External Affairs (JS-USC) that CENTCOM was sending a delegation to four or five countries immediately (end of May) and could visit India to discuss the operational details of possible Indian contribution. The visit to India did not take place, as we could not give a response immediately. On June 3, 2003 Defence Secretary Ronald Rumsfeld writes-to-Raksha Mantri asking for a division size force.

Now what happened? On June 5, 2003 Shrimati Sonia Gandhi wrote to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that 'we hear that your Government is considering sending troops to Iraq; this cannot be done unless all parties are consulted and unless there is a national consensus and that these troops will under the U.N. flag' It was then and then alone that a decision was taken to tell the Americans. When was it? On July 14, 2003 the Cabinet Committee on Security meeting decides that were there to be an explicit UN mandate for the purpose, the Government of India could consider the deployment of troops in Iraq.

This is the history of it. After this, we passed the unanimous resolution in both Houses of Parliament. The Congress Party can take a lot of credit and all of you can take a lot of credit that the resolution was passed in spite of the reluctance of the Government to do so. That is the background.

Let me come to what is happening now in Iraq. It has been mentioned several times about the trial of former President Saddam Hussein. Now, in the trial, at present the charges are being framed under the Iraqi criminal law dating from the days of the former President Saddam Hussein's regime. The trial judge was appointed under former President Saddam Hussein's regime. I am using the words 'former President' and I am not derogating him. I am taking his name. He is the former President.

The tribunal is yet to be formed and will be guided by international humanitarian law practiced in Iraqi national law with defence authorities involved. We will continue to monitor this development and keep the House informed.

Now, let me come to the substantial part of it. What does the resolution say? It was passed on the 8th of June. The roadmap for political transition in Iraq, as envisaged under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1546, which I told you has been approved by five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members including Pakistan and Algeria, is as under. First, assumption of full responsibility/authority by the Interim

Government of Iraq by 30th June, 2004. This happened on 28th of June. Two, end of occupation by June 30, 2004. It actually took place on June 28, 2004. Three, convening of National Conference expected to take place in July-August, 2004. Four, holding of direct democratic elections and formation of transitional National Assembly by 31st December, 2004 and in no case, later than 31st January, 2005. Fifth, formation of transitional Government. Sixth, drafting of permanent Constitution. Seventh, referendum and endorsement of the Constitution. Eighth, election for a Government under the Constitution by 31st December next year. This is the factual position. I have a copy of the resolution with me. It runs into several pages and goes into very great details about what is to happen.

Now, I want to place before the House that, as I said, nobody has asked us for troops. If asked too, the answer will be: India will not send troops. That should be made clear in black and white right here. It was never the intention. I was in America when I saw this whole thing on internet. The reaction to what I said battered me. So, I rang up Comrade Surjeet. At least, he must have that much confidence in me. I have been doing this for the last 50 years.

Now, there is a resolution of the Security Council for which we have been asking. We have been asking that the United States and the United Kingdom should not act unilaterally and should go through the multilateral route. This is happening and this is the first step. So, where does the question of our sending troops arise? There are today in the world 1.3 billion Muslims and 56 Muslim countries exist in United Nations. India has a record of having friendly relations with all these Islamic countries. We cannot, in any way, under-estimate the feelings of the Islamic world. I have served in Pakistan. So, I know something of it. I know something about the history of this movement. The psyche of the Islamic world has been hurt from Mauritania to Medan in Indonesia. The world has to come to terms with it.

A reference was made here to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. It is a political earthquake, the consequences of which have yet not been fully analysed. The world has not come to terms with the absence of Soviet Union because with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, an alternative point of view from the world has disappeared and no replacement has taken place. It is a role that India, China, Russia and other friends can play and should play. This is the endeavour. This is what we have said in our Common Minimum Programme. This is what our policy is going to be.

Sir, to assume that any compromise will be made on an issue like sending troops to Iraq, to me, is inconceivable. If Members should have any doubt that this would be done, this what distresses me. We are dealing with a very complicated situation. I am a member of a coalition partners with us, we have to take you with us, we have to take both Houses with us, we have to take the nation with us. This is the pride of India's Foreign policy, the framework for which was laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which stands today.

The international agenda has changed. The problems 30 years ago were imperialism, apartheid and colonialism. Today, they are AIDS, terrorism, poverty, health, population control and financial matters. The international agenda has changed. So, we do not run a static or sterile Foreign Policy. We run a Foreign Policy which is responsive to the requirements, demands and aspirations of the people of the 21st Century.

Therefore, to say that the Non-Aligned Movement has become irrelevant is not true. Do not mix up Non-Aligned Movement with non-aligned. India was non-aligned from 1947 to 1961, when the Non-Aligned Movement was founded. So, when you say that we are departing, we are not departing from this. We are being realistic. As asked the other day, in Jakarta on my talks with Kasuri Saheb, whether you are optimistic or pessimistic, I said: "I do not talk in terms of pessimism or optimism." We have to be realistic about these things. We live in a complicated world, and this is a complicated situation. We are living in a situation where one super-power is the most powerful, but that super-power today has decided to go through the United Nations Security Council with unanimous support.

Now, Sir I will—with the permission of the Chair—read out a statement that I have prepared. I thought that it was my duty to answer the questions raised by the hon. Members. They are fully entitled to it.

[Translation]

I can understand your feelings but the Minister of External Affairs can not afford to act on the basis of feelings as I am holding the post which was once adorned by Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not know which of my good deeds have been rewarded.

[English]

Do not for a moment think that I will compromise on any issue relating to India.

The situation in Iraq has been evolving rapidly, and the last one month alone witnessed such significant developments as the formation of interim Government, the passage of Resolution 1546 by the UN Security Council, and the transfer of authority and sovereignty to the interim Government by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA). This was in accordance with Resolution 1546 and the dissolution of the CPA. The new Government of Iraq under an interim President, Prime Minister and the Council of Minister took oath of office a week ago.

Now, we already have an Ambassador in Iraq. We have had an Ambassador in Iraq for the last two year, and other Embassies are being opened there and other countries are also going there.

The UN Secretary-General played a central role in the formation of this Government. A year and a half ago the UN Security Council was totally ignored, and they had to go back. Mr. Kofi Annan played a central role for the UN to have a role there. His Special Advisor Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi of Algeria was also a key player. Mr. Lakhdar was able to have a Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn and made it possible for the transition to take place. So, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, who comes from Algeria, was also deeply and daily involved in the process of the Resolution being adopted unanimously.

Resolution 1546 provide a timetable for the political process that will culminate in the establishment of a constitutionally elected Government by December, 2005. The United States and the United Kingdom are also signatories to this Resolution. There is no going back.

Resolution 1546 was passed unanimously by all the members—permanent and non-permanent—of Security Council endorsing the interim Government as a sovereign body and Iraqi people's right to freely determine their own political future and to exercise full authority and control over their financial and natural resources. The Resolution also provided for a Multinational Force in Iraq at the request of the interim Government. The mandate of the force will end up on the completion of the political process by December 31, 2005. Its mandate could end earlier if so requested by the Government of Iraq.

The unanimous Resolution passed by the two Houses of the Indian Parliament on April 8, 2003 continues to provide direction to our policy towards Iraq.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please wait for a moment. If the House agrees I will extend the time of the House till the hon. Minister finishes his reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: Yes, Sir.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

18.00 hrs.

Within the framework of this Resolution, we always emphasised the need for an early restoration of sovereignty to the Iraqi people, the right of Iraqi people to freely determine their political future and control their natural resources and a vital role for UN in the transitional process and political and economic reconstruction of the country. It is in this spirit that we welcome the Security Council's Resolution 1546 as a first step towards transfer of authority to the Iraqi people. This is not an ordinary achievement considering the fact of what the world reality today is.

India is vitally interested in the peace and prosperity of the Gulf region. Lakhs and lakhs of Indians live in that part of the world. They are doing a great job and they are earning us a great name.

[Translation]

They are sending foreign currency to our country. Entire economy of Kerala depends on them. I am going to Kerala on the 9th-10th. There is some problem. Our stake is so vital that we pay round the clock attention to it.

[English]

A stable and peaceful Iraq is essential for the larger stability of the region and the world. India has close and friendly relations with the people of Iraq and is firmly committed to assist the people of Iraq in their humanitarian and reconstruction efforts. In my letter of 2nd June to Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zibari of Iraq, I have reiterated our basic policy of assisting Iraqi people and our deep commitment to support efforts in this regard. That is the policy of this Government.

We have committed US 20 million dollars for assistance to the Iraqi people. As part of this assistance, we have arranged for distribution of milk powder to Iraqi children through the World Food Programme. We ran training courses in India for Iraqi diplomats at our Foreign Service Institute and Iraqi officials in information technology at the National Institute of Information Technology. We

will be training Iraqi Oil Ministry officials in upstream and downstream units in India and nominations from Iraq are awaited. We have conveyed our interest to Iraq in fully rehabilitating a hospital and providing specialised medical facilities at the holy city of Najaf, should the security situation permit. We have offered our support and experience to the political process in the development of the Constitution, electoral process, census and vote registration because nobody has kind of experience that the Election Commission of India has in running elections on this vast scale—there is no parallel in history—for a democracy of one billion people. We are breaking new ground and we would like to share our experience with the people of Iraq. We have offered assistance in human resource development in priority areas of power, transport and communications, pharmaceuticals, education, water and sanitation, information technology and development of small and medium enterprises. The offer was made at the International Donor Conference in Abu Dhabi in February this year and reiterated in Doha Conference in May. Iraq has appreciated the gesture and has already availed of our facilities in information technology for training of their officials. With Iraqi Ministries in information technology for training of their officials. With Iraqi Ministries becoming totally free of control of the Coalition Provincial Authority on 28th June, we anticipate a higher level of interactions in this regard. We intend to pursue the matter in accordance with Iraqi requirements. In response to Iraq's request, we have resumed provision of 30 annual scholarships for Iraqi nominees in higher education and doctoral degrees and the ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs is open to the Iraqi trainees.

We participated in the International Donors Conference on Iraq held in Madrid in October 2003 and pledged an amount of US 10 million dollars to the two Iraqi Trust Funds set up by the UN Development Group and the World Bank respectively for reconstruction of Iraq. As members of the Iraq Donors Committee, we have participated actively in its meetings in Abu Dhabi and Doha. India is the only non-oil developing country to become a member of Iraqi Donor Committee which is expected to help in supervising Iraq's economic reconstruction.

I would like to reiterate that the question of sending Indian troops to Iraq does not arise. The unanimous resolution of this august House passed on 8th April, 2003 continues to guide the position of the Government. We took into account a number of relevant factors such as ground realities, development of political process, role of the UN, public perception in Iraq and of Iraq's neighbours,

national sentiment in India and capacity to spare our troops for Iraq. Accordingly, we have decided not to consider any troop deployment in Iraq. This will continue. I must clarify that India has not been approached recently for deployment of troops in Iraq.

The Government also share the concern expressed at Indians working in Iraq. There are: in Baghdad 580, in Basra 98, in Falluja 190, in Tikrit 533, in Najaf 88, in Karbala 76, in Al Hilla 166, in Al-Quds 100, in Baquba 140, in Al Nasiriya 67, in Mosul 353, in Balad 51. Some Indian ex-servicemen recruited by private agents went to Iraq reportedly for work on static watch and ward duties. In addition, a number of Indians have been misled by unscrupulous recruiting agents and found their way unwittingly into Iraq for employment. Our enquiries indicate that none of them are in the direct employment of the Coalition Forces. As per our information, all of them are employed in non-combat and civilian jobs. They are employed by private contractors who have been hired by the US Government for rendering various support services such as maintenance of buildings, laundry, kitchen and dining facilities and watch and ward civilian duties at their bases in Iraq. We have given clear instructions to our Missions in the Gulf countries, and particularly in Iraq and its neighbours, to extend all possible assistance to them to return to India. Emigration clearance for Iraq is now suspended. This will continue. The suspension of emigration clearance applies to ex-servicemen also not only in respect of Iraq but also for Iraq's neighbouring countries Kuwait, Jordan and UAE in order to prevent misuse of emigration clearance to these countries for entering Iraq.

I would like to refer to the Press reports about the 18 Indians recruited—Dr. Karunanidhi wrote to me about this and I have replied to him, and I will just share this within the House—by a private firm ostensibly for employment in Jordan, but diverted to Iraq and placed at a US facility near Falluja from where they wanted to return to India. Ten of them left Iraq on 2nd July and the remaining eight left Iraq yesterday. We are advised by our Embassy in Baghdad that all the 18 Indians stranded in Falluja have left Iraq. I would like to clarify that Indians working in Iraq are spread through the length and breadth of the country. Given the prevailing situation, it may not be possible for them to reach out to our Embassy in Baghdad for assistance. The Embassy in Baghdad has been instructed to establish contacts to the maximum extent possible with the Indians located in various parts of Iraq so that other cases of Indians wanting to return to India are handled expeditiously. Our Missions in Iraq's neighbouring countries have been asked to establish contact with the employers who may have sent their

Indian workers to Iraq on service contract with a view to ensure their safety and well being and return to India.

We are extremely concerned at the violation of the sanctity of religious places in Iraq that are revered by millions and millions of people all over the world including India. We emphasised the imperative need to respect the sanctity of places and for all concerned to refrain from any activity that would cause damage or desecrate the places of worship.

We share also the concern at the abuse of Iraqi prisoners by elements in the Coalition Forces particularly the inmates of the Abu Ghraib Jail. There can be no condoning of such heinous acts. The US Senate Armed Forces Committee has condemned the brutalities and indecent acts perpetrated by the US soldiers. Like the rest of the world, the Government considers the ill treatment or abuse of Iraqi prisoners abhorrent. We have noted the regret expressed at the highest level by the USA and UK and the intentions of their Governments to take corrective and punitive steps through their military, administrative and legal system to prevent recurrence of such inexcusable practices. These violate human rights and humane behaviour.

In concluding I would like to reiterate that the relations between the peoples of India and Iraq have been historical and close. We look forward to their assuming full and real sovereignty over their destiny as early as possible. We hope that it will inform the evolution of the political process underway so as to meet the aspirations of the Iraqi people as a whole. We have conveyed our good wishes to the Interim Government of Iraq in its task of addressing the urgent issues of security and stability so that relief and reconstruction can proceed a pace with the political timetable. India will continue to extend the fullest assistance to the economic and political reconstruction of Iraq.

I appreciate and value this timely discussion and debate today in this House and I thank all the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 7, 2004/Asadha 16, 1926 (Saka).

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