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Tuesday, April 18, 2000
Chaitra 29, 1922 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 18, 2000/Chaitra 29, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at two minutes past Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE SOUTH ASIA DELEGATION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

[English]

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming hon. Mr. Gerard Collins, Chairman of the South Asia Delegation of the European Parliament and Mrs. Hilary Collins and other hon. Members of the South Asia Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the Delegation are:

1. Mr. Jean-Claude FRUTEAU
2. Mr. Thomas MANN
3. Mr. Pedro APARICIO SANCHEZ
4. Mr. Karl-Heinz FLORENZ
5. Ms. Ariene Ac CARTHY
6. Ms. Maria MARTENS
7. Mr. Olivier DUPUIS
8. Ms. Erika MANN

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 15 and 16 April, 2000. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the European Union.

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Funds for Educational Development of SCs/STs

*341. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Forum of SC/ST' Parliamentarians' has demanded allocation/placement of funds in proportion to the population of SCs/STs for the overall development of these communities;

(b) if so, the total amount of funds demanded by his Ministry for the educational development of the SCs/STs in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) as compared to the total demands of the Ministry;

(c) the amount of funds allocated/earmarked for the said purpose and actual amount utilized and its percentage as compared to the total funds released to the Ministry; and

(d) the reasons for not providing adequate funds for this purpose?

[Translation]

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

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

The National Policy on Education lays special emphasis on removal of disparities and equalisation of educational opportunities for educationally backward social groups, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development have an all India coverage with due emphasis on educational opportunities for backward social groups, especially SCs and STs.

As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission on Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Caste

and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Human Resource Development earmarks funds under SCP and TSP from its budget on the basis of the proportion of population of SCs/STs. As educational facilities and infrastructures are provided in an integrated manner to all segments of the population, utilization of the earmarked funds is also done in an integrated manner.

A statement showing funds allocated under SCP and TSP during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan period (upto 1999-2000) is annexed.

Annexure

Statement showing funds to SCP and TSP from the Plan allocation of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Departments of Secondary Education & Higher Education and Elementary Education & Literacy

	Year	Plan Allocation	Divisible Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Flow to SCP	Flow to TSP
Eighth Plan Period	1992-97	7443.00	5483.88	857.21 (15.63)	512.10 (9.33)
Ninth Plan Period	1997-98 to 1999-2000	12840.28	10504.62	1690.04 (16.09)	944.53 (9.00)

Note: Figures given in parenthesis indicate percentage of flow of funds of the divisible outlay to SCP & TSP.

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know from the hon'ble Minister about the details of the amount allocated for the education of SC and ST students and the amount that has been spent on this. Though the details of allocated amount has been given but the details of the amount spent on it has not been given. I would like to know as to what measures are being taken to reduce the gap between allocated amount and the amount spent.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this amount is spent in a consolidated way. From here, we release the amount in proportion of population and thereafter State Governments use this amount. This amount is spent on all the children of all the schools. So it is difficult to keep the account separately. That is why, it is very difficult to keep account of every penny as to how much money has been spent on Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. We can do only this that we release money in proportion to population and can ask Government to ensure that this amount should be spent in that proportion. Sometimes expenditure goes beyond that. Sometimes expenditure is more than the allocated amount, so it becomes impossible to have separate accounts of the expenditures on Scheduled Caste and and Scheduled Tribe. However, I have issued order that there should be monitoring regarding this and it should be ensured that whatever amount has been given, should be spent separately on SC and ST students and account should be maintained accordingly, but today it is not possible.

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Is the amount that is allocated for the year and if that money is not spent in that year and whether this amount is carry forward to the next year or not and if yes, then what is year wise details of this amount? If not, then how the development of this section of society will take place and whether Government considering to make such type of rule in future?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have given details year-wise. You have asked the details according to the Five Year Plan so that answer has been given. You can see that the amount that had been allocated for SC/ST in 1992 to 1997 was Rs. 857 crore which was 15.63% of the total expenditure. In the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan this same amount has been increased to Rs. 1690 crore and the amount for scheduled tribes which was Rs. 512 crore increased to 944 crore. So it is evident that the amount is being increased and as our allocation increases we increase the funds in proportion to the population.

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not yet received the reply of my question. I had asked whether the remaining amount is carried forward or not and if it is done then what are its details. If the amount is not utilised during the same year, then whether that balance amount utilised next year or not, that was my question. I want to know whether that money lapse.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: These expenditures are done through State governments and we try that

total expenditure should be spent during the same year. If any State is not able to utilise the amount during the same year, then it is their fault. It does not lapse on the part of the Central Government because the Central Government allocate the total amount.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: But at least proper account should be kept.

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: What sort of monitoring is there?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have told you that order has been issued for monitoring, but we do not have account of it as per the previous five year plan or as per the previous years, before we came to power, as the Government did not maintained it. But the arrangements are being made to ensure that it will be taken into account in future. The expenditure of the State Governments depend on their budgets. On our side, it is the duty of the Central Government to give full amount to the States in proportion to the population. That we are giving. I will make effort beyond that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Are you not responsible for this? You are responsible for this.

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: But there should be some monitoring.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have issued order that these funds will not be lapsed...*(Interruptions)* Cooperation of the State Governments is required for this. We are trying hard but we do not got information. We have issued orders that the funds will not be lapsed. But it depends on the State Governments whether they spend the funds during the same year or not.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have not called your name. I have called Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that though the Government of India gives money for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the money is not sufficient nor it percolates down to those people for whom it is meant. We, as Members of Parliament, by your grace, Sir, are getting Rs. 2 crore per year. In Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas, most of the schools are L.P. venture schools. Sir, your guidelines do not allow us to give that money to such venture schools.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Which schools?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Venture schools, which are not recognised by the Government. I do not know about other places, but in Assam, in most of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes areas, the schools are till to be recognised. Unless they are recognised, we cannot give money. So, will you please try, in collaboration with the Department of Programme Implementation, and see that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in tribal areas do get help so that in addition to your funds, we can also give our funds to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Those Schools which are run by the State Government or those which are recognised.

[English]

those who have been recognised.

[Translation]

They get money so I can say that we are getting good results because enrolment is increasing.

[English]

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is increasing ...*(Interruptions)* I understand that. I say that the allocation that we make to the State Governments will only go to the recognised schools. Do you want me to say that it will go to other schools also? ...*(Interruptions)* It will not go to unrecognised schools ...*(Interruptions)* No. It can not be allocated if the State Governments do not recognise those schools. We do not recognise any schools ...*(Interruptions)* It will go to the recognised institutions. If the institutions are not recognised and if it is to be allocated to others also, then anybody can come forward and say that this is a school and give money. ...*(Interruptions)* This is Parliament and you may pass a law...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: The Minister was stating that the Cenral Government allocates money and it is the responsibility of the State Governments, that they do not differentiate and keep an account whether the funds allocated for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is exclusively spent for that purpose or not. In his reply, the hon. Minister said that the funds are allocated on the basis of proportion of the population, but as the

educational facilities are provided in an integrated manner to all segments of the population, utilisation of the earmarked funds is also done in an integrated manner.

It gives rise to an apprehension that the funds allocated for the people as a special gesture is diverted. In that case, how can you expect development to take place? My question is this. What is the latest population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Is Budget allocation made on the basis of proportion of their population?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: As I have already pointed out, there has been no mechanism of monitoring this expenditure till now. We have ordered that this should now be monitored. From the next year, I am pretty hopeful that we will be getting the required information, but for the last 20 years or so, there has been no mechanism for monitoring it.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: What is the latest population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Is Budget allocation made on that basis?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete the answer please.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: As I have already said, we have allocated money at the ratio of 16 per cent and 9 per cent of our total funds, on the basis of the population taken from the Census. Only when the new Census takes place, we come to know about the latest population. On that basis, we will raise the money. Till now, the money is given on the basis of the population that is available with us.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Thank you, Sir. The hon. Minister while replying to the supplementary questions stated that there is no mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds allotted from the Centre. On the other hand, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment say that it is being monitored. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is monitored by his Ministry or by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. If it is monitored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, will he see that the money allotted is utilised properly and that the mechanism is available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development? How can one Ministry say that it is being monitored and the other Ministry say that it has no mechanism to monitor it?

This is something strange. Will the Minister assure that this money will be spent and utilised and that it will not go to the drains?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also spends money for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We spend on education through the State Governments. I have made it absolutely clear as to what we have been doing. We give money to the State Governments. Till now, we do not have any mechanism to know whether the money has been spent exactly in the same ratio or not. But we are now trying to monitor it. I have said that this Government has passed orders to monitor it. On the basis of the information available in my records, I can say that we are very sincerely implementing it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The problem is that it is not being utilised.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It would be utilised. It is not lapseable. It has to be utilised only in this sector and not in any other sector.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether there is any fund of the Ministry for meritorious dalit students for their higher education in abroad and is there any amount earmarked for the construction of hostels for dalit students on large scale?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We have not allocated any fund for the education of any student in abroad.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Is there any scheme or not?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Neither there is any amount nor there is any scheme. But as far as the dalit students are concerned, Government has made many arrangements in the last few years and as a result of this enough progress has been made. For example in IITs and IIMs where earlier only 20% students used to be enrolled, as per their quota, now 100% students are coming for last two years, thus they are getting higher education. There has been concession in minimum marks also. Preparatory courses are being prepared in IITs. Those children are attending classes there. If they are not selected on account of few marks, separate preparatory course is conducted for them. As a result of this 100% quota is being fulfilled. Besides this, good students are qualifying. Similarly, national eligibility test are conducted by UGC in which 5% relaxation has been given to them. In 415 Institutions where higher education is provided, remedial coaching is being provided. In 193 universities. Cell has been established to impart training to SC and ST children. Cell has been established in UGC also which will make proper arrangements for dalits students and tribal students.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The main problem with the grants going from the Central Government is that they are not released throughout the year. Most of the funds are released at the end of March when they are about to lapse and throughout the year these schools have to run without any grants being received. When we ask the Ministries, they say that there are some problems, but finally they release the money. So, misutilisation and the problems created are because the grants do not go as per the instalments and as per your guidelines. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Ministry will find a way by which these grants are released quarterly so that the money is spent properly. Teachers do not get their salaries throughout the year. In many of the *ashram* schools, children do not get food because no money is available. I would request the Minister to find out and let us know whether he would monitor the release of funds more than the utilisation.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If the hon. Member gives me some specific information about the States, I will certainly look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, this is not a proper reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Everybody knows that this is happening. ...*(Interruptions)* Ninety per cent of the funds are released at the end of March. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Please tell me that this is the State or these are the States where this is happening.

[Translation]

Responsibility of running these schools lies with the State Governments. If any complaint comes from there or if you tell us that so and so State has some problem, then thorough enquiry will be conducted.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I will give you a list of more than 100 such schools.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Thorough investigation will be done.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, most of the members have pointed out about the monitoring and utilisation of funds.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Pilot ji, there was no any indexing of it for the last 20 years we will try for that.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let me complete. This has been the problem since long. I am not saying that this has originated today. Everybody feels that utilisation and monitoring are not proper, as a result, the funds do not reach the right people. Will the hon. Minister agree to have quarterly Reports instead of Annual Report? This will also act as a check.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If information is not supplied by the State Government, then we will not be able to furnish the information.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You can make a policy.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We presently requesting them but they do not supply information.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: If the Government and the House agree, we can have quarterly Reports on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes instead of the Annual Report.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have absolutely no objection to it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Government can take a decision in this regard.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have no objection.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the Minister has agreed to have quarterly Reports on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Housing Scheme for Migrants of Kashmir and Punjab

*342. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a housing scheme for the migrants of Kashmir and Punjab in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the misuse of houses constructed thereunder;

(d) whether the Government propose to launch similar schemes for the people migrating to Delhi from other States as well; and

(e) if so, the details of schemes launched in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A Special scheme for rehabilitation of Punjab Migrants has been announced and this Scheme is open up to 30.4.2000. The details of Scheme for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants is to be announced shortly by the DDA.

(b) The Housing Scheme for Rehabilitation of Punjab Migrants has been specifically formulated for the 3,661 families/persons who had migrated from Punjab and are staying in the designated seven refugee camps of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Under this Scheme, flats containing one room set (a kitchen/kitchenette and toilet-cum-bathroom) in Dwarka, Narela and Rohini would be allotted under hire-purchase. The cost of construction is proposed to be recovered from the prospective allottee as under:-

(i)	Phase-I	Rs. 10,000 Application fee
(ii)	Phase-II	Rs. 50,000 before possession
(iii)	Phase-III	Rs. 1,20,000 — in 180 equated monthly instalment of Rs. 1500/- per month at an interest factor of 12.75%.

(c) As per the terms and conditions given in the Brochure, the flats offered under the Scheme are to be used only for residential purposes and that the allottee shall not be entitled to sub-divide the dwelling unit or amalgamate it with any other dwelling unit or to make any structural additions/alterations without prior permission of DDA.

If at any stage, after allotment, it is found that there is a misuse in the flats, the allotment is liable to be cancelled.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government has launched residential schemes for the migrants of Punjab and Kashmir. I wish to inquire through you, that whether the Government have any plans to extent the closing date for the scheme? If so, then upto when and will what time the houses will be taken possession of.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, a special scheme has been introduced for the migrants of Punjab and Kashmir. The closing date for application by Punjab migrants is 30th April. Houses are ready for allotment after that and they will be given possession immediately. But for the Kashmiri migrants, scheme is yet to be formulated. It will be announced in a week or two.

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Sir, will there be any consideration on the part of the Government to formulate schemes for the people who have migrated from Orissa, Bihar etc. due to super cyclone or any other reason on the line of the schemes formulated for the migrants coming from Punjab?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, as I have told you, migrants from Kashmir and Punjab have come in extra-ordinary circumstances. They have migrated due to law and order problem, due to disturbed conditions. Migration from the neighbouring States of Delhi, such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Bihar is due to the problems of poverty and unemployment. I have already replied that we have no special scheme for them.

[English]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Sir, this question pertains to Kashmir. I would also like to ask one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask after this supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Sir, as far as the question of Kashmir migrants is concerned, Government has formulated scheme for them. During the last ten years, country has had to face a lot of difficulties. According to the reply, Delhi Development Authority will soon announce a scheme for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. For the last ten years, announcements have been made to this effect, but the upper House of Parliament has not received full information regarding this.

Secondly, Kashmiri migrants have been given houses by the Delhi Development Authority. These houses have been sold by agreement through power of attorney and they have started living elsewhere in slums. It will recreate the problem in Delhi. The houses are built by Delhi Development Authority and granted to the migrants. But if they sell these houses and continue to live in slums, then the problem will not end. I humbly ask the Government whether they intend to formulate a time bound scheme that the houses can't be sold by entering into an agreement within a certain period?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The scheme is related to Kashmiri migrants. About 237 people in 14 camps live in community houses and not in slums. We have reports on this. But as the Hon'ble Member said we do not have any such report that people living in slums were given houses later on. For them LIG scheme has been formulated and hire purchase scheme is under formulation, which will be implemented for them.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, I want to divide my question in two parts. It is correct that the middlemen and miscreants have created some problems in the flats allotted. My second question is, that you have said that 3,661 families have come from Punjab. Cases of Punjab and Kashmir are different. Punjab is now a peaceful State. I respectfully submit to you, and Hon'ble Home Minister, who is present here, and Shri Dhindsa, who is from Punjab, I wish to request that the Chief Minister of Punjab should try for settling these people in Punjab. People had migrated in lakhs, but now Punjab is a peaceful State, these people can go back. I wish to know from the Government, that whether they are considering any such programmes. Yourself, Chief Minister, Home Minister Housing Minister of Punjab should go to them and request that they should go back to their State as the situation has changed for the better in Punjab.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, it is our belief and effort that people coming from Punjab should go back. There are 3661 Punjabi families in seven camps. They have submitted an application to the Human Rights Commission that they do not want to go back to Punjab, they wish to stay in Delhi itself. They have made representations that they should be allowed to live there. Thereupon, Human Rights Commission has instructed us to resettle them in Delhi itself. That is why we have announced this scheme. We still are making efforts and are trying to convince them that whosoever wants to go back to Punjab, they can do so. Also, as you have said, Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Dhindsaji and Hon'ble Chief Minister will be consulted and whosoever want to return to Punjab, will be rehabilitated there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it was said, the question has two parts—one, Punjab and the second, Kashmir. You have a programme for Punjab, I have no objection to it. But now there is normalcy in Punjab. The current question is that of Kashmiri migrants. These are living as refugees for the last 10 years in their own country. They are scattered all over Delhi and also live in my constituency and are living in hellish conditions.

As much as 8 persons live in one small room, the mother-father, young daughter and son and daughter-in-law are living for the last 10 years. Their family life is being shattered. There is one water tap for hundreds of people, one latrine for 50 persons. He is saying all this about the people who are living virtually in hell for the last 10 years. The plan should have been made by your Government, which it didn't for the last ten years. ...*(Interruptions)* As it was said right now that 237 or more people are still living in community centres. I want to know whether you are planning to give them land. You granted flats to three thousand persons from Punjab. There are thousands of Kashmiris in Delhi. It is correct that many people are living in community centres, thousands of people get monthly economic assistance from you, but what I want to know is that what is the basis of all this? Please tell us about where the land has been procured? ...*(Interruptions)* What I want to ask is that just as 3661 persons from Punjab were given lands, what is the number of Kashmiri migrants who are to get land? What is the number of people for whom plan is being formulated, at what stage those plans are and where the land for those plans have been taken? As far as I know, the plan is still on papers and will take a long time to complete. What I want to say is that the plan should be time bound.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already told that there is a plan in housing schemes for Kashmiri Migrants. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: For how many persons?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: For 237 families. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The number of people getting economic assistance, is in thousands.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the job of migrant's identification is that of Local Revenue Divisional Officer, the Sub-divisional Magistrate will grant certificates to the migrants and he will provide us the list. Only on that basis can we implement the housing scheme. That is why we decided to give houses only to those people who get migrant certificates issued by the officers competent to do so. Scheme is ready for such people. I had said that we have no intention to prolong these schemes for Punjabis and Kashmiris, we will do that immediately. At present houses are ready for the people of Punjab. Houses are ready in Dwarka and Rohini. Therefore, I have told Kashmiri's also that we will do something for them very soon.

SHRI ALI MOHAMMAD NAIK: I want to know from the Government is there a clear cut policy of the Government of India?

[English]

All those migrants who have come out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be rehabilitated in Jammu and Kashmir State to defeat the design of Pakistan which is that they treat it as cleansing of the State from minorities.

[Translation]

What are the reasons when the Government of India is changing their own decisions.

[English]

Because the decision of the Government is already there that all these people will be rehabilitated back in their valley. They belong to the valley. They are a part and parcel of the valley and they will be rehabilitated there. Why is the Government of India changing its stand after a few days? What is the reason for this?

[Translation]

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the issue is for migrants to Delhi only. It does not concern the people who are coming in Kashmir. It has been considered only for those who have migrated to Delhi during the last 8-10 years.

[English]

SRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: They are in Mumbai, they are in Delhi, they are in Chandigarh, they are in Jammu and in other States also.

[Translation]

SHRI SAHIB SINGH: My question is that what is the cost of the houses that are being granted? What percentage of cost will be borne by the Government as subsidy and how much will be recovered from the beneficiaries? My second question is that where there houses are located? Third question is whether any thing has been done to allow these people to get Rs. 50000 as loan from the HUDCO?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the cost of each house is Rs. 2,30,000. Out of this, Delhi Government provides a subsidy of Rs. 10000, while Rs. 40000 is provided by Land owning agencies and other agencies, on whose land these people have settled. A subsidy of Rs. 50000 is provided by the Government. At the time of possession, the settlers will have to pay Rs. 50000. This leaves out a margin of Rs. 1,80,000. ...*(Interruptions)* We have given them opportunity to pay instalment of Rs. 1500 per month for 15 years.

[English]

Infrastructure for Primary Schools

*343. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for developing and strengthening the infrastructure required for Primary Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The responsibility for provision of infrastructural facilities for primary schools mainly rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government has also launched Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard, Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education and District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in order to bring about substantial improvement in the facilities being provided for primary education.

Under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB), financial assistance was provided for teaching learning equipment (TLE) to all primary schools existing as on 30.09.1986, and for salary of additional teachers appointed by States/UTs in single teacher primary schools. Provision for a third teacher, where enrolment exceeds 100 in a primary school, is made under the expanded OB Scheme. Keeping in view the importance of Primary school buildings, funds are also released for construction of school buildings by Ministry of Rural Development out of the savings of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (earlier Jawahar Rozgar Yojana).

The scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education provides for financial assistance to States for setting of District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs) to organise academic and resource support to elementary education teachers.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is currenly in operation in 219 districts in 15 States with the funding shared between Government of India and States in the ratio of 85:15 respectively. It provides for improvement of infrastructural facilities in primary schools and setting of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) to enable professional guidance to primary school teachers. DPEP also finances appointment of additional teachers in the new schools opened under the programme and for additional teachers in existing schools on account of increase in enrolment. A grant of Rs. 500/- per teacher is provided for teaching learning aids and consumbles. Besides, a grant of Rs. 2000/- per annum is also provided to each school through Village Education Committees for improvement of school facilities.

(c) In so far as OB Scheme is concerned, funds are released to States/UTs on the basis of requirements projected in their proposals. As such, no target has been fixed. During the Ninth Plan, till 31.03.2000, 48,153 posts of teachers for primary schools have been sanctioned. Besides, Rs 10,000/- has been released as a special assistance for TLE for each of the 12,633 primary schools affected by the recent super-cyclone in Orissa. During the Ninth Plan the focus on Teacher Education Scheme will remain on consolidation and progressive operationalisation of the 451 DIETs sanctioned so far and to expand the reach of DIETs upto 500 Districts in the country. As regards DPEP, the project period ranges between 5-7 years and is not coterminus with the Five Year Plans. The targets are fixed for the duration of the project. The project envisages construction of 34,984 school buildings for new and existing schools, construction of 38,832 additional classrooms, repairs to 29,266 school buildings and provision of toilet and drinking water facilities to 90,520 schools. It also aims to establish 3412 BRCs and 17616 CRCs.

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: I want to know from the Government as to whether they have any plan to introduce compulsory computer education at the primary school level and if so, any financial assistance has been sanctioned to the States in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There is no scheme to make computer education compulsory in all schools from primary to higher level but there is a plan that computer education should be given in schools and for that government give grants.

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: How much Central fund was given to the State of Kerala for the District Primary Education Programme in 1998-99 and how much had been spent by the Kerala Government?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I need a separate notice for this supplementary.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: There are many Central schemes at the primary school level. But when we go through the Performance Budget of last year, we find that the allocation was not properly utilised in all the schemes which have been referred to by the hon. Minister. May I know the reasons for less utilisation of funds and how are they trying to improve the situation? It is because, this year also, I do apprehend that allocations will be under-utilised. What action is the Ministry going to take to check this problem?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Our responsibility is to allocate funds to the State Governments. The responsibility of running all these schemes lies with the

State Governments except where the Central Government is directly responsible for proper utilisation of the funds allocated. The funds are properly utilised. But I do agree that several State Governments have under-utilised the funds.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: There are a lot of gaps in the Revised Estimates and the Budget Estimates of last year.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I think the hon. Minister has been giving a stock reply for all the questions being raised by hon. Members. He said that the funds are just allocated to the State Governments and monitoring system is not available here and the Government of India is not interested in the monitoring system. Two pertinent questions were raised by the hon. Member. If not at the place of the sinking of the funds, at least, at the source of the funds, they must be having a monitoring system to see whether the funds that are being allocated under different schemes are being regularly released at the source on quarterly basis so that they will have a better mechanism of monitoring. This is the first part of my question.

The second part is that they have just given funds under several schemes. There are schemes such as the Operation Blackboard, Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education, District Primary Education Programme etc. A substantial increase has been contemplated by the Government of India. I would like to know whether they have made any Evaluation Study through these schemes; whether there is an improvement in the quality of education or whether there is any increase of literacy as also reduction in the drop-outs at the primary level. So, I want to know whether the Government has done any Evaluation Study in this regard.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The evaluation of the implementation of certain schemes is done very regularly. For example, the evaluation of the Operation Blackboard, its implementation and its impact was done by the NCERT and four other external agencies like the Operation Research Group, ORG, New Delhi, the G.B. Pant Social Sciences Development, Hyderabad, and the ANUSANDHAN, Jaipur. The study covered Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. So, a study of the evaluation of the Operation Blackboard has been done. The operation for other things has now been sent to NIPA, another institution, so that evaluation is done from our side from time to time.

Regarding the question of monitoring funds spent by the State Government in respect of Operation Blackboard, I would like to say that there is a regular guideline of giving us a quarterly report from the States. But we do not get it. We cannot force them. We can only appeal to them. We can only request them. Sometimes, we send our officers...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: You have to monitor it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We are monitoring it. The question is from where will we get the information. We send our officers. We must get full cooperation from the State Governments. They do not have the information. They express their inability in many cases. So, our efforts are for monitoring. But we need a very strong monitoring arrangement at the State level. We are trying to develop a system where the State Governments and the Central Government come to a joint monitoring system. But there are difficulties in monitoring the system. I have already said about it ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Are you releasing it regularly? I would like to know whether there is any monitoring system at the stage of releasing.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have been saying that our area officers regularly visit those States and try to get as much information as possible. But we cannot go directly to the schools and get the information from all the schools. There are eight lakh schools. It is not possible for me or for any Government at the Centre to collect information from the eight lakh schools. It has to be done with the help of the State Governments. As I have already said that our area officers are sent there. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to protect us. There is a slight misunderstanding. The question is a different one...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the past, many Governments have focused their attention on primary education. It is the responsibility of the government to provide the basic infrastructure that is required for the development of primary education in the country as a whole. The Central Government have issued many instructions to the State governments in this regard and they are facing financial problems in implementing them. So, naturally, it is the responsibility of the Central government that it should also participate in that. I want

to attract your attention at two things. First is that, the additional students have been enrolled due to the focus on primary education but in rural schools, there is great dearth of teachers and on the other hand it is due to the opening of new schools on the basis of new parameters that, at many places children are studying under the trees and there is no arrangement of buildings. During the rainy season in rural areas teaching in the schools remains closed for at least four months. Keeping in view the above situations, I would like to know that is there any provision to provide financial assistance to the state governments for the recruitment of additional teachers and for constructing buildings at those places where new schools have been opened but there is no building? If yes, then how much and when?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is absolutely correct that there is acute dearth of schools and building in our country and if it is considered, then as Tapas Majumdar Committee had estimated for Rs. 13,700 crore per year will be required. Today there are eight lakh schools in which per year, two crore children are enrolled afresh. If additional expenditure is provided, as per the standard, then probably this amount will have to be increased. There after, estimate was made by the Mukhi Ram Saikia Committee and they tried their best to reduce it, but they could not reduce it more than eight or eight and half thousand crore rupees per year. If you exclude the cost of buildings from it then you can make arrangement for education. The country should think over this that should we leave our children illiterate due to lack of building or should we educate them under a tree or in community halls, or by way of arranging for teachers and by giving teacher learning aid. We should arrange for distance learning also. The country should seriously brood over this problem. After considering this, we have talked to the state governments and many of the states have made for such arrangements as you are suggesting. We have also arranged for an education guarantee scheme. The aim of this scheme is to bring children of the age group of 6 to 14 under school system by 2003. If the education guarantee scheme programme runs upto 2003, then we will also be able to assimilate it in our full time system because it is essential to arrange additional funds. I will certainly request the House that they should help us in arranging Rs. 8000 crore as additional amount then we can speedly complete this work.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The problem is that if there are no buildings for the schools then what will happen to the education? You have your government, you talk to your Finance Minister and hon'ble Prime Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This is the main problem. I assure you that by 2003 we will bring all the children of age group of 6 to 14 years under the school system in spite of limited resources. But if you want that buildings should be made as per the standard, then it is not possible.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Joshiji, we are ready to raise this issue wherever you ask us but the question is that your government and your Finance Minister have to decide about it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Thank you, But it is the result of whatever has happened till now in this country and we are working on the basis of that. Today on primary education we are spending 65% of the total expenditure of the Central Government on education. It will take time to do it. I do not want to talk about ruling party and opposition party in this matter, because it is a serious matter in my opinion. Primary education has been neglected in this country for the last 50 years and if you see the figures at Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan, Sixth Plan, Seventh Plan, Eighth Plan, then you will find that the budget allocated for primary education has been reduced. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are other Members also who wanted to pose questions.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was assured in several sittings and many forums and international areas in 1995 that India is committed to spend 6% at the GDP on education. We will proceed towards this target in a planned way so that we may reach the figure at 6% by 2000-2001. At that time 3.8% of the GDP was being spent. Our plan was that by 2000-2001 we should reach the target of 6% through a gradual increase every year *i.e.* increase of 3 point, four point. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that, as on date, how much percentage of total GDP is being spent? How much has been increased vis-a-vis the 6% target of 2000-2001. I understand the problem of hon. Minister because 60% expenditure on education comes from the states. But many such steps can be taken up by the planning commission through which state governments can be pressurised to gradually increase their budget in a planned manner. Has Central Government done any concrete effort in this direction or not?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is true that 6% of the GDP should be spent on education. At that time this

expenditure was certainly near about 3.8 percent. I would like to tell the hon'ble Members that even today, the expenditure on education, both governmental and non-governmental altogether are nearly 6 percent.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Tell us about government's expenditure.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Government expenditure is not 6%. If it is enhanced to 6% then many of the problems related to education will be solved.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When will that happen?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That has not increased more than 3.8 percent but the amount has increased. The amount has increased in absolute term but amount has not increased in terms of percentage. It is a reality. As a result of this...*(Interruptions)* I can give you figures. 3.89 percent figure is of the year 1997. There is no substantial increase in it. There has been difficulties in increasing it. I agree with this and I want to go a step ahead to tell you that if this country wants to achieve higher education and achieve the international standard in respect of information technology and newer education systems, then there should be 6% of governmental expenditure and 3 to 3.5 percent of non governmental expenditure, thus, unless, there is 9.5% expenditure on education, India will lag behind in future in respect of education. It is very essential.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: You can pressurise Planning Commission. You make it essential for the States that they should gradually increase it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like that a serious discussion should be held in the House.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Half an hour discussion should be conducted.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Demand for grants of HRD Ministry are coming for discussion then we will discuss on it.

[English]

World Bank Assistance in RNTCP

*344. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of World Bank assistance given to States for implementation of the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme especially in Gujarat and West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for coverage of meagre percentage of population under this programme;

(c) whether the Government propose to supplement the said programme with financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of States where RNTCP has since been implemented and the percentage of population covered thereunder in each State;

(f) whether March 24, 2000 has been observed as the World TB Day;

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

(h) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the people in implementing this programme?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (h) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (h) Under the World Bank assisted Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), Central assistance is given to the districts covered under the project in various States in terms of 100% supply of anti-TB drugs and Binocular Microscopes, procured Centrally, as well as grants-in-aid disbursed through State and district TB societies for undertaking various activities for implementing the project. A statement indicating State-wise details of cash assistance (grants-in-aid) given to States, including Gujarat and West Bengal, is given at Annexure-I. Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 36.68 crores in terms of drugs and binocular microscopes have also been supplied to the various States till 31.03.2000.

The RNTCP was introduced in the country in 1997 with the aim of covering 271.21 million population in 5 years using the Revised Strategy known as Direct Observation Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) which had proved effective in controlling this disease on a mass basis. The success of this strategy is however dependent on its technical and operational quality, which is *interalia* dependent on various factors like good quality diagnosis through high quality microscopy, and emphasis on training, monitoring and supervision. Therefore the pace of expansion of the programme is dependent on the pace of successfully implementing these activities.

Despite the constraints of terrain, accessibility, a heterogeneous population, etc. this programme has been successfully implemented over the last 3 years to cover approximately 180 million population up to March 2000. It is now slated to cover 400 million population by 2002.

In addition to this coverage, an additional 100 million population in Andhra Pradesh and 14 districts in Orissa has also been covered by bilaterally funded projects from DFID & DANIDA respectively.

The names of the States where RNTCP is in operation and percentage population covered are given in Annexure-II.

24th March has been observed as World TB Day. On this day, each year efforts are made to raise the awareness of people about the problem of TB in India. Salient facts about TB that the public should be aware of are published in leading national and regional newspapers throughout the country. The messages emphasize the fact that TB is a curable disease if treatment is taken for the full course and that diagnosis and treatment facilities, including supply of anti-TB drugs, are provided free of cost to the TB patients at the government health facilities. Besides this, under the RNTCP, IEC activities are also regularly undertaken for the benefit of the community.

Annexure I

Cash assistance given to States implementing World Bank Assisted Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) up to 31.03.2000

State	Amount Released Rs. Lakh Total
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	71.17
Assam	34.94
Bihar	357.98
Delhi	413.2
Gujarat	697.13
Haryana	95.36
Himachal Pradesh	143.58
Karnataka	300.37
Kerala	491.40
Madhya Pradesh	101.56
Maharashtra	394.3
Manipur	32.733
Rajasthan	432.83
Tamil Nadu	537.33
Uttar Pradesh	350.17
West Bengal	1132.59
Total	5586.631

Annexure II

Percentage of Population covered under RNTCP

Delhi	100
Kerala	75
Rajasthan	51
Himachal Pradesh	46
Gujarat	45
Manipur	40
West Bengal	33
Tamil Nadu	25
Maharashtra	21
Orissa	19
Haryana	12
Karnataka	9
Andhra Pradesh	8
Bihar	7
Assam	5
Madhya Pradesh	4
Uttar Pradesh	4

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the total number of people suffering from tuberculosis in the country? Of such people, how many are severely infected? How many people die annually

due to tuberculosis. In the last one year has their number increased or decreased? What are the steps that the government proposes to take to prevent the increase of its incidence and what actions are being taken for the eradication of the disease?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, last time you had asked the Hon'ble Health Minister to come fully prepared in the House. But he has altogether stopped coming here.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is not true. Unfortunately, Hon'ble Health Minister had to go somewhere on official work. Therefore, I am replying on his behalf. It is true that tuberculosis has become an alarming problem. 25% of the total tuberculosis patients in the world are found in India. Our estimate is that 14 million people are suffering from it. Every year half a million people die due to this disease. Our effort is to prevent this disease from spreading. We have launched a Master plan on a large scale to control this disease. Full information in this regard is given in main reply to the question. We are confident that the new programme will give us better results than what we were getting from our previous programmes.

We not only hope but we firmly believe that in the next five years. When the programme is implemented throughout the country, we will get good results. From the year 1997, when this programme was launched, we have had fine results from the natioinal TB programme, with the assistance of World Bank.

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in 1993-94 the budget provision for his purpose was Rs. 37.50 crore of which Rs. 17.19 crore was spent, in 1994-95 out of Rs. 46.13 crore 39.75 crore was spent, in 1995-96 Rs. 27.97 crore out of budgetary provision of Rs. 39.17 crore, in 1996-97 were Rs. 32.5 crore out of Rs. 80 crore was spent. In 1997-98 no expenditure figures are given for the budget provision of Rs. 125 crore. But less than 50% has been spent during the year. I want to ask from the hon'ble Minister the reasons for such low expenditure. What proportion of fund was provided by the World Bank and what are the reasons that expenditure is always less than the budgetary provision? How much amount of the allocated funds have been spent in Gujarat and West Bengal and who monitors it?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of Hon'ble Member has two parts. First of all, the National TB Programme is continuing since 1962. The analysis shows that results have not been satisfactory of the various programmes being implemented upto now. We have changed some programmes and we have sought assistance from the World Bank and we have received that. It is true that the budget provisions have inadequate, but now we have made a new provision that there should be a state TB programme committee in each state and for each district also there is a TB programme committee. Each district is provided funds by the central government to implement the TB programme. The state of West Bengal has been allocated an amount of Rs. 11.32 crores. We will fully cover Gujarat and West Bengal. Information about districts proposed to be covered is provided. If you want the information again. I can provide that, but in my opinion the precious time of the House should not be wasted for it. It is true that the programme in West Bengal could not be implemented in the manner it should have been. I can provide you the reasons for that but I would not like to point out the shortcomings of the state Government. I would like to tell you that inspite of not getting the required support from the state government, the Central government has tried to remove the shortcomings. We will have to keep in mind that merely increasing the coverage of TB Programmes will not serve the purpose. If a patient, instead of attending the entrie course under the programme, leaves it mid way, he may develop multiple resistant disease. The cure then is highly improbable. Therefore, we have decided to ask the state governments to clarify preliminary matters. If the state government certifies the need for capacity building then it would be done and the funds would be released I would like to tell you that there is no dearth of funds. Therefore, the central government is trying to remove the shortcomings of the concerned state government.

12.00 hrs.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know through you whether the Government has figures that in the states where World Bank scheme was launched, the number of patients has declined or increased. According to my information, their number has increased. Rajasthan is one such state which gets assistance. Inspite of the assistance, the number of patients is increasing and other states also show similar trend. The hon. Minister is saying that there is no dearth of funds. But what are the reasons that inspite of providing such huge amounts of assistance the number of patients is increasing in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Rajasthan alongwith other States. Is it because of inadequate monitoring, or due to faulty distribution of drugs. Whether the Government should launch an Awareness Programme alongwith the programme. Is the programme not being implemented properly.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that there was the need of a special survey about the number of tuberculosis patients in the country which was

not done. But the new programme which we are launching throughout the country with the assistance of the World Bank, was launched by the World Bank in 100 other countries also. We had started this programme in our country as a pilot project. I want to inform you about the changes that were made in this programme and the earlier programmes. Earlier we used x-ray for the creation of visual impact which clarified whether the patient is suffering from TB or not. But the way we had started DOTS Programme, we have seen that the

[English]

Percentage of detection is much better than the earlier programme. That was not the programme which was very scientific. This programme is really scientific.

[Translation]

Therefore, we can't really say whether under the programme the number has increased or decreased. But the kind of survey which was needed, was not conducted. But we will cover the state of Rajasthan fully under the programme. At present, the entire state is not being covered, but the whole state shall be covered and I have fully confident that if the programme is properly implemented, we will surely see a decline in the number of TB patients.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in view of re-emergence of Tuberculosis cases in various States, I would like to know whether the Government propose to undertake a fresh survey in those States where Tuberculosis cases have re-emerged.

The hon. Minister has stated that RNTCP was started in 1997 in order to cover 271.21 million population in five years. Already three years have elapsed. I would like to know as to how much population has been covered in the State of West Bengal and in the State of Gujarat.

Moreover, there is a shortage of multi-drug for treatment of Tuberculosis cases. I would like to know whether the Government would ensure adequate supply of multi-drug to the State Government so that this multi-drug can be supplied to patients.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Entire West Bengal is being covered.

[English]

In the first year, in six districts the scheme has been started. We have already found out that the quality of diagnosis in some of these six districts is not very good. Diagnostic guidance is not being followed. In the second year, preparation has been very much delayed. Unfortunately, West Bengal is the most delayed State. In none of the seven districts in which the scheme should have been started earlier has been able to start today. The DTO post, that is a full-time post, is really necessary because the personnel is key to the success of the programme.

So, in the absence of a proper trained personne available at the State as well as at the District levels, the efficacy of the programme itself cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, we are also in the process of finding out and making sure that these posts are filled up. Therefore, in West Bengal, though the programme is to cover all the districts of West Bengal, today in the first year, only six districts have been covered and in the seven districts which would have been covered in the second year, the progress is still little slow. We are trying to implement it a little faster.

Sir, you had asked a very valid point. You had raised a question pertaining to multi-drug therapy. You have seen the uniqueness of this programme. Once we identify a patient as a TB patient, then we prepare a patient-wise package of the medicines that have to be delivered to him. We make sure that a patient truns up at the TB centre on a periodical basis. In case he fails to turn up, the personnel will visit his house and bring him to the TB Centre to make sure that necessary drug is administered to him. Therefore, this is a very unique and a very specialised programme for him. But, Sir, in the absence of these programmes being followed up properly, the only question that will arise then is this. There are four drugs for TB and if one person develops immunity to a particular drug, then the problem arises which you have already pointed out. The treatment for that will be very toxic. In the multi-drug therapy, the treatment is very expensive. It will cost, at least, Rs. 1 lakh and the treatment is very toxic. We have also seen that there are certain patients who have committed suicide with such drugs. But our emphasis would be on preventing multi-drug resistance so that the patient is cured by regular treatment which is now guaranteed under the programmes of the World Bank.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about a fresh survey? You have not touched on the first part of the question, that is, to undertake a fresh survey.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We will consider this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, please ask a very pointed question.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: It is mot unfortunate on the part of West Bengal that in spite of the highest amount of allocation, their performance is the worst. As per this table, West Bengal Government has received the highest amount of cash assistance that is given to the States which are implementing World Bank-assisted Revised National TB Control Programme. Though they are receiving the highest amount of money, their performance is the worst in the country. I would like to know whether the Government has any information that this fund which is being delivered to the State Government is diverted or not. I would also like to know whether any monitoring is being done or not, and whether the Government has received any proposal for any fund diversion or not. Why is such a disastrous performance by the Government of West Bengal?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the possibility of diversion of fund is not there because the money is directed to the distric level and this money is directly given to the District TB society.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the Question Hour is over. You can send the reply to him.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: The problem that we have encountered, that we are facing is that there is no adequate preparation which is really necessary to launch the programme in terms of personnel training, creating infrastructure. That is not available.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Vananchal Bill

*345. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the Vananchal Bill in the current Session;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for lapsing of the bills pertaining to creation of Vananchal, Uttaranchal and Chhatisgarh States introduced in the last Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000, which provides for the creation of a separate State of Vananchal, has been referred by the President to the State Legislature of Bihar for expressing its views thereon, as required under article 3 of the Constitution of India, by 12.05.2000. The Bill will be introduced in Parliament after examining the views of the State Legislature.

(c) The Bills pertaining to the creation of States of Vananchal, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh, which had been introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 1998, lapsed with the dissolution of the 12th Lok Sabha on 26.04.1999 in terms of article 107 (5) of the Constitution of India.

Attacks on Minorities in Jammu and Kashmir

*346. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed militants gunned down members of a minority community in Chatti Singhpura village in Anantnag district in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sought the detailed report from the Jammu and Kashmir Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the intelligence agencies failed to alert the security forces about this attack well in advance;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government/State Government to apprehend the culprits and protect the minorities in the State;

(g) the details of compensation paid to the families of the victims;

(h) whether the Government propose to impose Governor's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir and declare it as a disturbed area in view of deteriorating law and order situation there; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) During the night, intervening March 20-21 at about 2200 hours, terrorists armed with

sophisticated weapons entered into the Sikh dominated Chittisinghpura village, in Anantnag district and shot dead 35 persons belonging to the Sikh community.

(d) and (e) There was no specific intelligence input regarding terrorists targetting the Sikh Community, which had remained untouched ever since the start of terrorism in the State of J&K.

(f) Security forces immediately launched operations to apprehend the terrorists involved in the massacre. A local resident of Chittisinghpura was arrested for participating in the carnage, and the security forces conducted raids on terrorist hideouts resulting in the killing of a number of terrorists, alleged to have participated in the incident. The security forces have already strengthened the security arrangements in the Sikh inhabited villages in the valley by, *inter alia*, providing security pickets. It has also been decided to set up village defence committees in such villages, where sufficient volunteers are available.

(g) Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of civilians killed due to terrorist related violence is made by the State Government on the basis of fixed norms.

(h) There is no such proposal.

(i) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Youth Programmes

*347. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes for youth being implemented by the Government;

(b) whether youth of the country are unaware of these programmes being implemented by the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that all the youths are aware of these programmes and benefited thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Details of programmes for youth being implemented by various Government Departments are as follows:

I. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

(a) National Service Scheme

The National Service Scheme aims at involving student youth on a voluntary basis. Presently, National Service Scheme is being operated in 175 Universities and 22 Senior Secondary Councils. The National Service Scheme has two types of programmes, which are undertaken by its volunteers. There are regular activities and special camping programmes. The scheme has tremendous educational value in exposing the students to the experience of different problems of the community.

(b) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS operates through more than 8 million rural youth through a net work of about 1.6 lakh village based youth clubs. NYKS adopts the strategy of awareness and mobilisation of rural youth for socio-economic development work in villages with emphasis on voluntary action. The various youth related schemes being implemented by the NYKS are vocational training, work camps through voluntary donation of labour, rural sports and adventure, national integration, promotion of traditional and folk arts and culture etc.

(c) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of youth

The scheme aims at involving voluntary agencies in the field of vocational training, youth leadership training programmes. Assistance is given to voluntary organisations to conduct vocational training programmes to promote self-employment.

(d) Scheme for Training of Youth

This scheme aims at motivating young people through the spread of knowledge by participating in vocational training courses based on local needs and talents. Financial assistance can be availed by voluntary organisations, educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendras and State Government/UTs.

(e) Special Scheme for promotion of youth activities among the youth of backward tribes

The scheme aims at the development of tribal areas as well as the youth of backward tribes based on the needs and potential by conducting vocational training programmes, exhibitions, national integration camps and programmes on general awareness.

(f) Scheme for exhibition for youth

The scheme aims at organising active and energetic propagation through the media of exhibition, the principles of tolerance, harmony, national unity, solidarity and peaceful progress. The programmes/activities includes exhibition on folk dances, folk songs, paintings, art and crafts, books and various development and youth related schemes.

(g) Promotion of National Integration

The scheme provides the framework for greater exchange and understanding among the youth of the different regions of the country and for greater involvement of voluntary agencies in the task of promoting national integration and communal harmony through the organisation of camps, inter-state visits, seminars, conferences, research publications, regional and zonal festivals, cultural programmes for combating communalism, regionalism, linguistic chauvinism and other divisive tendencies.

(h) Promotion of Adventure

The scheme aims to create and foster amongst the youth a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative team work, endurance and encouraging quick, ready and effective reflexes in challenging situations by undertaking adventurous activities like mountaineering, trekking, rowing, rafting, hiking, exploration for collection of data, study of flora and fauna in mountains, desert and the seas; coastal sailing, etc. and also training of youth people to undertake such activities.

(i) Construction of Youth Hostels

The scheme aims at promoting youth travel and youth activity programmes by making the youth hostels function as a nodal point for promoting youth activities. The Central Govt. bears the cost of construction of the youth hostels while the state govt. provides land free of cost, water and electricity connection, approach road and staff quarters and also bears the initial operational cost of hostels.

(j) Scheme for Assistance to youth club and sports club

This scheme has got three components:

(i) Awards to outstanding youth clubs

The scheme aims at recognising the contribution of youth clubs and motivating them for more active participation in nation building. awards are given away at District, State and National level.

(ii) Financial assistance to Sports Clubs

This aims at promoting Nodal Voluntary Sports Club/Sports Centres, one in each block in a phased manner.

(iii) Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs

The principal objective of this scheme is to encourage and assist newly established Youth Clubs so that they can effectively take part in nation building activities and for promoting organised youth club movement across the country.

(k) National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS)

This scheme aims at providing opportunities to students, generally speaking those who have completed their first degree to involve themselves on a voluntary basis in nation building activities for a specific period on a whole time basis. The beneficiaries of the scheme include Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Bharat Scouts and Guides, select NGOs working in the field of youth and State Governments.

(l) National Reconstruction Corps (NRC)

The NRC Scheme has been launched as a Central Sector Scheme in June 1999 on a pilot basis for two years in 80 selected backward districts of the country. The aim of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to matriculate youth to participate in the process of national building.

(m) SAI training centres (STC) scheme

The scheme aims at providing training to sportpersons in the age group of 14 to 21 years. These trainees are assessed in their chosen disciplines and finally selected to undergo in house training at various SAI centres. At present, 17 sports disciplines being implemented under these centres are Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Swimming, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Wrestling, Weight lifting, Canoeing and Kayaking and Rowing.

(n) Sports Talent Search Scholar Scheme

The scheme aims at recognising achievements of young sports persons showing outstanding performance

at National and State levels. The scholarship is of three categories:

(i) State level Scholarship under which scholarship @ Rs. 450/- per month *i.e.* Rs. 5400/- per annum will be provided to sports persons excelling at State level.

(ii) National level Scholarship, under which scholarship @ Rs. 600/- per month *i.e.* Rs. 7200/- per annum will be, provided to sports persons, excelling at National level.

(iii) University/colleges level Scholarship under which scholarship @ Rs. 750/- per month *i.e.* 9000/- per annum will be provided to sports persons excelling in university and colleges.

Department of Education

(a) Adult Education

National Literacy Mission has adopted the campaign model as the principal strategy for eradication of illiteracy throughout the country. The literacy campaigns are area specific, time-bound and are delivered through voluntarism, cost-effective and outcome-oriented methods. The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to the 15-35 age group in order to achieve the threshold, sustainable level of 75% literacy by the year 2005.

(b) Scholarships

The department of education administers scholarships/ fellowship programmes meant for Indian students for further studies/research in different universities/institutions in India and abroad. These include programmes sponsored by the Government of India and those offered by foreign countries.

(c) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

The main objectives of the scheme are to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose. There is also a centrally sponsored scheme of pre-vocational education at lower secondary stage for imparting training in simple marketable skills to the students of classes IX and X, to develop vocational interest and to facilitate students in making a choice of vocational courses at the higher secondary level.

Ministry of Rural Development

(a) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

The scheme aims at the development of rural infrastructure at village level by restructuring the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The primary objective of the scheme is the creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level with a view to enabling the rural poor to have more opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective of JGSY is generation of wages employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas., The youth belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are also beneficiaries under the scheme.

(b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched w.e.f. April 1, 1999. By merging and intergrating erstwhile programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Development of Women and Children in rural Areas, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment, Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans, Ganga Kalyan Yojana and Million Wells Scheme. The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas with the objective of bringing every assisted family above the poverty line in three years. The group (SHG) approach which is central to the scheme can be adopted by rural youth for sustainable self-employment and income generation.

(c) Employment Assurance Scheme

The primary objective of the scheme is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. The secondary objective is creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. The scheme is open to all the rural poor including the youth who are in need of wage employment.

Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries)

The Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993 with the objectives of assisting educated unemployed youth in setting up self employment venture during the VIII Plan and create employment opportunities.

The educated unemployed youth within the age group of 18-35 years (18-40 years for the NE States) having family income upto Rs. 24,000 p.a. (upto 40,000/ p.a. for North East States) are assisted to set up self employment

venture costing upto Rs. 1 lakh for business activities (upto Rs. 2 lakhs for other service activities) in all economically viable activities except direct agriculture operations. For partnership, projects costing upto Rs. 10 lakh are covered.

Ministry of Science and Technology

(a) Opportunities for young scientists

The scheme aims at motivating and encouraging young scientists to take up research and development (R&D) as a career and to engage them in the field of science by providing opportunities for pursuing exciting and innovative research ideas, interaction and exchange of ideas with the scientific community at the national and international levels and their involvement in national S&T development process.

(b) Kishore Vigyanik Protsahan Yojana

The scheme target the young science students at the school and college/M.Sc. level. The scheme provides tuition fees, scholarship and financial support to such students for various HR development activities that include orientation visits and summer training in R&D labs/ industries/NGOs, participation in exchange programmes with other countries, publication of papers and reports, acquisition of books and periodicals in science and technology etc.

(c) Young Scientists in societal programmes

The scheme aims at giving opportunities to young scientists for pursuing innovative research ideas for solving day-to-day problems faced by the weaker sections of the society through application of S&T and for exchange of ideas with scientists working in the voluntary sector.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

(a) Prohibition and drug abuse prevention

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a three pronged strategy for tackling prohibition and drug abuse prevention having the following components:

(i) Building awareness and educating people about ill effects of drug abuse.

(ii) Dealing with the addicts through a well rounded up programme of motivation, counselling, treatment, follow-up and social reintegration of cured drug addicts.

(iii) To impart rehabilitation training to volunteers keeping in view to the need build up an educated cadre of drug abuse control operators.

Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

(a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna

The three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) have been subsumed in the scheme. The scheme aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The urban poor youth are also potential beneficiaries under this scheme.

Department of Women and Child Development

(a) Adolescent girls scheme

The scheme is meant for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years aimed at meeting their special needs of self development, nutrition, health education, literacy, recreation and skill formation.

(b) Working women hostels

The schemes aims at providing safe and inexpensive hostel accommodation to working women, single, divorced, married and widowed who migrate to town and cities, where employment opportunities are available.

(c) Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)

The scheme seeks to provide new upgraded skills to poor and assetless women in the traditional sectors of agriculture, sericulture, handicrafts, fisheries, dairying, poultry etc. for enhancing their productivity and income generation.

(d) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)

It is a National Credit Fund for extending credit facilities to the poor and and needy women in the informal sectors.

(e) Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)

The scheme aims at holistic empowerment of women by creating an organizational base for women to come together, to analyse and fulfil their needs through existing departmental programmes.

Ministry of Labour

Training programmes run by Ministry of Labour

A number of training schemes are being operated under the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) to ensure regular supply of skilled manpower to industry at different level. The schemes include vocational training, craftsmen training scheme and apprenticeship training programme.

Ministry of Defence

(a) National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps (NCC) created in 1948 by an Act of Parliament is a scheme exclusively for the student youth. It is an inter-service organisation consisting of Army, Navy and Air Force units. Its principal aims are set out as (i) development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and ideal of service; (ii) creation of a force of disciplined and trained manpower which in a national emergency could be of assistance to the country; and (iii) provision of training to students with a view to developing in them officer-like qualities and thus enabling them to obtain commission in the Armed Forces.

Enrolment in the NCC is made in three divisions, namely, Junior Division, Senior Division and Girls' Division. Girls' Division consists of Junior wings in schools and senior wings in colleges.

(b) to (d) No Sir! Most of schemes being implemented by the Government have an inbuilt component of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) which provides for creating awareness about the scheme. Youth Clubs affiliated with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme units also create awareness about various government programmes affecting young people.

Naxalites Attacks in Jahanabad

*348. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalite violence is spreading and intensifying of late;

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

(c) the number and other details of the people killed recently in Jahanabad, Bihar;

(d) the details of the report submitted by the Central team in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have paid compensation to the families of the victims;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid to the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Available information in regard to incidence of Naxalite violence in the country in recent years is enclosed as statement.

Bihar is witnessing a sharp increase in Naxalite related violence. Apart from the districts already affected, viz., Jahanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Patna, Palamu, Garhwa, Chatra, Rohtas and Nalanda, Naxalite activities have further spread to Ranchi, Lohardagga, Kaimur, Nawada, Gumla, Hazaribagh and Siwan districts.

(c) According to available information, 15 persons have been killed in incidents involving left wing extremists in Jahanabad district during the current year, *i.e.* 2000. Details in this regard are given below:

(i) On 17.1.2000, a PW activist shot dead one Ramvijoy Paswan in village Kumhwa.

(ii) On 25.1.2000, one PU activist was killed in a clash with MCC in village Badopur.

(iii) On 3.3.2000, in an exchange of fire with the police at Kachnama, 11 PU activists were killed. 2 policemen were also killed in this incident.

(d) No Central team was deputed to Bihar in connection with the incidents referred to in part (c) of the question.

(e) to (h) According to information received from the State Government the case involving the killing of Ramvijoy Paswan is under investigation and a proposal for compensation is awaited. The matter relating to grant of compensation in respect of the two policemen killed in the encounter at Kachnama on 3.3.2000 is being processed. No compensation is payable in the case of 11 PU activists killed in the encounter with the police on 3.3.2000 as they belonged to a banned organisation. Similarly, no compensation is payable in the case of a PU activist killed on 25.1.2000 in village Badopur.

Statement

Incidents of Naxalite Violence

State	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Upto March)
Andhra Pradesh	863 (234)	736 (205)	602 (151)	129 (40)
Bihar	470 (325)	373 (206)	481 (378)	136 (81)
Madhya Pradesh	102 (14)	179 (59)	95 (47)	37 (28)
Maharashtra	35 (9)	43 (13)	40 (15)	12 (2)
Orissa	24 (-)	11 (5)	5 (-)	7 (1)
Others	7 (2)	9 (1)	23 (7)	8 (2)

Figures in brackets indicate deaths.

Withdrawal of Security

*349. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn National Security Guards deployed to provide security to some VIPs;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for pruning the security cover of VIPs and VVIPs alongwith the number of persons whose security cover is sought to be removed or curtailed;

(c) the justification for public announcement of this step; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for such an announcement?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) In order that adequate police force is available for the security of common citizens and that appropriate security is provided to threatened persons, Government continuously reviews deployment on personal security and makes such necessary changes as are required on the basis of threat perception to ensure optimal use of the force. As a result of a recent review of security of protectees, NSG protection has been withdrawn in a few cases.

This Ministry has recently made a detailed review of its policy on this subject. Salient features of the New Policy were released through a Press Conference on 7.2.2000 with a view to giving the general public a clear perception of the Ministry's approach on the subject. No specific cases were mentioned in the Press Conference.

Earthquake Prone Areas

*350. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the earthquake prone areas in the country;

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

(c) whether the North Eastern region is frequently facing low intensity earthquakes;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard;

(e) the States in the country where severe seismic tremors were felt recently;

(f) whether any effective mechanism to forewarn the people in this regard exists in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) Based on the seismic data and different geological and geophysical parameters, the Bureau of Indian Standards has divided the country into five seismic zones. Zone V is the most seismically active region and zone I is the least. Broadly, Zone V comprises entire North-Eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Uttar Pradesh Hills, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, North Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Zone IV covers Sikkim, Delhi, remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portion of Maharashtra near the West Coast. Zone-III comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep Islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Zones I & II cover the remaining parts of the country.

(c) Yes, Sir. North-Eastern region is prone to frequent earthquake activity.

(d) Whole of North-Eastern region falls under Zone V. Some of the major earthquakes above magnitude 7.0 which occurred in this region during last hundred years are: Assam earthquakes on 8th July 1918, 2nd July 1930, 23rd October 1943; Arunachal Pradesh-China border on 15th August 1950 and Manipur-Myanmar border on 6th August 1988.

(e) During the last 10 years, severe earthquakes were felt in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as follows:

Date	Location	Magnitude
October 20, 1991	Uttarkashi (U.P.)	6.6
September 30, 1993	Latur-Osmanabad (Maharashtra)	6.3
May 22, 1997	Jabalpur (M.P.)	6.0
March 29, 1999	Chamoli (U.P.)	6.8

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) There is no scientific technique anywhere in the world to forecast/forewarn the people about the occurrence of an earthquake with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude. Monitoring of earthquake and quick dissemination of earthquake parameters to relief authorities for post-earthquake mitigation are possible and this is being done in the country.

(i) Research and scientific studies are being promoted by Department of Science and Technology to understand the underlying seismogenic process.

[English]

Deregulation of the Fertilizer Sector

*351. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI MOHD. ANWARUL HAQUE:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to fully deregulate the fertilizer sector;

(b) if so, whether any action plan is being prepared in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Business Standard", dated December 9, 1999 in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the news item which appeared in The Business Standard on December 10, 1999. In keeping with the policy of economic liberalisation and reforms, all other varieties of fertilizers except urea have already been freed from price, movement and distribution control. The Government intend moving towards a deregulated regime in all the three types of fertilizers, that is, nitrogen, phosphatic and potassic, after taking into account its fiscal capacity on the one hand and making avaiable fertilizers to the farmers at a reasonable price on the other. It is proposed to translate the intention of the Government into a concrete action plan by formulating a long term policy for the fertilizer sector which would include, inter-alia, the Government's decisions on the recommendations made by the High Powered Fertilizer Policy Review Committee which are being processed.

[Translation]

Blind Population

*352. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind people in India in comparison to other countries;

(b) the details of assistance given by the Government to NGOs for undertaking various schemes for the treatment of blind during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes implemented by these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) WHO estimates of persons with less than 3/60 visual acuity are of 67 lakhs persons in India out of an estimated 450 lakhs blind in the world. Prevalence of blindness in different regions/countries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Non-recurring grants released to NGOs for setting/ expansion of Eye Care Facilities in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Grants released by Government of India to Eye Banks during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

For other schemes, funds are provided to NGOs through District Blindness Control Societies (DBCS). Grant-in-aid released to DBCS in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The details of the schemes for participation of voluntary organizations under National Programme for Control of Blindness are at given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement I

Prevalence of Blindness in Various Regions/Countries as estimated by WHO*

Country/Region	Prevalence of Blindness (%)
North America	<0.4
Eruope	<0.4
Australia	<0.4
South America	.0.4 to 0.6
China	04. to 0.6
South-East Asia	0.6 to 1
Gulf Countries	0.6 to 1
Northern Africa	0.6 to 1
Central & South Africa	> 1
Indonesia	> 1
Pakistan	> 1
Afghanistan	> 1

Statement showing Prevalance of Blindness and Estimated Number of Blind persons in South-East Asia*

Country	Prevalence of Blindness (%)	Estimated Blind Persons (lakhs)
Bangladesh	1.00	12.40
Bhutan	0.80	0.05
DRP-Korea	0.40	0.96
India	0.70	67.27
Indonesia	1.47	29.49
Maldives	0.80	0.02
Myanmar	0.90	4.42
Nepal	0.80	1.80
Sri-Lanka	0.50	1.91
Thailand	0.31	1.84

* Prevalence of blindness defined as % people with vision less than 3/60
Source: Vision 2020 document, WHO 1999.

Statement II

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Statement of Non-recurring Grant to NGOs during the years 1997-2000

Year	Sl.	Name of the NGO	Amount of Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	1	Rajavali Radhyram Lions Eye Hospital, Palkol, Andhra Pradesh	17.75
	2.	Rotary Netra (Vizag Mid Town Rotary Charitable Trust, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	17.75
	3.	Lions Club of Suryapet Eye Hospital, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	17.75
	4.	Bethesda Hospital Society, Chhatrapur, Madhya Pradesh	17.75
	5.	Rethore Mission Hospital, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	6.5
	6.	Jabalpur Diocesan Social Service Society, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	17.75
	7.	Christian Hospital Mungeli, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh	0.0
	8.	Sewa Sadan Eye Hospital Trust, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	17.75
	9.	Inana Prabhodini Medical Trust, Pune, Maharashtra	17.75
	10.	Mahatma Gandhi Mission Hospital, New Mumbai, Maharashtra	4.50
	11.	Telegaon General Hospital and Convalescent Home, Pune, Maharashtra	17.75
	12.	Rotary Eye Care Trust, Sangmner, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	12.50
	13.	Antodaya Chetna Mandal, Mayurbanj, Orissa.	17.75
	14.	Nysadri, Dheriralan, Orissa	17.75
	15.	Services Centre for the Disabled, Titilagarh, Bolangir, Orissa	17.70
	16.	Moradabad Charitable Trust, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	17.75
	17.	Khairatabad Eye Hospital, Kanpur, UP	17.75
1998-99		NIL	
1999-2000	18.	K.G. Eye Hospital, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	14.50
	19.	Karuna Trust, Chamrajnagar, Karnataka	8.875

Statement III

Grant-in-aid to Eye Banks under National Programme for Control of Blindness in Voluntary Sector during last three years

(Amount released in Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Eye Banks	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Swetch Gona Bank, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh		200,000	45,150
2.	Sankar Eye Bank, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	50,000	200,000	50,000
3.	Lions Eye Bank Trust, Egmore, Tamil Nadu	50,000	50,000	—
4.	Eye Bank Association, Angamalli, Kerala	50,000	50,000	50,000
5.	Dhampur Eye Bank, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh	50,000	50,000	—
6.	Sankara Eye Society, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	50,000	50,000	50,000
7.	Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	50,000	50,000	50,000
8.	Behala Balananda Bhramchari Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal	25,000	50,000	—
9.	Dr. Mohanlal Memorial Gandhi Eye Hosp., Aligarh	50,000	50,000	50,000
10.	Rotary Eye Institute, Navasari, Gujarat	200,000	50,000	50,000
11.	Venue Eye Institute, Delhi	50,000	50,000	50,000
12.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Vadodara, Gujarat	25,000	73,500	31,000
13.	Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital & Cornea Grafting Centre, Bangalore	28,000	—	—
	Total Amount	678,000	923,500	426,150

Statement IV

National Programme for Control of Blindness
GIA Released to DBCS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	GIA during			Total GIA
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-2000
1	2	3	4	5
World Bank Project States				
Andhra Pradesh	257.00	364.00	275.15	896.15
Madhya Pradesh	455.00	408.00	517.31	1,380.31

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	313.00	362.00	312.13	987.13
Orissa	204.00	220.00	291.00	715.00
Rajasthan	243.00	289.00	191.68	723.68
Tamil Nadu	219.00	316.00	547.64	1,082.64
Uttar Pradesh	564.00	599.50	471.00	1,634.50
Sub Total	2,255.00	2,558.50	2,605.91	7,419.41
Other States				
Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	4.00	9.00	18.00
Assam	85.50	57.50	51.00	194.00
Bihar	167.50	184.50	136.00	488.00
Delhi	11.50	13.50	26.88	51.88
Goa	3.50	0.15	3.00	6.65
Gujarat	125.50	114.15	89.00	328.65
Haryana	54.50	63.50	49.00	167.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.50	49.50	28.00	107.00
Jammu & Kashmir	19.00	39.50	18.00	76.50
Karnataka	159.00	196.00	176.95	531.95
Kerala	54.50	75.50	106.70	236.70
Manipur	8.50	9.15	0.00	17.65
Meghalaya	17.50	15.15	15.00	47.65
Mizoram	5.00	9.15	17.00	31.15
Nagaland	2.50	7.15	3.00	12.65
Punjab	52.50	51.50	78.00	182.00
Sikkim	0.00	12.00	12.00	24.00
Tripura	12.50	13.15	18.00	43.65
West Bengal	54.00	135.50	117.00	306.50
A&N Islands	3.00	4.00	0.00	7.00
Chandigarh	3.00	7.00	0.00	10.00
D&N Haveli	3.00	3.00	0.00	6.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
Pondicherry	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
Sub-Total	876.50	1,071.55	956.53	2,904.58
Grand Total	3,131.50	3,630.05	3,562.44	10,323.99

Statement V

Schemes for Participation of Voluntary Organization under National Programme for Control of Blindness

I. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for performance of free cataract operations on blind persons. For each cataract surgery by conventional method, grant-in-aid upto Rs. 400 per surgery is provided. For Intra-ocular Lens (IOL) implant, Rs. 600 is provided for each surgery. Funds for this scheme are provided through District Blindness Control Societies as under:

	Component	Amount in Rs.
1.	Drugs and Medicines	150
2.	Spectacles	75
3.	Sutures	50
4.	Transportation	75
5.	Organizational overheads	50
	Total for conventional surgery	**400**
6.	Intraocular Lens and consumables	200
	Total for IOL Surgery	**600**

II. Non-recurring grant-in-aid to NGOs for expansion or upgradation of eye care units in tribal, underserved or backward rural areas. This grant is released for construction and furnishing of operation theatre and eye ward, procurement of eye care equipments, vehices etc. This scheme is on 50:50 sharing basis. Maximum grant-in-aid released for each NGO is Rs. 17.75 lakhs. It is a one time grant.

III. Grant-in-aid to NGOs for setting up or strengthening of Eye Banks in Voluntary Sector. A one time grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided as non-recurring grant for purchase of vehicle and equipments. Thereafter, recurring assistance @ Rs. 500 per eye collected is provided to the eye bank to meet expenditure on consumables, transportation and operational expenses.

[English]

Freedom Fighter Pension

*353. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for defining a "freedom fighter" for making the person eligible for getting various benefits and privileges under the "Freedom Fighters Pension";

(b) the details of facilities, privileges and concessions available to the "Freedom Fighter";

(c) whether there are any outstanding claims of pension still pending clearance with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which pension and other facilities to freedom fighters have been increased by the Union Government and the State Governments during the last three years; and

(f) the total number of freedom fighters getting pension during the last three years and as on date, year-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) For the purpose of grant of pension under the "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980", a freedom fighter means:

(i) A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months before Independence. Ex-INA personnel are also eligible for pension if the period of imprisonment/ detention suffered by them outside India was for six months or more. It may, however, be mentioned that in the case of women and SC/ ST freedom fighters, the minimum period of imprisonment for eligibility of pension is three months.

(ii) A person who remained underground for six months or more provided he was:

— a proclaimed offender;

— one on whom an award for arrest/head was announced; or

— one whose detention order was issued but not served.

(iii) A person who was interned in this home or externed from his district under the orders of the competent authority for six months or more.

(iv) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the National Freedom Struggle.

(v) A person who was permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.

(vi) A person who lost his Government job (including job in a local body) for participation in the National Freedom Struggle.

(vii) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of canning/flogging/whipping.

(b) Freedom fighters have been provided, *inter alia*, the following facilities by the Central Government:

(i) Free railway pass (1st Class/AC 2 Tier Sleeper) with an attendant. The widow of a freedom fighter is also entitled to this facility.

(ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Govt. hospitals and also in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents.

(iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, on payment of half of the rentals.

Some freedom fighters have also been provided residential accommodation in Delhi. In addition to the above facilities, Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners and their widows are entitled to the following facilities:

— Free voyage facility to visit Port Blair once a year along with a companion.

— Free air travel facility to visit Port Blair once a year from Chennai/Calcutta along with a companion.

— Facility to travel in Shatabadi/Rajdhani Express trains along with a companion.

(c) No case, complete in all respects and eligible for pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, duly verified and recommended by the State Government, is pending.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In 1997, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Independence, the amount of pension was doubled and a decision was taken to link the pension with the price index. Information relating to the action taken by the State Governments in respect of the schemes operated by them is not maintained at the Central level.

(f) No such information is maintained. However, the total number of freedom fighters sanctioned pension by the Central Government as on 31.3.1998, 31.3.19999 and 31.3.2000 stood at 1,63,711; 1,64,244 and 1,64,329 respectively. Statewise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	As on 31.3.1998	As on 31.3.1999	As on 31.3.2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,179	11,226	11,254
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4,346	4,436	4,436
4.	Bihar	24,779	24,818	24,819
5.	Goa	911	911	911
6.	Gujarat	3,575	3,576	3,580
7.	Haryana	1,671	1,676	1,676
8.	Himachal Pradesh	598	603	603
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,803	1,806	1,806

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	10,000	10,005	10,008
11.	Kerala	2,825	2,852	2,875
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,351	3,359	3,360
13.	Maharashtra	16,536	16,540	16,543
14.	Manipur	62	62	62
15.	Meghalaya	86	86	86
16.	Mizoram	4	4	4
17.	Nagaland	3	3	3
18.	Orissa	4,179	4,181	4,182
19.	Punjab	6,914	6,982	6,986
20.	Rajasthan	795	800	800
21.	Tamil Nadu	4,080	4,085	4,086
22.	Tripura	886	886	886
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17,965	17,976	17,977
24.	West Bengal	22,410	22,438	22,443
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	3	3
26.	Chandigarh	89	89	89
27.	Daman & Diu	33	33	33
28.	NCT of Delhi	2,038	2,040	2,040
29.	Pondicherry	313	315	315
30.	Indian National Army (INA)	22,278	22,458	22,463
	Total	1,63,711	1,64,244	1,64,329

MOU on Science and Technology

*354. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether India and Russia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the area in which the Russia would provide technology to India;

(d) whether 12 year old programme in this sector expiring during 2000 is likely to be renewed; and

(e) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) An Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology between India and erstwhile

Soviet Union (ILTP) was concluded in July 1987 at the apex level for implementation upto year 2000. After the formation of Russian Federation, ILTP was renamed as Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology between India and Russia in April 1992.

Renewal of ILTP is expected some time during this year and an agreed draft is presently being worked out by both the Governments.

ILTP covers cooperation in science and technology in the areas of Biotechnology and Immunology; Materials Science and Technology (Engineering Materials); Materials and Technology for Electronics; Laser Science & Technology; Catalysis; Space Science & Technology; Physics, Technology and Applications of Accelerators; Water Technology; Computer & Electronics; Biomedical Science & Technology; Radioelectronics; Ocean Science and Technology; Mathematics; Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; Earth Sciences; Radiophysics and Astrophysics; Ecology & Environment; Chemical Sciences and Biology. Currently 130 projects ae being implemented under ILTP. Some of these projects are aimed at transfer of technology to industry by Russian scientific and production institutes.

Census

*355. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision not to include disability related information in the census-2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria fixed for holding the census;

(d) whether there is any demand for inclusion of caste/community related item in the schedule for data collection for the census 2001; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The issue regarding collection of information relating to disability during the Census 2001 is being examined.

(c) Census is conducted under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 (Act No. 37 of 1948). It is held once every ten years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has decided not to include the question of caste/community during the Census 2001, except for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Setting up of Urban Academy

*356. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Urban Academy for the proper development of cities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has cleared the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the present unplanned growth of cities has posed several infrastructural problems;

(f) if so, the extent to which the Urban Academy is likely to improve the infrastructural facilities in various cities; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of the said academy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (g) Establishment of an Urban Academy is proposed for consideration. A small group is being constituted for working out the details.

[Translation]

Condition of Tribal Communities

*357. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various schemes being in existence, the condition of tribals continues to be bad;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item in this connection appearing in the "Jansatta" dated December 20, 1999;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of tribal welfare schemes launched by the Government during the last three years and as on date alongwith the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. With the implementation of various welfare schemes and programmes, there has been a progressive improvement in the social, educational and economic condition of the tribals in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of Government to ensure that the rights of the Scheduled Tribes as enshrined in the Constitution of India are safeguarded and they are protected from social injustice and all other forms of exploitation.

(d) A new scheme of Development of Primitive Tribals was launched by Government during 1998-99. A statement showing the various schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the targets and achievements during the last three years under these schemes is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the names of various schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of Tribals implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs along with financial and physical achievements

Fin. - (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievements					
		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Fin.	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	329.61	—	380.00	—	400.00	—
2.	Grants under article 275(1) of the Constitution	75.00	—	75.00	—	100.00	—
3.	Girls Hostels for STs	3.77	57	7.69	60	3.93	7
4.	Boys Hostels for STs	3.53	51	8.30	60	6.98	70
5.	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	4.67	12	9.39	17	5.32	55
6.	Grant to Voluntary Organisations	7.00	113	11.24	191	15.00	400
7.	Research and Training	2.87	—	3.92	—	1.78	—
8.	Investment in TRIFED	23.00	—	6.00	—	0.25	—
9.	Price Support to TRIFED	1.00	—	4.00	—	2.97	—
10.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Coop. Corps.	8.23	—	6.87	—	9.05	—
11.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets	2.20	20	3.71	24	1.84	20
12.	Vocational Training Centres	3.45	70	4.71	75	3.75	75
13.	Village Grain Banks	1.80	281	3.00	460	1.00	—
14.	Development Primitive Tribal Group	—	—	4.94	—	6.63	—

Increase in Slum Areas

*358. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

(a) whether slum areas in cities are increasing constantly due to acute shortage of housing in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of slum dweller families out of total urban population at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to solve the problem of increasing slum dwellings permanently;

(d) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(e) the time by which the present shortage of dwelling units in urban areas is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to influx of rural population to the urban areas, the slum areas in the cities are increasing constantly and the migrants are staying in informal settlements due to shortage of appropriate housing in urban areas of the country. The State-wise number of estimated slums and slum households as given in the Natioinal Sample Survey Organisation, 49th Round Report are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In 1972 the Central scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) was introduced to improve the living environment of slum dwellers by providing minimum basic facilities. The scope of the EIUS scheme was enlarged in 1974 and the scheme was made as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and was transferred to the State sector in April, 1974.

In August, 1996 a scheme *viz.* National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was introduced to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States/ UTs for the development of urban slums. The ACA released under this scheme can be utilised to provide physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community infrastructure, community primary health care, social amenities liko pre-school education, adult education, maternity & child health care and primary health care etc. It also has a provision for shelter upgradation.

(e) The Government through the National Agenda for Governance have declared 'Housing for All' as a priority area and has decided to focus on the Housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end, the Agenda has set a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in urban areas and 13 lakh in rural areas) every year. With the implementation of million houses per year, the housing shortage is expected to be met in a phased manner.

Statement

Number of Estimated Slums and Slum Households by States/UTs

(Sector : Urban)

State/UTs	No. of Sample Slums			Estimated No. of Slums			Estimated No. HHS		
	Declared	Undeclared	Total	Declared	Undeclared	Total	In Declared Slums	In Undeclared Slums	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	18	60	78	1494	4950	6443	3657	4205	7862
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	8	8	—	274	274	—	220	220
Bihar	1	18	19	140	2265	2404	66	1856	1922

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	12	17	29	1241	1348	2590	949	1151	2100
Haryana	5	10	15	220	1045	1265	263	961	1224
Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	—	23	23	—	32	32
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	15	20	35	4685	1322	6007	4743	1152	5895
Kerala	—	5	5	—	481	481	—	252	252
Madhya Pradesh	12	21	33	1447	1356	2803	1661	1331	2993
Maharashtra	54	67	121	4829	6375	11204	6550	8046	14595
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	5	—	5	105	—	105	98	—	98
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	7	20	27	133	1602	1735	425	969	1394
Punjab	6	6	12	220	307	526	291	160	451
Rajasthan	6	7	13	183	567	750	356	555	911
Sikkim	1	1	2	7	7	14	22	9	31
Tamil Nadu	8	49	57	594	3471	4065	1767	2822	4589
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	10	18	28	1072	2008	3080	972	1499	2471
West Bengal	19	63	82	1498	6330	7828	1461	6417	7878
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	25	—	25	91	—	91
D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	14	11	25	2474	2204	4678	2696	1624	4320
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	2	2	—	12	12	—	12	12
All India	194	404	598	20364	35946	56311	26067	33273	59340

Source: NSSO 49th Round Report September, 1997.

[English]

Influx of Chinese Weapons

*359. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is influx of Chinese weapons into the country;

(b) if so, whether the smuggling of Chinese weapons in the country is causing tension particularly in the border States;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to chalk out strategy to prevent the illegal influx of Chinese weapons in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. No such influx has come to Government's notice.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Autonomy to Colleges

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

(a) whether the fee structure of the colleges would be affected by the UGC's scheme of autonomous colleges; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) All the effects are beneficial to the colleges. Under the UGC's Scheme of Autonomous Colleges, autonomous status is conferred on a college by the University to which it is permanently affiliated, with the concurrence of the concerned State Government and the approval of UGC. According to the revised guidelines, an Autonomous College has the freedom to determine and prescribe its own course of study and syllabi; prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the concerned State Government; evolve methods of assessment of students' work, the conduct of examinations and notification of results; and use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity. The guidelines also provide the power to the Governing body of the College to fix the fees and other charges payable by the students on recommendations of the Finance Committee subject to the existing provision in the bye laws of respective college and rules laid down by the State Government.

The flow of funds from the UGC to autonomous colleges is greater than the normal flow. UGC provides assistance to such colleges for meeting their additional and special needs.

Availability of Beds

3659. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds in each Central Government, Delhi Government and Private Hospitals/Nursing Homes in NCT-Delhi and NCR;

(b) the number out of them are reserved for communicable diseases;

(c) the number of beds per thousand population in NCT Delhi meant for communicable diseases against the accepted standard norms;

(d) the steps taken to make available additional beds for such type of diseases; and

(e) the details of management of Tuberculosis in Delhi with World Bank Scheme adopted from March 1996?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The number of beds available for the public in three Central Govt. hospitals is as under:

Dr. RML Hospital	937
Safdarjung Hospital	1531
SKH & KSCH Hospital	1227

The information in respect of Delhi Govt. and private Hospitals/Nursing Homes in NCT Delhi and NCR is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No bed is reserved for communicable disease in Central Govt. Hospitals. The information in respect of Delhi Govt. and private Hospitals/Nursing Homes in NCT Delhi and NCR being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Tribal Shops

3660. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal shops opened in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons got employment in such shops during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether all these shops are registering profit or subsidy is being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Only one shop has been opened at Bungalow No. 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi.

(b) 12 employees drawn from TRIFED's existing manpower have been posted at the shop and no fresh recruitment has been made except for 5 persons who have been hired on daily wage basis.

(c) The shop has only completed one year and no separate balance sheet has been made for the shop as it is a part of TRIFED's operations. However, this Ministry has given Rs. 60.00 lakhs to TRIFED as one time grant for TRIBES shop activities.

Grants to NGOs in Health Sector

3661. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations/NGOs in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar receiving Grants-in-Aid under various health schemes during the last three years;

(b) the schemes for which the assistance is being provided to them during the current year; and

(c) the assistance provided to each of these organisations during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Jails for Women

3662. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States where separate jails have been provided for the women prisoners;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the sexual exploitation of women prisoners in jails; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) According to information available, separate jails have been provided for women prisoners in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) All cases of sexual exploitation of women need to be dealt with sternly and expeditiously. However, since "Prisons" is a State subject, prison management is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

[English]

Smuggling through Samjhauta Express

3663. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Samjhauta Express has become an increasing source of smuggling and unlawful activities;

(b) if so, the number of persons booked and punished during the last year till date;

(c) whether security/intelligence agencies have failed to check smuggling and unlawful activities being carried on through this train; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Some cases of smuggling of fake currency, arms, ammunition and narcotics through Samjhauta Express have come to notice. As per available information, 12 Pakistanis, 12 Indians and 2 Afghans have been arrested in this regard since 1999.

(c) and (d) The security and intelligence agencies are alert. Thorough checking of passenger baggage is being done at Attari. Action is also being taken to neutralise the activities of Sawari operators. Railways have provided trollyes at Attari and ordered the removal of coolies.

Disbursement of Pension

3664. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have discontinued disbursing pension from the Government treasuries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the large number of Ex-Central Para Military Forces personnel have not been paid pension for the last six months in Uttaranchal particularly in the Garhwal region; and

(d) if so, whether the Government would look into the matter and resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have reiterated in August 1999 their instructions based on the directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for disbursement of pension to the Central Service pensioners through the Public Sector banks as against the existing system of disbursement of pension through State Treasuries. This created some difficulties in the payment of pension to some of the pensioners including the Central Para Military Force Personnel. The problem will be over soon with the transfer of remaining pension papers to the Public Sector banks through the Accountant General, Allahabad.

Closure of Swimming Pools

3665. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some swimming pools belonging to public Hospitals have been closed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi causing problems for those who are undergoing the hydrotherapy treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to reopen such pools for the treatment of Hydrotherapy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) There is one swimming pool each in Lady Hardinge Medical Colege and Maulana Azad Medical College for the use of students and faculty members of the Medical Colleges. In so far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. There are no swimming pools in the remaining Central Government Hospitals and Hospitals under Government of NCT of Delhi. However, a functional saline bath tub is available in the Department of Burns & Plastic of Safdarjung Hospital for hydrotherapy treatment of burns patients.

National Anthem

3666. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Anthem was insulted on 19 December in his presence in Diu on the occasion of Daman Diu Day;

(b) if so, the details of IPS officials involved therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir. The National Anthem was not insulted on 19.12.1999 on the occasion of the Liberation Day of Daman & Diu. While giving "Rashtriya Salute" to the Home Minister, the short version of the National Anthem, instead of its full version, was played as per the prevailing practice in the Union Territory. The Administration of Daman & Diu has been advised about the proper procedure to tbe followed on such occasions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sentence to Rapists and Molestators

3667. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the law for sentencing the rapists or molestators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) A proposal to provide death as one of the penalties for the offence of rape is under examination. A decision is this regard will be taken shortly.

Kerala People's Police Scheme

3668. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to start Kerala People's Police Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) According to information received from the Government of Kerala, the State Government proposes to introduce a new scheme, *viz.* "Kerala People's Policing Scheme", which is intended for the improvement of the Police-Public Cooperation. To prepare a draft of the Scheme, the State Government had constituted a Committee consisting of Principal Secretary (Home Department), Secretary (Law Department) and Director General of Police. The Committee has prepared a preliminary draft of the Scheme. The State Government has further informed that the draft Scheme will be finalised only after considering the suggestions/opinions of people in all walks of life, for which action is being taken by the Committee.

Rising Level of Saline Water

3669. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation of the Dwarka sub-city in the Capital has been seriously affected due to the rising level of saline water;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified the steps to be taken to save the Dwarka sub-city from saline foundation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such observation affecting the foundations in the Dwarka sub-city due to the rising level of saline water has come to their notice.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Cities

3670. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes submitted by the Government of Gujarat for the Central assistance for the development of various cities during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details are as under:

I. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)

Details of proposals of ongoing and new towns received during the last three years and Central assistance released is attached in enclosed Statement I. Further 3 ongoing towns of Petlad, Savarkundla and Borsad will be considered subject to fulfilment of conditions for releases of subsequent installments as also availability of funds.

II. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Under the programme no scheme was sanctioned during 1997-98 and 1998-99. During the 1999-2000, 7 schemes were sanctioned for a total project cost of Rs. 1395.28 lakhs. No scheme is pending for approval with the Ministry.

III. Urban Infrastructure Financed by HUDCO

The details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years is as under:

(i) During 1997-98, 7 schemes for a total project cost of Rs. 15614.39 lakhs were sanctioned. Against a loan component of Rs. 10788.91 lakhs, Rs. 4522.00 lakhs has been released.

(ii) During 1998-99, 12 schemes for a total project cost of Rs. 35212.85 lakhs were sanctioned. Against a loan component of Rs. 23898.97 lakhs, Rs. 7303.25 lakhs has been released.

(iii) During 1999-2000, 4 schemes for a total project cost of Rs. 31294.57 lakhs were sanctioned. Against a loan component of Rs. 21904.71 lakhs, Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been released.

Further, 4 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 87577.71 lakhs are under various stages of appraisal.

IV. Mega City Scheme

The State Government had proposed inclusion of Ahmedabad City under the Centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructure development in mega cities. Ahmedabad does not qualify for inclusion in the scheme as the population of this city is less than 4 million as per 1991 census.

V. Urban Transport (UT)

The State Government had sent a proposal in May, 1999 for Central grant assistance for an integrated public transit study for the city of Ahmedabad. Ministry suggested to the State Government in September, 1999 to prepare a comprehensive Terms of Reference for further examination. No further proposal has been received from the State Government.

Statement

Central Assistance Released Under IDSMT to Gujarat State During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	Central Assistance Released		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bolad	31.00	—	—
2.	Wadhwan	24.00	—	—
3.	Nadiad	50.00	—	—
4.	Palitana	24.00	—	23.48
5.	Bavla	19.00	11.00	—
6.	Idar	20.00	—	25.00
7.	Anand	44.00	26.00	—
8.	Jamnagar	57.00	—	90.00
9.	Bhavnagar	57.00	—	73.00
10.	Dwarka	16.00	—	30.00
11.	Ambaji	7.55	5.95	—
12.	Mandvi	13.00	15.50	—
13.	Borsad	—	22.00	—
14.	Petlad	—	7.50	—
15.	Savarkundla	—	6.00	—
16.	Modasa	—	58.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Dakor	—	16.00	—
18.	Nadiad	—	—	72.76
19.	Dhoraji	—	—	14.93
20.	Padra	—	—	36.00
21.	Dholka	—	—	22.00
22.	Anjar	—	—	22.00
23.	Una	—	—	22.00
24.	Umreth	—	—	22.00
	Total	362.55	167.95	453.17

[English]

Parks Developed by CPWD

3671. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the parks developed by CPWD in residential colonies like Sarojini Nagar and other adjoining areas R.K. Puram, New Delhi previously are now lying in a state of neglect;

(b) whether CPWD is neglecting even the growing grass and providing proper type of green hedges in Government residential colonies in Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons for neglecting the parks and carrying out its chartered duties; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the delinquent officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The maintenance of parks in R.K. Puram and Sarojini Nagar have been affected due to lack of unfiltered water supply in this area. Over the years, sub soil water level has gone very low which is affecting the growth of vegetation in the parks. Wherever water supply is available for horticultural work, the maintenance and upkeep of the park, the turf and the hedges have been satisfactory.

(c) and (d) There has been no negligence on the part of the CPWD officials for maintenance of the parks and in view thereof no action is called for against any official.

Committee on Procurement of Medicines

3672. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted monitoring committee for the procurement of medicines for Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani stores of CGHS;

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

(c) the time taken for testing of medicines under each system; and

(d) the details of other formalities required after the completion of test of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monitoring committees are called Purchase Advisory Committee. Provisioning Committee and Inspection Committee for Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems.

(c) About two months.

(d) In case of Ayurvedic system, before issuing the medicines to the dispensaries/units/Hospital, the bulk supply of each medicine is being checked and examined by the Physicians' Panel. However, those medicines which contain gold/opium/bhang are being sent for laboratory test at PLIM, Ghaziabad, for confirmation.

In case of Unani system, there is organoleptic method for testing Unani medicines which may be understood as physical examination of the medicines by their specific characters are there is no laboratory testing available till date. On the spot tests are done by the Committee of senior Unani Physicians.

After the completion of the tests, the medicines are issued on regular and by hand indenting system to the CGHS Unani dispensary/Units working in New Delhi, as per their requirement on monthly or urgency basis.

In cases of Homoeopathic system, after the completion fo test of medicines, a report is given by Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gaziabad. The medicines which pass the test are taken on charge and supplied to the demanding CGHS Homoeo dispensaries/units of CGHS Delhi/New Delhi.

DDA Parkings

3673. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of parking places allotted to public/contractors during each of the last three years by DDA;

(b) the number of those allotted to SCs/STs at each place;

(c) whether most of the parking places at some places are being allotted either to the same person;

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

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 22 No., 14 No. and 18 No. of parking sites were allotted by DDA during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively.

(b) The parking sites allotted to SCs/STs are as under:

1997-98
1. Parking site at Panchsheel Park Block-N.

1998-99
1. Parking in basement at Bhikaji Cama Place.
2. Parking site at Vikas Minar, DDA Building.

1999-2000
1. Deck parking plot No. 1 & 2 at Janakpuri Distt. Centre.
2. Site No. 35, Safderjung Block-B, Near Kamal Cinema.

(c) to (e) All parking sites are put on contract solely on the basis of highest tender received. The following persons have been allotted more than one site as per details shown thereunder:

(1) KM. NIRMAL

(i) Parking Site Group II, in front of plot No. 11 between Plot No. 7 & 12 at Rajindra Place.

(ii) Parking site group V lot A near Cinema Building at Rajindra Place.

(2) SH. DHARAM VIR SINGH

(i) Parking site group 7 in front of plot Nos. 4, 5 & 6 at Rajindra Place.

(ii) Central Shopping Car Parking at Bhikaji Cama Place.

(iii) Cycle scooter stand at Rohtak Road Transport Centre.

3. LT. COL. K.R. JASWAL

(i) Parking between plot No. 6,7,8 & 9 between PNB and MTNL building, Bhikaji Cama Place.

(ii) East end car parking at Bhikaji Cama Place.

4. KM. PREETI

(i) Group III A near Paras Cinema, plot Nos. 14 to 16 at Nehru Place.

(ii) Group III B Block side of plot No. 92 to 95 at Nehru Place.

5. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH

(i) Group IV at Nehru Place on the back of plot Nos. 78 to 88.

(ii) Parking site at Vikas Minar, DDA Building.

Shortage of Manpower in Delhi Hospitals

3674. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Manpower shortages ignored in Delhi Government's upgraded hospitals" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated March 8, 2000;

(b) if so, the number of proposals pending for the sanction of posts of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff;

(c) the time by which these proposals are pending;

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the proposal; and

(e) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Powers for creation of Group 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' posts, both on the Plan and Non-Plan sides, have been delegated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(e) Out of 1218 sanctioned posts of medical officers and specialists in Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi included in the Central Health Service, 1067 posts are filled up. Efforts to fill up the remaining posts are underwav.

Misuse of Madarsas

3675. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madarsas in Assam and Uttar Pradesh are being set up to encourage separatist elements with the help of ISI;

(b) if so, whether these Madarsas are being clandestinely funded by ISI to motivate the disgruntled elements to indulge in anti-national activities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fight such nefarious designs of ISI?

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

[Translation]

Upliftment of Rural Women

3676. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes introduced by the Government for the upliftment of rural women in Bihar during the last three years, and the amount allotted for each scheme in each year during the said period;

(b) whether there is any specific criteria for introducing such schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) A stateemnt showing the scheme/year-wise release of grants under various schemes of the Government during the last three years in the State of Bihar for upliftment of rural women is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Grants are sanctioned on the basis of complete applications received from the eligible institutions through the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Grants Released Under Various Schemes Launched by the Government for the Upliftment of Rural women During the last three years in the State of Bihar

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise grants released		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	226.76	620.08	11918.05*
2.	Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Units (NORAD)	9.57	6.68	2.75
3.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	Nil	103.00	Nil

* The DWCRA Scheme was merged with Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana w.e.f. 1.4.99, under which 40% of the benefits would flow for women.

Housing Scheme for Displaced People

3677. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any housing scheme for the displaced persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any housing scheme for the senior citizens and widows is available;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (c) There is no central sector housing scheme for displaced persons, widows & senior citizens.

(b), (d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Consultancy Services by CISF

3678. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CISF to offer consultancy services" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated March 12, 2000;

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

(c) whether CISF plans to venture into the area of airport security;

(d) if so, the total number of airports likely to come under its net;

(e) the detailed strategy chalked out for the purpose; and

(f) the time by which the consultancy services are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per provision of CISF Act amended vide Act No. 40 of 1999, CISF may provide Technical Consultancy Services to Industrial Establishment in the private Sector. In order to make this provision operative, draft rules on technical consultancy service to industrial establishments in private sector are under consideration with MHA. As soon as the rules on consultancy services are framed and the rates of the fees to be charged are finalised, the CISF would start providing consultancy services to private sector industrial establishments.

(c) to (e) As per decision taken by the Government, CISF will be deployed to provide security cover to all Domestic operational Airports. Till date CISF has been deployed at 11 Airports. Deployment is decided based on joint survey carried out by CISF alongwith Officers of Bureau of Civil Aviation security and the concerned Airport Director. Prior to induction, intensive training is imparted to the CISF Officers and men.

(f) CISF would start providing consultancy services on finalisation of rules in this regard.

[Translation]

Development of Cities in Jammu and Kashmir

3679. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has submitted any proposal for the development of various cities this year;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed schemes and the amount allocated for the purpose, scheme-wise and city-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. However, during 1999-2000, Water Supply Scheme for Samba town was approved at a project cost of Rs. 305.70 lakhs.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Opinion Poll by DDA

3680. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to conduct an opinion poll to check its popularity at the huge cost of Rs. 10 lakh;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make DDA a people-friendly organisation and improve its image?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that during a recent meeting with the Directorate of Public Grievances, Govt. of India, a suggestion was made to hold an Opinion Poll about DDA's Grievance Redress Machinery as perceived by the public. No proposal in this regard has been finalised.

(c) For the past few years concerted efforts have been made by DDA to redress the grievances of public, remove systemic defects and introduce transparency in its working by taking the following steps:

(i) formulating a Citizen's Charter wherein time schedules for various transactions with DDA have been indicated;

(ii) publishing booklets where formats of various documents to be submitted to DDA for various transactions have been published;

(iii) opening Facilitation Counters/Counselling where information is freely provided regarding submission of documents, rules & regulations, procedures, etc.;

(iv) holding Lok Shivirs where pending grievances are redressed;

(v) monitoring of references received from Directorate of Public Grievances;

(vi) holding of public hearings by senior officers of the DDA.

Maintenance of Trees

3681. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "No place for trees in this concrete jungle" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated February 19, 2000;

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

(c) whether the DDA/MCD culture is killing trees through concrete jungle all over the capital city;

(d) if so, whether the other States have a tendency to imitate the Union Capital thus bringing terrible environmental loss and destruction including shortage of subsoil water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Local Bodies have been advised to stop filling and concretising around the trees. Wherever there was concrete portion near the trees, the same has been removed to ensure proper growth/survival of trees. A survey was carried out earlier by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradoon and their recommendations have been implemented for improving survival of old trees. Nailing of trees has also been removed. The agencies involved in digging of trenches for cable laying, sewer lines, construction of subways, road widening etc. are required to take prior permission to carry out their works, so that no damage is done to the roots of the trees. Proper and timely manuring and watering is being done. The insecticide and pesticide treatment is being done regularly. Healthy plants with sufficient height are provided in place of dead and dry trees by the horticulture staff.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government has constituted a Committee to formulate guidelines for Municipal Agencies to stop environmental damage due to unnecessary and wasteful building exercises.

[Translation]

Standard of Hindi Education

3682. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Kamputer Ke Aane Se Wartanee Main Aaye Badalawa" appearing in the 'Hindustan' dated March 16, 2000;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government to set the standard for Hindi teaching in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAI-SINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On this subject, Government is taking appropriate steps.

[English]

Development of Pharmaceutical Sector

3683. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) wheter the Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to constitute a five-member Task Force for the development of the Pharmaceutical Sector on the lines of the task force for the Information Technology;

(b) if so, the purpose behind constitution of this Task Force; and

(c) the extent to which the Task Force is likely to be helpful in improving the pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to set up such a task force.

(b) To develop the pharmaceutical sector on scientific lines with new processes and product lines with modern technology and to establish proper links with R&D institutions and to adopt eco-friendly technologies.

(c) The State Government excepts that the task force, consisting of experts and industry representatives, will be helpful in improving the pharmaceutical sector.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

3684. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received from KVS/NVS for starting 10+2 course, State-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon and the time by which the said course is likely to be started therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The requests for upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalayas from the academic session 2000-01 are being received in KVS and a clear picture will emerge after the declaration of class X results since some more similar requests are likely to be received after the declaration of the class X results. The upgradation is permitted subject to the availability of budget provision, adequate number of eligible students for the stream and infrastructure facilities with the vidyalayas. In so far as NVS is concerned, as a matter of policy, JNVs are started at class VI level and one class is added every year. All JNVs are upgraded to 10+2 stage subject to availability of infrastructure.

Police Force in Delhi

3685. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Abaadi ke Hisab Se Delhi Meih Police Bal Kam; Advani" published in 'Rashtriya Sahara', dated March 15, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the vacant posts are proposed to be filled up in Delhi Police by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news report is based on the reply given by the Union Home Minister to a starred Parliament Question answered in the Lok Sabha on 14th March, 2000 in which he had, *inter alia*, stated that there was need for larger police force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in view of phenomenal growth in its population.

(c) It will be the endeavour of Delhi Police to fill up the existing vacancies within the shortest time possible. It is, however difficult to give a definite time frame.

[English]

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal

3686. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not provided fund to West Bengal for the development of tribals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds allocated for the development of tribals in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(d) the funds allocated/released to the State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) This Ministry has provided funds to West Bengal for the development of tribals.

(c) and (d) There is no State-wise allocation of funds under the Schemes implemented by this Ministry. Funds are released on the basis of proposals received from the concerned State Govts. and on receipt of the utilization certificates of grants already released. No fund has so far been released to West Bengal for the current year 2000-2001 as the proposals are awaited. Details of funds released during the last three years to West Bengal for the development of tribals are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released to West Bengal for the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	1600.39	2222.10	1759.40
2.	Grants under Article 275(i)	339.25	578.50	556.75
3.	Vocational Training	—	15.65	37.34
4.	Research & Training	22.44	23.78	0.92
5.	Grants under State Tribal Development Cooperation Corporation Scheme	100.00	—	50.00
6.	Scheme of NGO	29.38	65.97	103.17

Sanskrit University at Ramtek

3687. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to reply given to USQ No. 2832 on March 14, 2000 and state:

(a) the details of Courses started in the Sanskrit University in Ramtek in Maharashtra; and

(b) the grant provided by U.G.C. to the said university during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Ramtek in Maharashtra has introduced the following courses:

1. Diploma in Ayurveda.
2. Diploma in Vastu Shastra.
3. Diploma in Astrology.

4. Diploma in Computer.
5. Diploma in Environmental Sciences.
6. Diploma in Yoga Vidya.
7. Diploma in Dance.
8. Diploma in Music.
9. Diploma in Bhartiya Sanskrit.
10. Agam.
11. Sadhana.
12. Visharad.

(b) The University was included in the list of Universities maintained by the UGC under section 2(f) of its Act on 16.2.2000. However, it has not yet been declared eligible to receive Central assistance, including assistance from UGC, in terms of Rules framed under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act.

[Translation]

Family Welfare Programme

3688. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored schemes under Family Welfare Programme alongwith its inception date of these programme;

(b) the criteria laid down for providing assistance for this purpose;

(c) whether a meeting of the coordination committee was held for changing the criteria in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for non-implementation of the revised criteria;

(f) whether some States have been receiving less amount due to non-implementation of this criteria; and

(g) if so, the amount outstanding against the Union Government in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Family Welfare Programme is cent percent centrally sponsored programme and was initiated in 1952. A list of major schemes being implemented under the programme is attached in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Norms are set with regard to staff to be deployed in various service providing centres, amount of rent and contingencies etc. These are uniformly applicable to all States and UTs.

(c) to (e) There is no Coordination Committee to change the criteria. However, a proposal to revise the norms as cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee is under preparation for submission to Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs for their consideration.

(f) and (g) Receipt of less amount by States is due to underfunding of the programme and not due to non-implementation of any criteria. However, expenditure incurred by the States is fully reimbursed on receipt of audited Statement of Expenditure from the State Accountant General. As on date, all admissible dues to the State Governments towards arrears have been cleared for the audited Statement of Expenditure received in the Department of Family Welfare.

Statement

Major Schemes under Family Welfare Programme

S.No.	Name of Scheme
1	2
1.	Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH)/Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
2.	Strengthening of National immunisation Programme and Eradication of Polio
3.	Distribution of Contraceptives
4.	Procurement of Cold Chain Equipment
5.	Area Projects/India Population Projects
6.	Information, Education and Communication
7.	Sterilisation and IUD Insertion
8.	Transport
9.	Research Institutes
10.	Basic Training Schools
11.	Village Health Guide Scheme

1	2
12.	USAID Assisted U.P. Project
13.	Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Centres
14.	Maintenance of Sub-centres
15.	Maintenance of Urban F.W. Centres
16.	Revamping of Urban level Organisations
17.	Maintenance of Distt. F.W. Bureau and State Family Welfare Bureau.
18.	Post Martum Centres.

[English]

Educational Agreements

3689. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Indian Universities have entered into educational agreements with some countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the countries with whom agreements have been signed; and

(c) the time by which the said agreements are likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission had informed that under Higher Education Link-Scheme, four Indian Universities have link programmes with the University of the United Kingdom. The details are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Universities	Name of the Universities in United Kingdom
1.	Anna University, Madras	University of Leicester (UK)
2.	SNDT Women's University, Mumbai.	Thames Valley University (UK)
3.	University of Delhi, Delhi.	(a) University of Manchester (UK) (b) Reaserch School of Earth Sciences, University College, London (UK)
4.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	UMIST, Manchester

[Translation]

Girls Education

3690. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *alias* PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken or propose to undertake any factual or extensive survey in regard to girls education at secondary and senior secondary levels;

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

(c) the steps taken to give incentives to private sector/ open schools regarding recognition and more incentives to the Senior Secondary Girls' Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Funds for CLASS Project

3691. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether centrally sponsored scheme of CLASS project is under implementation in Karnataka since 1995-96;

(b) if so, whether under this scheme the Centre has not released the maintenance cost for 1997-98;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Centre to release Rs. 449.10 lakh towards the maintenance cost for 1998-99; and

(d) if so, the action taken for the early release of dues to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,55,24,000/- has been sanctioned to the State Govt. of Karnataka under the CLASS Scheme for clearing their pending bills for the year 1997-98 for maintenance of computers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Finance have agreed to release funds for clearing pending bills under the Scheme only upto 1997-98.

Shortage of Blood

3692. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of blood as a result of ban imposed on professional blood donors; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no overall shortage of blood in the country. However, there could be seasonal and occasional shortages of blood in different parts of the country. There are different norms to assess blood requirements for transfusion. WHO norm refers to 7 units of blood per hospital bed per annum. If WHO norms are applied, we would require 42.00 lakh units of blood per annum, where as it is estimated that about 30.00 lakh units of blood is collected per annum in the country. However, considering that a vast majority of the beds in the country are unlikely to use 7 units of blood per annum, the shortage of blood is not severe.

For generating enough blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Programme, the Government of India have taken a number of steps such as media campaign through TV, AIR and newspaper, developing IEC material for one-to-one communication; observation of National Voluntary Blood Donation Day on 1st October every year; encouraging rational use of blood among clinicians and the launching of special campaigns to educate masses to support voluntary blood donations.

Privatisation of NFL, Bathinda

3693. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Fertilizers Ltd., Bathinda is functioning satisfactorily since its establishment;

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to privatise it;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the workers and officers of NFL have submitted a memorandum against this decision of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Bathinda plant of National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) was commissioned on 1.10.1979. It could initially achieve average capacity utilisation of 67.02% of its ammonia plant due to various bottlenecks and unstable electric supply. With the commissioning of the Captive Power Plant in 1989, the unit achieved 100% capacity utilisation in 1991-92 and is presently operating above its rated capacity. However, the unit is incurring losses mainly due to old and cumbersome technology resulting in higher energy consumption, high cost of repairs and maintenance and meagre capital related charges on account of plants being fully depreciated.

(b) to (e) Government has decided to disinvest a total of 51% of National Fertilizer Limited's (NFL) equity held by the Government through strategic sale to a strategic buyer alongwith the transfer of management control. This action is in line with the Government's declared policy to bring down Government equity in all non-strategic Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to 26% or less. Workers and Officers of NFL have represented against the proposed disinvestment of Government of India equity in NFL. Policy of disinvestment is a well thought out policy which includes fully protecting the interests of workers.

Research/Studies Conducted by NIUA

3694. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Urban Affairs has conducted any Research/Studies or Training Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved thereby so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) National Institute of Urban

Affairs has conducted a research study entitled "Urban Sector Profile: Andhra Pradesh", and five training programmes in the areas of Urban Infrastructure Financing, Municipal Finance and Accounting, Management of Urban Services and Management of Urban Environment in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years.

(c) As informed by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, the research study conducted by it on Urban Sector Profile of Andhra Pradesh is expected to enable identification of specific needs for reforms as well as areas of strategic interventions in the urban sector of the State. As regards training programmes conducted by the Institute in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad, about 100 officers of municipal governments and urban infrastructure agencies of the State were trained. These training programmes have exposed them to innovative concepts, techniques and tools for managing the urban sector in the State. As a result of these and other similar efforts, some innovative projects in the urban sectors have been initiated to improve the quality of live in urban areas of the State.

[Translation]

Dialogues with Militant Organisations

3695. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Governments olive branch may not work in Kashmir" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated April 6, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to start dialogues with the militants;

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

(e) the reaction of the public/militant organisations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. the Government is aware of the media reports.

(b) to (e) During his visit to J&K on 26-27 July, 1997, the then Prime Minister had made an appeal to the misguided youth of the State, who have joined the militant ranks, to give up their guns, and said that the Government was prepared to have unconditional talks with them, to enable them to rejoin the mainstream. The Government is committed to the said offer of talks, with in the constitutional frame work.

[English]

Training and Employment Programme for Women

3696. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Haryana Government to introduce training and employment programme for women;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a project proposal was received from Haryana State Women's Development Corporation, Chandigarh under the scheme of Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generating Units for Women (NORAD). It has been approved for 840 beneficiaries in the trades of handloom weaving and beauty culture training programmes with cost estimates of Rs. 22,65,600/- (Rupees Twenty two lakhs sixty five thousand six hundred only).

Jail Records

3697. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "After 37 years in jail without trial freedom means nothing left to lose" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated January 13, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to review the position regarding mounting number of under-trials over the past;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any such review had been conducted in the past as well; and

(g) if so, the observation made therein alongwith the steps taken to issue guidelines to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the State Government of West Bengal, the prisoner referred to in the newsitem was of unsound mind and was detained in jail as safe custody in pursuance of Court's order and was kept under medical treatment. He was transferred to Antaragram Psychiatric Centre on 30.04.96 for medical treatment. On 20.01.2000, he was relased from jail and shifted to the Old Age Home of Missionaries of Charity at Kanchrapara, near Calcutta, in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court of India.

(c) to (g) Both Government and Judiciary are concerned with overcrowding in jails which is primarily due to the presence of a large number of undertrial prisoners.

The Chief Justice of India (CJI), vide his letter dated 19.11.1999, has impressed upon all the Chief Justices of High courts that every Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the area, in which a District jail falls, may hold his court once or twice in a month, depending upon the workload, in jail to take up the cases of those undertrial prisoners who are involved in petty offences and are keen to confess their guilt. The CJI has further suggested that "Legal Aid counsel" may be deputed in jails to help such prisoners and move applications on their behalf cn the basis of which the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or the Chief Judicial Magistrate may direct the investigating agency to expedite the filing of the police report.

In pursuance of the orders passed on 13.10.1999 and 7.12.1999 by the Supreme Court of India in the case - R.D. Upadhyay Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh & Others, the Central Government has also written to all the State Governments and UT Administrations to take urgent necessary steps for expeditious disposal of cases of undertrials who are languishing in various jails in the country.

Most of the State Governments have also appointed Special Judicial/Metropolitan Magistrates for the disposal of petty criminals cases.

HUDCO Projects

3698. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) the details of proposals/projects submitted or recommended by the Government of Maharashtra for assistance from HUDCO during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the number of proposals/projects sanctioned alongwith the assistance released by HUDCO under each project/proposal during the said period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals/projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The details of housing and urban development schemes received in HUDCO from various agencies of Maharashtra during the last 3 years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Scheme	Loan amount
1996-97	20	120.03
1997-98	56	229.31
1998-99	38	1009.81

Location-wise details of schemes received but not sanctioned are not maintained by HUDCO.

(b) Details of schemes sanctioned during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Total Schemes	Loan amount
1996-97	19	70.16
1997-98	58	229.24
1998-99	38	1010.29

Scheme-wise details of location, loan amount sanctioned and released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present 41 housing schemes and 19 urban infrastructure schemes in the State have been posted to HUDCO. These schemes are at various stages of processing and no fixed time frame can be given for sanction of these schemes.

Statement

List of Schemes Sanctioned to Maharashtra During 1996-97

Name of the Scheme	Loan Amount	Amount released
1	2	3
EWS New Construction at Dhule Dist.	49.92	49.92
EWS New Construction at Dhule Dist.	49.92	49.92
EWS New Construction at Dhule Dist.	49.92	49.92
EWS New Construction at Dhule Dist.	49.92	49.92
EWS New Construction at Dhule Dist.	49.92	49.92
Const of Pay & Use Toilets at Nagpur	0.00	—
EWS Repairs & Renewal at Dhule Dist.	49.97	49.97
EWS Repairs & Renewal at Dhule Dist.	49.97	49.97
EWS Repairs & Renewal at Dhule Dist.	49.97	49.97
EWS Repairs & Renewal at Dhule Dist.	49.97	49.97
EWS Repairs & Renewal at Dhule Dist.	49.97	49.97
Construction of Amarvati 650 Qtrs for S.R.P.F. Group-I	1473.64	54.57
Solapur Water Supply Scheme by Solapur MC	1042.07	1042.07
Const. & Upgd. of Major Roads in Jalgaon Part	1196.00	1196.00
Const. & Upgd. of Major Roads in Jalgaon Part-I	615.00	615.00
Const. of 6 T.S. Under MIG-I P. No. 11 R-28 New Aurangabad	7.85	7.85
Cost. of Shopping Centre at Bhulabhai Chowk	102.03	—
Cost. of 486 Quarters for Police at Solapur	1299.03	1293.68
Cost. of 24 off. Quarters and 356 Const. at Dhule	780.64	—

1	2	3
List of Schemes Sanctioned to Maharashtra for the year 1997-98		
Construction of 249 MIG T/S at New Nashik	224.10	224.10
Const. of 16 T/S Under MIG at CTS No. 18348	18.98	—
Construction of 439 MIG T/S at New Aurangabad	570.70	570.70
Shelter Upgd. Sch. Under PMIUPEP at Hinganghat Dist.	23.20	—
Const. of 60 LIG T/S on GUT No. 80 At Kawtha	30.59	30.59
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.00	—
Const. of New Latrines Undeer ILCS Programme	37.78	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	74.25	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	47.89	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	41.37	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	3.44	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	2.47	—
Const. of 97 LIG T/S At S. No. 306 & 307	50.84	32.55
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	16.91	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	20.13	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	2.47	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	3.30	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	2.47	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.00	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	4.95	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	3.17	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	2.47	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	6.63	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	27.84	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	14.29	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	1.68	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.00	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	88.31	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	17.26	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	38.74	—

1	2	3
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	68.10	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	20.61	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	40.74	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	2.09	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	13.68	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	3.63	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	1.74	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	11.63	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	11.19	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	15.26	
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.76	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	4.63	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	13.48	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	24.69	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	17.97	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	1.73	—
Construction of 255 HIG HS T/S at New Nasik	331.50	
Rental HS for MC STAFF at T.P. III S. No. 3	217.28	—
Const. of Shops on CTS No. 20/21 Aurangabad	116.28	48.28
Const. of 25 T/S LIG & 15 T/S MIG On S. No. 527 (P)	24.04	—
Suryodaya Co-operative Society	14.00	—
Water Supply Scheme for Jalgaon City Phase I	5000.00	2698.00
Sea Woold Estate at Nerul, Navi Mumbai (NRI Project)	10000.00	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.00	—
Hetwane Water Supply Project (Additional Loan) Scheme 10368	5455.53	5455.53
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	124.85	—
Const. of New Latrines Under ILCS Programme	0.00	—
List of Schemes Sanctioned During Period 1.4.1998 to 31.3.1999		
Const. 33 Bungalows Batega on Boisar Taluka-Palg	50.00	50.00
Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes for Pune City PH-I	10000.00	—
Const. of 320 LC HS T/S & 90 Shops at Kapil Nag	327.70	280.00

1	2	3
Const. of Residential Bldg for CMC Staff at Ban	334.02	—
Const. of 696 T/S LIG HS at Wanjri Nagpur	438.48	438.48
Urban HSG SCH for EWS & LIG Categ. at Nagpur	775.40	—
Const. of Houses LIG, MIG-I & MIG-II at Mukundw	1061.90	—
Const. of HSG EWS & LIG Cate at Babulgaon RO	102.49	—
Const. of House EWS & LIG Cate at Mukhed	151.41	—
Const. of 108 EWS T/S & 49 LIG T/S on S. No. 105	81.53	8.31
Const. of 200 EWS T/S & 200 LIG T/S on S. No. 105	226.22	14.24
Const. of 88 EWS T/S & 100 LIG T/S on S. No. 300	93.32	4.45
Const. 16 Officers 444 (784) Constablary Qtrs & Co	1931.91	—
Const. of 380 T/S Under LIG at S. No. 521, Phukat	266.00	—
Const. on S. No. 471, 477 & 478 at Chalisgaon Road	119.60	23.00
Const. of LIG T/S Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	1874.68	—
Bagasse Based Co-Generati on Project at Karad	3494.38	—
EWS Housing Scheme	140.00	140.00
Power Generation from Municipal Solid Waste	1170.00	—
Slum Rehabilitation Scheme	30000.00	3000.00
Pay & Use Toilets Scheme in Nagpur City, Maharashtra	0.00	—
Const. 437 Qtrs. S.R.P.F. GR. VI at Mahindale Shiv	2334.38	—
Bagasse Based Co-Generation Project, at Sangli	1647.82	—
CL Scheme Under EWS (U) Category, Repairs & REN	49.00	49.00
CL Scheme Under EWS (U) Category, Repairs & REN	49.00	49.00
CL Scheme Under EWS (U) Category New Const. Par	48.75	48.75
CL Scheme Under EWS (U) Category New Const. Par	48.75	48.75
Const. of 1616 T/S Under LIG at S.No. 425, 558	1131.20	234.15
Const. of 1912 T/S Uder LIG Pimparala Gate No. 1	1338.40	369.15
Const. of 916 T/S Under LIG at R. No. 42, 139	641.20	199.30
Const. of 2390 T/S Under LIG at S. No. 465 SAMTA	1638.83	526.86
Const. of 2234 T/S Under LIG at Pimprala Gat No.	1525.94	357.66
Const. of 688 T/S Under LIG at S. No. 32, 33, 34, 3	460.90	149.40
Const. of 808 TS Under LIG at S.No. 337/3A/3B	565.60	242.63
Const. of 480 T/S Under LIG at R. No. 142, G.No. 1	336.00	118.35
No. of Railway Station Vashi PH-I	12841.11	6962.21
Belapur Double Line PH-I	8304.03	5173.67
Nerul (Belapur to Uran PH-I)	15428.78	384.88

[Translation]

Socio-Economic Data

3699. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic data on various communities is submitted by the Anthropological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Anthropological Survey of India, whenever required, furnishes ethnographic material on communities indicating therein details on origin, housing, food and food habits, social divisions, family, status of women, life cycle rituals, economic activities, mechanism of social control, art and craft, inter-community linkages, etc.

[English]

New Generation Vaccines

3700. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any mission to concentrate on "New generation vaccines and diagnostics for infectious diseases";

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed to generate the vaccines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) The Department of Biotechnology has initiated the National Jai Vigyan Science & Technology mission on development of New Generation Vaccines. Six Disease areas *viz*; Cholera, Rabies, Japanese Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Human Immunodeficiency Virus have been identified under this mission.

The Programme has three categories:

- Category 'A' : Potential Research leads are available but clinical trials are on or are required, e.g. Cholera and Rabies.
- Category 'B' : Animal Experimentation required, e.g. Japanese Encephalitis Virus, Malaria.
- Category 'C' : Sustained Research & Development efforts are required, e.g. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Tuberculosis and Japanese Encephalitis Virus.

Discrepancy In Challan Books

3701. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a discrepancy of over 1.5 crore has been detected in the Challan Books of Delhi Traffic Police during the last year in respect of two Districts as per report of the International Audit Party;

(b) if so, whether Audit of other districts has also been completed;

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

(d) the details of persons held responsible in the said cases and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Internal Audit Party of the Delhi Police has pointed out a discrepancy of Rs. 1.51 crore in the traffic accounts of West District and of Rs. 66.15 lakhs in the North-West District, which are in the process of reconciliation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The discrepancies noticed in the accounts pertaining to West District and North-West District are only tentative in nature and the actual picture will emerge only when the process of reconciliation is completed. There is therefore, at present no ground to initiate any action against any official.

[Translation]

Integrated Infrastructure Set up

3702. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to chalk out a scheme for integrated infrastructure set-up in villages and cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the poor infrastructure availability in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development has decided to restructure and streamline the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). As the restructured programme will be implemented at the village level only, it has been decided by that Ministry to rename the programme as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), basically to sharpen its focus on infrastructure development in rural areas. The JGSY will be implemented entirely by the village panchayats. The programme has been launched w.e.f. 1st April, 1999.

To improve urban infrastructure in cities and small and medium towns, the Government has taken a number of measures. Some of the important measures include Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Mega City Scheme and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), National Slum Development Programme, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments for empowering Local Bodies, repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act, (ULCA), National Housing Policy and also involvement of private sector in resource mobilization for housing and urban infrastructure projects.

Rajbhasha Committee

3703. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the repeated reminders the Parliamentary Committee on official language, Kendriya Hindi Samiti and departmental Hindi advisory committee have not been constituted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Parliamentary Committee on Official Language has already been constituted. The work relating to re-constitution of Central Hindi Committee is in an advanced stage. The tenure of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of Ministry of Home Affairs is up to 23.04.2000. Action for its re-constitution has been initiated in advance.

Statutory Development Board

3704. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an autonomous statutory development board for Konkan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time limit fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) A proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) While considering the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for establishment of a separate Statutory Board for Konkan region, it was considered advisable to ascertain the effectiveness with which the three existing Development Boards in the State had worked towards attaining the objectives enshrined in the Constitution. Accordingly, the Planning Commission was requested to undertake a detailed study. The matter will be examined further on receipt of the study report.

[English]

Establishment of Medical and Engineering Colleges

3705. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give permission for the establishment of Private Medical and Engineering Colleges; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Medical Council of India, statutory regulatory bodies for Technical and Medical Education respectively, give approval for the establishment of Engineering and Medical Colleges both in private and Government sectors.

(b) The terms and conditions for such approval are laid down in the Regulations issued by these bodies from time to time.

Technical Institutions

3706. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up special Professional/technical, educational institutions like that of Medical, Engineering Colleges for SC/ST students particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to set up any special Professional/technical, educational institution for SC/ST students.

(b) Does not arise.

Hike in Fees of Schools

3707. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the fees in Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the inability of people living below poverty line to pursue education while effecting this increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Education is on the concurrent list and School Education is primarily the concern of the State/UT Governments. The increase in fee structure or other charges is decided by the concerned States/UTs. The Government of India does not interfere in these matters.

National Crime Records Bureau

3708. DR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Crime Records Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has already been set up vide the Government Resolution dated 11.03.1986. The objectives of the NCRB are as under:

(i) to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals, including those operating at national and international levels, so as to assist the investigators and others in linking crimes to their perpetrators;

(ii) to store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals;

(iii) to collect and process crime statistics at the national level;

(iv) to receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies;

(v) to coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureau;

(vi) to provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records Bureau; and

(vii) to evaluate, develop and modernise Crime Records Bureau.

Hawala Case

3709. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designated court had discharged all accused in the Jain Hawala case;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to probe the case afresh in view of new evidences/facts surfacing in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The designated court had framed charges against some of the accused persons but some were discharged by the Delhi High Court. This was agitated before the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court of India, in its judgement dated 2.3.1998, held that even though the entries recorded in one of the diaries seized by the CBI from the Jains were admissible u/s 34 of the Indian Evidence Act, yet those were not sufficient to charge the alleged recipients unless there was independent evidence

to prove the receipt of the said amounts by them. The court of Special Judge, Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court of India, while examining the relevant charge-sheets filed in the said Hawala Case, during the course of trial/ revision/appeal, did not find any such independent evidence to prove receipt of the amounts recorded in the diary against the names of the alleged recipients and, therefore, discharged all the accused persons in the said case.

(c) and (d) No new evidence/facts has/have surfaced warranting a fresh probe.

[Translation]

Education for Handicaps

3710. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposal from the State Government for earmarking special funds for providing education to handicapped children;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government of India is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) which provides educational opportunities to disabled children in the general school system to facilitate their retention and integration in the system. Under this scheme the Government provides financial assistance to State Governments, UT Administrations as well as Non-Governmental Organisations for facilities to disabled children, salaries of resource teachers and helpers and training of teachers, etc. Funds are released on the basis of proposals received from the States as per the norms provided for under the scheme. State-wise releases in the last financial year is enclosed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. lakhs) (Plan) 1999-2000
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Gujarat	323.44
6.	Haryana	86.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	96.63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
9.	Karnataka	116.74
10.	Kerala	236.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55.19
12.	Manipur	45.17
13.	Maharashtra	—
14.	Mizoram	15.50
15.	Nagaland	5.75
16.	Orissa	109.73
17.	Punjab	—
18.	Rajasthan	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	62.18
20.	Tripura	23.31
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24.82
22.	West Bengal	12.00
23.	A&N Islands	16.62
24.	Chandigarh	—
25.	Delhi	29.42
26.	Daman & Diu	0.26
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Pondicherry	1.04
	Total	1290.02

Note: From other States, proposals as required under the scheme, were not received.

Widows in Vrindavan

3711. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
DR. (SMT.) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Water has been flowing for long in Vrindavan" appearing in the 'Sunday Times' (Times of India) dated February 20, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Social Welfare Board has submitted its report regarding the condition of Widows in Vrindavan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether widows residing in Varanasi are also being ill treated; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to assist widows residing in Vrindavan and Varanasi to enable them to live a life of dignity with human rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The Uttar Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board conducted a survey in 1998 and its report indicated that more than 5000 widows were living at Vrindavan and more than 1000 widows were living at Varanasi.

The Central Government has set up a Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of State for Women and Child Development to coordinate the efforts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Governments and the Central Government organisations for rehabilitation of the marginalized women of Vrindavan and to monitor flow of benefits of Central Schemes to the target group. The Central Committee last met on 2.3.2000. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has established two shelter houses and provided necessary arrangements of medical care and protection of the inmates living in these shelter houses. The State Government has also established a Women Police Cell at Vrindavan. The State Government is also persuading Non-Governmental Organisations to set up more shelter houses for the rehabilitation of these widows. Besides, there are various Central Government schemes for self employment for women such as Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generating Units for Women (NORAD), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), Condensed Courses of Educational and Vocational Training for Women (CCE & VT) under which preference is given to such marginalized women in the matter of providing assistance. The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is also implementing programmes, with special focus on marginalized women, under which financial assistance is provided for implementing self-employment programmes through Non-Governmental Organisations. Other schemes such as National Old Age Pension Scheme and the Social Defence Scheme provide for pension and rehabilitation of such aged and marginalized women.

[English]

Disposal of Seized Arms

3712. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arms and ammunition confiscated from the terrorists or illegal persons are kept in separate cell;

(b) if so, the policy of the Government to dispose of such arms;

(c) whether arm licence holders are buying those arms in auction or by other mechanism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Firearms seized or recovered from extremists/terrorists and other anti-social elements are deemed to have been confiscated and forfeited to the State after order of the competent courts has been obtained. State Govts./UT Administrations have been authorised to allot the confiscated non-prohibited bore firearms to eligible persons who possess a valid licence. The price of the weapon is fixed by the State Govt./UT Administration on the recommendations of a Price Fixation Committee and such allotment is made subject to the condition that the allottee shall not sell, gift, transfer or otherwise part with the firearm during his life time.

Indian Ocean Rim Association

3713. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the recently held meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation at Oman;

(b) if so, the details of deliberations that took place in the meeting; and

(c) the details of agreements signed thereat?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir. The Honourable Minister for External Affairs of Government of India attended an extra-ordinary meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional co-operation (IOR-ARC) Council of Ministers held at Muscat Oman, from 22-23rd January 2000.

(b) and (c) The meeting dealt *inter-alia* with the following issues: Instrument of Acceptance, Headquarters Agreement, Rules of Procedure, Application for membership and other forms of association, Logo, Chair and Associate Fellows in Indian Ocean Studies.

Promotion Quota in Police Establishments

3714. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the promotion quota in CRPF and other police establishments in the senior ranks from DIG to Joint Director;

(b) whether Fifth Pay Commission has favoured enhancement of promotional avenues in CRPF and allied organisations particularly at senior level;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present quota of promotion for direct/non deputationist officers *vis-a-vis* the actual position in this regard in such organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action proposed for implementation of the recommendations to avoid frustration and stagnation in the senior ranks for want of promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The promotion quota in CRPF, BSF, ITBP & CISF at the level of DIG & IG is as under:

(i) Quota for promotion in the rank of DIG:	60%
(ii) Quota for promotion in the rank of IG:	$33^1/_3$%

(b) to (d) The 5th Pay Commission vide its recommendation in Paragraphs 70.41 & 70.42 had recommended that a larger number of posts at higher levels should be provided to the cadre officers and the percentage of promotion quota in all these forces should uniform.

Present promotion quota at DIG and IG level has already been increased to 60% and $33^1/_3$% respectively in the four para-military forces namely, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF. A statement showing the present promotion/ IPS/ex-army quota at DIG & IG level, as also the number of promotee/IPS/ex-army officers in position is enclosed.

Statement

Statement Showing Promotion/IPS Quota

Name of the Force	Total	Earmarked Quota			In Position		
		Promotion	IPS	Army	Promotion	IPS	Army
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			DIG				
CRPF	37	22 (60%)	13 (35%)	2 (5%)	21	6	2
BSF	51	31 (60%)	15 (30%)	5 (10%)	38	3	5
ITBP	7	4 (60%)	3 (40%)	—	4	2	—
CISF	21	13 (60%)	9 (40%)	—	9	11	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			IG				
CRPF	17	6 ($33^1/_3$%)	11 ($66^2/_3$%)	—	6	11	
BSF	17	6 ($33^1/_3$%)	11 ($66^2/_3$%)	—	6	11	—
ITBP	2	1 ($33^1/_3$%)	1 ($66^2/_3$%)	—	1	1	—
CISF	5	2	3	—	2	3	—

Expansion of Green Cover in Capital

3715. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "capital's green cover has expanded" appearing in the "Hindu" dated March 03, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) the amount spent by DDA for the maintenance and development of its greens during the last year and the massive project likely to be initiated by DDA in this regard;

(d) whether some cases of misuse of DDA land by the Hotel owners of Delhi have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that the green coverage of Delhi has expanded and its green cover of 19% is the highest compared to other Metro Cities. The open spaces, parks, sports complexes, city forests are all parts of green development of city. DDA puts sustained effort in the development of large green areas and recreational spaces in the form of urban forest, sports complex, District parks, play fields, fitness trails, etc.

(c) In 1999-2000 an expenditure of Rs. 103.4 crore has been made by DDA on the maintenance and development of greens. A provision of Rs. 91.36 crore has been made in BE 2000-2001 for the purpose Millennium park in Ring Road at Nizamuddin, Tuglakabad green, Jasola Park, Parks at Dwarka and Rohini Phase-III, Golf Course Lado Sarai Phase-II, Golf Course at Bhalswa, parks at Dheerpur and Shastri Place, Lotus Garden opposite ISBT, Sarai Kale Khan are some of the major projects developed/initiated by DDA.

(d) to (f) No such case of misuse of DDA land by Hotel owners has been noticed till date.

Appointment of Expert Committees/Task Force

3716. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently appointed Expert Committee/Task Force to look into the major problems being faced by the drugs, chemicals and fertilizers segments;

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

(c) the details of reports submitted by these committees and the recommendations made therein; and

(d) the details of fresh strategies worked out and to make India a global destination for Research and Development in Pharma Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d)

(i) Government had, in March, 1999, constituted a Drug Price Control Review Committee to review the drug price control mechanism and to suggest alternative models, if any, with a view to reducing the rigours of price control where they had become counter-productive. This Committee has submitted its report.

(ii) Government had, in March, 1999, also constituted a Pharmaceutical Research & Development Committee to recommend measures to strengthen the Research & Development capability of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the country and to identify the support required by Indian Pharmaceutical Companies to undertake domestic R&D. The report of the Committee is with the Government.

(iii) In November, 1999 the Government constituted a Task Force on Pharmaceuticals and Knowledge-based industries under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Human Resource Development to, *interalia*, evaluate the status of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India and to identify the strategy required to enable this industry to become a world leader.

(iv) A Task Force was constituted by the Department of Fertilizers to consider using the abundant reserves of coal in the country as feedstock for the production of Fertilizers.

[Translation]

Reservation of Posts for SCs/STs in Universities

3717. SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15% and 7.5% posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the departments of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether reservation for the posts of professors and equivalents is provided in Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Aligarh Muslim University and other universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of posts of professors and equivalents in Central Universities/Deemed Universities and their affiliated educational institutions and the number of SC/ST are working against such posts as on 1.1.1996 and their percentage as compared to the total posts;

(e) the number of persons appointed to such posts from 1.1.1997 onwards and the number of SCs/STs among them and their percentage as compared to total appointments; and

(f) the composition of the Committee/Boards which select persons for such posts and the provisions made for associating persons belonging to the SCs/STs on such Committees/Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (f) As per guidelines 15% and 7.5% seats are reserved in all Central Universities/Deemed Universities for SCs and STs in teaching posts at the level of Lecturers. The composition of the Committee/Boards is provided by the Acts of the Central/Deemed Universities.

Malnutrition

3718. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SAHIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons suffering from nutrition disorders are increasing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons suffering due to this, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the nutritional support has been provided in hospitals as an integral part of treatment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness about nutrition among doctors as well as public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T.

SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The repeat surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under Indian Council of Medical Research in the age group of 1-5 years have indicated that prevalence of severe grades of undernutrition has declined from 15% in 1975-79 to 6.2% in 1996.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Children with severe malnutrition receive supplementary food under ICDS in over 4200 blocks in rural areas. In addition Pregnant women also receive suppementary food. Some children, who are afflicted with infections are admitted into hospitals and receive therapeutic diets for improvement of their nutritional status.

(e) Does not arise

(f) Government of India has formulated a 'National Nutrition Policy' in the year 1993 and prepared a 'National Plan of Action on Nutrition'. Besides, Government is implementing National Programmes like integrated Child Development Services, Vitamin 'A', Iron and Folic Acid supplementation Programmes, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, etc. to improve the over all nutritional status of the young children and pregnant and nursing women, who constitute the most vulnerable segment of the population. Imparting health and nutrition education to the doctors as well as public is one of the important components of all the Health and Nutrition programmes being implemented in the country.

Selling Land of Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

3719. SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR: Will the Minister of JRBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sell the land of the Hindustan Prefab Limited;

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

(c) the reasons therefor and the plan of the Government to provide employment to the employees of the company?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) The Government has not taken a final decision in this regard.

[English]

Allocation Under ICDS

3720. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to enhance allocation for Integrated Child Development Schemes for their States;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter, State-wise;

(c) whether earlier some blocks in the State of Orissa were left out in providing ICDS coverage due to constraint of resources; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to enhance allocation for those States particularly to cover all the blocks and the entire cyclone affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 130 new projects have been sanctioned (Statement enclosed.)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 29 new projects have been sanctioned for Orissa (27 in March, 2000 + 2 earlier in December, 1999).

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Projects sanctioned in March, 2000
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
4.	Madhya Pradesh	36
5.	Manipur	2
6.	Nagaland	5
7.	Punjab	32
8.	Orissa	27
9.	West Bengal	17
	Total	130

Selling of HFCL

3721. DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to sell Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., Haldia to the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in regard to the services of employees of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation has shown interest only in the vacant land of the Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Visits by DDG (TB)

3722. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tours conducted by Deputy Director General (TB) during the year 1999;

(b) the purpose thereof and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether DDG has submitted its reports on foreign tours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) During the year 1999 Deputy Director General (TB) visited DPR Korea as a Short Term Consultant of the WHO from 29th May to 16th June 1999 and was nominated by the Government of India to attend the 9th SAARC TB Governing Board Meeting from 27-29th October, 1999.

Expenditure for the visit to Korea and Nepal were met by WHO and the Government of India respectively. About Rs. 15,000/- was incurred by the Government of India for the visit to Nepal.

The Deputy Director General (TB) has submitted his visit report to DPR Korea to WHO, wherein he gave a brief summary of situation analysis in Korea regarding the implementation of the DOTS programme; his findings of the field visits undertaken by him; developed guidelines for implementing the reporting systems; and a detailed outline of the training plan. The DDG (TB) has submitted his report of attendance to the SAARC meeting in Kathmandu, Nepal to the Director General of Health Services.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

3723. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan disbursed from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to women in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have assessed its impact on the living conditions of the women of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the total loan disbursed from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to women in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise.

(b) and (c) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh sponsored evaluation of its functioning and studies of its impact in 1997-98. 14 NGOs associated with RMK were short-listed for the study to be conducted through 7 University/Research Organisations. The report of these research organisations was co-ordinated by Centre for Women Development Studies, New Delhi that submitted a consolidated Report in July 1998. The report indicated some positive impact of the loans on the borrowers but also mentioned that the time since the borrowers have received RMK loans has not been sufficiently long to look at the aspects of how the borrowers have utilised the income generated, how they have improved their own and families' nutritional status, access to food, health, education and literacy efforts.

Statement

Total loan disbursed by RMK for the last 3 years

(Rupees in lakh)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Andhra Pradesh	635.13	515.30	635.25	1785.68
Assam	—	1.50	4.00	5.50
Bihar	20.00	3.00	7.00	30.00
Delhi	—	2.00	15.32	17.32
Gujarat	40.50	10.00	3.00	53.50
Haryana	—	—	1.50	1.50
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	25.98	26.90	72.88
Karnataka	25.00	35.00	27.99	87.99
Kerala	122.00	38.50	61.25	221.75
Madhya Pradesh	3.50	3.50	27.00	34.00
Maharashtra	47.00	104.08	33.00	184.08
Manipur	26.00	1.00	8.50	35.50
Nagaland	—	1.00	—	1.00
Orissa	18.00	20.50	60.00	98.50
Pondicherry	—	—	0.50	0.50
Rajasthan	60.00	16.00	17.00	93.00
Tamil Nadu	278.38	243.50	287.03	808.91
Uttar Pradesh	41.38	51.00	64.50	156.88
West Bengal	58.50	76.64	104.90	240.04
Total	1395.39	1148.50	1384.64	3928.53

Plantation of Medicinal Plants in Himachal Pradesh

3724. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Wil the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed to the Union Government to accord sanction of Rs. 26.34 lakhs for the plantation of Medicinal plants in Bilaspur;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) A proposal received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for assistance for developing Agro-Techniques for certain plants is under examination.

Unilateral Cease Fire

3725. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose unilateral ceasefire in the entire North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is committed to restoration of peace and has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution. Many of the militant groups in the North East have, however, not yet responded for talks within the parameters indicated.

PEP Treatment

3726. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district hospitals and the community health centres in the country have the facility of PEP-treatment;

(b) the number of persons given PEP-treatment as a precaution for prevention against AIDS till date, State-wise; and

(c) the cost incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) All the medical college hospitals and district hospitals have the facility for PEP-treatment.

(b) States/UTs have not reported any case where Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) treatment has been provided. However, States/UTs have been directed to maintain records related to needle stick injury and PEP treatment in all Government hospitals.

(c) Does not arise. However, the States/UTs have been provided adequate funds for making PEP drugs available in all government hospitals.

[Translation]

Privatisation of Higher Education

3727. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to encourage greater participation of private sector in the field of education, especially at higher levels;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between the Government and the private sector in this regard;

(c) if so, the extent to which private sector has agreed to participate in education sector; and

(d) the concrete steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) Since education is a naticnal endeavour, participation of the Government, the private sector and non-governmental organisations would all be necessary for its success. Consultative mechanisms under the private sector have been organised in this regard. Recent guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC) would facilitate greater private sector participation in higher education.

[English]

Pending Court Cases

3728. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) and (e) of Unstarred question No. 3248 on 21.12.1999 and state:

(a) the details of specific court cases in which the DDA has gone to various courts against individual or other parties involving land disputes alongwith the period for which these cases are lying pending;

(b) whether the DDA have reviewed these cases for their early settlement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that in certain cases DDA has gone to various courts asserting its title where the same is disputed or where the judgements have been passed against it. No separate statistics/record of such cases is maintained.

(b) to (d) DDA challenges the Orders of the Court after examination of the contents of the judgement and a decision is taken after examining the pros and cons of the judgement.

ISI Activities

3729. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western border from Gujarat and Rajasthan has become a safe heaven for ISI activities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of ISI activities noticed by the Government in this sector; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Although Pak ISI has shown no let up in its effort to smuggle arms/explosives through the Western border, it will not be appropriate to say that the Wetern border in Gujarat and Rajasthan has become a safe heaven for ISI activities.

Security lighting and fencing, except for a small patch in the shifting sand dunes areas, has been erected in Rajasthan. This has helped in curbing illegal border crossing to a large extent. Erection of security fencing and flood lighting in the Gujarat border has also started and would be completed in about 5 years time. The Govt. have adopted a multi-pronged approach, comprising of deployment of Central Para-military Forces, setting up of Border Observation Posts and provision of specialised equipments like night vision devices to the forces for greater vigilance along the international border, to check infiltration and other subversive activities.

Literacy Rate in Rajasthan

3730. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted by the Central Government under the Total Literacy Campaign to Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether the funds were fully utilised particularly in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts during the said period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the amount sanctioned for Total Literacy Campaign is likely to be spent and the total literacy likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Allocation of funds for Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) is not made State-wise. Funds released to Rajasthan for TLCs during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	105.76
1998-99	15.00
1999-2000	Nil

(b) Out of funds released to Rajasthan for TLCs so far a sum of Rs. 1230.40 lakhs remained unutilised as on 31.3.1999. The funds released to Barmer and Jaisalmer districts for TLCs and its utilisation till February 2000, is as follows:

	Barmer	Jaisalmer (Rs. in lakhs)
Funds released	565.18	91.13
Expenditure	282.46 (50%)	89.39 (98%)

(c) Funds for TLCs are sanctioned on the basis of the estimated number of non-literates proposed to be covered initially. However, during the course of implementation the number identified after survey and those enrolled are further reduced resulting in savings in expenditure. The implementing agencies have been advised to utilise these funds for Post Literacy Programme

failing which the funds are to be refunded to the Central Government.

(d) The funds are spent on various approved activities such as-Survey, Environment Building, Training, Teaching/ Learning Material, Monitoring & Evaluation etc.

According to National Sample Survey Organisation's Survey of 1998, the literacy rates in Rajasthan have increased by 16.5% since 1991, which is the highest increase in the Hindi speaking States.

[Translation]

Facilities for Cataract

3731. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate medical facilities are not available for treatment of cataract in various States especially in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Medical facilities are available in most parts of the country for treatment of Cataract. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, 11 Regional Institutes of Opthalmology, 82 Medical Colleges, 445 District Hospitals, 421 Mobile Eye Units and 5633 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded to provide eye care in general and treatment of Cataract in particular. 520 District Blindness Control Societies have been established for implementing eye care programme. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, eye surgeons are being trained and Equipments supplied for IOL Surgery. The facilities available in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Existing Eye care Facilities

State	Regional Institute of Opthalmology	Medical Colleges Upgraded	District Hospital Upgraded	Mobile Eye Units	PHC
Madhya Pradesh	1	6	45	45	623
Uttar Pradesh	1	6	68	71	860
Bihar	1	3	31	21	216
Maharashtra	0	5	36	33	612

[English]

Scheme to Encourage Sports

3732. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage sports and games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new sports complexes in several parts of the country;

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

(e) whether the proposal of new sports complex at Munnar in Kerala is to be implemented;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other Central schemes likely to be taken up in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to encourage sports and games in the country. Govt. runs several schemes. The details of these schemes are as under:

(i) Rural Sports Programme: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to organise State level tournaments. In order to broad-base games and sports in the otherwise neglected areas of the North Eastern States and to tap the hidden talent which is in abundance there, the Government is organising the North-East Sports Festival every year in the North East States, turn by turn.

(ii) Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools : Under the scheme financial assistance is given to the State/UT Governments for organisation of District and State level school tournaments.

(iii) National Sports Championship for Women : Under the scheme sports festivals for women sports person are organised in various States through the Sports Authority of India.

(iv) Sports Scholarship Scheme : Under the scheme sports persons are given State level, National level, University and College level scholarships through Sports Authority of India. The Scheme also provide special scholarships for women.

(v) Besides the said programme/schemes, a State can also be assisted for creation of sports infrastructure under the following schemes.

(a) Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure;

(b) Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and colleges; and

(c) Grants for installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As the proposal for setting-up of a High Altitude Training Centre at Munnar was not eligible for Central assistance, Government of Kerala were advised on 27.4.98 to submit a revised proposal for setting-up of a State Level Sports Complex at Munnar. In spite of reminder dt. 31.8.98 the revised proposal has not yet been received.

(g) No, Sir. All the Schemes mentioned in the replies to part (b) above are being implemented in Kerala alongwith other States/UTs of the country.

HIV Population

3733. SHRI M.K. SUBBA:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood sample scrued till December 31, 1999 in India and the number out of them were found HIV positive;

(b) the efforts made to check the spread of HIV in the country;

(c) the reasons for increase in HIV cases;

(d) whether Manipur has the highest percentage of HIV positive population; and

(e) if so, the details of the population declared HIV positive and the comparative figures of the States in this regard *vis-a-vis* other North Eastern States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As on 31st December, 1999, the number of persons screened is 3572144 and out of them 92312 were found HIV positive.

(b) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive Programme is currenly under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main components consist of:

- Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing peer counselling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections.
- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness campaign, provision of voluntary testing and counselling, safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care.

Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.

(c) HIV infected persons remains asymptomatics for 5-7 years during which he spreads the infection. Besides, there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, which can eliminate the infection from the body of the infected person.

(d) Yes, Sir. Manipur is one of the State with highest percent of HIV infection.

(e) The number of persons declared positive for HIV in the State of Manipur is 63257 as on 31st March, 2000. The comparative figures of the States in this regard *vis-a-vis* other Northern States of the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sero-Surveillance for HIV Infection

Period of report up to 31st March, 2000 (Provisional)

(North Eastern States)

S.No.	Name	Screened	Positive	Sero-Positivity rate per '000
1.	Assam	17310	251	14.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	495	0	0.00
3.	Nagaland	9156	469	51.22
4.	Manipur	43435	7041	162.10
5.	Mizoram	44053	140	3.18
6.	Meghalaya	14250	60	3.21
7.	Sikkim	616	12	19.48
8.	Tripura	5613	4	0.71

Sero-Surveillance for HIV Infection

Period of report up to 31st March, 2000 (Provisional)

S.No.	Name	Screened	Positive	Sero Positivity Rate per '000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74566	704	9.44
2.	Assam	17310	251	14.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	495	0	0.00
4.	A&N Islands	15452	129	8.35
5.	Bihar	10194	41	4.02
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	56906	266	4.67
7.	Delhi	335594	1545	4.60

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Daman & Diu	250	8	32.00
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160	1	6.25
10.	Goa	74962	2642	35.24
11.	Gujarat	454372	1767	3.89
12.	Haryana	172408	661	3.83
13.	Himachal Pradesh	5953	133	22.34
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	8981	40	4.45
15.	Karnataka	417503	6067	14.53
16.	Kerala	44547	215	4.83
17.	Lakshadweep	1211	8	6.61
18.	Madhya Pradesh	112350	1052	9.36
19.	Maharashtra	445417	50925	114.33
20.	Orissa	93750	192	2.05
21.	Nagaland	9156	469	51.22
22.	Manipur	43435	7041	162.10
23.	Mizoram	44053	140	3.18
24.	Meghalaya	14250	60	4.21
25.	Pondicherrry	92896	3479	37.45
26.	Punjab	1523	65	42.68
27.	Rajasthan	23197	573	24.70
28.	Sikkim	616	12	19.48
29.	Tamil Nadu	768872	15394	20.02
30.	Tripura	5613	4	0.71
31.	Uttar Pradesh	123356	1572	12.74
32.	West Bengal	163991	649	3.96
	Total	3633339	96105	26.45

[Translation]

Book Promotion Department

3734. SHRI MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of "Book Promotion Department" under his Ministry in the promotion of books of Hindi and other Indian Languages alongwith its other activities; and

(b) the details of achievements made by this Department during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The book promotion activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are carried out mostly through the National Book Trust, India (NBT) an autonomous organisation set up by the Government with the objects, *inter alia,* of producing and making available good literature at moderate prices to the public and of making the people book-minded. The NBT organizes book fairs and exhibitions to inculcate reading habits among people, celebrates World Book and Copyright Day and organizes a National Book Week besides publishing books in Hindi and other Indian languages, and also in English. The books published by NBT cover a wide range of subjects to cater to the diverse needs of people including books for children and post-literacy reading material for neo-literates at moderate prices.

Some of the notable achievements during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 are as under:

(i) Publication of 485 Hindi, 80 Assamiya, 44 Bangla, 6 Bhili, 5 Garo, 97 Gujarati, 185 Kannada, 5 Konkani, 57 Malayalam, 66 Marathi, 4 Meitei, 4 Mizo, 1 Nepali, 40 Oriya, 43 Punjabi, 5 Santhali, 46 Tamil, 28 Telugu, and 27 Urdu books.

(ii) Publication of 451 titles in Hindi and other Indian languages for neo-literates.

(iii) Special concession to Indian language participants in the 13th New Delhi World Book Fair.

(iv) Organisation of short term training courses in book publishing.

(v) Organisation of seminars on publishing in Indian languages and publishing for rural readers.

(vi) Organisation of workshops to develop books for neo-literates.

(vii) Participation in Book Fairs and organisation of *Pustak Parikramas* in different parts of the country.

[English]

Land to landless SCs/STs

3735. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to provide land to landless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposal to purchase land for landless tribals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) There is no scheme under this Ministry to provide land to landless Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Encounters in J&K

3736. SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were encounters between the terrorists and police/security forces in Jammu and Kashmir during 1999-2000, till date;

(b) if so, the details of each of such incidents alongwith persons suffered casualties/terrorists arrested in each encounter;

(c) the schemes and programmes evolved to combat terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and in other disturbed parts of the country; and

(d) the details of programme chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per available information:

	1999	Jan, 2000 to March, 2000
Violent incident directed agains Security Forces	1209	265
Security Forces Killed	356	82
Civilians Killed	821	199
Militants/Suspects Apprehended	744	154

(c) and (d) With a view to tackle the problem of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, inter-alia, stregthening the border management, neutralising plans of the militants by pro-active action against them in the hinter land, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional frame work of Operations Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces. Steps are being taken to flush out terrorists and curb terrorist activities including closer vigil on the border, establishment of more naka parties in depth areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, more pickets, intensive patrolling and extensive cordon and search operation.

Action Plan for Women and Child

3737. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special action plan for the women and child development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Women & Child Development has formulated the following Plans of Action:

(1) National Plan of Action for Children, 1992;

(2) National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child (1991-2000 A.D.);

(3) Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, 1998.

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

[English]

Water Augmentation Schemes

3738. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in respect of which the proposals regarding Water Augmentation Schemes have been sent by Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government for approval during each of the last three years;

(b) the schemes approved out of them by March, 2000;

(c) the action being taken to accord approval to the remaining schemes;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has also sent a scheme for providing potable water to the cities having a population of less than twenty thousand under the centrally financed/sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;

(e) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be given clearance; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is meant for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census and funds are provided on 50:50 matching by the Centre and the State Governments. Under the AUWSP, Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a total of 98 water supply schemes, out of which 91 schemes have been sanctioned. Names of the towns are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of the 98 water supply schemes received so far, water supply schemes for 47 towns have been received in the last three years. Out of these 47 schemes, 40 schemes have been approved and seven schemes are under technical examination and are pending for approval due to non-availability of clarifications from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. Approval of the seven pending schemes depends upon the availability of clarifications from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Madhya Pradesh

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Schemes Approved (Status : 31.3.2000)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Sanctioned Month/Yr.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhabhara	Jhabua	43.00	March '94
2.	Barnina	Jhabua	34.00	March '94
3.	Badnawar	Dhar	56.00	March '94
4.	Dharampuri	Dhar	51.00	March '94
5.	Dhamnod	Dhar	163.00	March '94
6.	Pansemal	Khargone	49.00	March '94
7.	Gautampura	Indore	56.50	March '94
8.	Sanwer	Indore	49.50	March '94
9.	Karnawad	Dewas	45.00	March '94
10.	Hotpipliya	Dewas	86.00	March '94
11.	Kataphod	Dewas	39.50	March '94
12.	Sohagpur	Hoshangabad	62.60	March '94
13.	Babai	Hoshangabad	42.00	March '94
14.	Khirkiya	Hoshangabad	63.60	March '94
15.	Timrani	Hoshangabad	37.30	March '94
16.	Sultanpur	Raisen	45.00	March '94
17.	Udaipura	Raisen	54.00	March '94
18.	Sitamau	Mandsaur	62.00	March '94
19.	Bhatgaon	Raipur	56.00	March '94
20.	Bagbehra	Raipur	56.00	March '94
21.	Pithora	Raipur	51.00	March '94
22.	Gariyaband	Raipur	42.00	March '94
23.	Ahiwara	Durg	56.00	March '94
24.	Dongargaon	Rajnandgaon	63.00	March '94
25.	Raghogarh	Guna	89.66	March '94
26.	Khaniandana	Shivpuri	34.70	March '94

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Gandai-Pandanya	Rajnandgaon	55.00	March '94
28.	Baroda	Morena	21.55	March '94
29.	Bamore	Morena	49.90	March '94
30.	Vijaipur	Morena	60.00	March '94
31.	Budhni	Sehore	46.80	January '95
32.	Lateri	Vidisha	65.00	January '95
33.	Kurud	Raipur	61.20	January '95
34.	Barghat	Seoni	44.70	January '95
35.	Hundi	Khandwah	58.80	January '95
36.	Bhikangaon	Khargone	148.00	January '95
37.	Pachhore	Rajgarh	211.00	March '96
38.	Jobat	Jhabua	57.00	March '96
39.	Banda	Sagar	123.20	March '96
40.	Amarwara	Chhindwara	119.90	March '96
41.	Chourai	Chhindwara	140.50	March '96
42.	Bhainsdehi	Betul	195.80	March '96
43.	Tirodi	Balaghat	68.70	March '96
44.	Harrai	Chhindwara	74.90	March '96
45.	Niwari	Tikamgarh	47.00	March '96
46.	Nalkheda	Dewas	125.80	March '96
47.	Mohgaon	Chhindwara	48.60	March '96
48.	Katangi	Jabalpur	98.90	March '96
49.	Shahpura	Jabalpur	48.50	March '96
50.	Manjholi	Jabalpur	77.00	March '96
51.	Lakhanadon	Seoni	69.10	March '96
52.	Kasrawad	Khargone	133.40	July '97
53.	Lodhikheda	Chhindwara	32.00	November '97
54.	Saunsar	Chhindwara	117.19	November '97
55.	Shahpura	Khandwa	70.16	December '98
56.	Sailana	Ratlam	43.95	December '98
57.	Betama	Indore	47.52	February '99
58.	Patan	Durg	94.24	February '99

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Suthalia	Rajgarh	85.53	February '99
60.	Chanderi	Guna	214.84	March '99
61.	Devendranagar	Panna	61.51	March '99
62.	Balod	Durg	131.61	March '99
63.	Pendra	Bilaspur	55.06	March '99
64.	Khategaon	Dewas	322.51	April '99
65.	Kukshi	Dhar	184.91	April '99
66.	Chakghat	Rewa	52.43	April '99
67.	Govindgarh	Rewa	58.96	April '99
68.	Kanod	Dewas	151.43	May '99
69.	Rattanpur	Bilaspur	71.18	May '99
70.	Prithvipur	Tikamgarh	76.20	May '99
71.	Baikunthpur	Sarguja	38.30	May '99
72.	Anjad	Khargone	179.30	May '99
73.	Sakti	Bilaspur	125.34	May '99
74.	Patharia	Damoh	113.14	June '99
75.	Vijayaraghavgarh	Katni	27.35	Feb, 2000
76.	Barahi	Jabalpur	59.30	Feb, 2000
77.	Baikunthpur	Rewa	80.94	Feb, 2000
78.	Seonda	Datia	46.84	Feb, 2000
79.	Kotar	Satna	41.17	Feb, 2000
80.	Mangavan	Rewa	108.40	Feb, 2000
81.	Nasrullaganj	Sehore	91.06	Feb, 2000
82.	Barod	Shajapur	96.58	Feb, 2000
83.	Taricharkalan	Tikamgarh	35.73	Feb, 2000
84.	Isagarh	Guna	71.62	Feb, 2000
85.	Rehti	Sehore	64.11	Feb, 2000
86.	Talen	Rajgarh	151.46	Feb, 2000
87.	Sheorinarayan	Bilaspur	72.69	Feb, 2000
88.	Gharghora	Raigarh	46.75	Feb, 2000
89.	Boda	Rajgarh	65.14	Feb, 2000
90.	Soyetkalan	Shajapur	83.98	Feb, 2000
91.	Saranggarh	Raigarh	42.53	March, 2000
	Total		7251.51	

Schemes under technical Scrutiny

Sr.No.	Name of Town	District
1.	Baihar	Balaghat
2.	Mauganj	Rewa
3.	Kothi	Satna
4.	Khujner	Rajgarh
5.	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
6.	Zeerapur	Rajgarh
7.	Narayangarh	Mandsaur

Development of Sports in Himachal Pradesh

3739. (COL. RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the possibilities of promoting adventurous sports in Himachal Pradesh as a whole and Shimla in particular in view of its strategic location and geographical nature;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to allocate adequate funds for the development of sports complex and stadiums in the State particularly in Shimla during 2000-2001;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No specific study has been conducted in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No specific State-wise allocation of funds is made by the Government for creation of sports infrastructure including sports complex and stadiums in the States. Depending on the viability of proposals received from State Governments, central assistance under the Scheme "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" is decided. The Central Government provided Rs. 2.00 crores for the State Level Sports Complex in Shimla, which has since been completed.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Persons Suffering from Diseases

3740. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from T.B., Dengue, Malaria, Blindness and AIDS during the current year and their comparative figures for the last three years;

(b) whether the funds provided for treatment of these diseases have not been fully utilised;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government for proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Information regarding number of persons suffering from Dengue, Malaria, TB and AIDS during the last 3 years, is given in the statement enclosed. So far as Blindness is concerned, estimated number of blind persons on the basis of National Survey (1986-89) are about 1.2 crores in the country.

(b) to (d) Central Government provides Commodity assistance to the State Governments in the form of drugs, based on requirements, and equipments like Binocular Microscopes under both the National TB Programme and the National Anti-Malaria Programme. Commodity assistance to the States is also provided under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).

Cash assistance is provided under the National TB Control Programme for procurement of anti-TB drugs for sputum negative cases. Under RNTCP Programme, funds are also provided to District TB Societies for purposes like training of staff, IEC activities, Lab. Consumables, contractual supervisory staff etc. Similarly, under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, funds are released on the basis of State/District Action Plan and also directly to District Societies for implementing various schemes. Under the National AIDS Control Programme, funds are provided to all States/UTs for the management of AIDS according to their action plan.

These programmes are on-going activities and the funds are directly released to the State Governments/ District Societies which utilise them for undertaking various specified activities. Whatever amount remains unutilised in any given year is carried over to the next financial year. Further release of funds is, however, subject to the receipt of Audited Statement of Accounts/Utilisation Certificates from the concerned States/District Societies for the funds already released.

Regular monitoring of the utilisation of funds is being done through quarterly reports as well as periodic review meetings with the State level functionaries and District Societies.

Statement

Name of Diseases	1997	1998	1999
Dengue	1177	707	861*
Malaria	26,60,057	22,22,789	18,65,874*
AIDS	5,145	6,693	9,966

* Provisional figures.

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
T.B.	13,09,000	12,49,000	13,00,000 (approx.)

[English]

Cheap Building Material

3741. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps have been taken by the Government to popularise the use of cheap building materials and develop and implement low cost housing for the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any specially trained and technical personnel to execute such works; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the works undertaken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to promote development, production and large-scale application of cost-effective, innovative and waste-based building materials, the Govt. of India have set up an organisation namely the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council. The Council have undertaken several initiatives to popularise the use of these eco-friendly building materials and to promote low cost housing without compromising on quality with added value of comfort and safety. These include clay-fly ash-burnt bricks, fly ash/sand lime bricks, Fly ash-lime-Gypsum (Fal-G) products, fly ash based light weight aerated concrete walling and roofing blocks, precast aerated/ cellular concrete walling cement bonded fibre roofing sheets, micro concrete roofing tiles, ferrocement/funicular roofing, cement bonded compsoite panelling, Gypsum based ceiling tiles, panel block door/window shutters etc. In order to promote large scale utilisation of waste based building materials, several fiscal incentives such as excise duty exemption on the production of fly-ash based building materials and pre-fabricated parts and customs duty exemption on the import of critical machinery/equipment have been announced by the Govt. Fly-ash bricks have been incorporated in the schedule of Central Public Works Department so that these can be used in the construction projects for low-cost housing for the poor. Many State Governments are giving fiscal incentives for production of low-cost and waste based building materials.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Building Central functioning throughout the country and other institutes like National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI) and Habitate Polytechnic of HUDCO are engaged in providing special training to the artisans and technical personnel for appropriate application of these low cost building materials and technologies in the actual construction works for low cost housing for the poor. HSMI has been conducting regular short term training programmes for urban development officials, engineers, architects and promoters. So far, 1,58,000 artisans through Building Centres, 754 Project Managers through HSMI and 521 master masons through Habitat Polytechnic have been trained in various cost-effective building trades. As reported by HUDCO, the State-wise list of Building Centres established and details of products produced and construction undertaken is given in the enclosed statements I and II.

Statement I

Progress of Building Centres

S. No.	Name of State	Total Distt.	Covered Distt.	Total BC Sanc-tioned	Funct. BCs	Grant Sanc-tioned	Grant Relea-sed	UC Recei-ved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	23	46	43	147.60	11.50	95.10
2.	Andaman & Nicobar, UT	1	1	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1	2	2	10.00	5.50	2.00
4.	Assam	23	16	23	17	95.00	59.50	37.44
5.	Bihar	55	41	52	33	236.00	111.66	60.17
6.	Chandigarh, UT	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi, UT	1	1	4	4	8.00	8.00	7.50
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	19	10	12	9	44.00	28.00	17.50
10.	Haryana	19	11	14	6	59.00	27.00	13.95
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	8	12	5	19.50	19.50	8.00
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	9	14	5	61.00	21.50	11.00
13.	Karnataka	25	25	30	29	120.00	86.50	64.03
14.	Kerala	14	14	28	27	67.50	57.00	49.00
15.	Lakshadweep, UT	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	46	41	56	88	241.50	154.67	92.75
17.	Maharashtra	31	16	30	19	98.00	64.00	37.24
18.	Manipur	9	6	7	6	30.00	21.00	13.00
19.	Meghalaya	7	6	6	5	26.00	15.50	10.00
20.	Mizoram	8	2	3	2	14.00	9.50	6.00
21.	Nagaland	8	6	11	4	53.00	15.00	3.00
22.	Orissa	30	29	35	28	98.00	72.00	53.50
23.	Pondicherry, UT	1	1	3	2	15.00	7.50	5.00
24.	Punjab	17	8	12	8	52.00	34.00	17.50
25.	Rajasthan	31	31	37	35	77.00	70.00	68.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Sikkim	4	1	1	1	5.00	3.50	2.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	28	37	33	115.50	78.50	59.00
28.	Tripura	4	4	8	4	25.00	16.00	7.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	83	55	76	27	362.00	116.81	53.26
30.	West Bengal	18	16	24	17	96.00	61.30	35.90
	Total	548	410	588	410	2205.10	1271.94	831.34

Note:
During 2000-2001
Sanctioned : 1
Functional : 0
Total Released : Rs. 0.00 lacs
Total UC received : Rs. 0.00 lacs.

Statement II

Statewise Details of Works Executed/Products Manufactured through National Network of Building Centres

As on Date: 11/04/00
Rs. in lacs

S.No.	Name of State	Works Executed	Production
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1925.25	4193.98
2.	Andaman & Nicobar, UT	0.00	4.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	19.72	1.03
5.	Bihar	3741.74	37.67
6.	Chandigarh, UT	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi, UT	1794.08	7.97
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	275.85	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	0.00
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.40	17.93
13.	Karnataka	3797.67	612.75
14.	Kerala	11477.32	3519.45
15.	Lakshadweep, UT	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	548.27	399.37
17.	Maharashtra	628.33	292.49
18.	Manipur	17.51	0.18
19.	Meghalaya	64.68	3.75
20.	Mizoram	2.82	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.50
22.	Orissa	133.55	410.55
23.	Pondicherry, UT	13.23	7.02
24.	Punjab	10.00	1.50
25.	Rajasthan	18379.40	3902.15
26.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	7051.41	852.22
28.	Tripura	6.70	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	283.42	793.84
30.	West Bengal	334.35	130.52
	Total:	50613.79	15189.38

= 65803.17

Prices of Medicines

3742. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Dawa ke labelon par nirdharit se jyada mulya chhap kar marijon ko loot rahe hain" appearing in the *Navbharat Times* dated March 22, 2000;

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

(c) whether the provisions of the Drug Price Control Order, 1995 have been violated by the Drug Manufacturing Companies; and

(d) if so, the action taken by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) The news item refers, among other things, to selling of some medicines at prices higher than the price fixed by the Government. The matter has been referred by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to the Government of Haryana for investigation.

Health Services in Government Hospitals

3743. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to develop the infrastructure facilities for medical treatment in the Government hospitals to carry out the national level health programmes like National Programme for the Control of Blindness, National AIDS Control Programme and others;

(b) the details of State-Centre participation in the execution of these health projects; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and target set for various national level health projects in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Government releases funds under the National Health Programmes for the Control of Blindness, AIDS, Malaria, TB and Leprosy. Under these programmes States are provided assistance both in cash and kind such as diagnostic equipment, consumables, drugs, medicines etc., for providing treatment in the various Government Hospitals.

(c) Statement I and II is enclosed.

Statement I

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Funds Allocated		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
National Programme for Control of Blindness	70.00	75.00	85.00
National TB Control Programme	80.00	125.00	95.00
National AIDS Control Programme	100.00	111.00	140.00
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	75.80	76.78	79.80
National Anti-Malaria Programme	190.00	287.00	240.00

Statement II

(In lakhs)

Programme	Target Set		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
National Programme for Control of Blindness (Cataract Operations)	28.00	30.00	33.00
National TB Control Programme (New Cases Detected/Treated)	13.63	12.75	12.77
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	323640 (Nos.)	323640 (Nos.)	286365 (Nos.)
National Anti-Malaria Programme			

Target: Minimum screening of 10% of population for Malaria by Blood smear examination.

World Bank Assistance Under State Health Projects

3744. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Orissa for World Bank assistance under the State Health System Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States for which World Bank assistance has been approved by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank assisted Orissa Health System Development Project has been launched with effect from 18.9.1998 for a period of five years. The estimated project cost is Rs. 415.57 crores.

(c) State Health Systems Development Projects with World Bank assistance aiming improving/upgrading the secondary level health system are under implementation in the following States as per details below:

Name of the State	Project Period	Project Outlay (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	w.e.f. 1.3.95 for 6-1/2 yrs.	608.00
West Bengal	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 yrs.	698.00
Karnataka	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 yrs.	546.00
Punjab	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 yrs.	425.00
Maharashtra	w.e.f. 14.2.99 for 5-1/2 yrs.	727.00

Tribal University

3745. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a centrally financed tribal university at Rayagada in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Government Bungalows in Lutiyen Zone

3746. SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government bungalows in Lutyen zone in possession of different political parties at present;

(b) whether the Government have revised the guidelines for allotment of Government bungalows to the political parties;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some political parties are in possession of more Government bungalows as per the revised guidelines; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to get surplus Government bungalows vacated from such political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Altogether 12 bungalows in Lutyen zone are in possession of different political parties.

(b) and (c) The Government has recently revised the guidelines regarding allotment of Government accommodation to political parties. A copy of the revised guidelines is attached in enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Letters have been issued, in terms of the revised guidelines, to political parties, wherever called for, to vacate/surrender surplus units, including bungalows.

Statement

Revised Guidelines Regarding Allotment of Government Accommodation to Political Parties

(i) The National Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall allowed to retain/secure allotment of one housing unit from General Pool in Delhi for their office use, on payment of licence fee under FR-45A, *i.e.* the normal licence fee.

(ii) The said accommodation will be provided for a period of 3 years during which the party would acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and will construct its own accommodation for party office.

(iii) One residential accommodation would be allotted/allowed to tbe retained by the party president of recognised national parties, in case the party president does not have a house in Delhi, either of his own or allotted by Govt. in any other capacity.

(iv) The facility of office accommodation will also be given to the State level parties recognised by the Election Commission of India provided it has, in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet, adequate representation in Parliament and its c..se for allotment is approved by the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet on its merit.

(v) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political parties stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or upto the time the allotment had been made, whichever is earlier, would be given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Govt. accommodation.

Science and Technology University in Gujarat

3747. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Gujarat for setting up of Science and Technology University in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Gujarat has indicated that the State Government of Gujarat intend to set up a Technical University in the State. Therefore, as requested by the State Government, the Commission vide its letter dated April 11, 2000 has sent a copy of the UGC guidelines on establishment of new Universities to the Director of Technical Education, Government of Gujarat for information and guidance.

Units Set up by National Reconstruction Corps

3748. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Reconstruction Corps (NRC) has set up its units in all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amounts spent thereon so far, State-wise; and

(c) the criterion adopted for setting up of such units?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) National Reconstruction Corps was formally launched in eighty backward districts of the country covering all the States except Goa in June 1999. However, no operational unit has so far been set up in any State.

Stadium at Palani

3749. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a stadium at Palani;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government under the Scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure."

Paediatric Surgery

3750. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of paediatric surgeons in the country at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of paediatric surgeons in the country;

(d) whether only 22 medical colleges out of 125 medical colleges had facilities for teaching paediatric surgery in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expand the teaching of paediatric surgery in the colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (f) No survey has been conducted by the Government on the number of paediatric surgeons in the country. However, as per Medical Council of India, Paediatric Surgery course is available in 17 medical colleges/institutions in the country. Starting of any superspeciality course in any of the institutions depends upon the facilities available in that institution for teaching of students. 'Health' is a State subject and under the provision of IMC Act and the Regulations made thereunder the Central Government have been permitting various superspeciality courses, including Paediatric Surgery on the basis of Essentiality Certificate given by the respective State Government for starting such courses.

Insurgency in Assam

3751. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has forwarded any proposal to tackle the insurgency problem in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam have, from time to time, forwarded proposals for tackling the militancy in the State.

These include modernisation of the State Police, deployment of Central Security Forces, ban on certain militant groups, declaration of the State as disturbed area, initiation of dialogue with militant groups, border fencing to curb infiltration, the speedy economic development of Assam etc. The Government of India and the State Government have discussed these proposals and these are being implemented in the State.

Pilot Project for Vocational Education

3752. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a pilot project for the vocational education in collaboration with CBSE and FICCI CII during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of schools, likely to be covered under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is has been contemplated to start vocational courses in 50 schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) with the collaboration of FICCI. Details of the project are under formulation. At present there is no such proposal with CII.

[Translation]

Projects of CEERI

3753. SHRI KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Pilani had undertaken Project loan-in-house during 1991-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that project has been discontinued by the institute;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether same other projects of this institute have also been proved unproductive; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. The Institute has not taken in-holuse loan for carrying out any project during 1991-96.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Patients

3754. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients provided with financial assistance as on date under his discretionary funds during the last three years, and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds earmarked for this purpose during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the number of applications received/cleared/ rejected during the said period;

(d) the reasons for rejecting the applications;

(e) whether the sanctioned grants to the patients are also cancelled;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the early disposal of the remaining applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) A statement showing the State-wise breakup of number of cases of grants from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant disbursed during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) The funds earmarked during the said period, year-wise are as under:

Year	Funds Allocated
1997-98	Rs. 47.00 lakhs
1998-99	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
1999-2000	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
2000-2001	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

(c) The number of applications received/cleared/ rejected during the said period are as under:

Year	No. of Applications received	Cleared	Rejected
1997	1216	778	246
1998	1160	122	370
1999	1969	627	708
2000	237	16	68

(d) The reasons for rejecting the applications are as follows:

(i) reimbursement of expenditure already incurred which is not admissible under Rules;

(ii) prolonged treatment involving recurring expenditure which is not admissible under rules;

(iii) case of common nature where treatment is not expensive;

(iv) T.B. cases for which free treatment is available under National T.B. Control Programme;

(v) Central as well as State Government employees are not eligible for grant under rules;

(vi) budgetary constraints.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, the sanctioned grant is not released to the hospital in the cases where the hospital certifies that there are no outstanding dues to be paid.

(g) Immediately on receipt of an incomplete request for financial assistance, the patient is asked to furnish the requisite information/documents.

Statement

State-wise Break-up of Number of cases of Grant from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant Disbursed during the last three years and the current year

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	—	11	2	Nil
Assam	3	2	2	Nil
Bihar	62	64	57	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	—	1	—	Nil
Delhi	37	23	24	Nil
Gujarat	—	—	1	Nil
Haryana	15	21	11	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	2	3	1	Nil
Karnataka	1	—	8	Nil
Kerala	1	7	5	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	13	7	4	Nil
Maharashtra	—	8	3	Nil
Manipur	—	1	1	Nil
Orissa	5	4	5	Nil
Punjab	7	1	—	Nil
Rajasthan	5	28	32	Nil
Tamil Nadu	2	9	28	Nil
Tripura	—	—	–	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	86	50	43	Nil
West Bengal	60	25	42	Nil
Total	300	265	270	Nil

[English]

Setting up Planetorium

3755. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a planetorium at Kanyakumari to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is at present no scheme or agency of the Government of India for setting up planetaria in different parts of the country. Those existing have been set up through State Governments, municipalities and/or private trusts.

[Translation]

Fake Medical Degrees

3756. SHRI RAMCHANDER BAINDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steady increase in the number of fake medical degrees being issued by the self-styled universities in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this malpractice; and

(c) the number of persons booked and penalised in this regard during the last three years?

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

Anganwari Workers

3757. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the rate at which the Anganwari workers and their attendents are being paid honorarium at present;

(b) whether they are demanding to be declared as Government employees and have submitted any memorandum in this regard;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the time by which they are likely to be declared as Government employees;

(d) whether the Government propose to prescribe pay scale for them and to improve their working conditions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Anganwadi workers are paid an honorarium between Rs. 438/- to 563/- per month and Helpers Rs. 260/- per month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Anganwadi workers are honorary workers so pay scales are not prescribed for them. The Government has appointed a Committee to look into the working conditions of the Anganwadi workers.

Housing Facility in Mumbai

3758. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to provide adequate housing facility in the country particularly in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Government have achieved target during each of the last two years;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target fully; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Housing being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for formulating and implementing various social housing schemes for various income categories out of the State Plan outlay, supplemented by institutional finance. There are no Central schemes for construction of houses.

The Housing and Development Corporation (HUDCO) has been facilitating construction of houses through loans to State Governments/Agencies. Details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to city of Mumbai upto 31.3.2000 are as follows:

Number of Schemes	273
Project Cost	Rs. 889.36 crore
Loan Sanctioned	Rs. 568.23 crore
Dwelling Sanctioned	103661
Plots Sanctioned	4089

Details of Housing Schemes sanctioned to Mumbai city during the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in Statement I and II respectively.

After the sanctions are given for various schemes actual implementation and achievement of the target are the responsibility of the State Government.

(d) Government has launched the 2 Million Housing Scheme under which 20 lakh additional houses are proposed to be constructed every year, of which, 7 lakh additional houses will be in the Urban Sector. Under this programme, the target for Maharashtra, of which Mumbai is a part, is 0.72 lakhs units of this, HUDCO's target is to facilitate construction of 0.44 lakh houses.

Statement I

List of Schemes Sanctioned for Mumbai during period 01.04.1998 to 31.03.1999

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Scheme Name	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units
1.	Construction of Residential Building for CMD Staff at Bandra	334.02	20
2.	EWS Housing Scheme	140.00	700
3.	Slum Rehabilitation Scheme	30000.00	12000

Statement-II

List of Schemes Sanctioned for Mumbai during period 01.04.1998 to 31.03.2000

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Scheme Name	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units
1.	Construction of 762 Quarters at Marol, Andheri	3726.01	762
2.	Construction of Residential Building at Worli Mumbai	690.00	69
3.	Construction of Residential Building at Worli, Mumbai	750.00	75

Chemicals and Biochemicals

3759. SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

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

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) initiated a National Facility to Centre for Biochemicals Technology (CBT) for importing Chemicals and Biochemicals;

(b) if so, the quantity and the cost (in dollars) of the Chemicals and Biochemicals imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether DBT used to produce Biochemicals indigenously;

(d) if so, the details of the said Biochemicals produced/distributed and the money received from the sale during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the production of the said Biochemicals has been discontinued; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The national facility for import and distribution of fine chemicals was established at Centre for Biochemicals (now known as Centre for Biochemical Technology) in April 1987 under a MoU between Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and CSIR with the objective 'to ensure that fine chemicals and biochemicals required in biological research are made available expeditiously through centralised import and distribution network'.

(b) Various quantitative measures are used for different biochemicals which cannot be aggregated; the value of imported biochemicals in last three years is given in the table below:

(Value in US Dollars)

Category	Year		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Molecular biologicals	64,683	95,284	52,949
Separation products	38,229	19,538	18,532
Cell culture products	34,611	10,821	10,590
Organic biochemicals	22,128	24,347	21,180
General biochemicals	76,882	77,550	66,187
Biochemicals for newer areas of R&D e.g. genomics etc.	47,094	73,041	95,309
Total value US$	2,83,627	3,00,581	2,64,747
No. of Laboratories served	657	778	852

(c) and (d) CBT produces a few of the biochemicals needed for R&D and diagnostic purposes and distributes them. The details of biochemicals distributed by CBT are as below:

(Value in Rs. lakh)

Category	Year		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Six biochemicals and extracts for diagnostic and therapy purpose	5.0	4.1	4.2

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Review of Centrally Aided Schemes and Vaccination

3760. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the Centrally aided schemes, programmes for vaccine preventable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the success rate of these programmes;

(d) the reasons for non-eradication of these diseases so far;

(e) the details of schemes launched during the last three years and upto March, 2000, State-wise, year-wise in terms of target set and achieved thereunder;

(f) the details of action plan for 2000-2001 alongwith the funds likely to be made available to the States particularly to Maharashtra; and

(g) the details of proposals recently received from Maharashtra seeking financial assistance and the action taken thereon in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implementation of the Universal Immunization Programme for controlling morbidity and mortality due to six vaccine preventable diseases is reviewed with the States regularly. Periodic meetings are held with the State Programme Officers and with State Family Welfare Secretaries.

(c) As a result of the Universal Immunization Programme, there has been a significant decline in the disease burden due to the six vaccine preventable diseases. Details of reported cases in 1987 as compared with those in 1998 are given below:

Disease	Reported cases in		% decline
	1987	1998	
Diphtheria	12952	2725	79%
Pertusis	163786	36717	78%
Neo-natal Tetanus	11849	4490	62%
Measles	247519	38982	84%
Poliomyelitis	28257	4320	85%

(d) Based on epidemiology of the six diseases it is possible to eradicate polio only in the near future. Government have taken up Pulse Polio Immunization programme since 1995 by organising two rounds of vaccination with Oral Polio Vaccination each year. The programme has been intensified since 1999-2000 by organising four nation wide rounds and two sub-national rounds in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and house to house vaccination on two days after Pulse Polio Immunization.

(e) Special campaign to prevent deaths due to Neo natal Tetanus is being implemented in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(f) and (g) The Vaccines, Cold chain equipments, syringes, needles are provided centrally as per requirements of each State. Immunization Programme is implemented as part of the over all Reproductive and Child Health Programme and funds are provided under RCH. Funds for IEC and contingencies are provided as part of RCH programme to create awareness among public. Funds for maintenance of cold chain are also provided to the States. An outlay of Rs. 1106.00 crores has been earmarked during 2000-2001 for the RCH programme.

No specific proposal has so far been received from the State of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Education and Hostel Facilities for Tribals

3761. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the extent to which arrangements have been made for free education and hostel facilities for the tribals in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases funds to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations under the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for educational development of Scheduled Tribes in the country.

1. Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.
2. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.
3. Ashram Schools in tribal Sub-Plan Area.
4. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Area.
5. Residential Schools.
6. Non-Residential Schools.
7. Residential Schools from Class VI to XII under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

S. No	State/UT	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Ashram Schools	Educational Complex	Residential Schools	Non-Res. School	Res. School under Article 275(1)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	64	40	57	11	1	6
2.	Assam	126	91	2	0	0	1	2
3.	Gujarat	31	25	45	5	0	0	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	0	1	0	1
5.	Daman & Diu	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
6.	D.& N. Haveli	5	5	-	0	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	18	16	22	0	0	0	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	31	59	162	21	6	0	17
9.	Manipur	8	5	2	0	13	1	1
10.	Meghalaya	25	23		0	1	47	2
11.	Orissa	57	83	28	24	19	0	4
12.	Rajasthan	65	63	2	17	0	0	7
13.	Tamil Nadu	7	8	21	0	2	0	1
14.	Triupura	21	10	9	2	0	0	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	6	4	20	11	6	1	1
16.	West Bengal	13	10	-	0	8	0	5
17.	J.& K.	7	2	-	0	7	0	1
18.	Karnataka	7	5	5	0	2	1	2
19.	Maharashtra	15	6	145	6	1	0	4
20.	Bihar	3	3	0	5	4	0	4
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	6	1	1
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	482	489	504	149	94	53	71

[English]

Upgradation of Engineering Colleges

3762. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the standard of certain engineering colleges to the level of Indian Institutes of Technology;

(b) if so, the colleges selected for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) An Advisory Committee constituted by the Ministry of Information Technology has recommended that more IIT type of institutions of higher learning and excellence in Information Technology should be established and some of the leading engineering colleges which already have good facilities, be considered for upgradation. The Advisory Committee has also suggested some names of engineering colleges including RECs, which could be considered for upgradation.

The suggestion of the Advisory Committee, are being considered by this Ministry.

[Translation]

Setting up of fertilizer Outlets and Kisan Sewa Kendras

3763. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IFFCO and KRIBHCO fertilizer-outlets and Kisan Sewa Kendras set up/proposed to be set up in the country particularly in Bihar, State-wise; and

(b) The time by which the proposed outlets and Kendras are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) IFFCO and KRIBHCO market majority of the fertilizers through their member Cooperative Societies. In addition, IFFCO and KRIBHCO have established 167 and 62 Farmers Service Centres (FSCs) as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. IFFCO and KRIBHCO have no immediate plans to set up additional FSCs in any of the States including Bihar. However, KRIBHCO has plan in the current year to increase its outlets by nearly 30 through additional Primary Cooperative Societies.

Statement

State-wise Number of IFFCO and KRIBHCO Member Cooperative Societies and Farmers Service Centres (as on 31st March, 2000)

State	Member Coop. Societies		Farmers Service Centres	
	IFFCO	KRIBHCO	IFFCO	KRIBHCO
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1903	1540	2	—
Karnataka	1942	1200	—	2
Kerala	327	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	2638	310	—	—
Pondicherry	2	—	—	—
Gujarat	4308	1722	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	4118	3489	6	—
Maharashtra	1557	1800	5	—
Rajasthan	3573	1917	1	—
Goa	9	—	—	—
Haryana	2060	1260	35	13
Punjab	3188	1450	41	10

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	5567	7140	62	37
Himachal Pradesh	261	21	5	—
Jammu & Kashmir	25	—	—	—
Delhi	19	6	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	—	—
Bihar	2729	195	2	—
Orissa	327	—	2	—
West Bengal	1058	—	6	—
Assam	12	—	—	—
Meghalaya	1	—	—	—
Tripura	1	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
Total	35627	22050	167	62

[English]

Immigration into Island

3764. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose certain restrictions on the unchecked immigration into the Islands to prevent breakdown in the civil amenities as the present population has already exceeded the carrying capacity of the Island determined by various experts appointed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal of amending the Andaman Land Regulation of British vintage;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Voter's Identity Cards, could become basic Identity document of every citizen of Andamans; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have taken several steps to control unrestricted migration of population to the Islands. These include restrictions on influx of outside labour, introduction of differential ship fare for islanders and non-islanders, maintenance of register containing the particulars of the inhabitants at the Panchayat level and removal of encroachments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal relates to imposition of restrictions on transfer of land by an occupancy tenant to a person other than original inhabitants and settlers.

(e) and (f) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have included a Plan Scheme in the 9th Five Year Plan for issue of Islanders Identity Cards to all bonafide residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which is intended to serve as the basic document for identification of the islanders.

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Life Saving Drugs

3765. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is non-availability of life-saving drugs in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have held/propose to hold inquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make these drugs available to the public in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) NPPA regularly monitors the availability of drugs. It has not received reports on sustained non-availability of any drug.

[English]

Disclosure of Income by Former Cricketers

3766. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some former Indian cricketers have disclosed the details of their income through the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been asked to inquire into the means to amass such huge funds by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Board of Control for Cricket in India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) This Department does not have details of disclosures by former cricketers made under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Self Employment Schemes for Tribals

3767. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of living of Tribals particularly the Lambadi Tribes in South India;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch any new schemes to provide self employment opportunities for the tribals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of various Tribal Communities in Tamil Nadu, their population, the area of habitation and various schemes in operation to enhance their living standards;

(e) whether the reports of Anthropological Survey of India is the only authoritative source for the classification of Tribes of various nature; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Children Born with Heart Disease

3768. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANGOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of children born with heart disease every day in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provide Central assistance to States to treat such children;

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

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No such data is being maintained at the National level.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 'Health' being a State subject, it is for the state Government to provide health care facilities for such ailments. However, in 1995-96 a pilot project on Cardio-Vasecular Disease Programme was initiated in five States to carry out KAP survey, BP & Lipid profile measurements. Financial assistance of Rs. 48.94 lakhs was provided to AIIMS in 1998-99 to carry out activities regarding cardio-vasecular diseases in organised sector. Moreover Institutes like AIIMS, PGI Chandigarh are also providing Tertiary-level facilities for such cases.

[Translation]

Literacy Campaigns

3769. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total literacy campaign is being operated in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have released the second instalment of funds for 51 projects to the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have released second instalment for the Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC) in 27 districts, as per details given in the enclosed Statement I. In respect of one district, viz., Jabalpur, the project was completed with the amount sanctioned as first instalment.

The reasons for non-release of second instalment to the remaining districts include slow pace of expenditure, lack of progress in implementation of Total Literacy Campaigns and non-submission of accounts/utilisation certificates.

Statement

Name of District	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Date
1	2	3
1. Bhopal	15.00	May, 95
2. Rajgarh	21.00	Oct., 95
3. Vidisha	13.90	March, 96
4. Raisen	20.00	April, 95
5. Gwalior	15.00	Oct., 94
6. Bhind	30.63	Jan., 98
7. Morena	20.00	Jan., 98
8. Shivpuri	10.00	June, 97
9. Jhabua	40.00	March, 97
10. Khargone	75.00	Feb., 97
11. Ujjain	30.00	Aug., 98
12. Ratlam	10.00	May, 91
13. Seoni	25.00	Jan., 96
14. Chhindwara	99.00	May, 95
15. Narsingpur	20.00	Dec., 90
16. Sagar	64.43	March, 95
17. Panna	10.00	April, 98
18. Chhattarpur	56.33	Oct., 96
19. Tikamgarh	44.18	May, 95
20. Rewa	66.25	May, 96
21. Satna	54.33	June, 94
22. Sidhi	65.50	May, 96
23. Bilaspur	104.00	Jan., 96
24. Sarguja	10.00	March, 98
25. Rajnandgaon	12.51	June, 97
26. A. Bastar I	43.73	May, 95
B. Baster II	90.00	April, 96
27. Durg	0.65	June, 91

[English]

Criminal Activities of Under-World Criminals

3770. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received detailed reports on the criminal activities of the under-world criminals in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of criminals arrested/punished/killed during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the activities of the under-world criminals in the country?

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

Fall in the Export of Pharmaceutical

3771. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a fall in export of Pharmaceuticals by Rs. 200 crores on account of N.O.C. which is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Government have fixed responsibility to the officers concerned; and

(c) if so, the action taken or being taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Fall in exports can occur due to various factors and it would be difficult to quantify the impact of any one single factor in this regard. NOCs for export of pharmaceuticals are being issued regularly. There is no pendency on this account, which adversely affects exports.

Under Trial in Jails

3772. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about two dozen under trials including the accused of firing incident in Connaught Place and the urea scam are enjoying the Laxury of coloured T.V., comfortable cushions, cooking gas, fridge, newspapers etc. in Tihar Jail of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for providing special facilities to the said prisoners;

(c) whether these facilities are being provided to the aforesaid prisoners against the jail manual; and

(d) the action being taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) None of the prisoners lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar has been provided with any facility in contravention of the relevant rules.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Migration of Scientists

3773. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eminent scientists migrated from India during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Inspite of various steps taken by the Government from time to time to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India, some Indian scientists do migrate to other countries for various reasons including financial and academic gains. But, it has not been possible to determine quantitative figures.

Seizure of Human Skulls

3774. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bharat-Nepal seema par narmundon ki taskari jari"; appearing in "The Dainik Jagran" dated February 2, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the human skulls were seized at the Patna Junction during the month of June last year;

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons arrested or involved in this case; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to prevent such sort of smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Government of India has not received any report regarding smuggling of human skulls on the Indo-Nepal border.

As Public Order and Police are State subjects, information/details regarding such cases are maintained by the State Government concern.

[English]

Indian History Congress

3775. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian History Congress received grants from the Government and the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) if so, the funds provided to the Congress during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the grants have now been stopped or curtailed;

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

(e) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the 60th Session of the Indian History Congress held in Calicut; and

(f) if so, the main points of the report and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount sanctioned to the Indian History Congress is as Under:

(i) Ministry of HRD, Deptt. of Education

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	2.00
1998-99	1.00
1999-2000	1.37

(ii) Indian Council of Historical Research

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1997	
58th Session at Bangalore	1.25
1998	
59th Session at Patiala	1.00
1999	
60th Session at Calicut.	0.45

(c) and (d) The grants to the Indian History Congress have not been stopped. The amount sanctioned every year depend on the proposal submitted and the availability of funds with the Government/ICHR.

(e) and (f) The report of the 60th Session of the Indian History Congress held in Calicut is being collected.

Food and Drug Authority

3776. SHRI VAIKO:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand to set up some authority to regulte the standard of food items, drugs and medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the food and drug administration both at Centre/State level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The standards of food items are currently being regulated under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act and Rules thereof, and those of drugs and medicines under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereof. Both these Acts are administered concurrently by the Central and State Governments. Suggestions have been received from time to time for streamlining the existing regulatory structure to enhance the efficacy of the enforcement machinery, including the setting up of a Food Regulatory Authority and a National Drug Authority.

(c) Steps taken to strengthen the food and drug administration include the following:

(i) Funds have been provided for augmentation of Drug control machinery at the Centre and to provide assistance to State-level drug control organizations to augment the drug testing facilities and management information system. Similarly, the State Food Testing laboratories are provided funds for purchase of equipment under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(ii) Equipments are also provided to State/UT Food laboratories under WHO assistance;

(iii) Orientation training courses are also regularly arranged for the personnel involved in the implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 viz. Local (Health) Authorities, Public Analyst/Chemists and Food Inspectors.

Vehicle Theft Cases

3777. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of stolen vehicles, disposal of doubting about purchase of old vehicle and the verification of servants are available on Internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this service is likely to be started on website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau maintains and coordinates data regarding loss/recovery of motor vehicles through the computerised data bank. This data is not available on INTERNET. The NCRB does not maintain any information on the verification of servants.

According to available information, the Delhi Police has launched its website w.e.f. 16.2.2000 and the verification of stolen and unclaimed vehicles is available on INTERNET. The servant verification form is also available on INTERNET.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal for starting such a service by NCRB on INTERNET.

[Translation]

Construction of Stadium in Varanasi

3778. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Union Government for the expansion of the stadium so as to promote sports in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government have allocated/ proposed to allocate funds for this purpose during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Chambal Lift Project

3779. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Chambal Lift Project for drinking water approved by the Union Government has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of project;

(c) if not, the time by which the said project is likely to be started; and

(d) the number of villages likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Funds for Renovation of Universities in Orissa

3780. SHRI ANADI SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made estimate of loss incurred by the Universities and colleges in the coastal areas of Orissa due to cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has released any funds for the purpose of restoration works;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial efforts proposed to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (f) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission had received requests from Utkal University, Berhampur University and the Government of Orissa for providing financial assistance as 'Cyclone Relief' to meet rehabilitation and damage repair programme. The matter was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 28th March 2000 and the UGC agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 4.58 crores as 'Cyclone Relief' to three Universities and eighteen Colleges in Orissa. The entire amount of Rs. 4.58 crores has been released by the UGC to these Universities and Colleges during 1999-2000. A statement indicating the details of grant released by the UGC to these Universities and Colleges in this regard is enclosed.

Statement

Cyclone relief grant to the Universities and College affected due to cyclone in coastal areas of Orissa

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned
(a) Universities		
1.	Utkal University	150
2.	Berhampur University	100
3.	Sri Jagnnath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri	50
(b) Colleges		
1.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	40
2.	Stewart Science Collge, Cuttack	10
3.	Salipur College, Salipur	10
4.	S.V.M. College, Jagatsinghpur	10
5.	Ersama College, Ersama	10
6.	Kujang College, Kujang	10
7.	Swami Arupananda National College of Education and Technology, Jagatsinghpur	10
8.	Saria Mahavidyalaya, Rahama	10
9.	N.C. College, Jajpur	5
10.	Sadhu Goreswar College, Kanikapada (Jajpur)	3
11.	Nimpara College, Nimpara	5
12.	Mangla Mahavidyalaya Kakatpur, Dist. Puri	5
13.	Puri Chaturveda Dham P.G. College, Puri	5
14.	Balugan College, Balugan	5
15.	Godavarish Mahavidyalaya, Banpur	5
16.	Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	5
17.	S.S.B. College Mahakalpara, Mahakalpara	5
18.	Patamundai College, Patamundai	5
	Total	458 lakhs

Central Security Industrial Force

3781. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired for C.S.I.F. training centre near Cuttack in Orissa and the amount allocated for the construction purposes and the expenditure incurred in this regard, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the shifting of C.S.I.F. training centre presently at Paradeep to Deora of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received representations against this move;. and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) 100 acres of land has been acquired for the CISF Recruit Training Centre, at Mundali (Chakradharpur) Cuttack (Orissa). Year-wise amount allocated and expenditure incurred are as under:

Year	Amount Allocated	Expenditure Incurred
1996-97	Rs. 42,000/-	—
1997-98	Rs. 4,20,000/-	Rs. 77,524/-
1998-99	Rs. 36,62,800/-	Rs. Rs. 9,09,917/-
1999-2000	Rs. 84,00,000/-	Rs. 34,00,000/- (Approx.)

(b) to (e) Because of extensive damage to the training infrastructure in the temporary location at Paradeep on account of recent super cyclone, CISF had earlier decided to temporarily shift trainees to Deoli, Rajasthan so that the training is continued. However, the permanent location of the RTC is already decided at Mundali (Chakradharpur) near Cuttack (Orissa) where construction is under way. There were a number of representations which were replied to as also Parliament questions on the proposed shifting, answers to which were given against Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3038 answered on 20.12.99 and Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1414 answered on 15.12.99. However, presently there is no proposal to shift the CISF RTC Paradeep to Deoli (Rajasthan) and RTC will be shifted to its permanent site at Mundali, Cuttack shortly.

Transfer Guidelines for Kendriya Vidyalayas

3782. SHRI MANOJ SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether transfer guidelines for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's employees of different categories/groups had been amended by KVs' Board of Governors in July, 1998;

(b) if so, whether the guidelines of July, 1998 have recently been amended again;

(c) if so, the details of amendments made therein alongwith its justification;

(d) whether these amendments have been effected by the Board of Governors in its recent meeting; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Details of amendments made in the Transfer guidelines are:

1. Priority is given to the employees serving in NER, Sikkim, A & N Islands and declared difficult stations who seek transfer to their choice stations after completion of their fixed tenure. Similar provision is made in respect of employees serving more than 5 years in a station which is not of his/her choice.

2. Entitlement points for organisational reasons as well as the individual needs and also with reference to performance have been introduced to find the combined weightage in preparing the priority list of transfers.

3. Death of spouse cases and cases of recognised medical grounds are given top priority. The amendments were made in order to introduce an element of merit/performance as a parameter for assessment and increase the level of satisfaction of employees seeking transfer.

Monitoring of Health Problems

3783. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Medical Commission had emphasised the need for continuous monitoring of health problems of Bhopal gas tragedy survivors for their rehabilitation;

(b) if so, whether such monitoring/study has been undertaken by the Government at regular intervals to check the abnormalities among the children of the survivors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to tackle their health problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bomb Blast In Capital

3784. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a powerful bomb blasted in Paharganj area recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured and the extent to which the damage is caused thereby;

(c) the number of bomb blasts that took place in the city during the last two years till date and the number of cases solved out of them; and

(d) the outcome of inquiry conducted into the present incident and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A bomb explosion took place on 27th February, 2000 in a guest house in Pharganj area in which 7 persons were injured and the entire building of the guest house was damaged.

(c) The requisite information is as under:

		1998	1999	2000
1.	Bomb blasts	5	2	3
2.	Number of cases solved	—	2	1

(d) Two persons have been arrested in the case and the investigation has been taken up.

Indian System of Medicines

3785. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to facilitate the research and experimental works in Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicines;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a commission of experts for proper functioning of this system;

(c) the amount spent on import of modern medicines during 1999-2000; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned by exporting Indian system of Medicines during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Government is already facilitating research and experimental work in Ayurvedic & Unani medicines through its research councils. However, the expertise and advice of experts is obtained from time to time to see that the out come of research is of value to the general public and emerging problems.

(c) As per record available with Dte. GHS, the finished formulations imported into the country during April 1999 to December 1999 is about Rs. 450 crores.

(d) The Director General of Foreign Trade has informed that the data for 1999-2000 is not available.

Manhandling of an International Umpire

3786. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in 'Indian Express' dated December 22, 1999 regarding manhandling of an International Hockey umpire by players of Punjab Police Hockey team at National Stadium;

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

(c) the action taken by the Delhi Police, All India Police Sports Control Board, and the Punjab Police against the guilty players for such a shameful act in the presence of high dignitaries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents of indisciplines in force team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Sea Pollution

3787. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea pollution is increasing in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the growing sea pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Due to increase of population and rapid industrial growth along the coastal areas the threat of pollution in the sea is slowly increasing at selected locations.

(b) The Department of Ocean Development is implementing a marine pollution monitoring programme viz. Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) since 1990-91 to assess the health of the sea. Some of the major steps being taken to check the marine pollution inter-alia include:

— systematic monitoring of levels of pollutants along the selected regions of the country's coastline and collection of data on levels of pollution over a period of time.

— intensive monitoring of areas of concern, to constantly assess the health of the seas and locate the areas that need immediate and long term remedial action.

— alerting the authorities concerned such as Central and State Pollution Control Boards for remedial action in areas where the pollution is likely to become an environmental concern.

— preparing an inventory of the sources of pollutants by the State Pollution Control Boards.

Misuse of Agricultural Land

3788. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1869 on 7.3.2000 and state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure bringing efficiency in the disposal of Government work and cases pending under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954;

(b) the reasons for not executing the warrant of possession speedily;

(c) whether the delay in their disposal does not defeat the very purpose of resorting to Section 81 of DLRA;

(d) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to infuse efficiency and accountability in the functioning of the revenue assistant courts and in implementing the orders passed by them by the executing authorities;

(e) the number of cases pending with the executing authorities as on date where in the RAs have given their decision; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has reported that there has been a policy of not adjourning the matter without any concrete reasons to ensure that there is no unnecessary delay in the matter. Otherwise the law has to take its own course and since the matters are quasi judicial in nature, no time frame can be fixed.

(b) The warrant of possession is executed in due course when Gaon Sabha moves the court of Revenue Assistance.

(c) Section 81 of DLR Act, 1954 provides for vesting of land in Gram Sabha if the provisions of Section are violated. In addition, restraint orders are also issued under relevant provisions of DLR Act for preventing any further violation during pendency of court case.

(d) As in 'a' above.

(e) There are 571 cases pending with the executing authorities.

(f) The execution requires large scale demolition which involves coordination with Police, MCD, Panchayat Department Irrigation & Flood Deptt. etc.

Village Health Guide Scheme

3789. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constituted an expert committee to look into various aspects of village health guide scheme two years ago;

(b) if so, the number of cities visited by the committee for the assessment of village health guide scheme;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made therein; and

(e) the number of recommendations implemented/ under implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For studying the working of the scheme the Committee visited the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The Committee had also sent a detailed questionnaire to all States/UTs, seeking their views in the matter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Important recommendations of the Committee are: (1) the original objective of the Village Health Guide Scheme has remained mostly unfulfilled. The major objective of providing a functional link between the community and the health care systems has not been achieved (2) Most of the State Governments who are responsible for operating this Scheme have lost confidence in it; (3) The Committee too is of the considered views that it may not be possible, at this stage, to reactivate the present scheme and make it useful for promoting health and family welfare programmes; (4) The Committee has noted that States have tended to ignore the presence of the VHG in their State and have not utilised their services for promotion of health and family welfare programmes; (5) The Panchayati Raj institutions also have not yet been able to make use of the services of the VHGs in a significant manner.

For these reasons the Committee has recommended that the Scheme should be closed and discontinued as early as possible.

The Committee has also noted that one or two States are still recommending continuation of the Scheme in a modified form. Therefore the Committee has recommended that it should be left to the States to take a final decision in regard to continuation or dibanding of the scheme; but it should not be operated further as a Central Scheme.

(e) The Report of the Committee is currently under examination in consultation with other Ministries. A decision on it will be taken shortly at the appropriate level of the Government.

Research Programmes for Treatment of AIDS

3790. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Drug Research Programmes carried out for the treatment of AIDS/HIV in the country;

(b) the financial assistance/loans provided by the Government for the purpose;

(c) whether any research is being sponsored by the Government to find Ayurvedic/Homeopathic/Unani treatment for AIDS in Government/private institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Drug research programmes for treatment of HIV/AIDS are being carried out in collaboration with ICMR in Institute of Thoracic Medicine in Tambaram, Chennai on Ayurvedic and Siddha drugs. The results are awaited. A double blind trial of Homoeopathy drugs is being carried out by the Central Council of Research on Homoeopathy in Mumbai whose results are awaited. All financial support is being provided by NACO for conducting Research on Ayurvedic/ Homoeopathic and Unani drugs.

Arrest of Pakistani Nationals

3791. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pakistani Nationals with RDX have arrested during the last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Public Order & Police' being State subjects, information in this regard is not maintained at the Central Government level.

Policy of Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

3792. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the last comprehensive policy of regularisation of unauthorized colonies approved by the Government in Delhi;

(b) the details of new colonies with number of structures that have come up and regularized since then;

(c) the position of development in each of the new unauthorised colonies in terms of physical, social, economic and ecological infrastructure; and

(d) the time by which the new policy for regularization of unauthorized colonies is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 1977.

(b) As per the decision taken by the Government of India in 1977, 567 colonies were regularised. No unaurhorised colony has been regularised since then. However, GNCTD has sent a list of 1071 colonies for regularisation which had come into existence upto 31.3.1993.

(c) GNCTD has reported that the Delhi High Court in CWP No. 4771/93 has allowed construction of Road/ drain in unauthorised colonies which were in existence on or before 31.3.1993 and which are located on private land purely on hygiene and health grounds. Electric and water connections are also being provided in such colonies as per the court's order.

(d) The High Court of Delhi in its order dated 13.10.1993 in CWP No. 4771/93 has restrained the respondents from regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. The matter is sub-judice.

Coal Depot In DDA Colonies

3793. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3425 on 9.7.98 regaridng coal depot in DDA colonies and state:

(a) whether the allottees of these coal depots have constructed shops unauthorisedly and encorached more area than originally allotted to them and these shops have been given on rental basis;

(b) if so, the details of such coal depot alongwith the dates upto which they had paid lease licence fee;

(c) whether some allottees have been permitted to use allotted sites for other commercial use;

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

(e) whether any action has been initiated by DDA against the misuse of allotted sites for the coal depot;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the said irregularities; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of coal depots which have constructed shops unauthorisedly and encroached more area than originally allotted to them and the dates upto which they have paid lease/licence fee are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that permission has been given in respect of two sites for other commercial use.

(e) and (f) As replied in (a) and (b) above.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) In view of above question does not arise.

Statement

Details of Coal Depots

1. G.1, AT NARAINA ALLOTTED TO SH. K.C. SETHI.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: 14.1.87

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misues: The violation of Building Byelaws and terms & conditions of allotment

noticed. Show cause notice on account of unauthorised construction and misuse have been issued.

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted areas: NIL.

2. COAL DEPOT AT NARAINA RESIDENTIAL AREA PH. II, ALLOTTED TO SH. PRADEEP MOHAN.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: 21.8.86

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse: Land is under dispute. There is a stay order from the Delhi High Court.

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL

3. D-3, VIVEK VIHAR, ALLOTTED TO SHRI ASHOK AHLUWALIA.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: A sum of Rs. 31.474.65 as ground rent and Rs. 9,433/- as interest is due upto 14.1.2000. Demand letter for the above amount has already been issued.

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse. NIL

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL

4. COAL DEPOT AT YUSUF SARAI:

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: 20.1.90.

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse: NIL

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL.

5. F-1/A, AT NARAINA ALLOTTED TO SH. UPPAL COAL CO.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto. No ground rent/premium paid. There is a stay order from the Delhi High Court.

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse: NIL

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL.

6. F-1/B, AT NARAINA ALLOTTED TO SH. SEHRAWAT COAL CO.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: No ground rent/premium paid. There is a stay order from the Delhi High Court.

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse: Misuse of the plot was noticed. Show cause Notice not issued due to the stay order from the Delhi High Court.

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL

7. TC/24, HAUZ KHAS, ALLOTTED TO SH. RAMESH CHAND SHARMA.

(a) Licence fee/ground rent paid upto: No ground rent paid. Allotment has not been finalised so far.

(b) Unauthorised construction & Misuse: The Violation of Building Byelaws and terms & conditions of allotment noticed. Show cause notice on account of unauthorised construction and misuse have been issued.

(c) Encroachment of more area than originally allotted area: NIL.

Safe Motherhood

3794. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts at the Seminar on 'safe motherhood in India' have expressed the view that one woman dies every five minutes from pregnancy related complications which claim lakhs of lives every year in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) There is no regular and reliable estimation of maternal mortality in India. Sample Registration System (1997), however, indicates maternal mortality ratio at 408 per one lakh live births. The implies that around one lakh women die each year or one woman dies every five minutes from causes related to pregnancy.

The high maternal mortality is due to a combination of social and medical causes. The common medical causes are Haemorhage, Aneamia, Abrotion, Toximia, Infection and obstructed labour. The social causes are illiteracy, poverty and low social status of women.

Department of Family Welfare launched the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in October, 1997 to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. The

Programme includes essential and emergency obstetric care, promotion of safe and institutional deliveries, provision for referral transportation for indigent families, strengthening legal abortion services and providing treatment for reproductive tract infections.

[Translation]

Opening of Office by U.S. Agency

3795. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission to the U.S.Agency, F.B.I. to set up its office and start its functioning in our country;

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

(c) the details of basis on which this permission has been given alongwith the terms and conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) It has been decided to allow the US Embassy to augment its strength in New Delhi for opening a Legal Attache Office manned by two FBI Officers. Government of India has similar representation in its Embassy in Washington.

The decision to this effect has been taken in the context of growing Indo-US bilateral cooperation on counter-terrorism. The opening of the Legal Attache Office will enable more effective coordination between our law enforcement agencies and will help in fighting against terrorism and exert pressure on extremist groups operating across borders.

Further, the Attache Office will liaise with our law enforcement agencies particularly in cases involving financial crimes and terrorism, which the United States and India are pursuing jointly. As per terms and conditions of the arrangement, US will not carry out independent investigations.

Jaundice Deaths

3796. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to jaundice during 1999-2000 till March 31, 2000;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check jaundice during the period and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch a jaundice vaccination drive in the country like the Polio vaccination dirve; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per the latest available figures for the year 1998 there have been 991 deaths due to Jaundice.

(b) Jundice is caused by hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and G. Viral Hepatitis A and E are transmitted by contaminated water, food and poor presonal hygiene. The control measures for Hepatits A and E are directed towards provision of safe water supply, improvement of enviromental sanitation, food and personal hygiene. The other forms of heaptitis are transmitted through parenteral, sexual route and from mother to child. The following measures have been taken to control of blood borne hepatitis infection:-

- Mandatory screening of blood at blood banks.
- Health education activities to promote safe sex behaviour under the National AIDS Control Programme.
- Instructions issued to the Health authorities for use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection.
- Immunization of high risk personnel in Central Government hospitals. State Governments have been advised to take similar steps.

(c) to (e) Hepatitis 'B' and 'C' vaccinations are not covered under the Universal Immunization Programme of the Government, in view of the large expenditure involved.

Pace Maker Bank

3797. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up 'Pace maker' banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Government has no proposal to establish any Pace Maker Bank. Pace Makers are freely available and are also being manufactured in the country.

[English]

National Human Rights Commission

3798. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by National Human Rights Commission about the Police excesses since its inception; and

(b) the steps being taken against the erring officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The total number of complaints pertaining to the police excesses, received by the National Human Rights Commission since its inception in 1993 and up to 31.01.2000 is 68,690 approximately.

(b) 'Police' is a state subject. However, whenever cases of human rights violation by the police came to the notice, appropriate action is taken by the concerend Government, after following due processes as prescribed in the concerned Acts and Rules.

Negligence of Doctors

3799. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newes-item captioned 'Doctors in the Dock' and negligence caused abortion death' appearing in the 'Indian Express', dated January 1, 2000 and March 14, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether an enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news items captioned 'Doctors in the Dock' pertains to All India Institute of Medical Sciences, G.B. Pant Hospital and Delhi Medical Council. The facts are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The news-item captioned 'negligence caused abortion death' apperaing in the Indian Express dated March 14, 2000 deals with the post-mortem report of the deceased Monita Bhardwaj who died in Safdarjung Hospital on 10/3/2000. The post-mortem was conducted outside Safdarjung Hospital and the enquiry of the case is being conducted by appropriate authority.

(c) to (f) Government is awaiting enquiry report.

Dissolution of IMDT Act

3800. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has urged the Union Government regarding the dissolution of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 (IMDT Act 1983) prevailing in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam have recommended to the Government of India to repeal the IM (DT) Act, 1983.

(c) The repeal of the IM (DT) Act, 1983 is under consideration of the Government.

Welfare Scheme for Tribals

3801. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any speical schemes for the development of tribals living in Rajasthan and hilly areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Passports and Visas

3802. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rackets of issuing fake Passports and Visas are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of agencies involved therein and the number of persons arrested, punished during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether any case of misuse of passports issued to Government officials have been detected during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(f) the steps taken to check the nexus of passport officials and the travelling agencies?

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

North Eastern Council

3803. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have expressed reservations over the proposed composition of the North Eastern Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be made in the North East for the development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Assam & Arunachal Pradesh have suggested that Governors may continue as Members.

(c) During the current Plan 2000-2001, the Budget Estimate for NEC is fixed at 450 Crore rupees.

Arrest of ISI Agents

3804. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "$ 9,800 seized from ISI agent's wife" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated January 15, 2000;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) As per available infromation, the Mumbai Police arrested six persons including one Aisha, wife of one Gopal Man on 30.12.1999, following conduct of raids by the Police authorities at some places in Mumbai. Accordingly, case CR No. 338/99 was registered at Police Station Borivali against these persons under Sections 342, 452, 394, 397, 34 IPC read with Sections 3 and 25 of Indian Arms Act. Certain quantities of arms and ammunitions were recovered by the Police from the accused persons as well as 9,800 US dollars from accused Aisha, wife of Gopal Man.

Subsequently, following interrogation/investigation, two more criminal cases were registered in which 23 more persons were arrested for preparing fake passports and for having bogus forged documents related to making of passports. Further investigation of the cases registered is on.

Sheds for Poor People

3805. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKH LAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of persons who died due to acute cold in urban areas during the last three months in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct sheds for the poor people to protect them from the cold;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The information is not available.

(b) to (d) There is no Central sector shceme for construction of sheds for poor people. However, with a view to ameliorating the hardships being faced by the urban footpath dwellers in metropolitan cities and other towns due to aderse weather conditions viz. rain and winter, a Central Sector Scheme named Night Shelter and Sanitation Facilities to Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas is in opreation since 1988-89. The Scheme was further modified in August, 1992 to cover all urban centres wherever there is concentration of footpath dewllers or homeless. The Scheme or other State sponsored/recommended agenices including voluntary institutions.

The Scheme has the following components:

(i) Construction of community night shelters with community toilets and baths. Under this component a Central Subsidy amounting to Rs. 1000/- and HUDCO lpan (optional) of Rs. 4000/- is being provided.

(ii) Construction only of community pay and use toilets/baths for the homeless. Under this components a Central subsidy amounting to Rs. 350/- per user per seat is being given.

Basic Minimum Services for Health

3806. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers held in 1996 has recommended Additional Central Assistance to reduce the videning disparities among States in the availability of Basic Minimum Services (BMS) relating to Health and Family Welfare;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations implemented so far, and

(c) the details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) earmarked and provided to various States since 1996?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Details of Additional Central Assistance (combined) provided to States are given in the enclosed statement.

Allocation of ACA for the BMS programme to the States/UTs for the year 1996, 1997 and 1998.

(Rs. in crore)

A. No.-special Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	140.52	170.59	179.61
2. Bihar	225.67	364.07	383.32
3. Goa	1.55	1.55	1.63

	1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	52.58	72.58	76.42
5.	Haryana	19.08	19.08	20.09
6.	Karnataka	59.40	99.42	104.68
7.	Kerala	69.64	78.69	82.85
8.	Madhya Pradesh	144.09	210.00	221.10
9.	Maharashtra	96.79	132.23	139.22
10.	Orissa	79.26	147.45	155.25
11.	Punjab	25.59	25.59	26.94
12.	Rajasthan	87.63	132.98	140.01
13.	Tamil Nadu	82.36	119.80	126.13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	317.33	456.84	480.99
15.	West Bengal	150.00	203.57	214.33
	Sub Total (A)	1551.48	2234.44	2352.57
B.	Special Category			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.18	62.18	65.47
2.	Assam	154.14	163.80	172.46
3.	Himachal Pradesh	64.41	64.41	67.82
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	156.52	156.52	164.80
5.	Manipur	44.30	44.30	46.64
6.	Meghalaya	37.03	37.03	38.99
7.	Mizoram	36.87	36.87	38.82
8.	Nagaland	37.63	37.53	39.51
9.	Sikkim	25.65	25.65	27.01
10.	Tripura	46.37	46.37	48.82
	Sub Total (B)	665.00	674.66	710.34
C.	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	8.00	13.19	13.89
2.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.87	6.18
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.71	1.80

1		2	3	4
4.	NCT of Delhi	9.00	14.20	14.95
5.	Daman & Diu	0.86	1.36	1.43
6.	Pondicherry	3.90	6.13	6.45
7.	Lakshadweep	1.44	2.27	2.39
	Sub Total (C)	28.00	44.73	47.09
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	2244.48	2953.83	3110.00

Adulteration in Food and Medicines

3807. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding adulterated food appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' dated November 13, 1999;

(b) whether cases of adulteration in medicines, food stuffs, and edible oils are rapidly increasing in the country;

(c) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken to make the consumers awareness about the effective implementation of safety measures; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check such adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Committee on Medical Waste

3808. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRRMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SURESH RAMARAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to resolve the deadlock between the Government and the private hospitals over the use of incinerators for proper disposal of hospital waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hospitals are not using incinerators for the disposal of medical waste due to which infectious diseases such as Hepatitis-B, TB and AIDS etc. have been spreading;

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

(e) whether the Government would make the use of incinerators mandatory for hospitals to check spread of diseases; and

(f) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any deadlock between the Central Government and private hospitals over the use of incinerators for proper disposal of hospital waste.

(c) and (d) All Central Government hospitals are using incinerators for the disposal of bio-medical waste.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to make the use of incineraton mandatory for hospital. The Bio-Medcail Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, gives various options for management and disposal of hospital wastes. The hospitals are free to chose the disposal methods including use of incinerators.

[English]

Low cost Housing Schemes

3809. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch low cost housing schemes for the slum dwellers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to launch such schemes in other metropolitan cities as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATF IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that they have decided to set up "Delhi Social Housing Corporation" under Company's Act, primarily for Low Cost Housing for urban poor. Government of NCT of Delhi has also reported that the proposed Corporation will be a joint-venture company with 49% equity participation by the Delhi Government and the remaining to be raised from financial institutions and public issues.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

AIDS Epidemic

3810. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation estimated that AIDS epidemic will push up tuberculosis cases by 2,00,000 every year in India;

(b) whether Gujarat is one of those few States in the country where 60 per cent of AIDS patinets die of TB;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the rise of this disease;

(e) whether the Government propose to implement a programme like National TB Control Programme in case of AIDS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir. No such estimate has been given by World Health Organisation.

(b) and (c) Tuberculosis is one of the commonest opportunistic infections among HIV/AIDS cases. Country wide analysis of AIDS case including Gujarat has revealed that 60% of the AIDS cases suffering from truberculosis. It is estimated that about 40% of the population have infection of tuberculosis indormant stage. With the detoriation of immune system in HIV infected persons, the dormant TB infection manifests in such patients.

(d) to (f) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive Programme is currently under implementation throughout the country (including Gujarat) as a centrally sopnsored scheme. The main components consist of:-

- Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing peer counseling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections.
- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness campaign, provisions of voluntary testing and couseling, safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Providing financial assistance for opportunitistic infections, home and community based care.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.
- Promoting collaboration amongst public, private and voluntary sector.

[Translation]

Novodaya Vidyalaya in Bihar

3811. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a building for the Navodaya Vidyalaya in Garhwa district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the total acres of land required for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has already acquired 25 acres of land and is in the process of acquiring another 10 acres of land;

(d) if so, the reasons for not starting the construction work as yet; and

(e) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Govt. of Bihar has offered 34.31 acres of land at village Annaraj Nawadih, for the permanent establishment of JNV at Distt. Garhwa. The proposed land has not so far been transferred to the Samiti. The commencement of construction work of JNV building, would be considered after the transfer of land to the Samiti by the State Govt. and subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Increase in Crime Rate

3812. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest Report of the National Crime Records Bureau, the crime in big and metropolitan cities specially the crime against women in the country have been on the rise;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to the taken by the Government to curb the crimes against women in the country;

(d) whether there is an urgent need to tone up the administration of the Delhi Police to bring down the crime rate in the capital; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The National Crime Record Bureau's publication entitled' Crime in India 1998; inter alia, reveals the following:

(i) 61,80,996 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 1998 as against 64,11,259 such crimes during the preceding year as per details given below:

Year	IPC	Spl. Laws	Total
1997	17,19,820	46,91,439	64,11,259
1998	17,79,111	44,01,885	61,80,996

(ii) Cognizable cases relating to cities during 1998 were 2,66,599 under the IPC and 21,33,193 under the Special Laws.

(iii) 1,31,338 cases of crime against women were reported in 1998 against 1,221,265 such cases during 1997.

Crimewise & Statewise details are available in the said publication.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are state subjects as per Constitution of India and, as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has, from time to time, been writing to the State Governments stressing upon them the need to take preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures in connection with crimes against women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society. The Central Government is also presently considering a proposal to provide death as one of the penalties for the offence of rape.

(d) and (e) Several measures have been taken by Delhi Police to bring down crime. These include, inter alia, preventive measures aimed at neutralising active criminals, initiation of security proceedings under section 107 Cr. PC, raids on suspected hideouts of criminals intensification of beat patrolling and surveillance, police presence at sensitive points, strengthening of intelligence netwrok, co-ordination meetings with police officers of neighbouring States and enlistment of public support, etc.

[Translation]

Auction of Historical Monuments

3813. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gujarat Government has decided to auction the historicial Sabarmati jail;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to save this great monument of freedom struggle from auction; and

(c) the details of other historical places connected with the independence of the country auctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, no decision has been taken for the auction of the Sabarmati Jail.

(c) The information is being collected.

[English]

Vegetarian Diet for Patients

3814. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the report of the World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research;

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

(c) the action taken to popularise plant food to prevent diseases caused due to flesherian diet and deleterious effect of fast food being promoted by Multinational companies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to start healthful vegetarian diet for patients in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUAGM): (a) and (b) The Joint report of World Cancer Research Fund & American Institute for Cancer Research on "Food Nutrition and the Prevention of Cancer, a Global Perspective" was released by Nutrition Foundation of India. This report deals with consumption of Food items preferably vegetarian foods, rich in fruits and vegetables which are expected to prevent cancer.

(c) and (d) Providing proper and adequate nutrition to the people is the main concern of the Government rather than providing any particular type of diet. Consumption of non-vegetarian food in our country is low.

Hospital diets are usually vegetarian. Hospitals plan and provide specific diets according to the requirements of admitted patients of different diseases. Outdoor patients are also given dietary advice and restrictions as required for management of their disease.

[Translation]

National Status to Medical College, Jaipur

3815. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions to be laid down for getting the National Status by a Medical College;

(b) whether the Medical College at Jaipur fulfills all the conditions laid down for the purpose;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the decisions taken by the Government to accord the National status to the Medical College, Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Central Government do not have any scheme to accord national status to a Medical College in the country.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to accord national status to S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

[English]

Durai Committee

3816. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durai Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the major observations and recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government have committed on the floor of the House to go in for appeal against the Hon'ble High Court's order in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Durai Committee report being a confidential document of the Government, it will not be appropriate to make it public. As such, this part of the question attracts Rule 41 (2) (xxi) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(c) Based on the recommendations of Durai Committee, a Joint Director of CBI was charge sheeted for major penalty proceedings. However, the officer preferred an Original Application (O.A.) in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Caluctta Bench against the charge sheet, which the Hon'ble Tribunal dismissed. Being aggrieved by the dismissal of the OA by the Tribunal, the said officer filed a Writ Petition before the Calcutta High Court. Hon'ble Calcutta High Court vide its order dated 29.4.1998 quashed the departmental proceedings initiated against the petitioner. The Government accepted the judgement of the Calcutta High Court.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Infant Mortality Rate

3817. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN:
DR. V. SAROJA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infant mortality rate (U5MR) in India is still high;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years alongwith the comparative figures of U5MR for 1991, 1981, and 1951;

(c) the reasons for continuing high mortality rate amongst the under 5 infants, State-wise;

(d) the position of India amongst the countries of the World in respect of U5MR;

(e) whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(g) whether the Government propose to secure any donation from the big business houses/organisations to combat this menace; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

(i) whether there is wide Inter-State variations in IMR;

(j) if so, the details thereof together with reasons for this wide variation;

(k) whether the Government propose to undertone special programmes to enable the States to achieve the national goal of IMR; and

(l) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India provides data on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Child (0-4 yrs.) Mortality Rate. Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of

deaths of infants (0-1 yrs.) per 1000 live births. Child (0-4 years) Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths in the age group 0-4 yrs, per 1000 population in that age group. The details of last three years and comparative figures for these rates for 1991, 1981, 1971 and 1951 are given below:-

	IMR	Child (0-4 yrs.) M.R.
1994	74	23.9
1995	74	24.2
1996	72	23.9
1997	71	Not Available
1998	72	Not Available
1991	80	26.5
1981	110	41.2
1971	129	51.9
1951	148	Not Available

Under 5 Mortality rate (U5MR) is defined as the probability of dying between birth and exact age five. According to the National Family Health Survey conducted in 1992-93, the U5MR for India was 109.3 per 1000 live births.

(c) The major reasons for the high mortality among children include Prematurity, acute respiratory infections including pneumonia; diarrhoea. Maternal anaemia due to inadequate maternal nutrition, low birth weight, illiteracy and poverty are some of the important contributing factors.

(d) As per the UNICEF report on the 'State of the World's Children', out of 191 countries ranked in descending order for their estimated U5MR in 1998, India ranked 49th.

(e) The Registrar General of India conducts sample survey under the Sample Registration system annually to estimate the infant mortality and child (0-4yrs) mortality in the States.

(f) The State-wise details of infant mortality and child (0-4 yrs) mortality for the latest 3 years for which these are available is enclosed in the enclosed statement.

(g) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(h) Question does not arise.

(i) and (j) There is a wide interstate variation in the infant mortality among states. During 1998, the IMR of Kerala was the lowest at 16 while that of Orissa was the highest at 98. The infant mortality of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh is above the national average of 72 during 1998. The details of State wise infant mortality are at Annexure I. The main reasons for this are the state-wise variations inthe socio economic conditions, female literacy, early marriage, low immunization coverage and awareness among the people.

(k) and (l) A Reproductive and Child Health Programme is being implemented in all States. The Programme interalia aims at improving child survival and promotion of child health. The interventions under the programme include immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, control of death due to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, essential newborn care and prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficency blindness and nutritional anaemia. Special efforts for improving implementation of the programme are being planned in identified districts in 16 States of the country with the help of UNICEF.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Infant Mortality Rate			Child (0-4) Mortality Rate		
		1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Major States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	63	66	17.0	19.1	17.8
2.	Assam	74	76	78	24.7	24.7	24.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	71	71	67	24.9	28.3	27.9
4.	Gujarat	61	62	64	22.2	19.9	20.4
5.	Haryana	68	68	69	22.3	22.7	23.4
6.	Karnataka	53	53	58	18.6	18.2	16.6
7.	Kerala	14	12	16	3.4	4.3	3.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	97	94	97	34.8	33.0	33.5
9.	Maharashtra	48	47	49	14.4	14.9	13.1
10.	Orissa	96	96	98	31.6	32.2	30.6
11.	Punjab	51	51	54	15.7	14.9	15.2
12.	Rajasthan	85	85	83	27.4	29.3	31.4
13.	Tamil Nadu	53	53	53	13.4	14.5	12.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	85	85	85	33.0	30.8	31.4
15.	West Bengal	55	55	53	19.8	18.6	18.1
	Other States						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	47	44			
2.	Goa	15	19	23			
3.	Himachal Pradesh	62	63	64	16 0	17.2	17.6
4.	J & K	NA	NA	45			
5.	Manipur	28	30	25			
6.	Meghalaya	48	54	52			
7.	Mizoram	25	19	23			
8.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA			
9.	Sikkim	47	51	52			
10.	Tirpura	49	51	49			
	Union Territories						
1.	A&N Islands	27	33	30			
2.	Chandigarh	45	40	32			
3.	D & N Haveli	71	63	61			
4.	Daman& Diu	43	38	51			
5.	Delhi	44	35	36			
6.	Lakshadweep	36	36	30			
7.	Pondicherry	25	22	21			
	All India	72	71	72	23.9	24.2	23.9

Source: Sample Registration System
Registrar General, India
NA = Not Available

Upgradation of Sewerage System

3818. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the sewerage system in Daman;

(b) if so, whether a proposal to this effect has been pending with the Government; and

(c) if so, the present status thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Public Works Department (PWD), Daman & Diu has informed that there is no sewerage system existing under Daman Municipal Council and as such, there is a need to have sewerage system under Daman Municipal Council.

(b) and (c) A project identification report entiled 'Daman Underground Sewerage Project' prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.95 crores by Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board was received in February, 1997. The same was technically examined in this Ministry. The Development Commissioner, UT Administration of Daman was requested in April 97 to prepare a revised detailed project report (DPR) and submit to this Ministry so that technical clearance could be given. No reply has been received from the UT Administration till date.

Licences for Running Guest Houses

3819. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant licences for running Guest Houses in the residential areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development has modified Master Plan for Delhi-2001 permitting guest houses/hotels, banks, etc. in the residential areas vide notification No. H-11017/7/91-DDIB dated 7.5.99. However, a proposal has been received from Govt. of NCT of Delhi for modifying the guidelines.

Health for All Programmes

3820. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been implementing 'health for all programme;

(b) if so, the scheme launched thereunder; and

(c) the funds allocated to the States for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) There is no such programme as Health for All. Health for all is the overall aim of the Health Policy of the country and the improvement of health care services, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged, continues to be a common objective for all those concerned with the provision of health care. Each State Government seeks to achieve better halth care for its people through a variety of measurers including the implementation of several National Programmes, renovation and modernisation of the health infrastructure and augmentation of medical manpower particularly in rural areas.

(c) A statement showing allocation of funds to States/UTs in respect of major National health and family welfare programmes for the period 1996-97 to 1998-99 and the current year is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing States/UTs-wise distribution of Central assistance provided during the year (1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99) under National Anti-Malaria Programme

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	634.63	617	482.93
Arunchal Pradesh	126.9	297.5	186.61
Assam	1660.83	2618	2170.42
Bihar	206.76	348.98	403.05
Goa	3.46	5.18	7.72
Gujarat	471.75	726.77	611.11
Haryana	327.77	291.08	260.39
Himachal Pradesh	118.33	90.84	51.47
Jammu & Kashmir	120.62	78.62	72.57
Karnataka	853.62	568.62	264.47
Kerala	53.65	63.6	102.73
Madhya Pradesh	769.35	1072.77	454.49
Maharashtra	2405.71	1028.44	260.26
Manipur	303.28	273.91	377.34
Meghalaya	222.93	196.98	231.55
Mizoram	106.07	132	172.53
Nagaland	122.45	212.62	183.34
Orissa	248.15	233.43	385.14
Punjab	282.79	183.26	290.67
Rajasthan	2025.35	1799.74	1994.15
Sikkim	39.34	1.77	8.47
Tamilnadu	150.39	204.88	240.72
Tripura	300.67	414.05	356.97
Uttar Pradesh	941.71	505.73	1121.92
West Bengal	772.7	125.71	330.9

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
A & N Islands	94.04	93.83	155.68
Chandigarh	46.33	48.53	44.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.73	24.75	24.9
Daman & Diu	8.8	12.37	10.08
Delhi	117.88	66.04	37.21
Lakshadweep	2.1	3.48	5.24
Pondicherry	16.12	12.48	6.15
Total	13567.21	12353.94	11305.5

National Anti-Malaria Programme

Statement showing Statewise distribution of approved budget estimates 1999-2000.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

		NAMP (Rural)			NAM (URBAN/NEFP)			KALA-AZAR		
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	256.19	256.19	0.00	65.67	65.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.04	195.23	303.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1063.00	1191.33	2254.33	4.01	8.67	12.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	467.22	467.22	0.00	14.13	14.13	0.00	869.76	869.76
5.	Goa	0.00	4.16	4.18	0.00	6.75	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	424.52	424.52	0.00	64.52	64.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	225.04	235.04	0.00	23.99	23.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	46.11	46.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	46.73	46.73	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	599.58	599.58	0.00	63.08	63.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	57.75	57.75	0.00	59.97	59.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	851.50	851.50	0.00	41.90	41.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	213.00	213.00	0.0069.62	69.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14.	Manipur	99.53	297.02	396.65	4.69	1.71	6.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	108.03	196.57	305.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Mizoram	74.75	234.81	309.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	92.53	143.73	237.26	1.86	1.71	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	0.00	288.17	258.17	0.00	41.50	41.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	253.12	253.12	0.00	25.84	25.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	1120.02	1120.02	0.00	26.14	25.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	11.65	11.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	193.19	193.19	0.00	199.12	199.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	141.20	228.08	359.28	3.91	2.70	6.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	545.50	545.50	0.00	76.68	76.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	0.00	253.48	253.48	0.00	42.88	42.88	0.00	130.24	130.24
26.	Delhi	5.00	31.78	36.78	0.00	38.62	38.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	1.00	2.46	3.46	0.00	6.86	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	91.18	20.61	111.79	0.00	4.67	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	6.54	8.82	15.46	16.00	15.79	31.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.21	10.73	25.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	8.47	3.28	11.75	0.00	4.67	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	4.50	0.50	5.00	0.00	0.81	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1820.18	8446.00	10266.18	30.47	913.00	943.47	0.00	1000.00	1000.00

National Programe for Control of Blindness Cash Grants Released

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Cash grants				Total Grants
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000*	1996-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
World Bank Project States					
Andhra Pradesh	38.44	204.34	88.50	159.25	452.09
Madhya Pradesh	405.07	138.40	568.67	223.50	930.57
Maharashtra	117.80	99.27	87.00	352.75	539.02
Orissa	67.18	312.20	331.08	129.25	772.53
Rajasthan	78.62	46.60	35.50	122.50	204.60
Tamil Nadu	106.54	444.47	551.00	462.18	1,457.65
Uttar Pradesh	725.97	138.28	207.25	318.32	663.85
Sub-Total	1,539.62	1,383.56	1,869.00	1,767.75	5,020.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
Other States					
Arunachal Pradesh	3.82	4.04	4.50	6	4.54
Assam	1.82	4.54	49.65	24.75	78.94
Bihar	0.00	7.44	19.50	18	44.94
Delhi	0.00	1.25	11.20	12.52	24.97
Goa	0.00	5.25	63.00	11.5	79.75
Gujarat	7.24	4.01	39.99	268.52	312.52
Haryana	0.00	2.97	37.50	115.27	155.74
Himachal Pradesh	3.71	2.97	34.03	55.25	92.25
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	20.66	52.50	22.75	95.91
Karnataka	40.97	11.78	62.01	175.25	249.04
Kerala	76.58	6.84	16.07	107.24	130.15
Manipur	8.10	1.77	16.76	7	25.53
Meghalaya	0.00	4.56	11.60	9	25.16
Mizoram	5.27	1.54	16.60	9.5	27.64
Nagaland	11.30	3.85	56.95	11	71.80
Punjab	0.00	4.15	5.10	121.61	130.86
Sikkim	3.83	7.92	26.30	6.25	40.47
Tripura	11.46	7.77	37.74	17.39	62.90
West Bengal	9.71	3.25	6.20	77.1	86.55
A & N Islands	5.74	4.00	3.80	10.67	18.47
Chadigarh	2.00	4.00	3.60	10.24	17.84
D&N Haveli	1.50	4.00	3.70	2.5	10.20
Daman & Diu	1.50	4.00	3.70	9.4	17.10
Lakshadweep	1.50	7.04	17.70	2.72	27.46
Pondicherry	1.30	4.00	2.30	20.82	27.12
Sub-Total	197.35	133.60	602.00	1,132.25	1,867.85
Grand Total	1,736.97	1,517.16	2,471.00	2,900.00	6,888.16

*Provisional

National TB Control Progammo

Expenditure (Released to the State/UTs)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.61	172.01	198.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.69	1.45	1.66
3.	Assam	42.87	44.2	51.03
4.	Bihar	141.59	258.76	298.79
5.	Goa	6.63	1.8	2.07
6.	Gujarat	11.74	86.23	99.58
7.	Haryana	0.12	44.86	51.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.11	7.84	9.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.19	21.15	24.42
10.	Karnataka	15.06	102.93	118.85
11.	Kerala	118.02	38.48	44.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	152.17	174.33	201.3
13.	Maharashtra	23.24	171.76	198.34
14.	Manipur	4.01	0.28	0.32
15.	Meghalaya	10.64	4.88	5.63
16.	Mizoram	6.16	1.97	2.28
17.	Nagaland	3.21	1.57	1.81
18.	Orissa	0.08	73.69	85.09
19.	Punjab	18.78	54.41	62.83
20.	Rajashtan	13.03	107.62	124.27
21.	Sikkim	2.85	1.08	1.24
22.	Tamilnadu	13.61	138.22	159.61
23.	Tripura	3.01	7.57	8.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	59.48	349.35	403.39
25.	West Bengal	86.17	133.56	154.22
26.	Delhi	15.28	56.69	2.77
27.	Pondicherry	2.15	3.31	1.82

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.43	14.27	0.82
29.	Chandigarh	1.J6	39.67	2.27
30.	D & N Haveli		7.7	0.44
31.	Daman & Diu		5.51	0.32
32.	Lakshadweep		2.85	0.16
	For X-Ray rolls			82
	Payment to HSCC			35.55
	B. TB Cell at Head Quarter	47.66	47.5	118
	C. Grants-in-Aid to TB Societies	539.82	1023.36	2602
	D. Commodity Grant			2066
	Total	1363.47	3200.86	7221.54

3. National T.B. Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakhs 99-2000)

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Cash assistance EAC (in lacs)	General Component (in lacs)	Total Amount (in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.14	292.62	482.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.54	2.54
3.	Bihar	660.82	393.91	1,054.73
4.	Gujarat	1,148.95	54.93	1,203.88
5.	Haryana	0.00	79.13	79.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	126.24	7.40	133.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	37.30	37.30
8.	Karnataka	562.32	139.03	701.35
9.	Kerala	869.04	16.65	885.69
10.	Madhya Pradesh	115.33	302.84	418.17
11.	Meghalaya	0.00	8.00	8.60
12.	Mizoram	0.00	3.48	3.48
13.	Orissa	202.61	122.77	325.38
14.	Sikkim	0.00	1.90	1.90

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Tripura	0.00	13.36	13.36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	300.49	597.08	897.57
17.	West Bengal	2,012.39	70.79	2,083.18
18.	Andman & Nicobar Island	0.00	1.25	1.25
19.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.47	3.47
20.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.67	0.67
21.	Lakshadeep	0.00	0.25	0.25
22.	Assam	36.16	77.97	111.13
23.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.48	0.18
24.	Goa	0.00	3.17	3.17
25.	Maharashtra	549.85	302.98	852.53
26.	Manipur	31.17	0.49	31.66
27.	Nagaland	0.00	2.77	2.77
28.	Pondicherry	0.00	2.78	2.78
29	Punjab	0.00	95.98	95.98
30.	Rajasthan	215.70	181.70	397.40
31.	Tamilnadu	478.78	181.70	660.48
	Total	7,500.00	3,000.00	10,500.00

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

States/UTs During 1996-97, 1997-98 & 1998-99

Sn.	States	1996-97			
		Cash	Kind	Distt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	236.29	129.94	566.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	1.74	144.46	162.20
3.	Assam	20.00	16.56	117.04	153.60
4.	Bihar	112.00	262.90	58.62	433.52
5.	Goa	0.45	3.94		4.39
6.	Gujarat	16.00	45.11	19.24	80.35
7.	Haryana	6.80	1.85	14.56	23.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.80	—	33.49	40.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.45	2.21	10.50	17.16
10.	Karnataka	100.00	20.70	64.32	185.02
11.	Kerala	76.00	35.55	96.20	207.75
12.	Kadhya Pradesh	135.00	157.54	233.94	526.48
13.	Maharashtra	14.00	255.31	191.26	460.57
14.	Manipur	3.50	2.47	99.82	105.79
15.	Meghalaya	8.00	2.65	17.50	28.15
16.	Mizoram	16.00	0.24	30.62	46.86
17.	Nagaland	7.00	3.49	39.24	49.73
18.	Orissa	150.00	26.40	236.36	412.76
19.	Punjab	21.00	3.49	17.68	42.17
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	50.98	35.00	114.98
21.	Sikkim	20.00	0.24	14.00	34.24
22.	Tamil Nadu	114.00	404.98	130.74	649.72
23.	Tripura	13.00	3.99	13.62	36.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	187.00	293.43	478.68	959.11
25.	West Bengal	95.00	196.15	243.70	534.85
26.	A &N Islands	6.50	0.33	10.00	16.83
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.63	—	1.13
28.	D & N Haveli	0.50	0.96	—	1.46
29.	Daman & Diu	4.50	1.79	3.50	9.79
30.	Delhi	0.50	5.00	—	5.50
31.	Lakshadweep	2.00	0.14	—	2.14
32.	Pondicherry	2.50	1.00	16.16	19.66
	Total	1394.00	2038.06	2500.19	5932.25

State-wise assistance given under National Leprosy Eradication Programme during last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sn	States	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000			
		Cash	Kind	Distt.	Total	Cash	Kind	Distt.	Total	Cash	Kind	Distt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.83	101.00	331.24	640.07	189.10	48.50	102.00	339.60	172.00	68.10	202.11	442.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	0.42	27.00	47.42	20.25	0.42	142.84	163.51	20.50	0.00	39.36	59.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	21.00	42.00	271.65	334.65	16.50	42.00	224.00	282.50	5.00	41.27	189.30	235.57
4.	Bihar	119.93	371.45	335.28	826.66	200.70	511.45	293.00	1005.15	222.05	509.67	622.39	1354.11
5.	Goa	1.45	0.48	7.35	9.28	2.00	0.48	8.00	10.48	0.49	1.01	0.00	1.50
6.	Gujarat	19.00	242.16	177.27	438.43	19.15	127.16	101.00	247.31	19.00	111.23	100.14	230.37
7.	Haryana	8.00	0.80	-14.57	23.37	5.00	0.08	15.00	20.08	1.00	4.89	37.35	43.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	6.76	10.00	24.76	10.50	6.76	91.27	108.53	9.97	0.16	44.37	54.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	84.83	12.89	5.00	102.72	46.00	12.89	95.00	153.89	20.00	8.82	34.79	63.61
10.	Karnataka	96.00	33.15	283.01	412.16	115.50	71.48	169.00	355.98	64.50	15.04	161.94	241.48
11.	Kerela	77.50	10.00	121.74	209.24	94.40	10.00	137.00	241.40	10.00	16.89	120.41	147.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	138.00	318.33	511.77	968.10	138.30	150.00	458.83	747.13	148.00	150.81	495.54	794.35
13.	Maharashtra	39.99	74.43	351.16	465.58	34.50	126.56	364.00	525.06	45.00	88.60	267.44	401.04
14.	Manipur	5.22	3.05	30.00	38.27	12.00	3.05	117.86	132.91	2.00	0.00	93.71	95.71
15.	Meghalaya	9.00	2.59	10.00	21.59	3.50	2.59	66.22	72.31	1.74	4.16	39.10	45.00
16.	Mizoram	19.00	0.34	42.00	61.34	30.00	0.34	45.43	75.77	30.00	1.62	19.60	51.22
17.	Nagaland	8.00	1.20	120.49	129.69	7.50	1.20	41.00	49.70	8.00	0.00	98.09	106.09
18.	Orissa	168.00	250.94	276.65	695.59	153.10	230.94	169.00	553.04	170.00	129.86	277.67	577.53
19.	Punjab	30.00	3.96	7.00	40.96	30.00	3.96	101.00	134.96	34.94	6.87	63.52	105.33
20.	Rajasthan	30.00	22.60	5.00	57.00	60.00	22.00	425.51	507.51	61.00	0.00	87.37	148.37
21.	Sikkim	21.0	1.00	27.40	49.40	22.00	1.00	42.00	65.00	22.00	0.00	49.36	71.36
22.	Tamil Nadu	117.00	136.56	0.00	253.56	125.00	64.43	160.00	394.43	92.50	122.11	138.68	353.29
23.	Tripura	20.00	1.50	—	21.50	24.00	1.50	50.35	75.85	23.80	0.00	24.18	47.98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	143.25	250.86	636.70	1030.81	182.00	303.36	426.00	911.36	164.40	290.46	1147.14	1602.00
25.	West Bengal	98.00	242.85	299.81	640.66	113.80	207.85	139.00	460.65	109.11	215.31	335.22	659.64
26.	A & N Islands	6.50	—	0.00	6.50	6.50	—	—	6.50	2.00	4.63	0.00	6.63
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	—	—	0.50	1.00	—	5.00	6.00	2.00	5.58	7.21	14.79
28.	D & N Haveli	0.50	—	5.96	6.46	1.00	—	—	1.00	1.00	0.17	0.00	1.17
29.	Daman & Diu	4.50	—	0.00	4.50	9.50	—	0.00	9.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
30.	Delhi	0.50	—	—	0.50	1.50	—	51.15	52.65	1.00	2.38	10.00	13.38
31.	Lakshadweep	2.00	—	—	2.00	2.00	—	9.53	11.53	1.00	0.36	0.00	1.36
32.	Pondichery	3.50	—	12.95	16.45	1.85	—	0.00	1.85	9.50	0.00	0.00	9.50
	Total	1528.00	2130.72	3921.00	7579.72	1678.15	1950.00	4049.99	7678.14	1474.00	1800.00	4705.99	7979.99

National AIDS Control Programme

Release of funds—States and UT-wise

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1996-97 Grants Released	1997-98 Grants Released	1998-99 Grants Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.00	425.00	650.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	25.00	30.00
3.	Assam	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	25.00	50.00	110.00
5.	Goa	25.00	50.00	35.00
6.	Gujarat	300.00	250.00	230.00
7.	Haryana	130.00	75.00	160.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	115.00	225.00	115.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.00	25.00	25.00
10.	Karnataka	350.00	175.00	335.00
11.	Kerala	225.00	100.00	65.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	425.00	150.00	315.00
13.	Maharashtra	900.00	950.00	800.00
14.	Manipur	200.00	150.00	245.00
15.	Meghalaya	35.00	25.00	30.00
16.	Mizoram	150.00	100.00	100.00
17.	Nagaland	190.00	155.00	227.00
18.	Orissa	50.00	75.00	100.00
19.	Punjab	225.00	75.00	150.00
20.	Rajasthan	375.00	225.00	100.00
21.	Sikkim	50.00	50.00	50.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1700.00	2000.00	800.00
23.	Tripura	50.00	50.00	20.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	450.00	495.00	200.00
25.	West Bengal	600.00	100.00	350.00
26.	Pondicherry	400.00	0.00	40.00
27.	A & N Islands	7.00	31.09	20.00
28.	Chandigarh	45.91	28.00	60.00
29.	D & N Haveli	46.93	16.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Daman & Diu	17.00	24.22	15.00
31.	Delhi	19.00	25.00	110.00
32.	Lakshadweep	16.71	15.42	0.00
33.	Mumbai MC	—	—	350.00
34.	Ahmedabad MC	—	—	5.00
	Total	7752.55	6239.73	5942.00

National AIDS Control Programme
Allocation of Funds during 1999-2000

S. No.	Name of State	Approved Action Plan 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1498.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	381.23
3.	Assam	448.66
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Goa	196.68
6.	Gujarat	968.20
7.	Haryana	417.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	395.58
9.	J & K	—
10.	Karnataka	1067.70
11.	Kerala	458.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	714.62
13.	Maharashtra	1695.57
14.	Manipur	470.50
15.	Meghalaya	235.58
16.	Mizoram	196.70
17.	Nagaland	380.78
18.	Orissa	470.73
19.	Punjab	400.72
20.	Rajasthan	646.63
21.	Sikkim	123.84
22.	Tamil Nadu	1571.99
23.	Tripura	115.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1010.91
25.	West Bengal	724.97
26.	NCT Delhi	638.84
27.	Pondicherry	126.87
28.	A & N Islands	102.82
29.	Chandigarh	185.15
30.	D & N Haveli	—
31.	Dama & Diu	93.40
32.	Laskhadweep	32.32
33.	MDACS, Mumbai	541.38
34.	Ahmedabad MC	160.05
35.	Chennai MC	—
	Total	16471.88*

*To be restricted as per fund availability during 1999-2000.

Grants in Aid (cash and kind) including arrears under Family Welfare Programme

		1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		In cash	In kind	Total	In cash	In kind	Total	In cash	In kind	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14781.23	2398.43	17179.56	8838.71	2387.25	11225.96	11652.79	2994.01	14646.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.82	33.86	180.86	147.73	89.65	237.38	144.05	76.21	220.27
3.	Assam	2233.69	824.06	3057.75	3284.70	1165.61	4450.31	3260.31	1190.77	4451.22
4.	Bihar	5506.62	2851.83	8358.55	9894.51	2727.31	12821.82	8792.62	4003.61	12886.23
5.	Goa	141.81	53.24	195.05	168.13	38.70	206.83	184.83	59.33	244.19
6.	Gujarat	3408.15	1057.01	5305.16	9446.00	1877.12	11323.12	10503.85	2132.19	12636.04
7.	Harayana	1439.48	850.68	2299.14	3521.84	722.46	4244.30	2746.01	918.55	3664.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1013.02	204.63	1908.80	1123.72	307.30	1431.02	1973.97	402.01	2375.98
9.	J & K	863.14	268.35	1131.49	1873.62	264.16	2137.78	1600.73	400.50	2081.23
10.	Karnataka	7599.98	1784.70	9384.68	5185.49	1275.84	8481.33	7691.02	2133.24	9814.26
11.	Kerala	2456.74	735.58	3192.32	2981.48	873.70	3955.16	4188.43	1323.05	5514.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5089.22	4066.67	9755.80	8765.52	3227.78	9993.30	8566.08	4636.08	13202.16
13.	Maharashtra	8383.02	3351.69	11734.71	8289.64	2388.04	10677.68	11164.04	3922.03	15086.07
14.	Manipur	418.72	56.61	475.33	452.05	132.00	585.85	622.26	109.88	732.14
15.	Meghalaya	300.07	87.40	387.47	300.01	96.13	397.04	328.75	142.00	470.75
16.	Mizoram	197.57	45.85	243.42	221.30	74.08	200.04	239.11	60.10	308.21
17.	Nagaland	211.63	47.62	259.25	200.05	59.19	268.24	247.96	91.27	339.23
18.	Orissa	2980.32	1149.21	4109.53	4821.63	1337.46	8159.09	4710.89	1794.84	8505.73
19.	Punjab	1958.20	776.12	2734.32	2451.93	1117.79	3500.72	2558.85	1135.55	3094.20
20.	Rajasthan	7094.85	3084.52	10179.17	7209.73	2176.96	9476.69	8402.29	2725.34	11217.63
21.	Sikkim	237.71	22.25	259.96	218.87	46.00	284.87	307.72	41.81	349.63
22.	Tamilnadu	6636.80	2077.61	8714.41	10835.89	1924.08	12759.97	9197.30	2609.13	11808.43
23.	Tripura	998.50	100.96	1009.46	411.50	161.28	572.78	1781.61	195.18	1976.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11436.91	7721.73	19158.64	19276.48	5797.10	25073.58	42482.52	8001.54	51384.06
25.	West Bengal	7046.22	1909.65	6955.90	5201.99	2505.16	7707.15	11122.85	3206.74	14329.59
	Total (Sates)	93761.13	36559.02	130320.75	113223.36	32873.65	146097.01	154552.79	45384.99	199017.78
UTs with Legislature										
1.	Pondicherry	03.61	33.66	127.27	138.53	35.49	174.02	137.85	54.55	192.40
2.	Delhi	1475.25	388.14	1863.39	719.82	435.59	1155.41	1012.59	473.35	1485.94
Outlays for UTs without Legislature										
1.	A & N Island	90.20	16.12	106.32	100.34	22.06	122.40	104.60	19.00	123.60

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	D & N Haveli	29.47	6.02	35.49	34.41	5.55	39.96	59.31	9.98	69.29
3.	Chandigarh	93.50	26.12	119.52	96.25	17.08	113.33	131.33	57.72	189.05
4.	Lakshdaweep	11.75	2.77	14.52	13.25	5.91	19.16	30.05	5.01	35.06
5.	Daman & Diu	32.55	6.25	38.80	32.25	12.15	44.40	43.50	8.55	52.05
	Total UTs	1626.33	470.06	2305.41	1134.85	538.83	1668.68	1519.23	628.16	2147.39

State-wise allocation for the year 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7804.63
2.	Aruncahal Pradesh	196.16
3.	Assam	4616.85
4.	Bihar	11998.32
5.	Goa	231.13
6.	Gujarat	6410.38
7.	Haryana	2388.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1907.43
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1808.23
10.	Karnataka	7044.40
11.	Kerala	4949.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10477.16
13.	Mahrashtra	10531.82
14.	Manipur	793.29
15.	Meghalaya	531.73
16.	Mizoram	320.16
17.	Nagaland	337.37
18.	Orissa	5790.58
19.	Punjab	2657.25
20.	Rajasthan	7802.67
21.	Sikkim	285.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	8447.25
23.	Tripura	663.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18251.21
25.	West Bengal	8011.18
26.	Delhi	782.12
27.	Pondicherry	129.74
28.	A & N Island	158.60
29.	Chandigarh	180.30
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.55
31.	Lakshadweep	31.10
32.	Daman & Diu	71.00

Super Computer Deal

3821. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to act though over the delay in the supply of a super computer to its weather forecasting agency;

(b) whether the Government have ordered to review for breach of contractual obligations in the 2 million dollars deal finalised with the US for Super Computer;

(c) if so, whether the Government have held any discussion with the US President during his recent visit in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA'): (a) and (b) There has not been any breach of contractual obligations warranting a formal review of the process.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

Deaths Due to Tobacco

3822. SHRI MOHD. ANWARUL HAQUE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tobacco smoking and chewing are causing serious health problems and even untimely deaths in the world over;

(b) if so, the rate of deaths on this count in our country;

(c) whether despite ban on tobacco incentives are being given on the production of cigarettes, growing of tobacco in North-Eastern States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether import of cigarettes is also proposed or already being allowed in the country; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tobacco is a major Public Health problem the world over and is reponsible for about 3.5 to 4 million deaths annually. A few community based surveys conducted in India measures the mortality rates amongst tobacco users and non-users, and based on these studies it is estimated that, 8 lakh deaths annually could be attributed to tobacco use in India.

(c) to (f) As part of a package of excise duty exemption that has been extended to the North-Eastern States, tobacco products are also exempted from excise duty.

As far as import policy is concerend, cigarettes are not permitted for import, except against a licence or in accordance with requirements of Public Notice. Cigarettes continue to be under the list of items which are covered under quantitative restrictions as on 31.3.2000.

The Evidence Act

3823. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for DNA finger printings Diagnostics have approached the Government to amend the Evidence Act to make DNA finger printing as admissible evidence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the details of other changes under consideration of the Government to amend Evidence Act?

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

Projects Undertaken by TIFAC

3824. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has undertaken some new Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States covered under the Jai Vigyan Missions and the activities taken up by them so far?

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

The projects undertaken by TIFAC are related to technology development focussed on economic and social sectors. These pertain to technology upgradation in Sugar Industry. Fly Ash Utilization for different applications ranging from roads, construction to agriculture, Advanced Composites applications to transport, health care etc. as well as many Home Grown Technology projects such as

manufacturing of briquetted coal from agricultural waste, production of Lactic acid and its derivatives using Biotechnology.

Some of the projects relate to increasing agricultural productivity in low productivity areas, improvement in milk quality and yield, road transportation, electric power etc.

(c) The Jai Vigyan Mission projects are implemented by 10 scientific agencies through identified nodal institutions and covers locations in different States and Union Territories. Following activities are being taken up under the Jai Vigyan Mission: (1) Household Food and Nutritional Security with focus on - (a) for tribal, backward and hilly areas, and (b) increasing the pulses productivity, (2) Biotechnological approaches for coffee improvement; (3) Cropping system studies using remote sensing and GIS; (4) Disaster management; (5) Sustainable plant genetic resource conservation strategies: Linking *ex situ* and on-farm conservation, complementing institutional mechanisms; (6) Application of nuclear tehnology in medicine; (7) Development and production of new generation vaccines and diagnostics for infectious diseases; (8) Biotechnological approaches towards herbal product developent; (9) Setting up mirror sites for genomic research; (10) Design and development, fabrication and airworthiness testing of Light Transport Aircraft (LTA); (11) Setting up NOIDA Botanical Garden; (12) Technology development for Indian languages; (13) National programme for Braille Literacy with application of information tehcnology; (14) national programme for development of indigenously developed integrated medical LINAC for cancer therapy; (15) Ocean thermal energy conservation; (16) National Mission Mode Programme on control of Thalassemia; (17) Jai Vigyan national mission for Rheumatic Fever/Rheumatic heart diseases prevention; (18) Tehnology mission for visually impaired; (19) Technology mission for Himalayan Geology with special reference to prevention of natural disasters; (20) Area development mission for Andaman and Nicobar Islands through Science & Technology; and (21) Jai Vigyan swasthya project for Rural areas.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses

3825. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any annual target for construction of houses in the urban and rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed in the country during 1998-99 and 1999-2000, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) As a part of the National Agenda for Governance, Government aims to provide additional 2 million housing units per annum. Of this, 7 lakh units will be in the urban sector and 13 lakh units will be in the rural sector for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG) categories, so as to meet the shortfall in the housing stock. Under the 2 million housing programme, the targets and achievements are given below:-

1998-99: Urban (Fig. in lakh)

	Target	Ahievement (Sanctions)
HUDCO	4.00	4.30
Cooperatives	1.00	1.48
Housing Finance Institutions	1.50	1.36
Others	0.50	0.17
Total:	7.00	7.31

1998-99: Rural (fig. in lakh)

	Target	Achievement/ Sanctions
HUDCO	6.00	6.35
Indira Awas Yojana (as reported by Ministry of Rural Development)	9.87	8.36

1999-2000: Urban (fig. in lakh)

	Target	Sanctions
HUDCO	4.00	4.60
HFIs	2.00	—
Coop.	1.10	0.58
Others	0.25	—
Total:	7.35	

1999-2000: Rural (fig. in lakh)

	Target	Achievement/ Sanctions
HUDCO	6.00	4.28
Indira Awas Yojana (as reported by Ministry of Rural Development)	12.72	6.00

The State-wise and urban/rural-wise achievement by HUDCO Cooperative Housing Federations and Indira Awas Yojana during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in the Statement I to VI.

Statement I

State-wise details of dwelling units completed/in progress by HUDCO for EWS/LIG-URBAN

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99				1999-2000 (as on 29.2.2000)			
		EWS		LIG		EWS		LIG	
		Units completed	In progress	Units completed	In progress	Units completed	In progress	Units completed	In progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4161	12674	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	926	—	265
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Tripura	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Bihar	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	—
10.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2710
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	6332	—	—
17.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Karanataka	1451	389	—	—	31792	6171	—	—
20.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Kerala	—	26485	—	—	2645	73080	4858	—
22.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	1535	—	5667
25.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
26.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	9120	5696	3000	—
28.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4300	4500	—	—
31.	West Bengal	10000	—	—	—	10000	—	—	—
32.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	11451	26919	—	—	62063	111162	7858	8642

Statement II

Two Million Housing Programme

State-wise 'and Urban/rural-wise detailed break-up of acheivements by Apex Cooperative Housing Federations during 1998-99.

S. No.	Apex Federations	Number of housing units constructed/financed		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127	590	717
2.	Assam	780	536	1316
3.	Bihar	—	1985	1985
4.	Chandigarh	—	9	9
5.	Delhi	—	546	546
6.	Goa	—	223	223
7.	Gujarat	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	160	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	123	133
10.	J & K	—	22	22
11.	Karnataka	137	412	549
12.	Kerala	—	7348	7348
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2100	2100

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	—	693	693
15.	Manipur	66	3	69
16.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	4	427	431
18.	Pondicherry	70	97	167
19.	Punjab	3880	145	4025
20.	Rajasthan	—	411	411
21.	Tamil Nadu	95554	24757	120311
22.	U.P.	—	6500	6500
23.	West Bengal	—	129	129
	Total	100628	47216	147844

Statement-III

Two Million Housing Programme

Physical Progress of Co-operative Sector During 1999-2000

S. No.	Name of the State	Numbre of Housing Units Constructed/ Financed during 1.4.1999 to 30.11.1999		
		Apey Federations	Other Coops.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	12	12
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	894	894
7.	Goa	165	2207	2372
8.	Gujarat	—	1000	1000
9.	Haryana	249	—	249
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	—	1263	1263
13.	Kerala	5519	20	5539
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	74	2501	2575
16.	Manipur	148	28	176
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—
19.	Pondicherry	104	—	104
20.	Punjab	—	782	782
21.	Rajasthan	92	12	104
22.	Tamil Nadu	42000	780	42780
23.	Tripura	—	13	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	298	298
25.	West Bengal	—	23	23
	Total	48351	9833	58184

Statement-IV

State-wise performance of 2 MHP by HUDCO during 1998-99 (Rural category)

State	1998-99		
	Target		Sanctions/ Achievement
	Dwelling Units	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units
1.	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	44069		249378
2. Assam	35436		0
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1026		0
4. Mizoram	4044		0
5. Nagaland	3984		0
6. Meghalaya	5494		0
7. Tripura	4407		0
8. Manipur	5373		0
9. Bihar	33806		0
10. Chandigarh	906		0
11. Punjab	13402		0
12. Haryana	9176		0
13. HP	2475		10941
14. J & K	7968		0
15. Delhi	11772		0
16. Gujarat	40809		4011
17. Daman & Diu	121		0
18. D & N Haveli	60		0
19. Karnataka	35859		149808
20. Goa	1449		0
21. Kerala	18110		96075
22. Lakshadweep	60		0

1	2	3	4
23. M.P.	47570		0
24. Maharashtra	66345		0
25. Orissa	18594		11700
26. Rajasthan	37609		0
27. Tamil Nadu	50679		37725
28. Pondicherry	1026		0
29. A & N Islands	241		0
30. U.P.	61455		0
31. West Bengal	36282		75000
32. Sikkim	423		0
Total	600000	0.00	634638

Statement V

Statewise performance of 2 Million Housing Programme during current year (as on 29.2.2000)

S. No.	States/UT's Names	Number of Schemes	Unit Target	Unit Sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	0	241	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	44069	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1026	0
4.	Assam	0	35436	0
5.	Bihar	0	33806	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	906	0
7.	Daman & Diu	0	121	0
8.	Delhi	0	11772	0
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	60	0
10.	Goa	0	1449	0
11.	Gujarat	3	40809	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2475	0
13.	Haryana	3	9176	0
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	7968	0
15.	Kerala	33	18110	23200
16.	Karnataka	7	35859	9811
17.	Lakshadweep	0	60	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	5494	0
19.	Maharashtra	1	66345	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Manipur	0	5373	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	0	47570	0
22.	Mizoram	0	4044	0
23.	Nagaland	0	3984	0
24.	Orissa	4	18594	137688
25.	Pondicherry	0	1026	0
26.	Punjab	0	13402	0
27.	Rajasthan	0	37609	0
28.	Sikkim	0	423	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	25	50649	32704
30.	Tripura	6	4407	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	0	61455	0
32.	West Bengal	2	36282	225000
	Total	85	600000	428403

Statement-VI

Target and Number of houses constructed during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 under Indira Awaas Yojana

(Nos)

States	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Feb., 2000)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	73645	61430	88288	51090
Arunachal Pradesh	1046	470	5667	780
Assam	28576	20937	121765	18927
Bihar	171378	125082	308784	111058
Goa	130	482	544	308
Gujarat	19692	21820	25944	14627
Haryana	10690	10043	9368	5640
Himachal Pradesh	4879	3874	3870	2770
Jammu & Kashmir	7699	5400	4644	4831

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	39505	37369	47184	29685
Kerala	17726	9452	28416	14091
Madhya Pradesh	103652	102901	73464	48969
Mahrashtra	78092	54532	84680	32444
Manipur	1911	1125	5208	0
Meghalaya	2409	734	7944	356
Mizoram	472	519	1954	1434
Nagaland	2050	2290	4907	5097
Orissa	67684	50671	73232	42942
Punjab	5630	3831	5960	2438
Rajasthan	35599	32955	25864	25158
Sikkim	784	543	917	508
Tamil Nadu	46258	68207	46768	47807
Tripura	4519	3235	10769	0
Uttar Pradesh	188051	181274	187629	96235
West Bengal	74594	36246	96127	43017
A & N Islands	202	6	727	6
D & N Haveli	309	6	414	52
Daman & Diu	14	0	162	3
Lakshadweep	17	40	17	34
Pondicherry	257	290	402	147
Total	987466	835764	1271618	600454

[English]

Central Universities

3826. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 247 on November 30, 1999 and state:

(a) whether the Government have made commitments for setting up more Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, a nation-wide discussion held and the action plan worked out in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to set up new Central Universities during the Ninth Plan, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The overall policy in so far as Central Universities is concerned is to go in for consolidation and expansion of facilities in existing Universities rather than setting up of more universities, save where post commitments are involved such as has been done recently in the case of Mizoram University.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in KVS

3827. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant under various categories in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, subject-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts and the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Government Accommodation due to security reasons

3828. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided Government accommodation to some persons due to security reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their names as on date;

(c) the norms laid down for providing Government accommodation on the security grounds;

(d) whether the Government have conducted a review of these norms; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of persons in occupation of Govt. Accommodation from the General Pool on security considerations is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Guidelines governing allotment of Govt. accommodation from the General Pool on security considerations is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) An exercise has been conducted in consulation with the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the guidelines and allotments on security considerations, if any, will now be made in light of the revised norms.

Statement I

Persons in occupation of General Pool accommodation on security grounds

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Accommodation No.
1.	H.K.L. Bhagat	CI/26, Pandara Park
2.	K.P.S. Gill	11, Talkatora Road
3.	M.S. Bitta	14, Talkatora Road
4.	Smt. Akbar Jahan Begum	CI/29, Pandara Prak
5.	Mahant Sewa Das	21, Mahadev Road
6.	Sajjan Kumar	15, G.R.G. Road
7.	Jagdish Tytler	10, Lodi Estate
8.	Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	35, Lodi Estate
9.	O.P. Sharma	DII/7, Pandara Road
10.	Ashwani Kumar	34, Lodi Estate
11.	Maqbool Dar	A-77, Nanak Pura
12.	Matang Singh	10, T.M. Lane

Statement-II

Security Grounds:

Discretionary allotment on Security grounds may be made subject to the following conditions:-

(i) The general pool accommodation shall be allotted to only those persons who are in the Z+ (Z Plus) or higher security category;

(ii) There must be a clear nexus with the public interest to justify the allotment of general pool accommodation to such persons. Ministry of Home Affairs would examine in each case that allotment of Government accommodation to a person in the Z+ or higher security category is in public interest and the security threat to the person has emanated from the duties performed in public office held by him in the past. Ministry

of Home Affairs should also opine whether it is absolutely nececcary to provide the person concerned a house in Delhi;

(iii) On receipt of a request from the persons concerend for allotment of Government accommodation on security grounds, Ministry of Home Affairs will carry out an exercise to ascertain whether a person in the Z+ security category owns a house in Delhi in his or spouse's name and whether security arrangements can be provided in that house itself.

(iv) Further action to provide a Govt. accommodation to the protectees in Delhi shall be taken by the Dte. of Estates, based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The allotment shall be for a period of one year and can be extended for a further period of one year at a time, subject to CCA being satisfied about the need for extension, based on the threat perception to be reviewed by Ministry of Home Affirs at least once in every year;

(v) Not higher than Type-VI accommodation shall be allotted to such protectees and it could be even lower depending upon the category of the protectee and the threat perception in individual cases;

(vi) The applicant shall confirm his willingness/ capacity to pay the market rent/special licence fee in advance and continuous default in payment of prescribed rent for three months or more would render him liable for eviciton;

(vii) Market rate of licence fee shall be charged for the Government accommodation so allotted to a protectee. In case the protectee has a house in Delhi, he must sruuender the same to the Government for the period of his occupation of Govt. accommodation. In such cases special licence fee shall be charged for the period of occupation of Government accommodation instead of market rent.

[English]

Fee structure in Universities

3829. SHRI JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "UGC panel to decide on fee structure for self-finance courses in colleges appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', dated March 14, 2000;

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

(c) whether any committee has been set up by the UGC to determine the fee structure in the Universities substantially funded by UGC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this committee is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the fee does not become a source of profit and commercialisation for the institutions concerned?

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

[Translation]

Insurance cover to HIV/AIDS Patients

3830. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the AIDS patients under the insurance cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) At present insurance companies do not provide insurance coverage to HIV/ AIDS infected persons. A meeting has been convened in this regard with the insurance companies on 19th April, 2000.

[English]

Treatment of T.B.

3831. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to properly detect and arrange mass treatment for TB;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any programme has been prepared on similar lines as the anti-polio campaign by the Government to combat this disease;

(d) if not, the reasons for lethargic approach to the virulent prevalence of this disease in the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to launch a mass campaign to combat TB in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The National TB Control Programme (NTCP) aims to achieve early detection of TB cases and their effective treatment. This programme is integrated with the General Health Services and is being implemented throughout the country through 446 District TB Centres, 330 TB Clinics and a number of Peripheral Health Insitutions. There are 47,600 TB beds under this programme. 100% of the requirement of anti TB drugs is also provided by the Government of India.

Based on the findings of a review of the TB Programme in 1992, Government of India evolved a Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) with the objective of curing at least 85% of sputum positive cases and detecting at least 70% of these cases. This programme is based on high quality sputum microscopy and treatment which is Directly Observed (DOT) to ensure that the patient takes his full course of treatment. Under this programme, quality of diagnosis has been good and sputum conversion rate remains high at 87%. Currently the programme covers 180 million population, which is expected to increase to 400 million by 2002.

Neglecting of Rajghat Area

3832. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajghat area which also houses "Gandhi Samadhi" is totally neglected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, maintenance and development of Rajghat has not been of the level befitting a internantional monument of its stature.

(c) It has been decided that except for the main Samadhi and the VVIP route leading to the Samadhi, which would continue to be managed/maintained by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, the remaining area would be directlry maintained by the Govt. with a view to ensuring effective redevelopment and improvement of the area.

Strike by Lawyers

3833. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lawyers in the capital are on strike and are continuously demanding suspension of erring police officials who lathi charged them;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the erring police officials.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances leading to the use of force by the police on the lawyers' demonstration at Parliament Street on 24th Feburary, 2000.

Pending inquiry by the Commission, some police officials who were prima facie found to have indulged in individual acts of use of unnecessary force have been suspended. Besides, two Assistant Commissioners of Police were transferred out of the district.

White Paper by ICHR

3834. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

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

(a) whether in view of the controversies on the 'towards freedom' project the Indian Council for Historicial Resarch propose to issue a white paper soon;

(b) if so, whether the white paper would include all points relating to the objectives of the project;

(c) if so, whether a Reivew Committee has been set up to review the script of the volumes;

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

(e) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. ICHR propose to prepare a status paper in respect of the 'Towards Freedom' Project. A Committee has been constituted and is likely to submit its report shortly.

[Translation]

Encroachment on Public Land

3835. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report on the encroachment of public land from the National Capital Region Planning Board;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the Government have been receiving such recommendations in the past as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have taken a decision to conduct an enquiry into the reasons for the rapid increase in encroachment activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries in South Delhi

3836. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government colonies in South Delhi with more than 5000 CGHS beneficiaries having no CGHS dispensary so far;

(b) the proposal under consideration of the Government in this regard and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have received representations from the public representatives in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) There is a Govt. colony, namely, Vasant Vihar in South Delhi where more than 5000 CGHS beneficiaries are having no CGHS dispensary. However, Vasant Vihar area is covered at present by CGHS dispensaries at R.K. Puram-III and R.K. Puram-IV.

Due to financial constraints and non-implementation of the SIU Report, it is not possible to open any new CGHS dispensary at present.

Water Contamination

3837. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some diseases are being reported due to high floride contents and contamination of water during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the details of Centralised schemes aided by WHO/ International Organisations being implemented in various States especially in Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Health Schemes in Rural/Tribal Areas

3838. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Health and Family Welfare Schemes being implemented in the rural and tribal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra especially in the Vidarbha Region;

(b) the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years;

(c) whether voluntary agencies are included in these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The following Health & Family Welfare Schemes are being implemented in the rural & tribal areas of Gujarat & Maharashtra.

(1) Sub Centres Scheme

(2) Rural Family Welfare Centre

(3) Health & Family Welfare Training Centre

(4) Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wives Training Scheme

(5) Multi Purpose Worker (Male) Training

(6) Village Health Guide Scheme

(7) Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

Apart from these schemes, in Gujarat Integrated Population and Development (IPD) Project is being implemented in five districts namely Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Dahod, Surendranagar and Kutch, with the assistance of UNFPA with the objective to improve access and quality of reproductive health services, increase managerial competence of the staff, generate demand for services through community involvement and education and facilitate decentralised planning of programme activities. The total cost of the project is Rs. 30.81 crores and the reported expenditure is Rs. 1.88 crores. The World Bank assisted RCH sub project is also under implementation in Vadodara district of Gujarat with the aim to improve access to RCH services, prevention of RTI/STI and establishment of effective referral services. The total cost of the project is Rs. 10.61 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 82 lakhs has been reported.

In Maharashtra the UNFPA assisted IPD project is being implemented in; four tribal districts of Thane and Dhule, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur in Vidharbha region and in urban slums. The total cost of the project is Rs. 33.67 crores and the reported expenditure is Rs. 61 lakhs. A UNFPA assisted reproductive health project is being implemented in the district of Vardha with the objective of improving quality of reproductive health services. The total cost of the project is Rs. 178.43 lakhs with the reported expenditure by the state is of Rs. 1.26 crores. The German assisted Basic Health project is under implementation in four districs including tribal districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune and Raigarh in Maharshtra with the specific objectives to invlove community in promotion of family health, to improve services facilities and upgrade the training of health workers, construction and repairs of health facilities, improving management information system and generating demand for family health services through IEC. The total cost of the project is Rs. 47.40 crores. The state Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 1.88 crores. The World Bank assisted RCH sub project is under implementation in Nasik district which aims to improve the access of essential RCH services. The total cost of the project is Rs. 13.78 crores out of which an expenditure of Rs. 1.57 crores has been reported.

The amount allocated during last 3 years for these schemes is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) Most of the schemes are being implemented through respective state Governments. Some voluntary agencies are also assisting in managing some schemes. Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme two Mother Non-Government Organisations (MNGOs)

namely Centre for Health Education Training and Nutrittion Awareness, Ahmedabad and Gujarat voluntary health association, Ahmedabad are active in Gujarat. In Maharashtra Sevadham Trust, Pune, SOSVA, Pune, Pravara Medical Trust, Ahmadnagar and Godavari Foundation Jalgaon are functioning as mother NGOs for RCH programmes. A major Reproductive and Child Health Programme supported by UNFPA is currently under implementation by SEWA in districs of Banskantha, Ahmedabad, Khera, Kutch, Surendranagar, Vododara (Baroda), Sabarkantha, Mehasana and Gandhinagar in Gujarat.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation made to Gujarat and Maharashtra during last 3 years, under various Health and Family Welfare schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Gujarat			Maharashtra		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Maintenance of Sub-centres	1390	1818.50	2807	1992	2607	4024
2. Rural Family Welfare Centres	9.21	12.19	16.10	15.70	20.77	27.50
3. Basic Training for ANMs/LHVs	60	102	162	120	203	322
4. Maintenance & Strengthening of HFWTCs	26	29.24	41	52	58.48	83
5. Basic training for MPW (male)	—	—	—	70	75	105
6. VHG Scheme	9.01	9.01	9.01	111.19	112.19	112.19
7. RCH Programe	2027.15	2478.84	2404.22	2731.84	3749.79	4372.92

[Translation]

Allocation of funds for sports

3839. SHRI MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar to encourage the sports, State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated to the States under these schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated to the States for sports activities during the Ninth Five Year Plan period. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The following Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented all over India, including in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar to encourage sports.

(i) Grants for creation of Sports Infrastructure;

(ii) Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities & colleges;

(iii) Grants for installation of synthetic playing surface;

(iv) Promotion of Sports and Games in school;

(v) National Championships for women;

(vi) Rural Sports Programme;

(vii) Sports Scholorships Scheme;

(b) and (c) Funds are not allocated State-wise. Financial assistance is sanctioned to States/UTs on the basis of viable proposals/requests received from them.

[English]

Fund for Ayurvedic Laboratories

3840. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to assist State Governments for setting up laboratories for testing the Ayurvedic drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received/cleared for financial assistance for this purpose, so far, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) There is a proposal to evolve a scheme for extending assistance to State Governments for strengthening of their laboratories. Necessary approval of the concerned Ministries etc. is yet to be obtained.

Promotion of Hindi

3841. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme for the promotion of Hindi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes taken up thereunder during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government encourage the establishment of Hindi medium schools and colleges in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India implements the following major schemes for the promotion of Hindi in all the Non-Hindi sepaking States including Andhra Pradesh;

(i) Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories.

(ii) Teaching of Hindi through correspondence courses.

(iii) Schemes of Awards to the writers of Hindi of Non-Hindi speaking States.

(iv) Scheme of organising work shops to train neo Hindi writers in the Non-Hindi speaking States.

(v) Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations in the Non-Hindi speaking States for publications and purchase of books in Hindi.

Figures for three years, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 of schemes/awards/workshops etc. in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Schools and Colleges are generally established by State Governments/private managements keeping in view the need for schools and higher education in the particular area and the infrastructural facilities available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
i.	Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States/Union Territories.	—	—	—
ii.	Teaching of Hindi through Correspondence Courses. (No. of courses)	1	4	2
iii.	Scheme of Awards to the writers of Hindi of Non-Hindi Speaking States. (No. of Awards)	2	2	Yet to be announced.

1	2	3	4	5
iv.	Scheme of Organising work-shops to train neo Hindi writers in the non-Hindi Seapking States. (No. of workshops)	1	1	1
v.	Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations in the non-Hindi speaking States for publication and purchase of books in Hindi. (No. of Agencies)	23	24	19

Tuberculosis

3842. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Revised TB Plan may save 10,000 lives monthly" appearing in 'Indian Express' dated March 12, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a national mission for tackling the serious problems like tuberculosis;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The news report refers to the fidings of the Government of India and WHO Joint Review Mission on implementation of Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) in India.

The report takes note of the Review Mission's observations that DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, short course) under which patients have to take medicines under the direct supervision of health workers, is being implemented successfully in the country under the RNTCP, achieving a cure rate of more than 80% and saving more than 40,000 lives so far.

In view of the efficacy of the revised programme, Government has decided to continue with the expansion of RNTCP to cover a population of 400 million by the year 2002.

(d) to (f) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was introduced in 1997, with the aim of curing at least 85% of new sputum +ve cases and detect at least 70% of such cases, after pilot testing this revised strategy in 1993-94.

Under this programme good quality of diagnosis by smear microscopy, uninterrupted supply of drugs, systematic monitoring and evaluation, effective supervision of treatment is ensured. Since this programme is being implemented successfully, there is no proposal to set up a separate national mission for combating TB.

[Translation]

Non-Formal Education

3843. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for which financial assistance has been provided to Bihar and other States under the non-formal education programme by the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount spent thereon and the number of persons made literate through these centres during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of the funds under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Under the Centraly Sponsored Scheme of Non-Formal Education financial assistance is provided to educationally backward states, including Bihar, for running NFE centres for out-of school children. In other States, assistance is provided for NFE centres in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and pockets with concentration of working children.

Voluntary agencies are also provided assistance under this programme.

Amount of grants sanctioned and number of children covered under the NFE programme during the years, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99, State-wise is given in the attached statement.

Proper utilisation of funds provided under the scheme to State Governments and voluntary agencies are monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports, Audited Accounts, Utilisation Certificates, reviews and visits. Release of funds is contingent upon utilisation of funds already provided.

Statement

Non-Formal Education

Number of learners and grants released during 1996-97 to 1998-1999

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year					
		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		No. of learners covered	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of learners covered	Grants released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of learners covered	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andrha Pradesh	10,31,125	546,25	10,79,250	3,128,96	10,91,125	1,604.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2,500	—
3.	Assam	3,56,575	1,012.15	3,59,075	528.53	3,01,750	824.59
4.	Bihar	13,38,250	2,790.74	13,41,000	3,793.24	13,67,625	1,543.97
5.	Gujarat	37,000	83.84	37,000	66.04	51,375	131.48
6.	J & K	69,275	21.99	73,025	75.35	58,025	165.04
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8,99,000	2,819.28	9,33,500	2,554.21	9,33,500	3,078,91
8.	Manipur	1,00,300	295.09	1,00,300	311.26	1,02,800	195.55
9.	Meghalaya	—	—	12,500	17.35	12,500	7.70
10.	Mizoram	5,000	8.70	5,000	8.70	6,500	8.29
11.	Orissa	8,27,600	1,912,84	8,83,350	1,205.48	8,90,225	1,280.16
12.	Rajasthan	4,81,150	1,423.47	4,89,275	1,544.01	5,95,900	2,065.51
13.	Tamil Nadu	81,500	212.49	1,00,875	254.94	1,23,500	279.91
14.	Tripura	—	—	7,550	13.49	7,550	5,07
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16,29,525	4,303.46	16,56,400	4,252.50	16,79,525	4,223.26
16.	Chandigarh	2,625	5.65	2,625	0.14	3,000	3.02
17.	D & N. Haveli	2,500	4.55	2,500	5.06	2,500	5.31
18.	Haryana	16,000	48.01	15,375	54.69	22,875	87.04
19.	Himachal Pradesh	8,750	12.00	8,750	22.16	8,750	17.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Karnataka	20,675	33.76	39,925	46.43	39,925	57.08
21.	Maharashtra	54,125	153.84	78,400	163.38	78,400	160.60
22.	West Bengal	25,250	103.36	25,250	140.46	32,750	138.44
23.	Delhi	6,250	23.38	6,250	105.09	6,250	56.02
24.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	2,250	—
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	5,000	10.36
26.	Kerala	—	—	1,250	3.28	—	—
	Total	69,92,475	15,814.85	72,58,425	18,294.75	74,26,100	15,949.37

[English]

Hijacking of Indian Plane

3844. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI R.L BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Harkat behind hijacked" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated January 3, 2000;

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

(c) the number of arrests made in Mumbai for supplying of fake passports to hijackers of IC-814; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of India is aware of the involvement of Harkat-Ul-Majahideen (HuM) in the hijacking of IC-814. Further details will the known after CBI's investigations in this regard are complete.

(d) Mumbai Police have arrested 24 persons in this connection.

Development of Slums

3845. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment opportunities, measures for the poverty alleviation and development of slums have been improved after the bifurcation of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the extent to which the new Ministry has been able to formulate policies regarding the urban employment, urban housing and urban poverty alleviation;

(c) whether a meeting of State Urban Employment Ministers and Secretaries was called in this context during January, 2000;

(d) if so, the agenda discussed therein and the decisions arrived thereat;

(e) whether any concrete action/programme and target has been fixed by the Government in regard to achieving the target of employment and also removing poverty in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 01.12.1997 on all India basis for the benefit of urban poor. This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This programme targets

the urban poor read upto 9th standard and living below the poverty line, as defined from time to time. A core group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary with the representatives of the Planning Commission and representatives of some State Governments to review the guidelines of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojagar Yojana (SJSRY) to improve its implementation.

For the Development of slums this Ministry has prepared a draft National slums Plicy in April, 1999 and have circulated the same to all the States/UTs, concerned Ministries and the four Metropolitan cities in December 1999 for their view/comments on the draft Policy. The views/comments of most of the States/UTs, Ministries/ Departments are still awaited. The 2 million housing programme under which 7 lakh additional houses will be constructed every year in the urban areas, is an ongoing policy started in 1998-99, which has a focus on urban poor including slum dwellers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise Sir.

(e) and (f) Under SJSRY, no targets are fixed by the Central Government. The matter pertaining to the targets under the scheme has been left to be decided by the State Governments in confomity with the guidelines of the schemes and results of beneficiary survey. This has been done to ensure adequate flexibility in the operation of the scheme. The SJSRY outlines a concrete plan for eradication of poverty through community action, formulation of neighbourhood groups and community development societies.

Import/Export of Fertilizers

3846. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import and export of fertilizers during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have any new proposals to meet the demand and supply of fertilizers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Urea is the only fertilizers which is under statutory price and movement control and whose imports are made on Government account to bridge the gap between annual requirement and indigenous availability. The other two major fertilizers, namely, DAP and MOP which are imported, were decontrolled in August'92 and decanalized with effect from 17.9.1992 and 17.6.1993 respectively and are imported on private trade account. The details of imports of these fertilizers during the last three years have been as under:

(figures in lakh MT)

Sl. No.	Fertilizer	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 Provisional
1.	Urea	23.89	5.56	5.33
2.	DAP*	14.60	21.05	32.68
3.	MOP*	19.00	25.70	28.98

* as reported

Export of urea to Nepal have been made on country to country basis and on special request from the Government of Nepal. Export of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) to Bangladesh as well as Nepal have been allowed due to availability of excess capacity within the country. Some small quantities of NPK grade fertilizers were exported by RCF in 1998-99.

The exports of fertilizers during the last three years as under.

(figures in lakh MTs)

Sl. No.	Fertilizer	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)
1.	Urea	0.20	0.40	0.01
2.	SSP	0.37	0.88	N.A

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government has been the achievement of maximum degree of self-sufficiency in nitrogenous fertilizers based on utilization of the country's own feed-stock leaving only marginal quantities to be met from imports. In pursuance of this, country has achieved self-sufficiency to the extent of about 92.1% in the case of nitrogen in 1999-2000. The self-sufficiency in production of urea has resulted in decline in its imports. Following revamp/expansion projects for urea are under implementation.

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU/Cooperative	Location	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crores)	Capacity (lakh MT per annum)
1.	Revamp of Namrup plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	Namrup, Assam	350	3.28
2.	Plant Expansion of National Fertilizers Limited	Nangal, Punjab	135.13	1.48

In addition, Public Sector Undertakings/Cooperative Societies have proposed setting up of additional capacity of about 31 lakh MTs of urea in the country in a phased manner in future with a view to avoid bunching.

These projects are as under:

Sl. N.	Name of PSU/Cooperative	Location	Estimated Capital Cost (Rs. per crore)	Capacity (lakh MT per annum)
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) (Thrid stream ammonia-urea expansion project)	Hazira, Gujarat	1318	7.68
2.	KRIBHCO (New ammonia-urea plant at the existing site of FCI)	Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh	1536	7.68
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) (Grassroots projects)	Nellore, Andrha Pradesn	1736	7.68
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) (ammonia-urea expansion project)	Thal, Maharashtra	1332	7.68

Nearly 66% of country's requirement of phosphatic fertilizers is met from indigenous production. The balance is met from imports. Following indigenous projects are under implementation for augmentation of capacities of DAP/NP/NPK in the country;

Sl. No.	Company	Product	Location	Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)
1.	Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	DAP/NPK/NP	Paradeep, Orissa	3.20
2.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	DAP	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	2.80
3.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & & Chemicals Ltd.	DAP	Vadodara, Gujarat	3.96
4.	Indo Gulf Corporation Ltd.	DAP	Dahej, Gujarat	4.00
5.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	NPK	Vizag, Andhra Pradesh	1.25

There being no commercially exploitable reserves of MOP in the country, the entire requirement is met from imports.

[Translation]

Crimes in Delhi

3847. SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some criminals were killed in an encounter with the police on March 26, 2000;

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

(c) the number of such criminals and goons active in Delhi;

(d) the action taken to apprehend such goons and criminals; and

(e) the number of criminals and goons apprehended, injured or killed during each of the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A desperate gangster wanted by the police of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Hayrana and Delhi and his two associates were killed in an encounter with Delhi Police on 26 March, 2000. One AK-56 rifle, one 0.455 bore revolver and one 0.45 pistol alongwith 21 spent and 11 live cartridges were recovered from them.

(c) As per the available information eleven such gangs are suspected to be operating in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) The steps taken to apprehend such desperate and hardened gangasters include interaction with State Police and Central Police Organisations for exchange of information/intelligence; setting up of a special inter-State Cell under Crime Branch of Delhi Police; and close watch on those suspected to have earlier given shelter to such criminals.

(e) The requisite details are given below:-

Year	Apprehended	Injured	Killed
1997	6	—	1
1998	38	3	3
1999	71	7	2
2000	37	1	3
Total	152	11	9

[English]

Performance of Indian Cricket Team

3848. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are satisfied by the performance of Indian Cricket Team in January/February, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons due to which India has not come up well in World Sports in comparison to other countries; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring the standard and quality of India's Cricket Team at International level?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The performance of the Indian Cricket Team during its Australian tour, during this period, was unsatisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A meeting has been scheduled by Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports on 27th April, 2000 with the office bearers of BCCI and others related to the game, to discuss various issues including steps required to be taken for promotion of the game of cricket.

Blood Banks

3849. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Blood Banks which have received proper resgistration and certification from the Government, State-wise;

(b) whether any financial aid is given to upgrade the Blood Banks;

(c) if so, the details of schemes in this regard and financial assistance provided for this purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to issue licence and monitor the functioning of Blood Banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) According to the information available with Drugs Controller General (India) as on 30/10/99, 1455 licensed blood banks are operating in the country. State-wise information on these blood banks is annexed.

(b) and (c) 815 blood banks in the Government and Charitable sector in the country have been given financial aid by National AIDS Control Organisation. The pattern of Financial Assistance is:

(i) Blood Component Separation Units:

- Equipments: Rs. 27.69 lakhs (One time)
- Consumables: Rs. 12.00 lakhs per annum
- Salaries of two Tech. Asst. Rs 01.00 lakhs per annum
- Contingency Rs 01.00 lakhs per annum

(ii) Major Blood Banks

- Equipments Rs. 3.19 lakhs (one time)
- Consumables: Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum
- Salaries of one Tech. Asst. Rs. 0.60 lakhs per annum

(iii) District Level Blood Banks

- Equipments: Rs. 1.25 lakhs (one time)
- Consumables: Rs. 1.25 lakhs per anum
- Salaries of two Tech. Asst. Rs. 0.60 lakhs per annum

(d) The Government has strengthened the regulatory mechanism throughout the country and they have made it mandatory for the blood banks to be licensed. The functioning of these blood banks are to be regularly monitored by the regional offices of the Drug Controller.

Statement

Statement showing the status of applications of Blood Banks approved and rejected by CLAA DCG (I) as on 30-10-1999

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of applications received from States by CLAA for approval					No. of applications (licences) approved by CLAA				
		G	V	PH	PC	Total	G	V	PH	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	8	20	44	131	55	8	19	39	121
2.	A & N Islands	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
3.	Assam	16	2	9	4	31	15	2	8	4	29
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	3
5.	Bihar	21	4	8	18	51	20	3	7	10	40
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	3	—	-	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
7.	Delhi	15	1	12	8	36	15	1	12	8	36
8.	Goa	4	—	1	2	7	4	—	1	2	7
9.	Gujarat	33	29	26	74	162	23	28	17	56	124
10.	Haryana	17	2	3	4	26	17	2	3	4	26
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	—	1	—	12	9	—	1	—	10
13.	Karnataka	32	31	25	9	97	32	31	23	8	94
14.	Kerala	31	1	68	8	108	29	1	67	8	105
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40	6	11	43	100	35	6	10	17	68
16.	Maharashta	79	45	42	101	267	63	40	38	81	222
17.	Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	3
18.	Manipur	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Mizoram	5	—	2	—	7	5	—	2	—	7
20.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
21.	Orissa	7	42	3	—	52	7	38	3	—	48
22.	Pondicherry	5	—	2	—	7	5	—	2	—	7
23.	Punjab	32	3	17	1	53	30	3	16	1	50
24.	Rajasthan	47	—	2	—	49	47	—	2	—	49
25.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
26.	Tamilnadu	84	7	22	51	174	76	7	30	51	164
27.	Tripura	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77	2	13	37	129	77	2	13	36	128
29.	West Bengal	71	3	9	15	98	68	2	9	8	87
	Total	738	187	307	419	1631	663	175	284	333	1455

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of applications found defective and sent to States for rectification					No. of applications rejected by CLAA on scrutiny				
		G	V *	PH	PC	Total	G	V	PH	PC	Total
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	3	8
2.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	-	1	—	—	—	1
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	10
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	18	38
10.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
14.	Kerala	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	4	4	5	—	1	22	28
16.	Maharashta	—	—	—	2	2	16	5	4	13	43
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Orissa	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
24.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tamilnadu	5	—	2	—	7	3	—	—	—	3
27.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
29.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	11
	Total	8	1	3	9	21	47	12	18	78	155

		G	V	PH	PC
No. of application received	—	1631	738	187	307	419
No of licences issued	—	1455	663	175	284	333
No. of Licences for rectification	—	21	8	1	3	9
No. of licences returned	—	155	47	12	18	78

G-Govt., V-Voluntary, PH-Private Hospital, PC-Private Commercial.

Family Planning Programme

3850. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is to reimburse arrears of a substantial amount to the Government of Karnataka under the Family Welfare Programme for the year 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the arrears are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The arrears amounting to Rs. 8204.82 lakhs due to the State Government of Karnataka for the period up to 1997-98 have been fully reimbursed during 1999-2000.

[Translation]

Grant to Universities

3851. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI SAHIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether some Central Universities have complained of "Inadequate financial grant" from the Government, U.G.C., and

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to increase the grant and make these universities financially sound?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Financial allocations are provided to Central Universities based on their requirements and the overall availability of funds. Overall there is a shortage of funds in the educational sector which is bound to find its reflection in the higher education as well. During the IXth plan period however overall allocation to higher education has been increased from Rs. 800 crores in the VIIIth Plan to Rs. 2500 crores in the IXth Plan which would enable a better financial situation for Central universities as well.

[English]

International Business School

3852. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone has been laid down for the construction of International Business School in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely expenditure to be incurred on this Institution and the source from which it is likely to be raised; and

(d) the time by which this school is likely to be constructed and come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The Central Government has no scheme to set up an International Business School at Hyderabad, nor has it received any proposal for its approval/assistance in this regard. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), which grants statutory approval for establishment of technical institutions, has also not received any proposal to start such Business School at Hyderabad.

Threat by Asom Yuva Parishad to Tea Majors

3853. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asom Yuva Parishad had asked all tea majors in Assam to relocate ther Corporate head offices within the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken up the matter with the State Government;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that no harassment is caused to the tea companies on this count?

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

Post Graduate Course in Homoeopathy

3854. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Government propose to introduce Post-Graduate Courses in Homoeopathic System of Medicine during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria of admission, duration and scheme of course prescribed; and

(c) the details of other States and Union Territories that are likely to introduce the said courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Delhi Government has informed that there is a Plan Scheme to introduce PG course in Homoeopathy during 9th Five Year Plan but not necessarily in the current financial year.

(b) As per the Homeopathy (Post-graduate degree course) regulations, 1989, the duration of the PG course is 3 years and the subjects of the speciality are Homoeopathy Philosophy, Materia Medica and Repertory.

(c) Government has no information.

Review of Education Policy

3855. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any expert committee to review the education policy;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

AIDS Testing Centres

3856. DR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS centres in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether these centres have both Elisa and memberane Elisa test facilities;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to insure at their expense both the medical and para-medical staff because of the high risk involved in the job; and

(e) if not, the steps being envisaged to give protection to the Staff in AIDS testing centres throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) There are 135 blood testing centres in the country for providing facilities for HIV testing. A statement showing the State-wise and location-wise list of testing centres is enclosed. These centres have got both ELISA and memberane ELISA test facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to provide insurance for medical and para-medical staff because of the high risk involved in management of HIV/AIDS. However, strategies like 'Post exposure prophylaxis" and adoption of universal safety precautions, are important activities under the programme to provide safety to the staff involved in management of HIV/AIDS.

Statement

Vcluntary Blood Testing Centres Sanctioned in the year 1998-99

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No.	Name of the Voluntary Blood Testing Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i)	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
	Andhra Pradesh	(ii)	Kangarava Medical College, Kakinaka.
	Andhra Pradesh	(iii)	Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
	Andhra Pradesh	(iv)	Siddhastha Medical College, Vijayawada.
	Andhra Pradesh	(v)	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
	Andhra Pradesh	(vi)	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad.
	Andhra Pradesh	(vii)	Kakitiya Medical College, Warrangal.
	Andhra Pradesh	(viii)	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.
	Andhra Pradesh	(ix)	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati.

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	(i)	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati.
	Assam	(ii)	Silchar Medical College, Silchar.
	Assam	(iii)	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
3.	Bihar	(i)	Darbhanga Medical College, Leharia Sarai.
	Bihar	(ii)	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur.
	Bihar	(iii)	Patna Medical College, Patna
	Bihar	(iv)	Rejendra Medical College, Ranchi.
	Bihar	(v)	M.G.M. Medical College, Jamshedpur.
	Bihar	(vi)	Pataliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
	Bihar	(vii)	Medical College, Bhagalpur.
	Bihar	(viii)	Magadh Medical College, Gaya.
	Bihar	(ix)	Nalanda Medical College, Panta.
4.	Delhi	(i)	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.
	Delhi	(ii)	M.A.M.C., New Delhi.
	Delhi	(iii)	U.C.M.S., New Delhi.
	Delhi	(iv)	Sucheta Kripalani Medical College, Delhi.
5.	Goa	(i)	Goa Medical College, Panaji.
6.	Gujarat	(i)	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
	Gujarat	(ii)	Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.
	Gujarat	(iii)	Medical College, Baroda.
	Gujarat	(iv)	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
	Gujarat	(v)	Govt. Medical College, Surat.
7.	Haryana	(I)	Govt. Medical College, Rohtak.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(i)	I.G.M.C. Shimla.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	(i)	Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.
	Jammu & Kashmir	(ii)	Govt. Medical College, Jammu.
	Jammu & Kashmir	(iii)	Shere-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science, Srinagar.
10.	Karnataka	(i)	Mysore Medical College, Mysore.
	Karnataka	(ii)	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
	Karnataka	(iii)	Karnataka Medical College, Hubli.

1	2	3	4
	Karnataka	(iv)	Medical College, Bellary.
	Karnataka	(v)	Medical College, Mangalore.
11.	Kerala	(i)	Medical College, Trivandrum.
	Kerala	(ii)	T.D. Medical College, Allepey.
	Kerala	(iii)	Medical College, Calicut.
	Kerala	(iv)	Medical College, Trichur.
	Kerala	(v)	Medical College, Kottayam.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(i)	Govt. Medical College, Jabalpur.
	Madhya Pradesh	(ii)	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.
	Madhya Pradesh	(iii)	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
	Madhya Pradesh	(iv)	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
	Madhya Pradesh	(v)	S.S. Medical College, Rewa.
	Madhya Pradesh	(vi)	Pt. J.L.N. Medical College, Raipur.
13.	Maharashtra	(i)	Grant Medical College, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	(ii)	Seth G.S. Medical College, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	(iii)	T.N. Medical College, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	(iv)	L.T.M. Medical College, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	(v)	B.J. Medical College, Pune.
	Maharashtra	(vi)	A.F.M.C., Pune.
	Maharashtra	(vii)	Miraj Medical College, Sholapur.
	Maharashtra	(viii)	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.
	Maharashtra	(ix)	Govt. Medical, College, Aurangabad.
	Maharashtra	(x)	S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajogai.
	Maharashtra	(xi)	Medical College, Nagpur.
	Maharashtra	(xii)	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur.
	Maharashtra	(xiii)	Govt. Medical College, Nanded.
14.	Orissa	(i)	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
	Orissa	(ii)	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla.
	Orissa	(iii)	M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur.
15.	Pondicherry	(i)	J.I.P.M.E.R.

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	(i)	Medical College, Amritsar.
	Punjab	(ii)	Medical College, Patiala.
	Punjab	(iii)	Medical College, Faridkot.
17.	Rajasthan	(i)	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
	Rajasthan	(ii)	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner.
	Rajasthan	(iii)	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.
	Rajasthan	(iv)	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur.
	Rajasthan	(v)	J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer.
18.	Tamil Nadu	(i)	Chennai Medical College, Chennai.
	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	Stanley Medical College, Chennai.
	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai.
	Tamil Nadu	(iv)	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute.
	Tamil Nadu	(v)	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
	Tamil Nadu	(vi)	Medical College, Coimbatore.
	Tamil Nadu	(vii)	Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
	Tamil Nadu	(viii)	Tiruneveli Medical College, Tiruneveli.
	Tamil Nadu	(ix)	Medical College, Chingleput.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	(i)	S.N. Medical College, Agra.
	Uttar Praesh	(ii)	M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad.
	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	J.N. Medical College, Aligarh.
	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	Institute of Medical College, Kanpur.
	Uttar Pradesh	(v)	C.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
	Uttar Pradesh	(vi)	M.I.B. Medical College, Lucknow.
	Uttar Pradesh	(vii)	K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
	Uttar Pradesh	(viii)	B.R.D. Medical College, Siliguri.
20.	West Bengal	(I)	Govt. Medical College, Calcutta.
	West Bengal	(ii)	R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta.
	West Bengal	(iii)	N.R.S. Medical College, Calcutta.
	West Bengal	(iv)	National Medical College, Calcutta.
	West Bengal	(v)	B.S. Medical College, Bankura.
	West Bengal	(vi)	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri.
21.	Chandigarh	(i)	P.G.I. of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.
22.	Manipur	(i)	Regional Medical College, Imphal.

Already Existing Voluntary Blood Testing Centres

S. No.	Name of State/Unoin Territory	No.	Name of the Voluntary Blood Testing Centres Already Existing
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Osmania College, Hyderabad.
	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Deptt. of Microbiology, S.V. Medical College, Tirupati.
	Andhra Pradesh	3.	Deptt, of Microbiology, Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam
	Andhra Pradesh	4.	Surveillance Centre, Instt. of Preve. Medicine, Hyderabad.
	Andhra Pradesh	5.	Surveillance Centre, Indian Naval Ship Hospital, Kalyani, Vishakapatnam.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.	Surveillance Centre, Distt. Hospital, Itanagar.
3	Assam	7.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati.
4.	Bihar	8.	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute., Patna.
5.	Goa	9.	Deptt, of Microbiology, Goa Medical College, Panaji.
6.	Gujarat	10.	Deptt. of Microbiology, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
7.	Haryana	11.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Medical College, Rohtak.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.	Deptt. of Immunopathology, Sher-e-Kashmir Instt. of Medical College, Srinagar.
	Jammu & Kashmir	14.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Govt. Medical College, Jammu.
10.	Karnataka	15.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
	Karnataka	16.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
	Karnataka	17.	Surveillance Centre, National Institute of Mental & Neurosurgery, Bangalore.
11.	Kerala	18.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Medical College, Trivandrum.
	Kerala	19.	Surveillance Centre, Indian Naval Ship Hospital, Cochin.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.	Deptt. of Pathology, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
	Madhya Pradesh	21.	Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribal Health, Jabalpur.
	Madhya Pradesh	22.	Chiotram Hospital & Research Centre, Indore.
13.	Maharashtra	23.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Seth S.C. Medical College, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	24.	Deptt. of Microbiology, J.J. Hospital, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	25.	Sion Hospital, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	26.	B.Y.N. Nair Hospital, Mumbai.

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	27.	Rajabari Hospital, Charkopar, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	28.	Deptt. of Microbiology, B.J. Medical College, Pune.
	Maharashtra	29.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Govt. Medical College, Nagpur.
	Maharashtra	30.	Surveillance Centre, Civil Hospital, Kolhapur.
	Maharashtra	31.	Surveillance Centre, District Hospital, Chandrapur.
	Maharashtra	32.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Govt.Medical College, Miraj.
	Maharashtra	33.	Surveillance Centre, Indian Naval Ship Hospital, Ashwini, Mumbai.
	Maharashtra	34.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune.
14.	Manipur	35.	Surveillance Centre, J.N. Hospital, Imphal.
15.	Meghalaya	36.	Surveillance Centre, Civil Hospital, Shillong.
16.	Mizoram	37.	Surveillance Centre, Civil Hospital, Aizwal.
17.	Nagaland	38.	Surveillance Centre, Naga Hospital, Dimapur.
	Nagaland	39.	Surveillance Centre, Naga Hospital, Dimapur.
18.	Orissa	40.	Deptt. of Microbilogy, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
	Orissa	41.	Surveillance Centre, Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubanseshwar.
19.	Punjab	42.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Govt. Medical College, Amritsar.
20.	Rajasthan	43.	Deptt. of Microbiology. S.M.S. Hospital.
21.	Sikkim	44.	Surveillance Centre, S.T.N.M. Hospital, Gangtok.
22.	Tamil Nadu	45.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Instt. of Child Health & Hospital for Children.
	Tamil Nadu	46.	Deppt. of Microbiology, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
	Tamil Nadu	47.	Surveillance Centre, Medical College, Chennai.
23.	Tripura	48.	Surveillance Centre, District Hospital, Agartala.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	49.	Deptt. of Microbiology, K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
	Uttar Pradesh	50.	Surveillance Centre, Central JALMA Instt. for Leprosy, Agra.
	Uttar Pradesh	51.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Instt. of Medical Sciences, Varanasi.
	Uttar Pradesh	52.	Deptt. of Microbiology, J.I.N. Medical College, Aligarh.
	Uttar Pradesh	53.	Surveillance Centre, Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	54.	Surveillance Centre, National Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
26.	Delhi	55.	Deptt. of Microbiology, University College of Medical Sciences, Shahdara, Delhi.
	Delhi	56.	Deptt. of Microbiology, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
	Delhi	57.	Surveillance Centre, Armed Forces Command Hospital, Delhi Cantt.
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.	Surveillance Centre, G.B. Hospital, Port Blair.
28.	Chandigarh	59.	Deptt. of Immunopathology, P.G.I. Chandigarh.
29.	Lakshadweep	60.	Surveillance Centre, Govt. Hospital, Kavaratti
30.	Pondicherry	61.	Surveillance Centre, Govt. General Hospital, Pondicherry.
	Pondicherry	62.	Deptt. of Microbiology, JIPMER, Pondicherry.

Women Oriented Sports

3857. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to make the women community sport oriented and more active;

(b) if so, whether the Government also propose to promote the Judo-Karate in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total fund allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Judo and Karate Feederations of India who are primarily responsible for the development of their disciplines are provided finanacial assistance for National and Internttional tournaments. Besides, sports equipments scientific support foreign exposure etc. are also provided to the Federations by the Sports. Authority of India for participating in National and International tournaments.

(d) Funds are not allocated State-wise. However, during the last three years following grants were sanctioned to the Judo and Karate Federations.

Year	Grants released (in Rs.)
1997-98	38.67 Lakhs
1998-99	22.74 Lakhs
1999-2000	28.76 Lakhs

Change of Names of Railway Stations

3858. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations whose name have been changed during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received to change the name of Shegaon District Buldhana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Names of three railway stations, one each in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Rajasthan, have been changed during the period April, 1997 to March, 2000.

(b) According to available information, no such memorandum has been received in the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Training to Civilian in J & K

3859. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Village Defence Committee (VDC) along the international border of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen VDCs in various States;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the intelligence network border posts of military and para-military forces particularly in the sensitive areas;

(e) the reasons for continuous increase in the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(f) whether the Government are aware of terrorist training camps and terrorist organisations across the border;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reasons for not achieving the desired success to check such terrorist organisations and activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects and schemes, such as Village Defence committees are constituted by State Governments as per their own requirements. No data is maintained in this regard at Government of India level for the Country as a whole. However, in so far as the State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, the State Government has a scheme of Village Defence Committees to help tackle the militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. Village Defence Committee members are volunteers, who are given tranining and supplied with arms and ammunition by the State Government. As per available information, similar institutions in the form of Village Guards exist in two districts of Nagaland. It is for the State Governments to decide about introducing any Village Defence Committee scheme in their respective States.

(c) The VDCs in J&K have not only been strengthened by way of increasing their numbers, but also by way of enhancing the strength of each Village Defence Committee by including 03 Special Police Officers and equipping them with better weapons and communication equipments.

(d) Strengthening of the intelliegence and security network is a continuous process. The same is reviewed from time to time and suitable action taken to strengthen them.

(e) There was some spurt of terrorist incidents in J&K in the post Kargil phase but even then the number of incidents during 1999 which was 3072 was only marginally higher than that of 1998 which was 2932. However, it was much less than the yearwise figures of any of other preceding calendar years since 1990. The civilans killed figure also showed a decline to 821 in 1999 as compared to 867 in 1998 which is the lowest since 1994 (820).

(f) and (g) Yes Sir, there are a large number of training camps for terroristrs across the border. Some of the major organisations from across the border are;

(1) Hizb ul Mujahideen

(2) Harkat ul Mujahideen

(3) Laskar a Toiba

(4) Al Badar

(h) The terrorist activities in J&K are sponsored from across the border. The security forces are vigilant and are taking all possible measures to contain terrorism. During the year 1999, 1082 militants have been killed. The Government has also appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of International community, Pakistan's support to cross border terrorism against India.

Primary Education

3860. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *alias* PAPPU YADAV:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:

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

(a) the annual rate of growth of enrolment of boys and girls students in primary education in different States during the last three years;

(b) the increase in expenditure per enrolment during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the funds required to implement the scheme of compulsory education to all children by each State particularly in Bihar; and

(d) the annual allocation proposed to be made for Bihar and other States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The said information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Information regarding increase in expenditure per enrolment during the said period State-wise is not maintained.

(c) Though the Group of Experts for making elementary education had made an assessment of additional resource requirements for universalising elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group at the national level, no State-wise assessment was made.

(d) No annual allocation is made State-wise. States submit proposals for specific schemes and seek assistance for them.

Statement

Provisional

Annual Growth Rate -1996-97

I-V

S. No.	States/UTs	Boys			Girls			Total		
		1995-96	1996-97	Growth Rate%	1995-96	1996-97	Growth Rate %	1995-96	1996-97	Growth Rate %
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4105438	4190966	2.08	3534964	370515	4.88	7640402	7898481	3.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78782	81259	3.14	63122	66417	5.22	141904	147676	4.07
3.	Assam	2024781	2024781	0.00	1791822	1791822	0.00	3816603	3816603	0.00
4.	Bihar	5875144	6115557	4.09	3211216	351198	9.34	9086360	9626855	5.59
5.	Goa	66082	65642	-0.67	60927	60784	-0.23	127009	126426	-0.46
6.	Gujarat	3571059	3274449	-8.31	2627671	2531735	-3.65	6198730	5806182	-6.33
7.	Haryana	1019107	1069789	4.97	894735	912204	1.95	1913842	1981933	3.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	387620	387620	0.00	341250	341250	0.00	728870	728370	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	492080	51916	5.51	337133	373809	12.87	823253	893005	8.47
10.	Karnataka	3450182	3497244	1.36	3058299	3037631	0.50	6508481	6570875	0.96
11.	Kerala	1461062	1437466	-1.61	1385666	1356832	-2.08	2846728	2794298	-1.84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5186227	5596963	7.92	3783534	4017723	6.19	8969761	9614686	7.19
13.	Maharashtra	6084787	6168455	1.38	5461111	5517143	1.03	11545898	11685598	1.21
14.	Manipur	146270	1231170	-15.79	129730	107060	-17.47	276000	230230	-16.58
15.	Meghalaya	148366	150868	1.69	146913	149093	1.48	295279	299961	1.59
16.	Mizoram	61641	65302	5.94	55440	58360	5.27	117081	123662	5.62
17.	Nagaland	115201	138329	20.80	105871	133603	26.19	221072	271932	23.01
18.	Orissa	2279000	231300	1.49	1608000	1632000	1.49	3887000	3945000	1.49
19.	Punjab	1097346	1096018	-0.12	984212	985947	0.18	2081558	2081965	0.02
20.	Rajasthan	4049000	4285000	5.83	2183000	2371000	8.61	6232000	6656000	6.80
21.	Sikkim	42415	42878	1.09	40146	40535	0.97	82561	83413	1.03

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	4389141	3521355	-19.77	3806531	3274503	-13.98	8195672	6795858	-17.08
23.	Tripura	232170	236263	1.76	194740	197880	1.61	426910	434143	1.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10053991	10063991	0.00	6200706	6200706	0.00	16264697	16264697	0.00
25.	West Bengal	5302000	5302000	0.00	4815000	4815000	0.00	10117000	11007000	0.00
26.	A & N Islands	22463	21893	-2.54	20572	20083	-2.38	43035	41976	-2.46
27.	Chandigarh	22558	32042	42.04	19918	27970	40.43	42476	60012	41.28
28.	D & N Haveli	12953	13155	1.56	9042	9416	4.14	21995	22571	2.62
29.	Daman & Diu	7255	7556	4.15	6648	6975	4.92	13903	14531	4.52
30.	Delhi	509247	600754	17.97	447845	545937	21.90	957092	1146691	19.81
31.	Lakshadweep	4763	4846	1.74	4010	4169	3.97	8773	9015	2.76
32.	Pondicherry	52621	53852	2.34	49726	49349	-0.76	102347	103201	0.83
	Total	62360752	62501657	0.23	47373540	47891749	1.09	109734292	110393406	0.60

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1998-99.

Annual Growth Rate - 1997-98

(Provisional)

I-V

S. No.	States/UTs	Boys			Girls			Total		
		1996-97	1997-98	Growth Rate%	1996-97	1997-98	Growth Rate %	1996-97	1997-98	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4190966	4389148	4.73	3707515	3980334	7.36	7898481	8369482	5.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81259	82406	1.41	66417	67313	1.35	14676	149719	1.38
3.	Assam	2024781	2024781	0.00	1791822	1791822	0.00	3816603	3816603	0.00
4.	Bihar	6115557	6445313	5.39	3511298	3821676	8.84	9626855	10266989	6.65
5.	Goa	65642	65075	-0.86	60784	60642	-0.23	126426	125717	-0.56
6.	Gujarat	3774447	3377545	3.15	2531735	2533228	0.06	5806182	5910773	1.80
7.	Haryana	1069789	1109713	3.73	912204	986393	8.13	1981993	2096106	5.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	387620	351856	-9.23	341250	342556	0.38	728870	694412	-4.73
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	519196	519196	0.00	373809	373809	0.00	893005	893005	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3497244	3312514	-5.28	3973631	3076892	0.11	6570875	6389406	-2.76
11.	Kerala	137466	1418935	-1.29	1356832	1330600	-1.93	2794298	2749535	-1.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5596963	5864390	4.78	4017723	4296897	6.95	9614686	10161269	5.68
13.	Maharashtra	6168455	6243780	1.22	5517143	5636119	2.16	11685598	11879899	1.66
14.	Manipur	123170	126735	2.89	107060	110185	2.92	230230	236920	2.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Meghalaya	150868	151777	0.60	149093	150741	1.11	299961	302518	0.85
16.	Mizoram	65302	71359	9.28	58360	62732	7.49	123662	134091	8.43
17.	Nagaland	138329	103575	-25.12	133603	100114	-25.07	271932	203689	-25.10
18.	Orissa	2313000	2313000	0.00	1632000	1632000	0.0	3945000	3945000	0.00
19.	Punjab	1096018	1108845	1.17	985947	1012465	2.69	2081965	2121310	1.89
20.	Rajasthan	4285000	4148099	-3.19	2371000	2712526	14.40	6656000	6860625	3.07
21.	Sikkim	42878	43193	0.73	40535	41793	3.10	83413	84986	1.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	3521355	3518971	-0.07	3274503	3295068	0.63	6795858	6814039	0.27
23.	Tripura	236263	239958	1.56	197880	200928	1.54	434143	440886	1.55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10063991	8638647	-14.16	6200706	5068995	-18.25	16264697	13707742	-15.72
25.	West Bengal	5302000	4862688	-8.29	4815000	4045048	-15.99	10117000	8907736	-11.95
26.	A & N Islands	21893	20920	-4.44	20083	19047	-5.16	41976	39967	-4.79
27.	Chandigarh	32042	35223	9.93	27970	30755	9.96	60012	65978	9.94
28.	D & N Haveli	13155	14430	9.69	9416	10573	12.29	22571	25003	10.77
29.	Daman & Diu	7556	7762	2.73	6075	7106	1.88	14531	14868	2.32
30.	Delhi	600754	660830	10.00	545937	600529	10.00	1146691	126159	10.00
31.	Lakshadweep	4846	4511	-6.91	4169	3851	-7.63	9015	8362	-7.24
32.	Pondicherry	53852	53969	0.22	49349	49829	0.97	103201	103798	0.58
	Total	62501657	61329244	-1.88	47891749	4745248	-0.92	110393406	108781792	-1.46

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1998-99.

Annual Growth Rate - 1998-99

(Provisional)

I-V

S. No.	States/UTs	Boys			Girls			Total		
		1997-98	1998-99	Growth Rate%	1997-98	1998-99	Growth Rate %	1997-98	1998-99	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4389148	4575227	4.24	3980334	4222435	6.08	8369482	8797662	5.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82406	82918	0.62	67313	69103	2.66	149719	152021	1.54
3.	Assam	2024781	2107200	4.07	1791822	1719815	-4.02	3816603	3827015	0.27
4.	Bihar	6445313	6516777	1.11	3821676	3956475	3.53	10266989	10473252	2.01
5.	Goa	65075	65386	0.48	60642	60775	0.22	125717	126161	0.35
6.	Gujarat	3377545	3489728	3.32	2533228	2656553	4.87	5910773	6146281	3.98
7.	Haryana	1109713	1106249	-0.31	986393	985913	-0.05	2096106	2092162	-0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	351856	356605	1.35	342556	348530	1.74	694412	705135	1.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	519196	519196	0.00	373809	373809	0.00	893005	893005	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3312514	3394910	2.49	3076892	3106290	0.96	6389406	6501200	1.75
11.	Kerala	1418935	1367536	-3.62	1330600	1292849	-2.84	2749535	2660385	-3.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5864390	6114205	4.26	429879	465894	8.42	10161269	10772999	6.02
13.	Maharashtra	6243780	6184794	-0.94	5636119	5711305	1.33	11879899	11896099	0.14
14.	Manipur	126735	137230	8.28	110185	119440	8.40	236920	256670	8.34
15.	Meghalaya	151777	157302	3.64	150741	156676	3.94	302518	313978	3.79
16.	Mizoram	71359	70869	-0.69	62732	63901	1.86	134091	134770	0.51
17.	Nagaland	103575	106150	2.49	100114	99136	-0.98	203689	205286	0.78
18.	Orissa	2391000	2391000	3.37	1632000	1689000	3.49	3945000	4080000	3.42
19.	Punjab	1108845	1133698	2.24	1012465	1034374	2.16	2121310	2168072	2.20
20.	Rajasthan	4148099	4658000	12.29	2712526	2546000	-6.14	6860625	7204000	5.01
21.	Sikkim	43193	44025	1.93	41793	39050	-6.56	84986	83075	-2.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	3518971	3441765	-2.17	3295068	3226939	-2.07	6814039	6669704	-2.12
23.	Tripura	239958	245780	2.43	200928	206641	2.84	440886	452421	2.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8638747	8746714	1.25	5068995	5108954	0.79	13707742	13855668	1.08
25.	West Bengal	4862688	4872054	0.19	4045048	4076623	0.78	8907736	8948677	0.46
26.	A & N Islands	20920	20905	-0.07	19047	19245	1.04	39967	40150	0.46
27.	Chandigarh	35223	33059	-6.14	30755	30654	-0.33	65978	63713	-3.43
28.	D & N Haveli	14430	14475	0.31	10573	10967	3.73	25003	25442	1.76
29.	Daman & Diu	7762	7928	2.14	7106	7315	2.94	14868	15243	2.52
30.	Delhi	660830	693870	5.00	600529	630556	5.00	1261359	1324426	5.00
31.	Lakshadweep	4511	4545	0.75	3851	3822	-0.75	8362	8367	0.06
32.	Pondicherry	53969	53708	-0.48	49829	49853	0.05	103798	103561	-0.23
	Total	61329244	62714808	2.26	47452548	48281792	1.75	108781792	110996600	2.04

* Himachal Pradesh primary schools data received after the publication SES 1998-99 has been brought out. Revised data has been used in this statement.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1998-99.

Modernisation of Central Mental Asylum, Ranchi

3861. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the Central Mental Asylum at Kanke in Ranchi during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi has the requisite modern tehcnology for providing medical facilities of the patients. In addition, regular budgetary support is provided for upkeep and upgradation of machinery.

Disinvestment of IPCL

3862. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be peased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to disinvestment the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL);

(b) if so, the number of shares of IPCL sold till date and especially by UTI during 1998-99 till April 1999 alongwith their rates;

(c) whether the shares were disposed of at a quite lower rate than their market avlue;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the bidders to whom shares were sold;

(f) whether the Government propose to conduct an enquiry in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (g) The Government, on the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, decided in December 1998 to disinvest 25% equity in IPCL along with transfer of management control in favour of a strategic buyer through Global Competitive Bids. Pursuant to that decision, the process of disinvestment was taken up and has not been completed. No share of the Government in IPCL has been sold consequent to the decision on disinvestment. The sale of shares by UTI is not part of the process of disinvestment.

[Translation]

Human Rights Cell

3863. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints of Human Rights violations received from each State during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number of complaints on which action had been taken/pending and dismissed, State-wise;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has asked the States to set up a Human Rights Cell;

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

(e) the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Three statements I, II, III showing State-wise the number of complaints of human rights violations received by National Human Rights Commission, number of cases in which action has been taken, dismissed in limini and pending consideration during the last three years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are enclosed. As regards, details of disposal of cases for the year 1999-2000, the same is under compilation. These complaints generally relate to custodial deaths/custodial rapes, forced disappearance, illegal detention, false implications, other police excesses, non action by the police and atrocities on Shceduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir.

All the States have set up Human Rights Cells at their respective Police headquarters.

Statement-I

State-wise list of cases registered, action taken, dismissed in Limini and pending during 1997-98

State	Cases pending consideration as on 1.4.1997	No. of cases registered	No. of cases in which action has been taken	No. of cases dismissed in limini	Total 4+5	No. of cases pending consideration as on 31.3.1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	73	811	201	483	684	200
Arunachal Pradesh	3	29	13	8	21	11
Assam	13	198	68	62	130	81
Bihar	441	3127	894	1423	2317	1251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	6	41	23	14	37	10
Gujarat	14	422	124	199	323	113
Haryana	131	1081	363	406	769	443
Himachal Pradesh	14	166	46	93	139	41
Jammu & Kashmir	91	400	129	99	228	263
Karnataka	41	398	136	155	291	148
Kerala	89	490	163	204	367	212
Madhya Pradesh	139	2555	709	1357	2066	628
Maharashtra	155	1730	488	720	1208	677
Manipur	23	48	26	9	35	36
Meghalaya	1	14	5	7	12	3
Mizoram	3	18	12	2	14	7
Nagaland	3	27	14	3	17	13
Orissa	207	725	212	380	592	340
Punjab	57	592	226	196	422	227
Rajasthan	283	1898	489	813	1302	879
Sikkim	3	5	3	1	4	4
Tamilnadu	359	1311	399	510	909	761
Tripura	6	33	10	16	26	13
Uttar Pradesh	1421	17638	8749	4448	13197	5862
West Bengal	107	732	154	438	592	247
Union Territories	327	2302	763	824	1587	1042
Total	4010	36791	14419	12870	27289	13512

Statement-II

State-wise list of cases registered, action taken, dismissed in limini and pending during 1998-1999

State	Cases pending consideration as on 1.4.1998	No. of cases registered	No. of cases in which action has been taken	No. of cases dismissed in limini	Total 4+5	No. of cases pending consideration as on 31.3.1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	200	527	230	486	716	11
Arunachal Pradesh	11	21	10	17	27	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	81	157	58	178	236	2
Bihar	1251	4080	1674	3640	5314	17
Goa	10	25	14	20	34	1
Gujarat	113	479	203	389	592	0
Haryana	443	1282	862	862	1724	1
Himachal Pradesh	41	156	25	166	191	6
Jammu & Kashmir	263	269	136	356	492	40
Karnataka	148	382	165	350	515	15
Kerala	212	400	208	392	600	12
Madhya Pradesh	628	2065	899	1712	2611	82
Maharashtra	677	1463	829	1301	2130	10
Manipur	36	42	19	47	66	12
Meghalaya	3	22	18	7	25	0
Mizoram	7	26	11	21	32	1
Nagaland	13	9	6	13	19	3
Orissa	340	532	214	642	856	16
Punjab	227	557	354	412	766	18
Rajasthan	879	1833	857	1848	2705	7
Sikkim	4	4	1	7	8	0
Tamilnadu	761	962	502	1202	1704	19
Tripura	13	17	6	17	23	7
Uttar Pradesh	5862	22043	12286	15458	27744	161
West Bengal	247	851	285	803	1088	10
Union Territories	1042	2520	1667	1826	3493	69
Total	13512	40724	21539	32172	53711	525

Statement-III

State-wise list of cases registered, action taken, dismissed in limini and pending during 1999-2000

State	Cases pending consideration as on 1.4.1999	No. of cases registered	No. of cases in which action has been taken	No. of cases dismissed in limini	Total 4+5	No. of cases pending consideration as on 31.3.2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11	614	Yet to be compiled	Yet to be compiled	Yet to be compiled	Yet to be compiled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5	42		Yet to be compiled		
Assam	2	178	/	/	/	/
Bihar	17	4409	/	/	/	/
Goa	1	42	/	/	/	/
Gujarat	0	533	/	/	/	/
Haryana	1	1661	/	/	/	/
Himachal Pradesh	6	120	/	/	/	/
Jammu & Kashmir	40	209	/	/	/	/
Karnataka	15	659	/	/	/	/
Kerala	12	297	/	/	/	/
Madhya Pradesh	82	2189	/	/	/	/
Maharashtra	10	2178	/	/	/	/
Manipur	12	43	/	/	/	/
Meghalaya	0	22	/	/	/	/
Mizoram	1	1	/	/	/	/
Nagaland	3	19	/	/	/	/
Orissa	16	641	/	/	/	/
Punjab	18	851	/	/	/	/
Rajasthan	7	1946	/	/	/	/
Sikkim	0	6	/	/	/	/
Tamilnadu	19	1321	/	/	/	/
Tripua	7	53	/	/	/	/
Uttar Pradesh	161	28598	/	/	/	/
West Bengal	10	804	/	/	/	/
Union Territories	69	3198	/	/	/	/
Total	525	50634	<do>	<do>	<do>	<do>

[English]

Hospitals in Bangalore Under CGHS

3864. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Hospitals in Bangalore recognised for taking treatment by the Central Government employees under C.G.H. Scheme;

(b) whether the Government propose to include other Hospitals in Bangalore under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) All the State Govt. hospitals are recognised under CGHS for Central Government employees. In addition, 16 private hospitals including

diagnostic centres have been recognised under CGHS for obtaining treatment by the Central Government employees. A list of such hospitals is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government have decided to issue fresh tenders for recognition of private hospitals and diagnostic centres under CGHS. Hence, the private hospitals in Bangalore can apply for recognition under CGHS when the fresh tender is issued by the Government.

Statement

List of private hospitals recognised under CGHS, Bangalore, are as under:-

1. Chinmaya Mission Hospital, Ist Stage, Indira Nagar, Bangalore-38
2. M.S. Ramaiah Medical Teaching Hospital, Gokula Extension, Bangalore-51
3. Church of South India Hospital, 2, Col. Hill Road, Bangalore-51
4. Medinova Diagnostic Services Ltd., 55, Infantry Road, Bangalore-27
5. K.I.M.S. Hospital & Reserach Centre, V.V. Puram, K.R. Road, Bangalore-4
6. Yellamma Dasappa Hospital, 27, Andree Road Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-27
7. P.D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital, Sampangiram Bangalore-2
8. Republic Hospital, Long Force Garden, Bangalore-25
9. Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Ballari Road, Bangalore-9
10. Sevakshetra Hospital, 81, B.T. Road, Bangalore-19
11. Mallige Medical Centre, 31/32, Crecent Road, Bangalore-1
12. St. John's Medical College Hospital, John Nagar, Kormangla, Bangalore-34
13. Mallya Hospital, No. 2, Vetel Mallya Road, Bangalore-1
14. Manipal Hospital, 98, Rustam Bagh, Airport Road, Bangalore-17
15. Wockhardt Hospital and Heart Institute, 14, Cunninghum Road, Bangalore-52
16. Bangalore Hospital/Susruta Medical AID and Research Hospital Ltd, 202 R.V. Road, Bangalore-4

Losses to IDPL

3865. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. exceeds Rs. 1200 crores at the end of the last fiscal year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The accumulated losses of IDPL as of 31.3.2000 are Rs. 1421 crores (provisional). The company has been incurring losses since its inception except for a brief period of five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79. The operations relating to bulk drug manufacture in all the plants of IDPL have come to standstill in October 1996, in the absence of working capital.

Chemical and Fertilizer Plants

3866. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) the number of Chemicals and Fertilizer plants functioning in the country alongwith production capacity, thereof unit-wise;

(b) the number out of these plants under the Public Sector and the Private Sector separately;

(c) the details of production of chemicals and fertilizers in these plants during each of the last three years, Unit-wise;

(d) whether these plants are making full use of their installed capacity;

(e) if not, the names of plants not making the full use of their installed capacity; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to improve their functioning and increase the production capacity thereof during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) Consequent upon the liberalization of the Industrial Policy in 1991, chemical products have been de-licensed and the enterpreneurs are required to only file and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) with the Ministry of Industry. The Central Government does not maintain a State-wise list of chemical plants in the country. However, information in respect of PSUs in the Chemical Sector namely Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and Hindustan Insecticides Limited is given in the statement-I.

Statement-II gives information of fertilizer plants functioning in the country except for SSP plants other than that of Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL), their annual installed capacity, production and percentage capacity utilization in nutrient terms during the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) In regard to Hindustan Insecticides Limited, the difference in capacity utilization is primarily due to DDT production which is tailored according to orders placed by NMAP/Ministry of Health.

In regard to Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, the Company is burdened with high interest on loans and this combined with the lower yields due to competition from cheaper imports, resulted in losses during 1997-98 and 1998-99. Phenol, Acetone and Aniline are the main products manufactured by the company, which together constitute 65% of the total turnover. Low price realization for these products mainly contributed for the losses being incurred by the Company. Prompt action by the Government resulted in the imposition of Safeguard Duty on both Phenol and Acetone.

In fertilisers, the Government monitors production of urea as it is the only fertiliser under price, movement and distribution control of the Government. Some of the urea plants have not been able to achieve 100% capacity utilization consistently as can be seen from the Annexure-II. The major reasons have been Industrial sickness, constraint in gas supply and equipment problems etc.

(f) The fertilizer industry has adopted following steps to improve the fertilizer production:

(i) Implementation of rehabilitation/revival scheme with the approval of BIFR in respect of sick fertiliser PSUs;

(ii) retrofitting/revamping of existing fertilizer plants;

(iii) Overcoming the constraints in the availability of natural gas by exploring the possibility of import of liquefied natural gas and installing dual fuel/ feedstock facilities in the existing plants; and

(iv) Setting up joint venture projects in countries having abundant and cheap raw material resources.

Following incentives are available for increasing the production of urea in the country;

(i) Normally no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant.

(ii) Nominal basic customs duty on import of capital goods for setting up of new plants/modernisation of existing units.

(iii) Deemed export benefits to indigenous suppliers of capital goods to fertilizer projects provided such supplies are made under the procedure of international competitive bidding.

(iv) Nominal duty on import of fertilizer raw materials and intermediates.

Statement-I

Information in respect of Chemical plants in Public Sector Undertaking

1. Hindustan Insecticides Limited

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Installed Capacity*	29,652 MT	29,657 MT	29,657MT
Production	19,176MT	15,705 MT	16,518 MT
Capacity Utilization	64.7%	53.0%	55.7%

2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Installed Capacity**	3,78,035 MT	4,02,925 MT	N.A.
Production	3,53,325 MT	3,40,713 MT	N.A.
Capacity Utilization	93.5%	84.5%	N.A.

*of technical grade pesticides and their formulations.
** of organic chemicals.

Statment-II

Unit-wise annual installed capacity of major chemical fertilizer units, production in terms of nutrients & %age capacity utilisation during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000:

Nitrogen

(000'MT)

Name of the Sector/ Units	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			% age Capacity utilisation		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I) Public Sector:							
NFL: Nangal-I	80.0	43.9	55.5	38.8	54.9	69.4	48.5
NFL: Nangal-II	151.8	186.9	178.8	158.7	123.1	117.8	104.5
NFL: Bhatinda	235.3	261.0	231.7	249.9	110.9	98.5	106.2
NFL: Panipat	235.3	258.7	246.4	245.1	109.9	104.7	104.2
NFL: Vijaipur	334.0	391.6	393.2	374.1	117.2	117.7	112.0
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	334.0	372.7	396.5	415.4	111.6	118.7	124.4
Total (NFL):	1370.4	1514.8	1502.1	1482.0	110.5	109.6	108.1
FACT: Udyogamandal	77.0	63.6	69.3	87.6	82.6	90.0	113.8
FACT: Cochin-I	151.8	126.1	84.2	122.1	83.1	55.5	80.4
FACT: Cochin-II	96.6	103.6	116.0	118.0	107.2	120.1	122.2
Total (FACT):	325.4	293.3	269.5	327.7	90.1	82.8	100.7
RCF: Trombay	90.5	49.8	53.2	61.6	55.0	58.8	68.1
RCF: Trombay-IV	75.1	51.1	50.0	64.9	68.1	66.7	86.4
RCF: Trombay-V	151.8	145.8	123.8	139.4	96.0	81.6	91.8
RCF: Thal	683.1	644.8	650.0	684.8	94.4	95.2	100.2
Total (RCF):	1000.5	891.5	877.0	950.6	89.1	87.7	95.0
FCI: Sindri	151.8	95.9	102.6	140.8	69.2	67.6	92.8
FCI: Gorakhpur	131.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
FCI: Ramagundam	151.8	46.6	42.2	0.00	30.7	27.8	—
FCI: Talcher	151.8	46.0	31.6	0.0	30.3	20.8	—
Total (FCI):	586.5	188.5	176.4	140.8	32.1	30.1	24.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HFC: Namrup-I	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
HFC: Namrup-II	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
HFC: Namrup-III	151.8	90.6	52.8	56.3	59.7	34.8	37.1
HFC: Durgapur	79.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	—	—
HFC: Barauni	84.6	18.6	11.6	0.0	22.0	13.7	—
Total (HFC):	424.4	110.7	64.4	56.3	26.1	15.2	13.3
MFL: Chennai	254.3	106.4	243.8	317.3	52.7	96.0	124.8
SAIL: Rourkela	120.0	23.7	23.1	9.1	19.7	19.3	7.6
NLC: Neyveli	70.0	47.3	31.2	7.9	67.6	44.6	11.3
PPL: Paradeep	129.6	142.5	140.4	135.5	110.0	108.3	104.6
II) Cooperative Sector							
IFFCO: Kalol	251.2	177.7	225.6	204.7	79.9	89.9	81.5
IFFCO: Kandla	199.8	184.7	193.8	274.0	155.3	163.0	158.6
IFFCO:Phulpur	227.7	259.9	261.7	233.5	114.0	114.8	102.5
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	334.0	105.4	384.3	370.2	126.2	115.1	110.8
IFFCO: Aonla	334.0	387.0	381.7	340.3	115.9	117.3	101.9
IFFCO: Anola Expn.	334.0	382.2	385.5	388.2	114.4	115.4	116.2
Total (IFFCO):	1680.7	1496.9	1842.6	1810.9	113.3	115.2	109.5
KRIBHCO: Hazira	667.9	814.9	697.6	716.4	122.0	104.4	107.3
III) Private Sector							
GSFC: Vadodara	236.2	237.5	229.3	247.9	100.6	97.1	105.0
CFL: Vizag	83.8	81.4	83.6	88.4	97.1	99.8	105.5
SFC: Kota	151.8	180.6	180.9	186.1	119.0	119.2	122.6
DIL: Kanpur	310.5	337.5	337.1	319.7	108.7	108.6	103.0
ZIL: Goa	240.0	264.1	189.1	242.1	133.4	95.5	100.9
SPIC: Tuticorin	310.2	367.4	375.0	408.3	118.4	120.9	131.6
MCF: Mangalore	181.2	153.6	194.9	162.8	84.8	107.6	89.8
EID-Party: Ennore	27.0	30.8	33.1	37.2	128.3	122.6	137.8
GNFC: Bharuch	341.6	364.2	372.3	346.5	106.6	109.0	101.4
DFPCL: Taloja	52.9	41.2	40.7	45.1	77.9	76.9	85.3
TAC: Tuticorin	16.0	14.9	15.8	21.7	93.1	98.8	135.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PNF: Nangal	16.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	79.4	—	—
HLL: Haldia	121.5	52.2	41.5	60.4	189.1	83.0	49.7
IGCL: Jagdishpur	334.0	429.5	469.2	479.3	128.6	140.5	143.5
GSFC: Sikka	58.7	104.8	94.4	109.2	178.5	160.8	186.0
NFCL: Kakinada-I	227.7	317.3	316.8	295.0	137.0	139.1	129.6
NFCL: Kakinada-II	227.7	—	240.9	301.8	—	105.8	132.5
GFCL: Kakinada	85.1	96.1	115.8	127.0	133.3	136.1	149.2
CFCL: Gadepan-I	341.6	446.0	440.1	435.4	130.6	128.8	127.5
CFCL: Gadepan-II	356.5	—	—	163.0	—	—	109.7
TCL: Babrala	341.6	469.7	404.1	451.9	137.5	118.3	132.3
OCF: Shahjahanpur	334.0	427.8	409.7	401.0	128.1	122.7	120.1
I) Public Sector:							
FACT: Udyogamandal	29.7	24.8	31.6	38.9	83.5	106.4	131.0
FACT: Cochin-II	102.2	103.7	116.0	118.0	101.5	113.5	115.5
Total (FACT):	131.9	128.5	147.6	156.9	97.4	111.9	119.0
RCF: Trombay	45.0	49.8	53.2	61.6	110.7	118.2	136.9
RCF: Trombay-IV	75.1	51.1	50.0	64.9	68.1	66.7	86.4
Total (RCF):	120.1	100.9	103.2	126.5	84.1	86.0	105.3
MFL: Chennai	142.8	83.3	133.8	143.3	68.1	93.6	100.4
PPL: Paradeep	331.2	364.6	359.7	347.0	110.1	108.6	104.8
HCL: Khetri	30.1	2.6	1.0	0.0	8.6	3.3	—
PPCL: Amjhore	42.2	32.8	13.7	0.8	77.7	32.5	1.9
PPCL: Saladipura	15.8	10.7	6.5	1.4	67.7	41.1	8.9
Total Public Sector:	826.9	728.0	769.5	779.8	90.3	93.0	94.3
II) Cooperative Sector							
IFFCO: Kandla	519.2	477.7	500.2	709.0	154.6	161.9	157.9
III) Private Sector							
GSFC: Vadodara	49.7	54.1	76.6	73.5	108.9	154.1	147.9
CFL: Vizag	104.1	110.3	112.2	129.0	106.0	107.8	123.9
ZIL: Goa	195.0	115.2	75.0	77.0	103.8	67.6	39.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPIC: Tuticorin	190.9	211.9	261.4	189.1	111.0	136.9	99.1
MCF: Mangalore	63.5	69.8	78.7	77.5	109.9	123.9	99.1
EID-Parry: Ennore	34.0	38.5	41.4	46.5	127.3	121.8	136.8
GNFC: Bharuch	32.8	31.1	30.2	31.2	94.8	92.1	95.1
DFPCL: Taloja	52.9	41.2	40.7	45.1	77.7	76.8	85.3
HLL: Haldia	310.5	133.4	106.2	171.5	189.0	83.6	55.2
GSFC: Sikka	150.0	267.7	241.1	279.0	178.5	160.7	186.0
GFCL: Kakinada	217.4	245.5	287.6	302.6	133.2	132.3	139.2

Indian Security Personnel

3867. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian Security personnel were killed by our own security personnel;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected indicating the circumstances of each case and the number and details of personnel killed, during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty personnel?

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

(b) The details of such cases are briefly indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The personnel found guilty have been dealt with as per the provisions of Law.

Statement

In the last three years, 56 incidents of firing by the personnel of Armed Forces and Central Para Military Forces on their own force personnel have been reported. 93 personnel were killed in these incidents. The details of these incidents are briefly indicated hereunder:-

SL No.	Date of Incident	Details/circumstances of Incident	Personnel Killed
1	2	3	4
Year-1997			
Armed Forces:			
1.	10.1.1997	On 10th Jan, during scout training exercises Captain Manish Tiwari admonished L/NK Satendra Pal for refusing to evacuate an exercise casuality. Enraged at this, the NCO fired at him with personal weapon. The officer died in the incident.	
2.	15.1.1997	While having dinner, Sep. P. Vincent got involved in a scuffle with L/NKK Jalendran of the same unit. The individual in a fit of anger, fired and killed 3 Other Ranks.	
3.	22.1.1997	On being admonished for laxity in carrying out duties by a Superior Officer NK Kampapna Balobal, in a fit of rage, fired his weapon resulting in death of one officer.	

1	2	3	4
4.	17.5.1997	Sep. Pappu Singh was admonished for not carrying out his duties by his Superior Officer. Enraged at this he opened fire with his weapon resulting in death of 2 Officers.	2
5.	15.6.1997	Hav. Mohinder Lal lost his mental balance and shot dead 5 Individuals Hav. Mohinder Lal died.	6
6.	12.7.1997	Acting Lance Dafedar Rakesh Kumar fired indiscriminately causing death to one Other Rank.	1
7.	12.8.1997	Rfl. Gambhir Singh of 14 GARWAL Rifles fired indiscriminately killing 3 Ors.	3
8.	10.8.1997	NK/Mess. Writer. Bir Singh lost his mental balance and fired with this weapon killing 2 Other Rank.	2
9.	20.8.1997	Sep. Dhian Singh who under psychiatric treatment fired indiscriminately resulting in death of 3 Other Ranks.	3
ASSAM RIFLES:			
10.	17.5.1997	Rfn. Jagdish Singh had a quarrel with Rfn. Kishan Chand. Thereafter, Jagdish Singh shot Kishan Chand with his weapon and also shot himself.	2
11.	22.8.1997	Rfn dipan Chandra Bora and Rfn. Chhote Lal Yadav had a altercation in the evening. Later Dipan Chandra Bora under intoxication criminally assaulted Chhote Lal Yadav with Khukri on his neck resulting in his death.	1
BSF:			
12.	22.1.1997	Const. Chelliah, who was on sentry duty at Pandit Post Town Hall, Sopora, was shot dead by Const. Narender Singh under the influence of liquor.	1
13.	8.5.1997	Const. Sunder Lal was caught red handed by SI Suresh Singh while he was stealing cash from the box of SI, Ct. Sundar Lal choked the throat of SI till his death.	1
14.	20..8.1997	Consequent on an altercation betwee Ct. Yuman Singh and H/Ct. Nar Singh, Ct Yuman Singh shot dead H/CT Nar Singh, after killing above H/Ct. he also committed suicide by firing upon himself by his personal weapon.	2
15.	30.9.1997	Ct.Khushi Mohd. while on duty at Bhairau Kund fired one round from the SLR issued to Ct. Manoj Kumar which hit Ct. Jagdish who died on the spot. Ct. Kushi Mohd. then fired in his stomach and committed suicide.	2
CRPF:			
16.	6.8.1997	Nk PC Baruah fired 11 rounds under influence of liquor resulting in death of Water Carrier Shri Kishen.	1
17.	17.8.1997	Under the influence of liquor L/NK S.K. Mishra shot dead another L. NK L.S. Prakash.	1

1	2	3	4
18.	11.9.1997	Ct. Pramod Kumar shot dead Ct. Deshpal Singh without any provocation.	1
19.	3.9.1997	Ct. Mohd. Asseem shot dead Ct. Kishen Murari Gupta.	1
20.	20.9.1997	L/NK Ram Krishen had an altercation with Water Carrier Deve Bahadur and S/K Mala Ram and ultimately both personnel were injured. Later Water Carrier Dev Bahadur succumbed to his injuries.	1
21.	24.9.1997	Ct. M.B. Ganghadharappa started unprovoked firing at Ins. Jaswant Singh and shot him dead.	1
22.	6.10.1997	After hot exchange of words, Ct.Lalin Thara shot at and killed Ct. S.K. Mane.	1
23.	20.11.1997	Ct. Babu Lal was reportedly abused by one of his colleague, he opened fire in discriminately and shot dead 3 persons.	3
24.	22.11.1997	After an altercation Ct. S. Ajeewanandan fired at HC Ramesh Chandra and Ct. Shiv Kumar, which was retaliated and all the three got killed.	3
1998:			
ARMED FORCES:			
25.	27.4.1998	Enraged with his colleagues for tampering with his personal belongings Rfn. M.D. Thapa shot dead one of his colleague.	1
26.	17.5.1998	Nk. Man Singh Rao, who was on guard duty altercated with his colleagues, he shot deat 2 Other Ranks.	2
27.	30.8.1998	Signal. Man. Manish Kumar while on guard duty at Officers Mess gate was admonished by JCO for not having ammunition in his weapon. When the JCO turned above the individual shot him dead.	1
28.	30.8.1998	Subedar. Shiv Ram Singh, Senior JCO of the Unit, admonished Granedier Naresh Kumar Meena for being without weapon. Enraged at this, Naresh shot the JCO dead.	1
ASSAM RIFLES:			
29.	1998	Rfn Utpal Saikia got involved in heated argument with Hav. L.Kashipri and Rudra Bahadur and killed both of them with his personal weapon.	2
B.S.F.			
30.	5.1.1998	Ct. Sandeep Kumar Ex-BOP Madhusudan while on Out Post duty in area, shot dead CJ Kapur Singh who was also on Out Post duty.	1
31.	27.1.1998	Ct. Shambu Ram deployed at BOP Bargaun shot dead HC Shaki Mohd. By firing 6 rounds from the Carbon Machine of HC Puran Singh.	1

1	2	3	4
32.	8.7.1998	Ct. Hargovind Singh shot dead Ct. Puran Singh with his personal weapon SLR. While both were returning from patrolling to BOP Amar.	1
CRPF:			
33.	11.1.1998	HC Maman Singh resorted to unprovoked and indiscriminate firing form his personal weapon causing death to one Ct. and himself.	2
34.	15.4.1998	L/NK Ram Bhajan Singh fired his SLR inside the barrack resulting in the death of one HC and also shot himself.	2
35.	13.6.1998	Ct. Vinay Kumar, shot dead Ct. Daya Kishen after a quarrel between them.	1
36.	7.10.1998	Ct. Surender Yadav, fired 60 rounds and shot dead SI N.N. Pandey.	1
CISF:			
37.	23.4.1998	L/NKE. Yohanan was murdered by Ct. P.K. Pancholi in the night hours at Indian Oil Corporation, Gujarat Refinery, Baroda.	1
38.	1.9.1998	Ct. B Patra shot dead H.C. S.R. Prasad at Thermal Power Station Patrattu and later he committed suicide.	2
1999:			
ARMED FORCES:			
39.	5.3.1999	Grenadier Srinivasulu Doddi got into heated argument with Sweeper R. Balu. The individual was admonished by Captain Ajay Prasad, the Superior Officer to whom the matter was reported, Grenadier S. Doddi fried 2 brust at Capt. Ajay and killed and also killed Sweeper R. Balu with AK 47 rifle.	2
40.	14.7.1999	NK/Radar Mechanic Satish Kumar shot NK/Driver S. Govind with personal weapon due to mutual altercation.	1
41.	15.7.1999	Sep. Harjinder Singh leisurely try to sodomite Sep. Devinder Singh, later Devidner Singh shot Harjinder Singh.	1
42.	20.7.1999	L/.NK.A. Stalin under psychiatric treatment before discharge shot dead HC/Operator Surender Singh.	1
43.	26.8.1999	Hav. Surender Singh, who was Guard Commander of company location shot dead one JCO and 4 NCOs	5
44.	6.9.1999	Naib/Subedar. Rama Shanker shot dead 2 Other Ranks of the same unit without any provocation.	2
45.	5.11.1999	Grenadier Rajinder Singh fired a bullet from his SLR at Satpal Singh who died on the spot.	1

1	2	3	4
ASSAM RIFLES:			
46.	13.8.1999	Rfn. Hira Lal, fired 13 rds from his service weapon resulting shot dead of 2 Other Ranks	2
B.S.F.			
47.	30.1.1999	Ct. Rajesh Kumar who was deployed at BOP Madhugiri shot dead Ct. P.K. Jha, who was on sentry duty with his personal weapon by firing 3 rounds.	1
48.	10.8.1999	Ct. P. Khongsoi and Ct. Ajmer Singh deployed at BOP Sherpur were on duty inside temporary fencing. Ct. P. Khongsoi fired one round from his personal weapon and shot dead HC Vivekanand, who was on fencing patrolling.	1
CRPF:			
49.	5.1.1999	L/NK Gurdev Singh shot dead HC Phulwari Lal and subsequently shot himself.	2
50.	6.4.1999	Ct. Khushal Singh was murdered by Ct. K. Husain at his residence.	1
51.	26.5.1999	L/NK Ved Prakash was reportedly abused by HC Gokul Chand. As a result of which he shot Gokul Chand.	1
52.	1.11.1999	HC/Ami Lal under influence of liquor had some scuffle with HC Deep Chand and thereafter shot him dead.	1
CISF:			
53.	8.7.1999	HC S.C. Hoto was beaten to death by fellow colleagues in CCWO Dhanbad.	1
2000:			
BSF:			
54.	11.2.2000	HC Mohd. Khan while checking stand at Tactical. Headquarter was shot dead by Ct. Rajesh Kumar who had consumed liquor clandestinely and shot himself.	2
CRPF:			
55.	7.1.2000	HC Man Singh started discriminate firing resulting in death of 3 Other Ranks and he also shot himself.	4
56.	23.1.2000	Ct Raj Kumar was shot dead by HC Naibuddin Ahmed of Assam Police Commando.	1

FOOT NOTE:

ABBREVIATION USED:

L/NK	Lance Naik
N/K	Naik
NCO	Non Commissioned Officer
Sep	Sepoy
Ors	Other Ranks
Hav	Havilder
Rfl/Rfn	Rifleman.
Ct./Const.	Constable
SI	Sub Inspector
H/C/H/Ct.	Head Constable
JCO	Junior Commissioned Officer
SLR	Self Loading Rifle

Kismat Se Bach Gaye

3868. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Miniser of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Kismat se Bach Gaye varna halat to nahin the" appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 31, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/propose to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Expansion and Diversification Proposal from PSUs

3869. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received investment proposal from the PSUs for setting up new units, expansion/diversification of capacities and modernisation of existing units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The details of major investment proposals for setting up new units, expansion/diversification of capacities and modernisation of existing units submitted for investment approval of the Government by PSUs/ Cooperative Societies under the administrative control of the Ministry are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of major investment proposals submitted to the government by public/cooperative sector undertakings for investment approval

S N	Name of the PSU/ Cooperative/Project	Location	Estimated Capital Cost *(Rs. Crore)*	Production Envisaged	
				Project	*Capacity (lakh MTPA)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)'s third stream ammonia-urea expansion project at Hazira.	Hazira, Gujarat	1318	Urea	7.68
2.	KRIBHCO's New ammonia-urea plant at the existing site of FCI at Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur, UP	1536	Urea	7.68
3.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO)'s Grassroots project at Nellore.	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	1736	Urea	7.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF)'s Ammonia-urea expansion project at Thal.	Thal, Maharashtra	1332	Urea	7.68
5.	KRIBHCO/IFFCO's OMIFCO Project in Oman, in Joint Venture with Oman Oil Company.	Oman	US$ 969 million	Urea	16.52
6.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)'s Methane Di-Isocynate (MDI) Project in Raigad, in Joint Venture with Chamatur Engg. Sweden.	Rasayani Distt. Raigad Maharashtra	400	MDI	0.20

[Translation]

Polytechnic Colleges in M.P.

3870. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the All India Council for Technical Education for setting up Polytechnic Colleges at Panna, Mandla, Dewas, Piparlya etc., in the State;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Council in this regard; and

(c) the time by which these colleges are likely to be set up at those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) During 1998-99, Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) proposals for establishment of 13 Polytechnics at Dewas, Panna, Khanagarh, Thakatpur, Dhatia, Narsinghpur, Raisen, Shajahpur, Sehore, Shivpuri, Bhind, Rajnandgaon and all these proposals in 1998-99. Based on further response from the State Government, AICTE has issued approval for establishment of 9 Polytechincs at the places mentioned above excepting at Dewas, Dhatia, Raisen and Shajahpur.

[English]

KVS/NVS in Manipur

3871. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur has submitted any proposal for opening of more Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The endeavour of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is to open one JNV in each district of the country, including those in Manipur, subject to receipt of suitable proposals from the concerned State Government and availability of financial resources. Out of 9 districts in the State of Manipur, JNVs have been sanctioned in 8 districts. The State Government has not sent any proposal fo far for opening of JNV in the remaining District of Imphal (West). Further, no request has been received from the State Government for opening any new Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Admission in Delhi University

3872. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recognised the privatisation and commercialisation of education in the country;

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

(c) whether G.G.S.I.P. University, Delhi in one of these institutions;

(d) if so, the reasons for taking entrance test by these institutions/university for various courses;

(e) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy regarding admission for various courses in these institutions/university based as per Indira Gandhi Open University;

(f) if so, the time by which this policy is likely to be implemented; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to accommodate maximum number of students in MCA/B.Ed/ DCA courses in both the Universities in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) While private sector participation in education has to be there the Supreme Court has made it clear that there is to be no commericialisation of education.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University has been set up by an Act of Delhi Legislative Assembly.

(d) to (g) Universities are having their own statutory mechanisms to frame admission policy in the Universities and their affiliated Institutions.

[Translation]

Sanctions Imposed Against Indian Science Labs

3873. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the position of sanctions imposed against Indian Science Laboratories and Scientists by various countries after the nuclear tests conducted during May, 1998;

(b) whether these sanctions have been relaxed due to change in the relation between India and the USA;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the scientific progress of our country has been affected adversely due to these sanctions;

(e) if so, the names of the affected areas; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for being self-reliant in the field of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) After the nuclear tests conducted during May 1998, some countries imposed sanctions, primarily in the form of suspension/delays in foreign aid (loans and grants). USA announced restrictive economic measures in May 1998 followed by a notification of specific measures in June 1998. In November 1998 USA notified 40 Indian entities along with 200 subordinate entities to be covered by export restrictions. In December 1999, 51 subordinate entities have been removed from the entities list.

(d) to (f) There has been no perceptible adverse effect on the scientific progress of the country due to the sanctions. India maintains that unilateral restrictions against India are unjustified and counter productive and should be completely lifted. Our institutions are geared to overcome constraints through indigenous development and by procurement through alternate sources.

[English]

Motivation to Young Scientists

3874. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Young Scientists in our country are not getting enough motivations for research and development work;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to motivate young scientists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There are several programmes specially meant for young scientists sponsored by different S&T agencies for research and development work and also to motivate science students to choose Science & Technology as their career. Some of the recent initiatives taken to motivate young scientists and students are: Kishroe Vigyanik Protshan Yojana,

Swarnajayanti Fellowships, Biotechnology Fellowships, National Women Bioscientists Award, Summer Research Fellowships, Integrated Science Olympiad Programme, Fast Track Proposals for Young Scientists and Fund for Improvement of Infrastructure for R&D in Universities and other higher educational institutions (FIST).

Committee on Blood Banks

3875. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Blood Banks at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to constitute any expert committee to review the functionay of Blood Banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The total number of licensed blood bank in the country as on 30th October, 1999 is 1455. State-wise break up is enclosed in the statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement Showing the status of applications of Blood Banks approved and rejected by CLAA DCG (I) as on 30-10-1999

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of applications received from State by CLAA for approval					No. of applications (licences) approved by CLAA				
		G	V	PH	PC	Total	G	V	PH	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	8	20	44	131	55	8	19	39	121
2.	A & N Island	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
3.	Assam	16	2	9	4	31	15	2	8	4	29
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	3
5.	Bihar	21	4	8	18	51	20	3	7	10	40
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
7.	Delhi	15	1	12	8	36	15	1	12	8	36
8.	Goa	4	—	1	2	7	4	—	1	2	7
9.	Gujarat	33	29	26	74	162	23	28	17	56	124
10.	Haryana	17	2	3	4	26	17	2	3	4	26
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	—	1	—	12	9	—	1	—	10
13.	Karnataka	32	31	25	9	97	32	31	23	8	94
14.	Kerala	31	1	68	8	108	29	1	67	8	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40	6	11	43	100	35	6	10	17	68
16.	Maharashtra	79	45	42	101	267	63	40	38	81	222
17.	Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	3
18.	Manipur	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
19.	Mizoram	5	—	2	—	7	5	—	2	—	7
20.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
21.	Orissa	7	42	3	—	52	7	38	3	—	48
22.	Pondicherry	5	—	2	—	7	5	—	2	—	7
23.	Punjab	32	3	17	1	53	30	3	16	1	50
24.	Rajasthan	47	—	2	—	49	47	—	2	—	49
25.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
26.	Tamilnadu	84	7	32	51	174	76	7	80	51	154
27.	Tripura	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77	2	13	37	129	77	2	13	36	128
29.	West Bengal	71	3	9	15	98	68	2	9	8	87
	Total	738	187	307	419	1631	663	175	284	333	1455

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of applications found defective and sent to States for rectification					No. of applications rejected by CLAA on scrutiny				
		G	V	PH	PC	Total	G	V	PH	PC	Total
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	3	8
2.	A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	10
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	13	38
10.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
14.	Kerala	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	4	4	5	—	1	22	26
16.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	2	2	16	5	4	13	43
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Orissa	—	1	—	—	1	–	3	—	—	3
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
24.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tamilnadu	5	—	2	—	7	3—	—	—	3	
27.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
29.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	11
	Total	8	1	3	9	21	47	12	18	78	155

		G	V	PH	PC
No. of application received	—	1631	738	187	307	419
No. of licences issued	—	1455	663	175	284	333
No. of Licences for rectification	—	21	8	1	3	9
No. of licences returned	—	155	47	12	18	78

* G-Govt., V-Voluntary, PH-Private Hospital, PC-Private Commercial

Availability of Medicines on Display Board

3876. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued guidelines to all the hospitals to display information about the availability of medicines on the display board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help the patients;

(d) whether such guidelines have also been issued to all the CGHS dispensaries;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government have also issued instructions to the hospitals to help senior citizens;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The following things alongwith the medicines available in the hospital's OPD are displayed on the board of the dispensaries:

Non-functional status of the equipment, the charges for the various investigations, name and telephone of the Grievances redressal officer and the timings of the OPD hours as a part of Citizens Charter in respect of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals.

(c) These steps are likely to help the patients to the extent that they know about availability of services including that of the medicines in the hospitals.

(d) and (e) CGHS Medical Store Depot issues Daily Sotre Information Bulletin (D.S.I.B.) regarding availability of medicines/fresh arrival of the medicines and other important informations regarding drugs/non drugs/import of medicines to the CGHS dispensaries through all the Zones of the CGHS Delhi. This information is available with CMO Incharge of dispensary.

(f) to (h) Senior citizen are provided medical facilities on priority. Besides there is provision for separate queue and separate counter to supply medicines.

[Translation]

Deaths due to Malaria

3877. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons have died due to Malaria in the backward areas of Sarang-garh in Madhya Pradesh during November, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds provided for eradication of Malaria during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the funds have been utilised properly;

(e) if so, the reasons for occurring of such incidents and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government propose to plan to provide financial relief to the families of the deceased;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Central Government provides material assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for control of malaria based on demand and as per technical requirement. The assistance provided during the last three years under National Anti Malaria Programme is as under:-

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	1072.77
1998-99	454.59
1999-2000	1953.82

It has been confirmed by the State Government that the material assistance provided by the Central Government has been utilised.

(e) The steps to control malaria include:-

- Intensification of vector control measures through prioritization of areas for selective spray with appropriate insecticides and alternative and integrated vector control methods.
- Introduction of newer insecticides like Synthetic Pyrethorids for selective use as per technical requirements.
- Intensification of Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities for public awareness and community participation.
- Institutional and management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation programme at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).
- Implementation of an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support under

the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) since September, 1997. This project covers 100 predominantely tribal district of 7 peninsular States, including 25 districts of Madhya Pradesh, and 19 cities/towns including Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh having high endemicity of malaria for intensified Malaria Control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions.

(f) and (h) Do not arise.

[English]

HIV Transmission

3878. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eighty percent of the HIV transmission is through 'Hectro Sexual' act; and

(b) if so, the basis of NACO's study that only twenty one percent of the victims are women, as published in the "Country Scenario" 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data is based from reports received from various blood testing centres and admitted cases in the hospital all across the country. These reports state that out of total cases reported, 21% are women.

Compensation to Victims

3879. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with a view to making provision for payment of compensation to victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) In its 154th Report on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Law Commission of India has, inter alia, recommended that in view of the weaknesses of the existing provisions for compensation to crime victims in the criminal law, it is necessary to incorporate a new section (section 357-A) in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The recommendations made by the Law Commission of India are under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

HNLF Activities

3880. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground Hynniewtrep National Liberation Front of Meghalaya has intensified their activities in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Meghalaya has initiated the process to ban the underground HNLF; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The violence by Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) has registered an increase in 1999 with 10 persons, including 2 police personnel, killed in 17 incidents of violence as against 10 incidents (2 civilians killed) in 1997 and 3 incidents (1 civilian killed) in 1998. During the current year, so far (March 31), it has indulged in 3 incidents, involving 2 killing (including 1 police personnel). HNLC also indulges in extortions mainly from non-tribal businessmen of Shillong.

(c) The Government of Meghalaya has made a request to Government of India to ban the HNLC under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(d) At present, Government of India are not in favour of banning the HNLC.

Heroin

3881. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing abuse of heroin by injection and sharing of needles has resulted in an alarming rise in HIV/AIDS cases in India and the South Asia countries;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check this menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) HIV infection through injecting and sharing of needles is localized in North Eastern States of India only.

(b) A total of 11251 AIDS cases have been reported to NACO upto 31st March, 2000, out of which 596 (5.3%) are due to injecting drug use.

(c) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive Programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main components consist of:-

- Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing peer counseling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections.
- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness campaign, provision of voluntary testing and counseling safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.
- Promoting collaboration amongst public, private and voluntary sector.

Replacement of Security Agencies

3882. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the newsitem captioned "IB may replace cops" appearing in the 'Tribune' dated 6.4.2000;

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

(c) the extent to which it is likely to curb cross-border smuggling?

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

(b) and (c) In view of seizures of Fake Indian Currency notes and other contraband from some of the passengers travelling on Samjhauta Express between Lahore and Attari and an appraisal of the security arrangements at the Attari Railway Station, it has been decided to take additional measures to curb smuggling of contraband through this train. These measures include 100% manual checking of baggage, augmenting the security set-up sanitising of platforms and dispensing with the services of coolies, and strenghthening of vigilance mechanisms to prevent connivance of the staff deployed at Attari Railway Station. As part of an over-all plan, it is also proposed that Bureau of Immigration will take over the Immigration functions at Attari Railway Station, Wagah Land Checkpost and Raja Sansi Airport at Amritsar. This will help in checking the activities of anti-national elements and smugglers from across the border as the personnel of Bureau of Immigration are better trained and equipped for such functions.

Lie Detecting Tests

3883. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHRC has received a number of complaints alleging that the lie detecting tests are being conducted after administering certain drug to the accused during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHRC has asked the Government to conduct such tests by an independent agency in the presence of a lawyer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has received only one such complaint during the last three years, alleging that the complainant was administered a drug and subjected to Lie Detector Test, without his consent.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

The NHRC has formulated and forwarded the guidelines relating to administration of a Lie Detector Test to the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all States and Union Territories of India for consideration to conduct such test only after consent of the accused etc.

[Translation]

National Institute of Ayurvedas, Jaipur

3884. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees including vaidyas working in the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur;

(b) the grants given by the Government to the institute during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the institute have some burning problems;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) There are 377 employees including vaidyas working in NIA, Jaipur.

(b) The details of grants provided by the Government during last three years are as under:

Year	Non-Plan	Plan
1997-98	400.00 lacs	163.00 lacs
1998-99	500.00 lacs	396.00 lacs
1999-2000	525.00 lacs	347.50 lacs

(c) to (e) There are no such problems. However, administrative and financial issues are addressed as and when these arise.

[English]

Offensive against Indian Forces

3885. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pak ultras plan final offensive" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 6, 2000;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the cross border activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of news item.

(b) Government is vigilant.

(c) With a view to deal with the cross border activities the Government has adopted a multi pronged approach which includes, inter-alia, strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of the militants by proactive action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional framework of Operations Groups of the UHQ at all levels improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, closer vigil on the border, establishment of more naka parties in depth areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, more pickets, intensive patrolling and extensive cordon and search operations.

Blast on Railway Tracks

3886. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway tracks were blown off in Assam on the eve of P.M's. Visit to State;

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

(c) the number of such incidents that took place in the Northeast Frontier Railway during each of the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken to safeguard Railway properties and lives of passengers from the hands of extremists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) On January 19, 2000, there was a bomb explosion between Bokajan and Chungajan railway stations causing derailment of a goods train.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Vigilance on railway tracks has been intensified. Railway gangmen, Home Guards and GRP personnel have been deployed for joint track patrolling. Static Police and Army Guards have been mounted on all the important

railway bridges in the State. State Police and Railway Protection Force personnel as well as Home Guards have been deployed in all passenger/goods trains. Security arrangements are reviewed from time to time.

Statement

Details of Incidents in North East Frontier Railway During the Last three years is as below:-

1997

1. On railway bridge in between Groeswar-Khondikar railway station under Rangia GRPS;
2. On railway track between Sarupeta and Barpeta railway station under Rangiya GRPS;
3. On railway track in between Kathalpukhuri and Silanibari railway station under North Lakhimpur GRPS;
4. On railway track at Kokrajhar railway station under Bongaigaon GRPS;
5. On railway track in between Basugaon and Salakati railway station under Bongaigaon GRPS;

1998

1. On railway track between Sarupeta and Barpeta railway station under Rangia, GRPS;
2. On railway track at Alkajhar between Gossaigaon and Choutara railway station under Bongaigaon GRPS;
3. On railway track at Guwahati railway station platform;
4. On railway track on Kapili river bridge under Guwahati GRPS;

1999

1. On railway track between Sarupeta and Barpeta road railway station under Rangiya GRPS;
2. On railway track on railway bridge over Panchandi river in between Hoograjuli and Majbat railway station under Rangapara GRPS;
3. On railway track between Bijni and Patiladaha railway station under Bongaigaon GRPS;
4. On railway track between Kokrajhar and Salakati railway station under Bongaigaon GRPS;
5. On railway track at K.M.No. 443/6-7 under Simaluguri GRPS.

Fake Railway Tickets

3887. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a receipt in fake railway tickets has been detected by the Delhi Police;

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

(c) the name of places where such rackets have been operating; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO):(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 7th February, 2000, a team of officials of Jama Masjid Police Station recovered from "Imran Guest House" located in Jama Masjid area in the National Capital Territory 392 fake Railway tickets alongwith Punching Machine, date stamps and pad, etc. Two persons were arrested and a case FIR No. 62/2000 was registered on the same day at Jama Masjid Police Station.

(c) No other instance of this nature come into the notice of Delhi Police during the recent past.

(d) The steps taken by the Government in this regard include, inter-alia, regular checking of agencies/firms dealing in booking of Railway tickets; close watch on the activities of travel agencies/ agents; direction to the ticekt checking staff to carefully check the tickets of passengers to detect if fake tickets are being used; regular announcements at major stations on the public address system advising the passengers not to purchase tickets from unauthorised persons, touts etc.

Naxalite Problem

3888. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals for financial assistance to combat the problems of naxalites have been received from some States and territories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the financial assistance involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In order to assist States to undertake more effective action, Government has implemented a scheme for reimbursement of 50% of the Security Related Expenditure incurred by the States in tackling the problem of left wing extremism, covering the period from 1.4.1996 to 31.3.2001. The following amounts have been released to the States during the financial year 1999-2000 under this scheme:-

	(Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30.46
Bihar	Rs. 9.00
Madhyra Pradesh	Rs. 5.00
Maharashtra	Rs. 1.96
Orissa	Rs. 3.58

In addition, the following funds have also been released to these States under Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces during 1999-2000:-

	(Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3.54
Bihar	Rs. 5.08
Madhyra Pradesh	Rs. 8.46
Maharashtra	Rs. 5.68
Orissa	Rs. 0.52

Statement

Statement correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 3038 dated 14th March 2000, regarding R&D work in the field of Medicine and Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

In answer to para (a, b and c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3038 answered on 14 March, 2000 the following was stated:-

(a) and (b) It is not correct to state that the R&D in agriculture and medicine is lagging behind in achieving the target as development of new varieties of crops, improving the technologies for development of new drugs and vaccines have taken place in the recent past. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is the nodal agency for research and development activities in medicine particularly in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and biomedical research. ICMR is also engaged in research on tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is engaged in research on soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, All India Twenty-two points, plus triple-word-score, plus fifty points for using all my letters. Game's over. I'm outta here. Coordinated Programmes on various crops. etc. Government has made substantial Investments to strengthen R&D work in these areas. Other Government departments like the Department of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have R&D promotion programmes to supplement the activities in the areas of medical research and agriculture.

(c) Plan funds to be spent on this account during the year (1999-2000) are as follows:-

(i) Agriculture Rs. 504.00 Crores

(ii) Medicine Rs. 59.25 Crores

The corrected part of the reply to part (a, b and c) will now read as:

(a) and (b) It is not correct to state that the R&D in agriculture and medicine is lagging behind in achieving the target as development of new varieties of crops, improving the technologies for development of new drugs and vaccines have taken place in the recent past. The Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR) is the nodal agency for research and development activities in medicine particularly in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and biomedical research. ICMR is also engaged in research on tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is engaged in research on soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, All India Coordinated Programmes on various crops, etc. Government had made substantial Investments to strengthen R&D work in these areas. Other Government departments like the Department of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have R&D promotion programmes to supplement the activities in the areas of medical research and agriculture.

(c) Plan funds to be spent on this account during the current year (1999-2000) are as follows:—

(iii) Agriculture Rs. 504.00 crores

(iv) Medicine Rs. 59.25 crores

The inconvenience caused to the Lok Sabha is regretted.

12.08 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table: a copy of the CRPF Subordinate Ranks (Signals) Recruitment Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 83 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2000, issued under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1613/2000]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supplementary Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1614/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antartic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antartic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 1998-99.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1615/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): 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:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1616/2000]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1617/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Export and Import Policy (1 April, 1997—31 March, 2002) (incorporating amendments made upto 31st March, 2000) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1618/2000]

(2) Handbook of Procedures (Volume I) (1 April, 1997—31 March, 2002) (incorporating amendments made upto 31st March, 2000) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1619/2000]

12.09 hrs.

[Translation]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES

First Report

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir I beg to lay on the Table the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Privileges.

12.09½ hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

First, Second and Third Reports

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy:—

(1) First Report on Demands for Grants (2000-01) relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.

(2) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2000-01) relating to the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(3) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2000-01) relating to the Ministry of Power.

12.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Second Report

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (1999-2000) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2000-2001.

12.11 hrs.

[Translation]

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Onkar Singh Lakawat and Sanjay Nirupam from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Onkar Singh Lakawat and Sanjay Nirupam from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

[English]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(I) Indian Council of Medical Research Governing Body

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, on behalf of Shri N.T. Shanmugam, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of rule 15 of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of Indian Council of Medical Research, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of rule 15 of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

to serve as members of the Governing Body of Indian Council of Medical Research, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules".

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

(ii) Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, on behalf of Shri N.T. Shanmugam, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (g) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research Act, 1966, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (g) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research Act, 1966, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.13½ hrs.

(iii) Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause 9 (1) (e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1. of the Regulations of the Institute, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to the other provisions of the scheme and the Regulations."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 9 (1) (e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1. of the Regulations of the Institute, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to the other provisions of the scheme and the Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

(iv) General Council of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in clauses (ii) to (iv) of rule 4 read with clause (3) of rule 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in clauses (ii) to (iv) of rule 4 read with clause (3) of rule 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

12.14½ hrs.

(v) Court of University of Delhi

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Statute 2 (1) (xix) of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Statute 2 (1) (xix) of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, wherever there is a provision for Members of Parliament to be included in certain bodies, I think, it becomes the responsibility of the Government to ensure that immediately after the House is constituted, these motions are brought to the House. After six months, all these motions are being brought to the House.

12.15 hrs.

(vi) All India Council for Technical Education

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Sections 3 (4) (j) and 4 (i) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Council for Technical Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Sections 3 (4) (j) and 4 (i) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Council for Technical Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Special Mentions. Shri Suresh Kurup.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah): The incident involving Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First please sit down. All will be called.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. All of you please sit down. You will be called.

[English]

I have called Shri Suresh Kurup.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, the Chief Minister of Kerala and the leaders of all the political parties in Kerala are sitting on a *dharna* before the Parliament House, protesting against the unprecedented hike in the prices of essential commodities. As everybody knows, Kerala is a State which had made great achievements in the field of education, health care and reduction in infant mortality rate, with a very low *per*

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

capita income. The basis of all this achievement is that we are having a model public distribution system. Every two kilometres in the State, there is a ration shop so that every poor family in the State could afford one meal a day. This unprecedented hike is going to dismantle this model public distribution system. Instead of replicating this public distribution system all over the country, the Government, with this hike, is dismantling this model public distribution system. This is a very serious matter. I humbly request all the Members of this House, cutting across party lines, especially those belonging to the Telugu Desham, the DMK and the Trinamul Congress, which are the constituents of NDA, to pressurise the Government to withdraw this unprecedented hike, otherwise Kerala will be in doldrums.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you also associating with Shri Suresh Kurup?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition of the Kerala House and the leaders of all the political parties are sitting on a *dharna*. The Government must respond to this...*(Interruptions)*. Why does the Government not respond?

MR. SPEAKER: You can also associate with Shri Suresh Kurup.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can also associate with the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I called Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Please allow him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have the list here. I am calling the Members as per the list. Please understand.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you disturb the House continuously in the 'zero hour' there will be a problem. Please understand it.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Two-third history of India is the history of Bihar. But through the office of the Governor, The facist government of India gagged the majority voice. When majority was not proved in the Legislative Assembly, that Government had to go and majority Government was formed there. Even when democracy was restored there, the fascist Government did not mend its ways. The CBI is being used with political vendetta and to take revenge. Previously Lalu Prasad was there as Chief Minister and now his wife Rabri Devi is the Chief Minister. She was made an accused in gross violation of law and by trampling justice....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is pending with the Court. How can you raise it here? It is *sub judice*.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the C.B.I. was pressurised in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, how can you discuss all the State matters in the House? The matter is pending with the judiciary. How can you raise it here?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you are a senior Member. You know the precedure. How can you discuss all the State matters here, that too when the matter is pending with the Court? How can you discuss it here?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Matter is pending in the court...*(Interruptions)* CBI toes the line of Government of India ...*(Interruptions)* They are working with revengeful attitude...*(Interruptions)*. It was reported in all newspapers that no case was made out in the case of disproportionate assets till now. No non-bailable warrant has been issued...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh ji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise such a matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the C.B.I. is being misused by this Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I think what the hon. Member wants to say is that the hon. Prime Minister has laid a standard in the House that chargesheeted people can continue in the Government. That is what he wants to say...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the C.B.I. is pressurised by this Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising very serious matter in the House. On Sunday night some security guards of high officials...*(Interruptions)* with Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy hon'ble Member of this House and they were found to be drunk. This is very serious matter as it involves the existence of M.Ps. Whether they belong to the opposition or to the ruling party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: This incident took place on Sunday night. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy was going with his family members...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter involving court, how can you raise this?

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: He was coming in his vehicle, his security guard was also with him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Only what Dr. M.P. Jaiswal speaks will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Security guards of some high Delhi police officers posted with the control room were drunk. Their sumo vehicle hit the vehicle of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy. When Rajiv Pratap Rudy followed that vehicle...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking. You instigated some people to throw stones at a Union Minister in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after that Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy followed their vehicle...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You are senior Member, please do not speak like this. You please sit down.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: He should be removed from the post of Chairperson as he does not listen to hon'ble Members...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You should not use such words here. They will be expunged from the record. I am expunging those remarks.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: When his car was chased and then stopped by the car of Rajiv Pratap Rudi, the security personnel who were drunk...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What is this? I have not allowed you.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: The bodyguard of Rajiv Pratap Rudi, whose name is Kam Singh, was caught and beaten mercilessly. Thereafter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): Shri Raghuvanshji, it is the case of an MP, who was beaten yesterday. It may happen with you or anybody else. At least just hear him out. It is not the matter of individual, it is the matter of the whole House and you are ignoring the matter of entire House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, don't disturb him. We will take care about the House, you please sit down.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: But you can just let him finish...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You, too, sit down. Shri Prabhunath Singhji, you too sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: First, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Shri Nagmani, please take your seat. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. Please take your seat. What is this? Hon, member, please take your seat. This is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nagmani, if you do not take your seat, I will take action against you. Please take your seat. What is this? There is a procedure to be followed in the House. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants to disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what Dr. M.P. Jaiswal speaks.

...*(interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thereafter, policemen caught his security personnel and beat them mercilessly. Thereafter Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudi ji went to a nearby police station in his car. A few policemen accompanied him, but they were also beaten by those policemen and when the news was flashed on the wireless, two police vans reached there. All these policemen were drunk.

They were the personal staff of Shri Amod Kanth, Shri R.C. Kohli and Shri S. Rama Krishnan. They were drunken while driving. It is a very unfortunate incident. The revolver of his security personnel was snatched. Police was behaving in this manner with a Member of Parliament. In this House, may be the Member of ruling party or of opposition party all Members of Parliament are Hon'ble Members. If an incident like this happens to anybody here, then it is very serious. I wish that strong action be taken against those policemen.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We fully support him, and we request that appropriate action should be taken against them.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: It is a case of the privilege of a Member of Parliament.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we deplore the way the hon. Member has been treated.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have also given notice in this respect.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you must give a direction to the hon. Home Minister because this is a matter relating to the honour of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): It is a question of the recognition of the hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you may please driect the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a serious issue. I called Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The hon. Home Minister must come to the House and make a statement. He must ensure the dignity of the hon. Members that this may not be repeated in future. Appropriate action must be taken. Sir, the Home Minister must come to the House.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have also given a notice in this respect. Hon'ble Home Minister continuously claims that the law and order situation in the country is under control. We say that right under the nose of the hon'ble Home Minister, such incident has happened with a Member of Parliament. Fence has started eating the grass. From among those police personnel only one has been arrested. Hon'ble Home Minister should give a clear statement on this. The guilty policemen should be dismissed and imprisoned. The bodyguard of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudi have been admitted to hospital. They should be provided medical care at the Government's expenses. Since the Government is present in the House, we want a statement from the Government and demand that the guilty policemen be dismissed and imprisoned.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The hon. Home Minister must come to the House and make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): It is not just the question of statement from hon'ble Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we from the opposition support this demand. Let the hon. Home Minister come and make a statement on this issue....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hon'be Home Minister should give a statement in the House on this issue. Those policemen should be dismissed and imprisoned.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is not a political issue. It is related to the honour of the Member of the House. It must be taken very seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that the Government is going to reply. Please have some patience.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We do not want to politicise the issue. It is related to the honour of the member. Sir, through you, we request that the hon. Home Minister should make a statement, and take immediate steps immediately.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Hon'ble Home Minister should give a statement on this issue in the House. There is consensus in the House on this issue. Police lathi charges the students in Jamia Millia, tries to implicate Imam in a false case. Now, an attack has been made on a Member of Parliament Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudi ji ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Even FIR was not being registered. If this can happen to we people then God knows what happens with the common people...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri D.P. Yadav. How can you speak? Shri Chaubey, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri D.P. Yadav. Please take your seat. How can you speak without the permission of the Chair?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, please take your seat. I have allowed Shri D.P. Yadav to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incidence is not related to any political party. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy is the hon'ble Member of the House. The Home Minister's statement alone will not be enough on whatever has happened with the hon'ble Member. The way police have behaved is not only a matter of prestige of the hon'ble Member but it is a matter of prestige of the entire House. This incidence has assaulted the prestige of the House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the office that you are holding is the office of the Supreme House of this country. There is no other bigger democratic House in the country than this. So it is a matter of shame and pity if such a inhuman and shameful behaviour is done to the hon'ble Member and such incidence happens with the hon'ble Member of this supreme House. It is a matter of concern that prestige of parliamentary democracy is declining in a democratic set up. It is a matter of prestige for the entire democracy.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

The Home Minister should not only give statement but he should also inform the House about the action taken against the guilty police personnel.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is demanding an order from you on this subject. You please give an order.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): You had given me an assurance that after his turn, I shall also be given in opportunity to speak. I shall express my views in one minute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand the situation. There are 30 notices given by Members who are interested in raising very important issues.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: It is natural that we would certainly like to express our feelings because such an incidence has occurred with the hon'ble member of the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How many Members can I allow on the same issue?

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I request you to allow me one minute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The government is going to reply to this.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The government will reply after this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please you sit down, the government is replying.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Today, I read in Newspaper about the incidence that has happened with the hon'ble member of the House, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy. It is certainly a matter of concern for all of us that some police personnel dash the vehicle of the member of Parliament and go away and the member has to follow them. It is in itself a serious incident. We will certainly investigate it. Criminals will be punished. I myself will raise this issue with the Home Minister. Give me one day time and tomorrow I will tell you in the House about the further development.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Ask them as to how did it happen?

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Sir, it is most embarrassing for me to get up in the House and say that such a thing has happened to me. In fact it had happened on Sunday night. I thought I should get out of it because it involved me. I think I have the sympathy of most of the Members.

Generally what happens when a Member of Parliament is involved in such an incident is that the finger points straight towards to him. It is said that he must have used his official position to take advantage of that situation. That was the fear because of which I was holding myself back. In the incident that had taken place, I was coming back after attending a reception. I had met Shri Chandrashekhar also in that particular reception. While coming back, I was travelling with my eight-year old daughter. That was when a particular gentleman in a drunken state, travelling in a Tata Sumo, banged my car.

Since there have been problems with me earlier in my State, my PSO was suspicious and he said that we must follow that car. That gentleman who was driving that car and the people with him, broke and crossed every possible red light at tremendous speed and the point where they reached—because we could not overtake them—we stopped our car. He got down at his own PS where he was protected, shouted at people and then brandished whosoever was there. And, then, we were immediately surrounded by 12 to 14 people armed with sticks and rods.

That was the time by PSO asked me to run for my life. I was not hurt. I ran for my life. I collected my daughter. Then I jumped in the car and went to the nearest police picket was located at R.K. Puram. There, I requested the beat constable saying that 'my PSO is being attacked violently.' That gentleman with his stick and his pistol went to that point. Then meanwhile, all these people had dragged away my PSO to a room. They were almost beating him. This particular beat constable was chased away by them. When I went back to the same picket, I caught hold of that wireless system there, took the code of the wireless station and started

wirelessing myself. Thereafter, the first PCR van came. These people also chased away that PCR van. It was only after 15 minutes that 10 to 15 gypsies came. But in the meanwhile, all these people dragged him and kept my PSO confined to their room. I was not hurt. But till that time, till all these officers reached and continuously kept on surrounding me, I was amazed to see the strength which they were using. It was only at the later stage I came to know that since all of them were police constables or relatives of police constables or senior officials of Delhi Police that they had taken the liberty of assaulting me.

Sir, my PSO is still admitted in the Safdarjung Hospital in a terrible state. His four ribs are broken. His left arm is damaged.

The only thing wihch I want to plead, Sir, is that I wanted to refrain because I was a Member of Parliament. If we had made the shoot out or if we had done anything, the entire blame would have fallen on me as a Member of Parliament from BJP performing this act. That was the reason I refrained. My PSO even asked for permission to defend himself. I said, 'you could not do this because this can cause problem to us.'

Sir, in this case, till 4.30 in the morning I was there in the police station. The most amazing part is that all these people who had assaulted that constable came to the police station. When I went to see my PSO in Safdarjung Hospital, they accompanied me and hurled abuses. Even though, when the SHO was present, this kept on happening. I was the sole man in the morning at 4 o'clock. I will lodge this complaint. My PSO is still admitted.

Sir, whatever I have quoted are bare facts of the episode. I feel embarrassed and hurt to make such a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, after hearing all the hon. Members, the incidents of this nature are very serious. It is regrettable. The Government should look into these kinds of serious incidents with utmost care.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, it is a matter of privilege....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri J.S. Brar says.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was allowed to raise one issue in the House. This matter is related to Chattisinghpura in Kashmir, where 36 innocent sikhs were killed. An assurance was given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that two minutes silence will be observed in the Parliament on this issue. Mr. Deputy Speaker was present at that time.

Sentiments of the entire House is concerned with this. Through you it is my humble request that two minutes silence should be observed in the House for the incidence of Chattisinghpura.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri J.S. Brar, you have raised this matter yesterday also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Find out whose telephone is this. We will confiscate it. You must take care of it.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given you notice to speak on the review of the Indian constitution. Yesterday also me and my party had wanted to say something but you told us that opportunity will be given to us to speak in 'Zero Hour'. It is matter of sorrow that Bahujan Samaj Party was not given an opportunity to speak on this subject but today you have given me an opportunity to speak on it and for this I am grateful to you.

The subject, on which I want to submit my view before the government, I am of the opinion that the issue of the review of Indian constitution is of great importance. The government's decision to review the constitution is in itself unconstitutional, as there is no any provision of its review in the Indian constitution but the government has taken decision to review the constitution on the ground that the review of the Indian constitution is very essential in the interest of the country. Through you, I want to tell the government about this that when constitution was being framed, the constitution makers had framed the constitution after serious brooding. They had framed the Indian constitution keeping in view the interest of the

*Not recorded.

[Kumari Mayawati]

country and foresight. A Draft Committee was constituted for framing the constitution, which had many members and highly respected Bab Saheb Dr. Ambedkar was its Chairman. He had made provision for the amendment of the Indian Constitution. Keeping in view the interest of the country and foresight...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have Business Advisory Committee meeting at 3 o'clock. We will discuss it with the leaders in the meeting and find a solution.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are 29 notices. I want to complete all the notices.

12.46 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Find out whose telephone it is.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a cellular phone. Take care of that. You must take the telephone.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is a matter of prestige for the respected man, they become prestigious by this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will confiscate it, if it find with you.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the constitution makers, expecially highly respected Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar, who was the Chairman of the Darfting Committee, kept in mind that interest of the country while making the constitution and keeping in view the foresight, they made provision for the amendment of the Constitution.

Through you, I want to ask the government that when there is already provision of amendment in the Indian constitution then what is the need of review of the constitution. I am apprehensive about the intension of the NDA Government behind this review and it seems that they want to get their secret agenda implemented. It is not a simple matter. If the Government wanted to review the constitution, it was essential that the opinion of all the political parties should have been sought. Today, in 'Hindustan Times' an article by the senior constitution expert, Shri Nariman has been published in which it has been said that it is the demand of the parliamentary system that the government should submit the proposal of constitution of any such commission before the House and invite discussion on it and should implement it after having consent on it. My opinion is that, if the government wanted to review the constitution, it should have been done after taking into confidence both the Houses and after serious brooding over it.

Second, the Commission that has been constituted for the review of the constitution and its Chairman and members who have been appointed have not informed anything about the terms of references of the review of the constitution, neither inside the House nor outside. The government have not discussed those issues till date. Our constitution is based on the democracy and secularism. Political consciousness is taking place among downtrodens, backward class and religious minorities for the last 9-10 years and it has created political destability in the Centre and State. I feel that in 11th, 12th and 13th Lok Sabha election, Bhartiya Janata Party had tried its best to get absolute majority but they did not get it and they are running coalition government. It seems that NDA governmnet is running under the leadership of Bhartiya Janata Party and it wants to evolve such a system by finishing democracy under the garb of review of constitution that it can run government for five years even if remains in minority...*(Interruptions)*

Second, this government, under the garb of review of constitution, wants to finish all the rights that has been given to the weaker sections of society, particularly the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the reservation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Zero Hour. You should not make such a lengthy speech.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: The step which they have taken in the name of constitutional review is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to control the House, not you.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would request the Government to reconsider it. If in the name of Constitutional Review democracy and secularism are attacked, rights of weaker sections of people are voilated then Bahujan Samaj Party would not sit quiet and would land on road against your Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi's name is also there. He also wants to speak on this subject. Now he can express his views.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kumari Mayawati has raised this issue but the whole House wants that debate should be held on this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. This is not the way. Please sit down. Shri Rashid Alvi's name is there. He has to only associate with the matter. He can make only one sentence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): I associate myself with the view expressed by her. That is all I want to say. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not give a long reply in response to Kumari Mayawati's lengthy speech but I would like to clarify the issues which she has raised. I would like to say this much only that while making arrangement for Review of Constitution, Government has no ill will. Government are ready to hold debate over this issue...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI: You have not taken the House in confidence...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am at loss to understand this argument of hon'ble Member, how Constitutional amendment can be made without taking the House into confidence? Only Parliament can make amendment in the Constitution. No committee can do so. We are ready for debate on this. You are requested to fix time for this. Let debate take place on this. It would make everything clear...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government are tampreing with the Constitution which is not good...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvansh ji, there are many members in the list. You please sit down.

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): Sir, I would like to raise an important matter. Sundays are public holidays not only in India, but also in the whole world. The coming Sunday, being the Easter Sunday, the Christian community is celebrating it all over the world. Unfortunately, some banking examinations are to be conducted this Sunday, that is, 23rd April. I request the Government to intervene in the matter and give instructions to the authorities to postpone all the examinations which are to be conducted on 23rd April, that is, Easter Day, celebrated by the Christian community.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I have given a notice on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you have given a notice. You will have to just associate yourself with that, in just one sentence.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I will make only one sentence. Easter Day is one of the most important functions as far as Christians are concerned. It is the Day of the resurrection of the Christ that is being celebrated all over the world and in India also, by all the Christians. On that Day, BSRB is going to conduct examination for Probationary Officers in the State Bank of India. The Postal Department also, under the Ministry of Communications, conducts an examination for selection of some postal service people. They should be postponed lest many of the Christians may not be able to attend the examinations.

This is a very reasonable demand that has been raised by many Christian organisations. Some *dharnas* are also taking place. So, a positive reply by the hon. Minister is sought for in this case...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, only a few days are left for Easter Day. We request the hon. Minister to convey the views to the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling only those who have given their names.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to convey this....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want the hon. Minister to react or not?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (SIVAKASI): Sir, it is an emotional issue *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want the hon. Minister to intervene? Shri Jos, he is ready to react.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, this Sunday is Easter Sunday and no examination should be allowed to be held on that day...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you not want the hon. Minister to react?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: We want to support the demand. That is all...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister. The Minister for Banking has agreed that he would do something, but so far nothinig has been done.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, the hon. Members have drawn the attention of the Government to some examinations to be held by BSRB and Postal Department on 23rd April, *i.e.* on Easter day. Normally, the examinations are held on Sundays in order to facilitate the candidates to appear in them. But this being an Easter Sunday, the hon. Members want that the examinations should be postponed. Apart from conveying the hon. Members' views, I will talk to the authorities concerned to try my level best to get the examinations postponed. I would request the hon. Members to give me some more details about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members will get a chance if they do not disturb the proceedings. I am allowing everybody.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first in Zero-Hour all try to associate themselves, but when their turn comes, they again start speaking. Due to this other people do not get an opportunity.

SHRI SHRI PRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to unconstitutional steps House itself comes into action.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am watching all those Members who are interrupting. They will not get a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, the people who are living in *jhuggis* have come from different parts of the country is search of livelihood and in search of employment. They live in *jhuggis* in Delhi and in other cities. Now, they are becoming victims of police torture. They are being evicted from their *jhuggis*. They are engaged in construction work and other jobs. They are not allowed to live even in slums. So, through you, I earnestly request the Government that alternative arrangement should be made to rehabilitate them. Otherwise, where will they go? The Government should provide them shelter.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter. It is reported that Government of India is considering to privatise the whole coal industry in our country. It would result in thousands and thousands of worker being thrown out of their jobs. This year itself more than 70,000 workers would be thrown out from Eastern Coal Field which is situated in West Bengal and Bihar. That would also hasten the process of surrendering our strong economic base which has come about because of the public sector undertakings. The coal industry was nationalised during the regime of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, keeping in view the welfare of the country, welfare of the coal industry and the welfare of the coal workers. This Government is privatising all the industries one after the other. They have already privatised the insurance and banking sectors; and they have already privatised the Vizag Steel Plant and the Salem Steel Plant. Now, they are going to privatise the entire coal industry which would adversely affect our economy. I strongly oppose this decision of the Government of India. I demand that the Government should immediately revoke and reverse this decision in the greater interest of the country, in the interest of the coal industry and in the interest of its workers.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the present severe famine problem in Rajasthan. In 26 districts of Rajasthan due to severe drought and famine, a situation of acute drinking water storage and starvation has arosen. Two and a half crore people and three and a half crore animals in 25 thousand villages in 26 districts out of 32 districts are reeling under the severest famine. As it did not rain crops have perished. Due to scorching heat all wells, ponds, handpump, tube wells have dried and level of underground water has gone down. Due to shortage of drinking water and starvation problem in rural areas people are in distress. Animals are dying due to lack of fodder and water. People have left the cattles on their fate. People are fleeing the village in search of employment. Diseases are spreading. After 30-40 years famine of such intensity has struck that people have to walk miles to quench their thirst. Rajasthan Government is finding itself helpless because of limited means. Therefore, I would request Union Government to declare this severe famine and drinking water problem of Rajasthan as National Calamity and provide special assistance on war footing without wasting anytime so tha life, property and livestock could be saved and arrangement of drinking water is made there. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This morning, on behalf of the Congress Party, we gave a notice requesting both the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to be present in the House. A very serious situation is now confronting the country. The States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa and parts of Assam are badly threatened with the severest, unprecedented drought. As a result, the howsoever technologically developed water management policy has totally failed. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Israel's rainfall is one-tenth of the rainfall of India, yet it would adopt the technology to manage the water so as to control the situation but we have failed.

The situation in Gujarat is that water is being bought. In Rajashtan, not an inch of grassland is there where cattle can graze even. We got a message last week that in the entire part of Orissa right from Kalahandi to the coastal belt and West Bengal, especially North Bengal and South Bengal districts, Bankura and Purulia, even the drinking water level of the deep tubewell has gone down. The situation is so critical that I thought the Government would give it the utmost priority to take it up immediately, if not today at least tomorrow.

The Government should see to it that a collective effort is made by both the Central and the State Governments to respond to the situation. I am afraid, because of this drought the law and order situation of the State will further deteriorate because on the one hadn there is no supply to the PDS and the prices have gone up and on the other, there is a cut on the employment assurance programmes which these days are being looked after by the *Panchayat*. What we say in Hindi, "Hahakar Mach Gaya Hai". There is a horrible situation in the country. I have got a report from our party workers from Rajasthan and Gujarat that the situation has gone to the extent that even those talk of relief are beaten.

I urge upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey our feelings to the Government immediately. In the morning, we purposely gave a notice to both the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to respond to the situation today itself. Through you, I would request the Government to take it up seriously and involve all the concerned State Governments to meet the situation.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to place a serious matter relating to Shri Roop Lal who has been released from Pakistan jail after 26 years before the House. I met him and he gave me details of Indians who have been languishing in Pakistan jails for the 20, 30 or 35 years. There they are subjected to inhuman torture. This is a subject which this House and Government should take seriously. After 1971 war we released 91 thousand prisoners of Pakistan and we provided them all the facilities in accordance with Geneva Convention.

But prisoners of that time who are in Pakistan have gone mad due to inhuman torture and at present are in mental hospitals. No facility is provided to them and they are tortured. Shri Roop Lal told that there every Indian prisoner after torture is forced to change his religion. Even then if he does not agree then he is subject to more torture. Five-six months ago Sukhwant Singh and some other prisoners came here after being released after seven years. They told 43 prisoners were only in Cot-Lakhpatrai. They include prisoners of 1971 war and others also. Among them he narrated how when a prisoner asked for soap he was beaten to death. No question was raised. I would like to urge that Government should raise questions on international forum like U.N.O. and at other places and should also be raised before activists of human rights. There Indian prisoners do not get their religious scriptures. Hence Government should take care of that. Government should think about providing compensation to Shri Roop Lal.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Kapadvanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the issue raised by Shri Dasmunsiji and Shri Rasa Singh Rawatji. Yesterday when about 2000 people went to lodge their protest to press their demand for availability of drinking water, police resorted to firing over them. They demanded for water and in turn got the bullet. Sometimes back three farmers were killed in firing on the orders of the BJP government ruling the State. The Prime Minister had given assurance in the House on 15th December, 1999 that he will hold discussion on the problem of drinking water. Once again, through you and the hon. Minister I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister as to when he is going to hold a discussion over it in the House. It is not simply an issue of water. The concern which the State government should have over it is not there. In cities, the water is available for only half an hour in each four days. The water is not available in villages even upto 10 kilometres. Till date, approximately 2000 cattle especially the cows have died due to the scarcity of water. The government do not take as much interest in providing water as it takes in extending the contracts for laying the pipeline for supplying water. It is interested in corrupt means only. Inauguration for a single project is done at three phases i.e. the Chief Minister inaugurates at the place from where the water is to be brought, the Home Minister inaugurates at the place where the water is desired to be supplied and the mayor does the inauguration at that place from where the water distribution has to take place. But the needy do not get the water. Not only this, two persons died due to non-availability of food and drinking water.

A person died in famine affected Samar Kanda district where the relief work was going on. His postmortem was performed on the floor of sand only. No doctor was available there. Hospital was at a distance of eight kilometres, he could not be sent there for treatment, he died due to famine without getting any food and water to drink. The government are not even bothered about it. It only want to conceal its evils. Hence through you, I would like to urge the Prime Minister to fulfil his assurance of holding discussion in the House over the issue of drinking water.

About Narmada plan, Mr. Prime Minister had said in an election meeting that he will realise the dream of Narmada Project through political patch up. This area which is devoid of water, falls in the range of Narmada project. Through you, I would submit that the State government should evolve a plan for making drinking water available and it should be monitored by the Central government and fund should also be made available by the central government. The Government should ensure that people don't die for want of drinking water. Water riots and firing also takes place there. The States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country should be freed from these kinds of incidents...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DPEUTY SPEAKER: It would not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not given notice. I cannot conduct the House like this. Those Members, who have given notice, they will be getting a chance. If your name had been there, I would have given you chance.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the crisis of drinking water in Gujarat cannot be resolved until the Narmada Project is completed. But the Congress Government of Madhya Pradesh in interfering in successful completion of the project...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Those who are new Members, they do not get chance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There will be no discrimination against new Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: We do not get a chance. Five people with guns in their hands entered our area and set the Houses on fire after dispersing kerosene oil on them.

My name was on number thirteen but you are calling others instead of me. Speaker, Sahib had assured me that I too will get a chance to speak.

[Enlgish]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am fixing the priority here. There will be no discrimination against the new Members. I am impartial.

[Translation]

You too will get a chance to speak. Your name is there in the list. If you keep on interfering like this it will only lead to further delay.

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*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I may bring to the notice of this House the sad and sorrowful plight of the Indian Hajis who are stranded at the Jeddah Haj Terminal in Saudi Arabia. This time there was a total 1,10,000 Hajis from India out of whom 72,000 Hajis have been sent by the Central Haj Committee.

Every year the Haj Committee, in consultation with Air India arranges flights for the Hajis to go as well as to come back. Last time they had chartered an airline. This time also they have chartered the same airline. The return flight of the Hajis started on the 23rd of March. It has to fly for 33 days, daily six aircraft to bring our Hajis from Jeddah back to India. But quite unfortunately this time when it started on 23rd March, up to 30th of March they should have arranged at least 48 flights from Jeddah to India. But they could not do it because the airlines chartered was not competent or efficient enough to bring the Hajis back to India. As a result of this, there were about fifteen to eighteen flights disrupted and there was a backlog of 5000 Hajis.

When I came to know about this matter, I brought it to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. The Prime Minister gave instructions then and there and Air India had agreed to operate three additional flights everyday to bring back the Haijs because there was a chaotic situation at the Haj Terminal in Saudi Arabia. But, quite unfortunately the Air India or the Civil Aviation Ministry did not keep their promise. Hajis continued to be stranded at the Haj Terminal and everyday two thousand Hajis were coming from Madina to the Haj Terminal to take their flight. They were also stranded. Hajis who were coming from Mecca were also stranded.

Now the situation is that the Hajis of all other countries have gone back. Only the Indian Hajis are stranded there. It is a shame on our country. It is quite insensitive on the part of the airlines to leave our Hajis like this. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? I am told that this time the very selection of the aircraft or the airline is disputed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am coming to a very important point. It is only our Hajis who are stranded at the Haj Terminal for two-three days without basic necessities being fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want the Government to do?

SHRI E. AHAMED: This matter has been taken in a lackadaisical manner and in a cavalier fashion by the airlines. Who is responsible for this? It is because of the incompetence, inefficiency and irresponsibility on the part of the Civil Aviation Ministry as well as Air India who have arranged the chartered flight. A number of reports have appeared in the newspapers. I do not want to bring them here.

This is the first time in the history of this country that we have become a laughing stock in the eyes of other Islamic communities and Islamic countries in the world. Turkey also has sent a number of Hajis. People from Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan, Bangladesh and from other countries have all gone back to their countries. Only our Hajis are stranded there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who do you want the Government of India to do?

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am just asking through you the Parliamentary Affairs Minister of take it upon himself. Let him contact the airlines concerned and the Civil Aviation Ministry. Our Hajis are to be brought back because as per the original schedule, the last Haji is to reach here on 26th of this month. But, if it continues like this, it will take one month. Therefore, I humbly request the Minister to take it seriously. This is a very sensitive issue. This is a very serious issue. Hajis of India are left in high and dry in that country.

Our Prime Minister has taken very keen interest in this. I do admit it. But the administration is not moving in that direction. He has been given false information. Therefore, I want the Government to take it as a serious matter. These poor Hajis are left there high and dry and they are spending a horrible time without the basic facilities....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Let the Government tell us as to what they are doing to bring back the Hajis. The Government must give us an assurance on this. You cannot leave the Hajis like that over there. The Prime Minister has given direction. But the direction of the Prime Minister is not being followed.

[Translation]

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHANDOKER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Haz pilgrims are staying there for the last two three days and they are not getting any food there. It takes a full day for them to get their second meal once they have taken their meal. The service of Air India has become totally disrupted there. My demand is that this matter should be thoroughly probed and the Haz travellers stranded there should be brought here immediately.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I also know personally as some people have contacted me from Jeddah. Now the hon. Minister wants to react.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): On behalf of my party, I want to associate with the views expressed by Shri E. Ahamed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is an issue of all parties. So, please do not bring parties into it.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I want the Government to conduct an inquiry as to how it happened, why it happened, and how it will be removed. It is a serious matter. Every year it is going to continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you not want the hon. Minister to react? Otherwise I will call the next Member.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: It is the inefficiency on the part of Air India. Some of the Hajis have come back, but their luggage is still lying there. This also has to be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister is reacting.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I expect all of us to be unanimous on a few issues which are not partisan. When Air India or the Government takes the responsibility to send Hajis, naturally it is the responsibility of the same carrier to bring them back. I do not want to compare them with other countries for the simple reason that I am not aware whether other countries use their aircraft and sponsor them. I am really not aware of it. So, I do not know what happens in Malaysia.

But in India, this is a long practice that we send Hajis, we arrange for the aircraft, Government gives subsidy and every year, it is increasing. Even the Government of India led by Shri A.B. Vajpayee has also increased the number of Hajis. There is a consensus on this. When you have brought this to my notice, I will definitely talk with the Minister for Civil Aviation and Air India officials and see that our brothers who are there are brought as early as possible. But you must appreciate that the Paliamentary Affairs Minister will not be in a position to give assurances on the Ministries which are not under his control. But I have taken note of your feelings....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: People have contacted me also.

[Translation]

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHANDOKAR: The Hazi people there do not have money now are starving....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has taken note of it and he knows what to do.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Next time we should see that the leaders would come last....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be certainly taken note of.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a clash between two groups of village Lamirkanhi under Amarpata police station in district Satna of Madhya Pradesh and taken place on the day of Holi festival. A person who was an advocate by profession was killed during this incident. After this murder when the last rites were performed, about 300-500 people of that village equipped with guns, rifles, Kattas and kerosene oil came to Lamirkanhi village and collectively set the house on fire. Seeing this contingent, the poor people of the village, majority of whom were Harizans, Kotwars and Washerman, started fleeing the village. Out of their children who were left behind in stampede, one girl child was burnt to death. Not a single house out of their 40 houses was left intact, nothing of their clothes, wood, beds and other belongings could be saved and in all such an appaling and heart sendering tragedy took place. The most tragic aspect is that despite such a big incident in which the names of approximately 350 persons have been registered in FIR and where I.G. and D.I.G. of Madhya Pradesh Police visited the area, not a single Minister paid a visit there. The District Collector of the area organised a camp in the school and distributed food and clothing among the victims for seven days with the assistance of Rotary Club and Lions Club but now even that has been stopped.

They neither have a morsel to eat nor cloth to clad themselves. The District Collector have made available ten shades for there and many are lying under the trees. The Chief Minister has not gone there. I do not want to raise the issue of casteism but I would say that the Chief Minister is not working properly and is promoting casteism. The entire village is inhabited by the people of a single cast. This is the reason why despite being the occurrence of a such a tragic incident, no arrest out of

350 persons whose names have been registered in FIR, has been made by the Station House Officer and Superintendent of Police. The District Collector has given Rs. 4000 as assistance while as per the report of additional collector, the property worth Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs owned by the poor people and landless labourers has been destroyed. Now they do not have anything. They even do not have anything to eat. Three tractors with 750 quintals of wheat and grams of three Rajput families have been burnt in the incident. The law and order situation in Madhya Pradeeh is not good. I do not want to do into as to how a minister was killed by the Naxalites in the state. 111 abductions have taken place in Bhind during last three months. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh should be removed from the post. He has not provided any assistance to the aggreived so far. I would like to submit to the government of India to come forward for the help of aggreived of Naina, grahi because Digvijay Singh do not want his people to make any effort and is saying that his government do not have adequate funds as 91 per cent of our total funds are being spent on establishment, form where shall we give our money. I would appeal to the government of India that it should come forward to help these aggreived and conduct CBI inquiry in this regard. The guilty should be brought to book.

Sir, the reaction of the government of India should react over this issue. The government of India should be apprised of these kinds of incidents taking place in Madhya Pradesh and guidance should be seeked about the fate of these 40 families.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The interaction can not take place with the hon. Minister during zero hour.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, through you, I shall draw the attention of this august House and the attention of the Government to the fact that today thousands and thousands of employees belonging to the United Commercial Bank, the United Bank of India and the Indian Bank have gone on strike. The reason is this. There was a joint decision taken sometime back in the first week of March. But, subsequently, on 16th March, the Finance Ministry has sent an instruction to the Chairmen of these three Banks saying that till a decision was taken on the Verma Commission Report, the joint decision would never be implemented. It is indicative of the Government's thinking about the Verma Commission Report. The Verma Commission's Report is not available to Members of Parliament. So far, we know that the Verma Commission has suggested that these Banks should be closed and pending closure, the wages of these employees should be freezed for five years or, otherwise, the VRS, as an option, should be given to them. In the same breath, the Finance Minister during his Budget speech assured that these Banks should be allowed to continue as public sector banks with all their public sector character. But, simultaneously, we do find that on the 16th of March, an instruction was given to the Chairmen of these three banks saying that the wage agreement that has taken place should not be implemented in their case; there should be 25 per cent wage reduction in employment in these banks through VRS or, as an alternative, 25 per cent wage reduction should be there immediately. So, the employees of these three Banks are quite agitated.

The Government is saying one thing and the Finance Minister is saying another thing. The hon. Finance Minister is saying that the public sector banks should be strengthened and that their market capitalisation should be arranged. Simultaneously, the hon. Finance Minister is giving instruction to the Chairmen not to implement the decisions regarding 12.5 per cent increase in the wages. It is a very serious matter and the Government should take note of it to see that the instruction is withdrawn....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia has also given notice on the same subject. So he can also associate himself with Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Thousands and thousands of employees of three banks, namely, Union Bank of India, Union Commercial Bank of India and Indian Bank are on strike today against the discriminatory attitude of the Government of India. The Ministry of Finance has sent instructions that the wage agreement which was there, first with the officers of the nationalised banks with Indian Banking Association (IBA), thenon 27th March with three unions of nationalised banks with IBA should not be extended to the employees of three banks, namely UCO Bank, UBI and Indian Bank. This is nothing but to implement the recommendations of the Verma Commission Report in regard to these three Banks. This Committee has suggested that these three banks should be closed and that there should not be any wage agreement. Against this discriminatory attitude and undemocratic decision with regard to the instruction by the Government, the employees are on strike.

I urge upon the Government that the instruction, which was sent by the Ministry of Finance, should be withdrawn and the wage revision, which has been implemented in respect to other banks, shouls also be extended to the employees of these three banks.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Sir, in Maharashtra, particularly in Nasik District people are facing electricity crises. Though load shedding may take place for one day, there is no electricity for five days continuously. Therefore, the farmers are agitated over it and have decided to come on the roads to protest against it. Through you, I would request that immediate efforts should be made to solve electricity crises.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development towards the fact that there is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya, O.E.F. No. 2 functioning in South Kanpur where the Children of all employees of Defence Department are studying. It has been brought to my notice that this Kendriya Vidyalaya is being closed and it is being merged with Kendriya Vidyalaya O.E.F. No. 1. I would like to know as to what would happen to those 500 students who are studying in that school, if it is merged with another Kendriya Vidyalaya which is 10 kms away. They have to travel 10 kms. more. In my view one year of 90% students will be wasted. This year they have distributed the forms also. They sold around 300 forms for fresh admissions. After all this, now they are taking decision to merge this school with another school. I request you to ask the Hon'ble Minister not to shift this school...*(Interruptions)* The children are willing to study in that school only...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He is from Kanpur and the Minister is from Allahabad. They are from the same State and very nearby...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a place to settle such thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: They do not have to go via Mumbai.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Central Government towards one issue. Today the entire world is concerned about the environment. 270 years ago i.e. in 1730, 363 male and female of Bishnoi caste sacrificed their lives for the protection of trees in Jodhpur district, which is my constituency. Till we protect the flora and the fauna, it will not be possible to preserve our environment. When I was Minister of Environment and Forests in Rajasthan in September 1998, Salman episode took place. Salman Khan was involved in four cases of illegal hunting and four cases were also registered against him. One case was registered by the Department of Forest and three by the Police Department. Though two years have passed but the government have issued challan in respect of two cases only and that too an incomplete one under Section 173 (8). I can say that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Ashok Gehlot want to protect those guilty persons who were involved in illegal hunting. The people belonging to Bishoni community are very much agitated as the challans were not issued against the guilty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, four days ago, a chinkara deer and a peacock was recovered from the house of Rural Police Superintendent of Jodhpur. The deer was recovered but the peacock was set free.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to speak about wild life protection Act.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the list (A) of Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 no person can indulge in hunting of peacock and deer and can keep them in his house. But when the Chinkara deer has been recovered from the house of S.P. of this district, how can he issue challan against Salman Khan. Through you, I would like to request State Government of Rajasthan to issue challan in Salman Khan case and take action against the S.P. from whose House Chinkara deer has been recovered.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): At present operation pink and the plan to develop heritage city is going on in Rajasthan. This operation was carried out at a fast pace in Jaipur and Ajmer. The pukka houses and temples were demolished in Jaipur. The water huts, hawkers, vegetable sellers, boot polishers, tea sellers were removed in the name of beautifying the city. My submission is that in future neither residential place should be demolished nor any vendor should be removed whenever it is done in compliance of the orders of court or municipal corporation. This kind of action should be stopped and the people who have suffered losses due to it should be compensated. The people who have been forced to vacate their shops in the name of developing a heritage city or operation pink or beautifying the city should be given the shops at appropriate locations and

the IAS Officer Manjot Singh who has wreck havoc in the Jaipur city should be called back. It is injustice to adopt such attitude for Jaipur city. Jaipur city will be ruined in this way.

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM (Palamu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Palamu is my parliamentary constituency. On 12th April i.e. on Ramnavmi day an electric wire of 11,000 volt fell over the procession and as a result 40 people died and 200 people were injured. Such a big accident occurred due to the negligence of Electricity Department. The resultant confusion due to this incidence gave rise to stampede and a lot of people got injured. The wire-guard was not installed under the high tension wire due to the negligence of the department and neither there was any other provision for the security. Three Magistrates were deputed but they were not on duty at the time when accident took place due to which the injured people could not get immediate relief. My submission is that the wire should be changed immediately so that no such accident may take place in future. I request Minister of Home Affairs to visit that place and ensure for providing compensation to the affected people. Rs. 5 lakhs and employment should be given to the dependants.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the security point of view of many measures have been taken at Airports. In my constituency Ranchi there is no sitting arrangement for the people who go to receive or see off their relatives due to which they face difficulty. The danger is inside the aircraft. Neither there is any counter at the airport nor there is any arrangement for refreshment. The monsoon season is approaching. If conditions do not improve, people will face more difficulty. You can very well understand this fact. My request is that sitting arrangement should be made for those who accompany their relative to see off or to receive them. Along with this, arrangement should also be made for providing drinking water and lavatoary facilities also. Until these facilities are provided till then arrangement should be made for them inside the Airport.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I want to raise a very important issue related to Jamia Millia Islamia University. This is regarding the incident which took place on 9th of April.

This Institution is a reputed academic institution, but it is most unfortunate that the atrocities by the police, which took place, would have been dealt with very firmly by the Government. This incident has very severely affected the sentiments of minorities as well as the secular people of this country. The hon. Vice-Chancellor of the university met the hon. Home Minister yesterday and the hon. Home Minister assured him that he would sympathetically consider the release of students who are still arrested and kept behind the bars. But we urge upon the Government to take up the matter very seriously to withdraw police force from the University Campus immediately and to see that those students who are still behind the bars are released without further delay.

The examinations are supposed to start very shortly, but the situation which is now prevailing is causing anxiety in the minds of huge number of students involved with this University and this very reputed academy. The Government, without further delay, should take an immediate decision to see that normalcy comes back in the University Campus.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mumbai Stock Exchange and Share Market all over the country shredded by 300 points yesterday. Likewise this Share Market had shredded by 371 points last week also. In this way due to shredding of 1500 points with the last 15 days, about two lakhs crore rupees market capital has come down. Lakhs of small investors are suffering loss in Share Market. I request the Finance Minister to take action in this regard. I would like to draw the attention of the Government also towards this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stand adjourned to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.39 hrs.

The Loks Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

[English]

COTTON CLOTH (REPEAL) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): Madan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Cotton Cloth Act, 1918.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18.4.2000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Cotton Cloth Act, 1918."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

COTTON TEXTILES CESS (REPEAL) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Cotton Textiles Cess Act, 1949.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Cotton Textiles Cess, Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): I introduce the Bill.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to ensure timely payment of old age pension amount to the beneficiaries in Madnya Pradesh.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Central destitute pension meant for destitutes, widows and old persons is not disbursed to the eligible person in Madhya Pradesh for more than 6 months. The said pension amount has not been disbursed in district Satna as well as Sindhi-Shadol, Reva-Panna, Damoh and Katni districts of entire Vindhya division for the last 6-7 months.

Not only this, even if this pension amount is disbursed the amount for only one month is paid but signature of these illiterate destitutes and widows are taken on six month's vouchers making this as master rule in some panchayats.

Therefore, I request the Government to ensure that the pension of destitutes is disbursed on monthly basis and signature on vouchers are taken every month instead of six months.

(ii) Need to review the policy regarding import of edible oils.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to constant reduction in the import duty on the edible oils for the last few years. Indian farmers are facing serious crisis. Already we have bumper production of edible oils and seed crop this year. But due to reduction in import duty, farmers are not getting even the cost price of their crops. Due to import of edible oils, indigenous oil manufacturing companies are also suffering losses and also foreign currency is being spent. In this situation a number of soyabean extraction plant and oil manufacturing companies are on the verge of closure due to losses being suffered by them.

Hence, I request the Government to reconsider its policy regarding import of edible oil with a view of protect the interests of Indian farmers engaged in oil producing and to ensure that industries engaged in production of edible oils are not closed down.

(iii) Need to declare the road connecting Indore-Mahu with Kota as National Highway.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Indore Kota via Mahu State Highway road in Madhya Pradesh is 280 Kilometre long. This road is very important as it connects Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. This road joins National Highway at Indore-Mahu and Kota. Due to heavy plying of high tonnage vehicles, public transport and other private vehicles great inconvenience is caused on this narrow road. It would be in the welfare of the people and country that this road is converted into National Highway.

Therefore, I request the Government to sanction funds for converting this Indore-Mahu-Kota road into National Highway.

[English]

(iv) Need to run an Express train between Sealdah and Lalbagh on the Lalgola-Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): Sir, Murshidabad is a district replete with history and tradition.

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*Published in the Gazatte of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 18.4.2000.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

During the 18th Century, the provincial capital of the Mughal rule was set up in Murshidabad, now more popularly known as Lalbagh. Indeed, the provincial rulers of Bengal fought the last battle against the British, from Murshidabad before the province, or for that matter the whole of India, passed under the British rule. The town in Murshidabad, according to the European travellers of the 18th Century, was more populous than the city of London in those days. The walled city of Murshidabad, with its majestic and sprawling palace, fondly called 'Hazarduari', the Imambara and other relics along the river Ganga, is a great attraction for tourists all over the country. About 15 lakh tourists visit the place every year from all corners of our country. Efforts are being made, both by the State Government and the Central Government, to restore and maintain the heritage buildings of this historical place. But it is essential that an Express train should be introduced immediately to enable this large number of tourists to visit the place with comfort and ease. The proposed Express train would run between Sealdah and Lalbagh on the Lalgola-Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway. It would leave Sealdah in the morning, reaching Lalbagh in four hours time, and leave Lalbagh in the afternoon. The train, once introduced, would not only promote tourism but would be a fitting compliment to the great tradition and heritage of the place. It is hoped, the Government would take immediate steps to translate the proposal into reality.

[Translation]

(v) Need to Declare Sitamarhi in Bihar as tourist resort and provide adequate funds for its development.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Sir, District Sitamarhi bordering Nepal in Bihar is very important from country's cultural, historical and religious point of view. Since it is incarnation place of 'Ma Sita' it has become great pilgrimage centre. Every day thousands of tourists from in and outside the country visit the place to have a darshan of 'Ma Janki'. The number of pilgrims and tourists visiting here are increasing day by day. However, there are no proper arrangements in Sitamarhi of tourist complexes and hotels for tourists to stay there due to which even if tourists want to stay there they could not stay. Being the birth place of 'Ma Sita' there are crores of historical and religious places around Sitamarhi but they are not well connected by roads. Till date Union Government has not included Sitamarhi in the National tourist map as a result of which day by day, Bihar is lagging behind from the point of view of tourism. Besides, Government is also loosing definite income from tourists.

Therefore, I request the Government to bring Sitamarhi on the national-tourist map and sanction special allocations for Sitamarhi under special allocation scheme, undertake development of Sitamarhi, the birth place of 'Ma Sita' as a tourist resort.

[English]

(vi) Need for regularisation of the services of Extra-departmental employees of Department of Posts.

SHRI M. CHINNASAMY (Karur): Madam, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent need to regularise the services of over three-and-a-half lakh extra-departmental employees of the Postal Department all over the country.

The extra-departmental employees are, in fact, the backbone of the postal system for they are at the operational end of the Department looking after both collection and delivery. But these unfortunate employees have remained just like casual employees on a meagre salary for several years. Many have been retired after long years of service without any benefit. Even the Report of the Talwar Committee was not implemented. Only after long-drawn strike by the employees and after the matter rocked Parliament a few years ago, the Government agreed to implement some of the recommendations and promised to consider the rest favourably in the course of time.

But, so far, only 25 per cent of the recommendations have been implemented. The major recommendations are still pending. The employees feel let down. However, the recent assurance of the Hon'ble Communication Minister that all the extra-departmental employees would be regularised came as a solace to them. In view of the hardships faced by the extra-departmental employees and in order to meet out justice to them, I appeal to the Government to regularise all the extra-departmental employees without further delay and also implement the Report of the Talwar Committee in toto.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Madam, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here. There is no Cabinet Minister here. These matters under Rule 377 are also very important...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Cabinet Minister should be in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): A Cabinet Minister is present.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Madam, I am here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Thank you.

(vii) Need to ensure early release of Indian fishermen detained by neighbouring countries.

SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU (Pudukkottai): Madam, the Indian fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu are captured by Sri Lankan authorities often whenever they go to sea for fishing. Recently eight fishermen were captured by Sri Lankan Naval authorities when they went for fishing. Out of them, one fisherman died of heart attack. In this connection, I would like to remind that 19 fishermen were captured by Pakistanis and they are still languishing in jails for months together now. These incidents have been occurring often and regularly.

I urge upon the Government to take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for seeking early release of our fishermen.

15.00 hrs.

(viii) Need to accord sanction for construction of Dams on Bah and Sagar Rivers in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Sir, The matter of according sanction for the construction of dams on Bah and Sagar rivers in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Department of Environment and Forests of Union Government. Thousands acres of land in Vidisha district could be irrigated once the dams on these rivers are constructed. The agricultural production would also increase many times and financial condition of farmers would also improve. A substantial amount has already been spent on the construction of these dams. I request the Department of Environment and Forests to sanction this project for the construction of dams on Bah and Sagar rivers immediately.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make an announcement. We have 40 speakers listed to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and we have five hours and two minutes left over. The Government has requested that they would like to conclude the discussion today so that the Prime Minister could reply tomorrow. Therefore, if the House is agreeable, we would have to sit late and also try to be brief so that as many Members as possible can speak.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Madam, there are so many hon. Members who want to speak. If we conclude the discussion today, they will not be able to express their views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the point.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: It is a very important Motion where the hon. Members get an opportunity to speak on various very important issues which they would like to raise. Therefore, I would request, and I suppose the hon. Members would agree with me, that the time for discussion should be extended for another day and if the Prime Minister has to reply tomorrow, the reply could come at the end of the day.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): If time is short we can take up this matter in next session.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): The Members who spoke earlier had more time to speak and the Members who are going to speak now will have less time. So, it is a discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, I have just made the announcement. If we do not conclude the discussion today, I suppose that we will have to see what has to be done.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Madam, Members of Parliament of National Conference should also be allowed to speak on the Motion of Thanks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the names have been listed. We will call the Members. I was only doing Matters under Rule 377 up to now.

We are now coming to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): Since the BAC is meeting now, it is better that our feelings are conveyed to the BAC and to the hon. Speaker also so that they can take a decision to extend the time till tomorrow evening, including the reply of the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can request the hon. Members Shri P.H. Pandiyan, who is going to attend the meeting of the BAC, to please convey the sentiments of the House.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Shri P.H. Pandiyan, we are requesting the BAC through you.

15.04 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Madam, I stand here to oppose the content of the President's Address although all of us—I am sure, including my friends on that side—have the highest respect for him. He is a man of great intellect and great wisdom. I believe, he is adorning the office he is occupying with great lustre, but I cannot but express my unhappiness that he, in the Address, had to say many things which he does not believe in obviously, and indulge in many rigmaroles and half-baked jargons.

However, his real views were expressed when he addressed the nation on the 25th January of this year. With your permission, I wish to quote because that should be if I may say so, the approach of the entire House, of the entire nation, to identify the main issues so that we can try to tackle them, address them, for their solutions and not to go on full-throated praise for whatever comes from that side, more from their allies than from the ruling B.J.P.

> "Fifty years into our life in the Republic, we find that justice—social, economic and political—remains an unrealised dream for millions of our fellow citizens. The benefits of our economic growth are yet to reach them. We have one of the world's largest reservoirs of technical personnel, but also the world's largest number of illiterates; the world's largest middle-class, but also the largest number of people below the poverty line, and the largest number of children suffering from malnutrition. Our giant factories rise from out of squlaor. Our satellites shoot up from the midst of the rubbles of the poor. Not surprisingly, there is silent resentment among the masses against their conditions and errupting openly in violent forms in several parts of the country. Tragically, the growth in our economy has not been uniform. It has been accompanied by great regional and social inequalities. Many a social upheaval can be traced to the neglect of the lowest tier of the society, whose discontent moves towards the path of violence. *Dalits* and the tribals are the worst affected by all this."

There are many other passages to be read for our own better understanding of the situation, for upliftment of our own ideas. But I do not wish to quote only from his speeches.

Now, apropos of that, what had he to say because of the compulsions of his office? He is holding a constitutional office, and everybody knows that the Government prepares the speech. What does the Government say through the President's Address?

> "The agenda for a proud and prosperous India, which is a common policy document of the Government of the National Democratic Alliance, provides a framework for faster development with equity and employment."

Then, Madam, in paragraph 47, the Government says:

> "Our vision of achieving a higher growth rate is not aimed at benefiting only the rich or the middle-class. On the contrary, the poor are at the centre of all our developmental efforts."

It is nothing but a joke perpetrated on the people of this country.

Now, what is this NDA that we are talking? Yesterday, Shri Vaiko was so fulsome in praise of NDA forecasting that NDA will come to power. Of course, I do not know whether anybody knows, at one particular point of time, who are the constituents of NDA. It is a fluctuating body. It has an open-door policy: "Anybody can come in". Even Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury is being invited there to join. The NDA consists of B.J.P., and we are realising everyday in our lives, particularly the poor people, then R.S.S....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: They say that they are inviting you also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you inviting me to come there? I thought, I was bankrupt. One of your allies told me that I was intellectually bankrupt. You are making people bankrupt.

The constituents are: BJP, RSS—nobody has to tell anybody what is RSS—Bajrang Dal, VHP and Vanar Sena called Hanuman Brigade or something like that. Just see the wonderful constituents of NDA. Then we have our good friends TDP; there is Shri Vaiko's MDMK; and there is JD (U). Where are those twin brothers of ours, Ram Vilas and Sharad Yadav? They are the most pathetic figures on those benches. There is Trinamool Congress now represented by our illustrious Dr. Nitish Sengupta. At this age my memory may be very short but he may be having a very strong memory. Dr. Sengupta's journeys are quite effective journeys. He denied that he came to us for support. Very well, I accept his statement. Naturally, he has to say that he did not. He twice contested election on behalf of Congress.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): I contested election on Congress ticket only once.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Maybe, he had contested once and tried to contest the second time but could not.

He had a buttermilk bath when he stood as a Congress candidate.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: That is not correct.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He contested as a Congress candidate two years back and now he is in Trinamool Congress. From Congress he jumped on to the bandwagon of Trinamool Congress. And now we are being given lectures by such hon. Members of Trinamool Congress whose political theory is not known to anybody.

The other day we witnessed Shri Yerrannaidu extending massive support to this Government. He was so much enamoured about the IT policy. The IT Minister is not present now. He rose in the House to oppose the increase in levy price for PDS.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): We still oppose it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am thankful to the hon. Member for his reiteration. Today I miss Shri Yerrannaidu. He stood in the House and extended support to everything that is uttered from there. He stood up to protest against the PDS price hike and scuttling of PDS. Like a tiger he roared. But then, his leader was called by the Prime Minister and admonished. He must have been told, 'I have given you Clinton and even then you are making these noises. What is this? I managed to change his itinerary from Bangalore to Hyderabad and even then your people are shouting here.' Yesterday I saw Shri Yerrannaidu. He looked almost like a paper tiger, rather like a mouse. One can hardly hear his voice now. It seems he has been admonished. They are remaining outside the Government, but they are not fully supporting the Government. They are trying to get extra money from the Government....*(Interruptions)* Therefore, they are opposing them but they are supporting them too.

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay of Trinamool Congress stood up in the House and said that his Party opposes disinvestment, privatisation and sale of shares of public sector companies. Yesterday, Dr. Sengupta spoke as if the words 'public sector' are the dirtiest words in his vocabulary.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: I never said that. I said that the public sector must be turned around.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Perhpas, we are intellectually bankrupt and that is why we could not follow you.

Nowadays the easiest way for some of us to go on TV is to go to the entrance of the Parliament House.

You are sure to be, because you have these types of allies who have to make noises for their own constituents in their respective States. And here, they enjoy the fruits of office. He has to go and make fulsome promises, praises of the Prime Minister. You are meeowing like cats. The Prime Minister has said—it came out in every newspaper—that 'there will be no rollback of prices. Do not ask for this.' Then, where is this gusto? With all this gusto you are trying to show that you are taking up popular causes. You are keeping this Government alive. You are keeping this Government in position. You are enjoying the fruits of office.

Shri Prabhunath Singhji, the same is the case for your Samata Party also. Shri Geoge Fernandes! Whether he is a trouble shooter or power broker, I do not know. He is the same George Fernandes, the hero of 1974, the great Socialist, the great leader of the masses and the great leader of the labour movement in this country! We used to almost worship him.

Have you read, Madam Chairperson, the election manifesto of Samata Party of 1998?

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated): Now, he is a great Defence Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is a great selector that he has selected you to be a Member of this House....*(Interruptions)* ...I know, who selected whom...*(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: That is my privilege...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know what has it to do with the President's Address...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many years have you spent here, Madam?

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur): It is immaterial that how many years she has spent here....*(Interruptions)*...It is not for him to say like this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Dc not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*... You are also part of it.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Madam, Chairperson, this is not a kind remark....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am going to express it.

We have been told that the NDA is the only hope...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have objection as he has made a mention of my party and the leader of our party.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not said anything unparliamentary which cannot go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I would like to say that Somnath Babu has no right to comment on Samata Party. He has used the word 'power broker' for Shri George Fernandes. The person who always advocate the cause of Britishers has no right to comment of Shri George.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, Chairperson, what I am trying to say, in my humble submission, is that it is being posed that 'the NDA is the only hope of this country. There is no substitute of the NDA. There is no alternative to the NDA.' I am trying to show how cohesive the NDA front is. It is supposed to be the National Democratic Alliance. It is nothing but 'Neo—Despotic Amalgam' of some political parties. It is nothing else. Who are the constituents of its, I am trying to show.

Shri L.K. Advani—who sits at number two seat and who is always trying to go at number one seat, and at least this time Shri Prafful Goradia also wants him to be at number one seat as per his latest issue of *BJP Today*—says that 'in case of coalition politics, there is no question of any ideology.' This is today's politics in this country that political ideology has no relevance! Relevance is to be in power, to acquire power! Shri Advani has openly complimented the decision of formation of this *Mahajot*. I do not mind. Let there be *Mahamahajot*. They say that the Congress is welcome to join it. *Mahajot* of BJP, TMC and Congress ! It is a wonderful *Mahajot*. Have it. We do not mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They invited you also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope, that will be the last day of my life...*(Interruptions)*

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Do not feel suffocated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, I am sure that it will turn out to be...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Were you not with us in 1989 when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister of this country?

Did you support that Government or not? Was it your last day in life?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is sorry that I am alive.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You should be sorry that you are alive.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri L.K. Advani, the Home Minister, one of the greatest lights of BJP and NDA has welcomed Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhary or Congress to be in their Mahajot. I do not mind. Let there be any number of Parties. Now this BJP which abuses Congress Party day in and day out, maybe on the basis of their perception, is abusing the Congress for what they are doing in Bihar. They are abusing Congress for what is happening in Madhya Pradesh. And the very same Congress is welcome so far as West Bengal is concerned. This is the ideology of this Party. We may find some day that Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhary addressing public meetings in Malda with Pandit Sudarsan together on the same platform. With a tika on his forehead, probably one day he will put on a Khaki short and indulge in RSS parade. We may have to see that some day. This is the position and, of course, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhary has thrown us to the Bay of Bengal on many occasions....*(Interruptions)*. We swam back to the shores with greater vigour and greater power and greater strength. I do not know what will happen to our friend Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhary if he is taken to Hardwar and made to bathe in the icy waters to remove all the sins he has committed all these years.

This is the position in this country and this is NDA and they are giving us lectures and they are talking of the poor people in this country! What has happened? Prices have gone up.

Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah was our good Commerce Minister. Now he has not got any Minister's job.

I am coming to the President's speech on price rise.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): You are speaking only about the politics of West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is concerned with West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is West Bengal out of India?

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: It is in India. But you are talking only of West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Why are you afraid of Mahajot of Mamataji. Let it be constituted.

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU: It is because his Party is being cornered in West Bengal, naturally he has to spit venom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to provoke you and he is succeeding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: *Mahajot* will be treated as *Mahajoke* in our State. There is no doubt about it. This is the *Mahajoke.* This is not *Mahajot.* This is *Mahajoke* and nothing else, according to me.

I am referring to all this because I want to ask what is the future of this country with a hotch-potch and motely combination. What is their policy on price rise? What is their policy on kerosene price increase? What is their policy on PDS? Is there one policy? What is their policy on reducing the subsidy on fertilisers? How can anybody rely on this combination of people who are together either because of power or because of lucre? Nothing else is there. They are expecting that the people should accept that they will deliver the goods. They say they are as much concerned with poor people as they are concerned with rich and middle class. Let us see one example where poor people have received any serious concern from them. I would like to know this. Shri Prabhunath Singh can rise and tell us how this price increase will support the common people. Are you not demanding the roll back of prices? Therefore, what I am trying to say is that the President's Address is nothing but misleading the people of this country. They are unable to deliver the goods. Today we are facing most serious problems.

Everbody knows about price rise. We raised it yesterday. But what about the Export-Import Policy? What is the position? For 2000-2001, it has done away with quantitative restrictions on imports for 714 items, which includes a wide range of consumer goods and agricultural and dairy products. Restrictions on another 715 items will be removed by April next year. What is happening to our small-scale industries? What is going to happen to our cottage industries?

Rice, milk products, vegetables and everything else are allowed to be imported under OGL now. Which section of people has benefited by this?... *(Interruptions)* He is talking of consumer. Which consumer is benefited? It is the elitist consumer. The growers will not be benefited in this country; the agriculturists will not be benefited in this country. They have no proposal to bring before the House for the agricultural labour. They are trying to affect the common people, the ordinary agriculturists and the cultivators.

One ripple in Wall Street, there is convulsion, earthquake in Dalal Street. Today, this is the result. There is some drop in the Nasdaq in USA and everything collapses here. Does it show the strength of our economy? Our Minister of Finance is eulogising India's achievement before his economic masters. He is totally subjugated. This is the position today. What a sight we see when our Minister of External Affairs Shri Jaswant Singh—a very good friend of mine—is more busy in trying to sell Jodhpur as a tourist spot than looking after the interests of our external affairs. When the President of a friendly country was here, he was busy in Jodhpur Palace as a guide....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Jaswant Singhji was there with the Minister of External Affairs of Britain. He has not gone there on a recreation trip.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Discussion was to be held here then what for he went there.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: He has gone there for a dialogue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are already short of time. The more you disturb, the more time we are going to take.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to expose this Government....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not respond to them. Please address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not a Buddha that I ignore everything. I have not reached the *nirvana* stage...*(Interruptions)*

I was trying to show how this country has today become subservient to foreign economic policies and programmes, how everything that is foreign is being invited here and lauded here and how our own companies are

going into liquidation. The shares of our *Navaratnas* are being sold at throwaway prices. Till today, we do not know how the price of GAIL shares were fixed? They were purchased by foreign companies. What will happen to this country?

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, a very distinguished Member of this House from the Trinamool Congress was opposing disinvestment. His leader has said that she would not allow disinvestment in Railways or privatisation of Railways. It is very good but what about the other concerns like ITI, HTL, VSNL, ONGC and Indian Oil Corporation? These are giants that have built the economy of this country.

What happened to Vizag Steel Plant? Shri K. Yerrannaidu stood up to oppose this. What has happened? Has it been revived? Has it been brought out of the BIFR? Where is my good friend Shri Vaiko? He stood up to oppose the privatisation of Salem Steel Plant? He was roaring and he was opposing that decision. He said, 'We shall never allow this'. Now, he says that NDA will come to power again and again and again. But that time there will not be any Steel Plant in Salem. We gather from the newspapers that they have decided to proceed with this.

Now, we have a unique Ministry for Disinvestment. Can you imagine this? In a country like ours where it is necessary to make more public sector units viable and strong, this Government has created a new Ministry for Disinvestment. We are not against the private sector in areas where the country's interests are not affected. But we have had excellent public sector undertakings. They have become sick for the reasons that we are all aware of. Instead of trying to revive them, this Government is trying to sell them off. This unique Ministry has been provided with all the paraphernalia, like Secretary, Joint Secretary etc., to sell away the shares of important public sector undertakings of this country.

Madam, therefore, I say that this Government is anti-poor. This Government's policies have already affected us and its policies are going to affect us more in the future. So, I demand and I hope that sensible Members of the NDA will also join me in demanding the withdrawal of increase in the prices of kerosene, LPG etc., in demanding that PDS should be restored to its former position, and in demanding that fertiliser subsidy should be withdrawn. I hope the saner sections or those who have not sold away their conscience to BJP or *Bajrang Dal* will support us.

Then, what is this review of the Constitution? I wish Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was here today. He is a good friend of ours. We were together...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Nitish Sengupta, why are you going away? You accused us of intellected bankruptcy. Please sit here and listen as to how you have made the people of this country bankrupt. You were a bureaucrat and you were holding very high positions in the Government. What did you do? You gave only lectures. You have enjoyed the best of both the world, the bureaucracy and the political system. At least we have not made the people bankrupt.

Let me come to review of the Constitution. What for is it? Constitution-makers or the founding fathers decided that Constitution itself should provide a provision for its amendment. Then, who can amend the Constitution? Only this House along with Rajya Sabha can do that. We did amend the Constitution, sometimes for good and sometimes with very serious effect. As soon as 42nd Amendment was passed, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government was defeated. This Government talks of parliamentary democracy and its concern for parliamentary democracy. Do you want to show your concern for parliamentary democracy by bypassing Parliament? This is the only body which can amend the Constitution. What is this hush-hush? Which good proposal for amendment are we opposing? Have this Government placed any good amendment which the country needs? Have we opposed them?

Madam, we have been told about this Government's concern for passing the Women's Reservation Bill. Unfortunately, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is not here with us. Where is the Bill? Is it in the List of Business? I referred to it in the other meeting.

It is not in the list of business. We are supporting it if they genuinely support the Women's Reservation Bill. This Government should have told us the provisions of the Constitution which they want to change. Not a single provision has been mentioned till today. We are being told of strengthening the federal principle. Nobody demanded this more consistently than my Party and other Left parties. Our friends here from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also supported us. But what is the proposal? Not a single proposal has come. Madam, can anybody say with any amount of sincerity that unless the entire section of the House supports an amendment proposal, it can be passed? Can anybody believe that? In the present composition of Lok Sabha, can you pass an amendment without a consensus? I beg to ask most respectfully can you make a single amendment to the Constitution? Then, what is the Constitution review?...*(Interruptions)* I hope he has got Salem Steel Plant in his pocket. Of course, he is such a good friend of ours. He was with us in 1996. Then he went to Jayalalitha. Now, in his new political incarnation, he is

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with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee *via* Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Finally, I have reached the correct place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You think so. But you do not know when you will be thrown away as a hot potato like Jayalalitha. She was also thrown away.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Are you supporting Jayalalitha?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I do or do not do, I do not have to divulge to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, you cannot take the whole afternoon for one speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, it is a sinister move. The object is something else. They know that they have no earthly chance of getting any amendment passed here without the consent of the Opposition. They have deliberately ignored the Opposition. They have not brought forward any concrete proposal.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam, Chairperson, I would like to say that it is not proper for the leader of opposition to present facts in this House in a distorted manner. It is not unbecoming to him. The government has explained it time and again that amendments in the Constitution will be brought through this House and its basic structure will not be changed. Even then the same point is being raised. If it is not Goeble Theory, then why it is being repeated. They are trying to mislead the people of the country...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He has a right to have his views just as you have a right to have your views. He has not said anything unparliamentary that you can object.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: There is no issue and the same point is being made repeatedly. Opposition should work constructively.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can reply to him when you speak.

[Translation]

You can reply to his points in your speech.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: After speaking for 40 minutes, he would again speak for another 40 minutes because he is a senior Member...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, please conclude. You have finished the time of your Party. You cannot go on speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, you cannot include these interruptions in my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But then you have already finished your Party's time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, I defer to your desire. So, what my very good friend Shri Rasa Singh Rawat has said, is precisely my submission that without this House you cannot pass an amendment. All of us know that.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Amendments will be brought before you.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am obliged to him for telling us that the House will consider the amendment and pass it.

Therefore, this is precisely my point.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We do not need your advice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I never give my advice to all those people.

My submission is that when without this House no amendment can even be thought of, then why the whole Opposition has been kept in the dark. What is this high-

powered committee for? Even if the committee makes two hundred very valuable suggestions, unless you get the consent of the House, you cannot get them through. Therefore, instead of that, you could have given your suggestions, called a meeting of different parties and found out the consensus on the proposed amendments. Supposing if you make a proposal for right to work as a fundamental right, we would support you. On right to employment and right to education we would support you. Then what is this committee for?

15.41 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

So far as the electoral reforms are concerned, there have been many many committees which have made unanimous recommendations. Shri L.K. Advani is a party to it and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was a party to the 1971 committee. But, most of those recommendations have remained unimplemented. Shri L.K. Advani as the Home Minister constituted a committee regarding State funding with Shri Indrajit Gupta as the Chairman and Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra as a member. They gave unanimous recommendations. But why are they not being implemented? Does it require another committee to sit on them? If there were proposals which would have helped strengthen the parliamentary democracy and the common people, did you ever find us wanting? Let us know this. So, what is the purpose of this committee?

Why are we worried? It is very easy to say that the basic structure of the Constitution will not be affected. It cannot be amended because the Supreme Court has said that the basic structure is beyond the reach of even Parliament. But the Home Minister, one of the most leading lights of this Government, has said:

"The basic structure doctrine does not bind us to parliamentary democracy." This was the observation of Shri L.K. Advani.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: That means they can even amend the basic structure of the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They say the basic structure does not mean only parliamentary democracy. The basic structure can be parliamentary democracy of the presidential type also.

That is why, when the hon. Prime Minister spoke in the Central Hall on 27th January, he mentioned that the need for stability both at the Centre and the States has been felt acutely. Therefore, for the purpose of stability, they want constitutional changes to be made. We are being told that only constructive No-Confidence Motion has to be brought in. Otherwise No-Confidence Motion cannot be brought in. If the TDP goes away and if Shri Vaiko also in one of his bright moments decides to withdraw the support, they would not care. They would not mind it at all.

If such an amendment is passed, the minority Government can continue.

SHRI VAIKO: But that cannot be passed without your support.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then why are you ignoring us now? Why this High-Powered Committee? I am sorry that some eminent judges have been misled into accepting their positions. What benefit would come out? I would like to ask them this question with all humility. Therefore, I am sorry to say that this is a move only for the purpose of providing a plan for the next electoral battle and nothing else than this. They know the present composition of the House with all the NDA partners' full-throated support against principles, against ideology which is irrelevant according to Shri Advani. They cannot get it through. Therefore, I am sorry to say that the report will be a tailor-made report, in spite of the participation of my good friend, Shri Sangma. These illustrious judges may be annoyed with me but unfortunately, that would be so. And today, we find that Justice Krishna Iyer who has been the co-Chairman of the Sub-Committee says that at least, he will get an opportunity to address a very large audience through his report. That is what he says. I was shocked to hear this. He is justifying his acceptance of Chairmanship and he says that he would get a very wide leadership now. He says: "I must speak to the Indian people on human rights through this report."

SHRI VAIKO: He is a radical man.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is our sorrow. How is this creeping into? What is this hollow review of the Constitution for the so-called betterment of the people by misleading many eminent people in this country? Therefore, these are sinister moves.

Yesterday, many of our friends had spoken about the thrust of the economic policy of this Government. What is the thrust of the foreign policy of this Government? What happened during the Kargil war? The Report of the Subramaniam Committee is there. So many people have been held responsible now. How to deal with that? Appoint another Committee! Over the Subramaniam Committee, another Committee headed by our Home Minister has been appointed. I just now heard it on the television during lunch break. You go on appointing Committee after Committee. This is the best way of deferring this issue. This is the Government which has brought unmitigated disaster to the people of this-

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country. This is the Government which has sold away India's interests and the interests of our people. Our economic sovereignty has been lost. Today, we are so busy in obtaining some smiles from USA and UK that we forget the South Asian countries. What has been the role of our Foreign Minister in NAM Conference? We are jettisoning the leadership, and Shri Jaswant Singh, our esteemed Foreign Minister does not condescend to go to Cuba for G-77 meeting because it is Cuba and maybe, that will not meet with the approval of the US President. That is why, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi shows with his *tikha*. This is what is happening in this country. We are overtaken by a group of fundamentalists. RSS is attempting to take over. Why did they do it in Gujarat, Shri Vaiko? And why they did not withdraw the ban here? Is it because in Gujarat, they have absolute majority?

SHRI VAIKO: NDA has stood to its commitment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: NDA has stood to its commitment. Your own senior partner will do that in other States of the country. This is your commitment. Then you supported the withdrawal of ban on RSS. Kindly tell us on this point.

SHRI VAIKO: What was the final outcome?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The final outcome was, because of the concerted opposition in this House, by the objection of the people outside this House, by their relentless movement, this Government had to kneel down and withdraw that. Otherwise, it would have never happened.

SHRI VAIKO: That credit goes to NDA and the Prime Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As I said, this Government has brought about unmitigated disaster to the common poor people of this country who are bearing the brunt of the anti-people policies of the Government. Our economic sovereignty has been at stake. There has been total failure. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was not there.

15.49 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, as you have come to the Chair, I would take one more minute to conclude. The review of the Constitution has raised doubts in the minds of the *dalits*, about the object of jettisoning Dr. Ambedkar's Constitution, and since the territory of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is *dalits*, we suddenly find that *dalits raths* have been brought out by BJP and the Prime Minister is addressing *dalit* rallies, which they never thought out all these years, and it is not understood.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Please do not misquote so much. The maximum number of Members of Parliament from States like Uttar Pradesh are here, are from the BJP....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, that is why, they are making efforts to enter into that area where Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others have been operating. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has come. He is now supporting the rise in prices of PDS items and the reduction in fertilizer subsidy! Are you? Therefore, this is a motley combination.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Even now we will oppose it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Today, they have almost declared a war on the common people, the poor people of this country. Therefore, I am sorry to say that although this Address has been delivered by our most respected Rashtrapathi ji, I have to oppose its contents tooth and nail. The people of this country, at the first opportunity they get, will give their verdict not in favour of the NDA as he has been day-dreaming yesterday but in favour of removing this cancer from our body-politic.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak on behalf of our Party, the Telugu Desam Party, on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which was delivered by the hon. President of India to the Joint Session of Parliament.

His Excellency, the President of India, was pleased to address the Joint Session of Parliament for the first time in the new millennium. The hon. President has dwelt upon several aspects that have been performed by the Government. Naturally, in the new millennium, every section of the people of this country as also that of several other countries have expected that there will be a definite economic direction to the people and to the country in particular. But after having heard the Address, there are mixed feelings expressed by these sections of people that the Address lacks a comprehensive economic direction to the nation in the new millennium.

The Address is also silent over certain core issues like the transfer of revenues to the States, respecting the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and also the indications given by the Tenth Finance Commission. It is also conveniently silent over the issue which is in debate—about the electoral reforms. Moreover, it is silent over the cooperative federalism of democracy which has also been under discussion. In addition to this, mention has not been made about the plight of the handloom weavers. So, in regard to all these aspects, the people are disappointed since there is no specific direction.

Sir, the hon. President has rightly quoted that the Father of the Nation always exhorted us during our struggle for freedom that we must ensure that the first claim on the fruits of the development belongs to the poor and the weaker sections. The Father of the Nation has given this direction and the hon. President has very rightly quoted the same.

As far as the recent decisions taken by this Government are concerned, they are not in consonance with what has been preached by the Father of the Nation. Not even a single decision has been taken by this Government to ameliorate the sufferings of the poorer sections. Whatever decisions have been taken, particularly in the recent past, they have really pinched the purse of the poorer sections, the small and marginal farmers and the unprivileged sections of the society.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out on several occasions that on the one side the TDP is supporting the NDA Government and on the other side, the TDP is opposing some of its policies. Yes, we made our intentions very clear; we made our stand very clear right in the beginning that the TDP is extending issue-based support. We are making it very clear. It does not mean that on every issue we will have to pull down the Government, we have to bring down the Government. It is not so....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want them to continue and make a mess of its....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: To make the mess of the whole politics and the democracy, even the Marxist Party has ventured to support the Congress, which are the two opposite poles. Otherwise, this situation would not have come up....*(Interruptions)*

As far as the poorer sections are concerned, first of all, I would like to mention about a few issue like the rise in the prices of the essential commodities. This is the hot subject debated in Parliament on several occasions. This subject was debated even yesterday, and today also.

Any reform should be with a human face. What is the human face involved in this withdrawal of the subsidies on this particular PDS rice? Several States are worst hit with the withdrawal of the subsidies on rice and wheat. Most of the poorer sections are now taxed. Even a State like Andhra Pradesh is worst hit, which has introduced this subsidised scheme as early as 1983 with the far-reaching vision of our founder-president, Shri N.T. Rama Rao. Now, Andhra Pradesh is also forced to shift this burden to the poorer sections. Till yesterday, we have been giving this rice for Rs. 3.50 per kilogram, now since the Government of India has suddenly enhanced it to Rs. 5.90 per kilogram, we are forced to purchase rice at Rs. 5.90 per kilogram for only 22 per cent of the cardholders who are living below the poverty line (BPL). As far as our State is concerned, Lakdawala Committee Report is still a controversial thing.

The State of Andhra Pradesh is getting only 9 lakh tonnes of rice under Public Distribution System at the rate of Rs. 5.90 per kilogram and the State has been purchasing the remaining 14.5 lakh tonnes which is required for distribution under PDS at the rate of Rs. 11.80 per kilogram. Still we are giving 23 lakh tonnes under PDS to the poorer sections. So, a lot of burden has been laid on the poorer sections and the State. Now, even after increasing the price to Rs. 5.50 per kilogram, the State of Andhra Pradesh is forced to bear the burden to the extent of Rs. 1,062 crore on rice subsidy alone. Therefore, we do not find any logic for this increase in the price of rice distributed under Public Distribution System at this point of time. We may discuss several things about reforms. But as far as withdrawal of subsidy on rice and wheat is concerned, even our party also insists that it should be rolled back.

Sir, yesterday, the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas made a statement on the increase in the prices of petroleum products like kerosene and LPG. He was quoting the prices in the neighbouring countries and said that they are very high in those countries. He was also mentioning time and again that the decision to rationalise the subsidy on petroleum products was taken by the United Front Government. Yes; I agree that the United Front Government took this decision. But it was initiated during the 13-day tenure of the BJP Government in 1996 and this decision was finalised during the tenure of the United Front Government.

As far as the United Front Government is concerned, we were all partners in that Government and even the CPI (M) had also supported it. That Government had taken several other decisions also. If the NDA Government is pointing out that this decision was taken at that point of time, then all other decisions, which have been taken,

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at that point of time should also have been followed by this Government. To the credit of the United Front Government, it had reduced the price of fertilizers by Rs. 100 for a 50 kg. bag, whereas this Government has withdrawn the subsidy and increased the fertiliser price by 15 per cent. This is not the time in India to withdraw the subsidy on fertilisers.

Sir, when we compare the agricultural situation in some of the neighbouring countries like our smallest neighbour, Bangladesh, the dosage of application of fertilisers is at its lowest in our country. Japan is applying fertilisers three times more than what India is applying, Germany is applying two times more than us and even the United States of America and other countries are applying higher dosage of fertilisers and getting higher productivity from their land. Our agricultural productivity in the last 10 years has remained static. There is no increase in our agricultural productivity. Under these circumstances, when 39 per cent of the people in the country do not have adequate accessibility to food or do not have adequate food or two meals a day, still if we are withdrawing the subsidy on fertilisers, it is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, just now, we have taken a decision in the Business Advisory Committee to have a discussion on price rise in the House during next week. The House will discuss this issue on 27th of this month.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing a discussion on this issue. I will make a mention of this point and switch over to the next point. I would not like to elaborate this point now.

So, our party feels that this is not the appropriate time to withdraw the subsidies and discourage the farming community from applying higher dosage of fertilisers in order to get higher returns in agriculture.

Sir, the Government has appointed a broad-based Commission to review the Constitution of India.

The hon. President has made a mention that the Government has, therefore, set up a broad-based Constitution Review Commission to review the Constitution. As far as the review of the Constitution is concerned, I do not know as to why there is a necessity for dragging this issue to the extent of a debate and for dragging this issue to the extent of political dimensions. As and when the Constitution was amended earlier more than 80 times, every time, the amendment was made to a particular provision. Even that provision was reviewed. The provision was examined. The intricacies were well discussed and then it was amended. Did it not mean that the provisions were reviewed before an amendment had been brought forward? Now, after 50 years of our Constitution, when the Constitution was amended more than 80 times, when the time values have changed, we do not find any reason as why it should not be reviewed. Our party does not find any reason why it should be debated to such an extent and it should be politicised to such an extent and say that there is no logic in reviewing this Constitution. Whatever review is going to be taken up, all these suggestions will once again be before both the Houses. They will be debated once again here as had been done earlier for every constitutional amendment and the wisdom that prevailed in the House at that point of time will be the finality.

16.06 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

As far as our party is concerned, we do not find any reason why we should oppose it as long as the basic structure of the Constitution is not going to be disturbed, as long as the Fundamental Rights of the people are ensured, as long as the secular fabric is ensured, as long as the parliamentary democracy is upheld and as long as the safety net for the unprivileged classes is not disturbed. So, to that extent, our party is of the opinion that in the name of review, these fundamental issues should not be disturbed. The fundamental structure of the Constitution should not be disturbed.

Now, I come to the next issue, that is, the investment in agriculture. The hon. President has also made a mention that a higher investment in agriculture leads to prosperity of the country. If we just look at the total allocations that had been made in the Second Five Year Plan, 34.5 per cent of the Plan allocations were made to agriculture and its allied subjects. Unfortunately, over the time, from Plan to Plan, the total allocations have been brought down to 18.5 per cent. This is the treatment that has been given. Now, the Government says through the Presidential Address that a higher allocation must be made to agriculture. Quite contrary to the precept, even in the recent annual Budget allocations also, the allocation to agriculture has been further reduced. Even after 52 years of Independence in India, there is no national policy for agriculture. So, agriculture production has dwindled. Now, the agriculture production has almost reached a plateau over the past 10 years. The *per capita* grain that is available per head has just increased marginally by 34 grams per day over the past 52 years.

It is just 34 grams over the past 52 years. We are unable to get the minimum calories. An average citizen in the country is getting about 2100 calories against 2600 calories that is required. Under these circumstances, any

further reduction in allocations to agricultural sector is going to be disastrous and it is not merely telling that allocations to agriculture are required more but in practice and in reality it should be done.

Coming to the other aspects like the drought situation in the country, it is really a very peculiar issue. As far as the drought situation in the country is concerned, hon. President made a mention to minimise the effects of natural calamities. The Government has set up a high-power committee to prepare a natural disaster management plan and this committee was given an assignment, the terms of references. This will review the existing arrangements for preparedness for natural disasters and their mitigation. It will recommend measures for strengthening of organisational structures and formulate a comprehensive model plan for natural disaster management at the national, State and district levels.

Sir, the country has no dearth of these plans. The country has a dearth of political will to implement them. It is where we are struck up. You can just look at the recent happening. It is really painful for us that the Government could not come up with any statement in this regard yesterday, that is the first day of the second spell of this Session.

The Government could have come with a *suo motu* statement about the unprecedented drought situation prevailing in some of the States, like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat where we have been seeing the reports that piles of dead bodies of cattle are there by the side of road. People have been starving and they do not have even drinking water. Cattle have been dying for want of water and fodder. Women have to go several miles to carry a pot full of water.

When this is the situation, when crop has failed, when there is no water for drinking, when there is no fodder for cattle, the Government is insensitive, I use the word insensitive, to some of these natural calamities which are bothering the people of this country.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Even then they are supporting this Government!

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, every minute the Congress Party need not remind us that we are supporting the Government. Yes, we made it very clear in the beginning that our support is an issue based support. We criticise when it is not coming up to the mark. That does not mean that we will have to go to the extent of pulling down the Government from time to time. It is not our intention.

Sir, this drought situation is such severe that, last year, in Andhra Pradesh alone about 678 Mandals, out of 1104 Mandals were severely hit by drought. To an extent of Rs. 2500 crore worth of agricultural products were lost. People do not have drinking water and the underground water table has got depleted. We are not getting even the basic minimum facilities there.

When such is the case, when the State Government has been taking all measures to come to the rescue of its people and when it has made a demand with the Union Government to provide an aid of Rs. 750 crore, it has come up finally with an aid of Rs. 75 crore only and even that also has not been released. Once again consecutively, this year there is a severe drought. People have been starving for water.

I demand and urge upon this Government to wake up and send a team immediately to States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, to apprise the loss, to look at the conditions of the people, and then do what best that can be done by this Government.

Sir, this Committee on Natural Disaster Management has been asked to suggest measures for the organisational structures. What is the use of having the organisational structures in its recommendations? Now, the country needs higher resource base for meeting these calamities. There is a necessity and need to increase funds under the Calamity Relief Fund, which stands only at Rs. 126 crore for the entire nation of this dimension, which is having 100 crore population and abut 7,000 kilometres of coastal line. It is but natural that there will be drought, flood, hurricane and other natural disasters and the fund that is available for calamity relief is only Rs. 126 crore. Sir, under NFCR, the total amount allotted per year is Rs. 140 crore. It is just a pitiance for a dimension of the flood situation that Orissa State alone has faced and for a dimension of the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh and in some other States. Even the Government of India is telling that they have already exhausted the funds available under these two heads, that is CRF and NFCR. Why do you not think about enhancing this amount before appointing Committees and asking these Committees to give its recommendations for the organisational structures? These Committees should be appointed for giving its recommendations as to what should be the volume of the funds that are required under these two heads so that the States can be rescued in times of need.

Sir, the next issue is about communal harmony. Communal harmony has been referred to by the President in his Address. It has been mentioned in the Address. The Government is fully committed to preserving and

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further strengthening the secular ethos of our country. We are happy about that. It has also been mentioned here that communal harmony in the country has improved remarkably over the past few years. They have cited certain examples and said that there has been a ten per cent decrease in communal disturbances. This does not mean that there has been a ten per cent decrease during a particular year. It will not testify that there is communal harmony and there is an overall improvement in the scenario.

Sir, I am just rather forced to cite one example as to how the Gujarat State Government has withdrawn the ban on the entry of Government employees into RSS. The Government has also made an attempt to put it for a discussion here. In the beginning, it has not advised the Gujarat State Government to withdraw it. But later, TDP said firmly that it is worthwhile to advise the Gujarat Government to withdraw the Order allowing the entry of Government employees into RSS...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North East): Trinamool Congress also has said so. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: When Trinamool Congress along with TDP stood firmly in its opposition on this issue, finally the Government had no other option but to advise the State Government of Gujarat to withdraw it instead of keeping itself in an embarrassing situation.

Does it send a good message across the country?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Also the Chairman in his other incarnation.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I have not mentioned him because he is in the Chair. So, does it send a good message that we have improved in maintaining communal harmony?

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargod): We have to remember that the House has lost 12 days in this regard.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: It is the most unprecedented event. Yes, the House has lost 12 days. Even in U.P., subject to correction, we have been just recently hearing that for construction of Ram Mandir, they do not need the permission of the Union Government and it is an issue to which both our Congress friends and also the BJP were party in 1992. Even at the time of demolition of *Babri Masjid*, we were all sitting here in the same House. Everybody had raised the issue that *Babri Masjid* was being brought down there. When such a controversy is there on this issue, what is the point in rousing the feelings of one section of the people again at this point of time? Does it send a good message that there is communal harmony?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, I will just take 2-3 minutes. Sir, in this connection I draw the attention of the Government to the problems of extremism and naxalism in some of the States. Naxalism is there in five States, particularly in the South and more particularly in the case of Andhra Pradesh. It has been really playing havoc. For maintaining law and order in some of our States, there is an imminent and urgent necessity for the Government of India to come up with a Plan. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent the proposals. Our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu had, quite a good number of times, prevailed on the Government of India to come to the rescue of the State in mitigating this particular menace. The Government of India has promised that they will reimburse 50 per cent of the total cost that has been incurred by all these five States. It has not been made. Some token amount has been given. Recently, our Chief Minister also requested to strengthen his hands for eradicating this menace. He had requested to send two battalions of the Central Forces to Andhra Pradesh to address the problem of extremism and naxalism. These two battalions have not been sent so far. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sent a comprehensive plan for the development of interior and remote areas involving an amount of Rs. 1,299 crore to support and address the socio-economic problems in these areas which is still pending.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I will conclude it in one minute. Unfortunately, the Government did not react on this particular issue.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Still you want to support.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Where will they go? They will come to us. Let him support.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): You asked about two battalions but you have got none.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have understood your point....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: So, in conclusion there are several other issues, but I would particularly refer to the handloom sector. Our Party has been opposing the recommendations that have been made by Satyam Committee because it is contravening with the interest of the handloom workers.

In Andhra Pradesh alone, there are about 780 cotton weavers' societies apart from 600 sericulture societies who would be adversely affected if the handloom sector reservations are scrapped. That would result in the mills and the powerloom sector encroaching upon the traditional handloom items and endangering the survival of the weavers. As such, the Satyam Committee Report is to be withdrawn.

Lastly, I appreciate the stand taken by the Government in extending the help to North-Eastern States for their development. There is an adequate mention in the Address that they are going to take up the North-Eastern Region's economic problems.

Sir, with these few words, on behalf of my Party and on my own behalf, I convey my thanks to our respected President for having delivered the Address.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Motion of Thanks to the hon. President for his Address delivered to both the Houses of Parliament under article 86 of the Constitution.

The hon. President has delivered a customary Address prepared by the Cabinet. It is not his original thought and original thinking. He has not put his head to prepare this speech. The Cabinet has put in their words into the mouth of the hon. President under article 86 of the Constitution.

The hon. President has taken an oath that he will defend the Constitution and the law. But the Government has set up a broad-based Constitution Review Commission. Now, the President has delivered the Address under the Constitution, but there is a view expressed by the Cabinet and they have set up a Review Commission. What for? Is it needed at this juncture? Even according to the note prepared by the Cabinet, this was working well. The Constitution has worked well for the last 50 years and it has been admitted by the Cabinet. The Government has said that they will not alter the basic structure of the Constitution. They cannot do it. If they try to do it, they would be out of power. Any Government should work in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. They cannot say that they can alter the basic structure in defiance of the judiciary. They cannot say that they will amend the Fundamental Rights. They cannot say that they will amend the striking balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. Why should there be a reference about the constitution of a Review Commission? It is to divert the people's attention from the failure of the Government.

The present Government has failed on all fronts. On the economic side, they were not able to procure the means of livelihood for common and poor men. They are not able to provide employment and housing to the poor sections of the society. They are not able to compete with foreign countries in other fields. It is just to divert the attention that the constitution of the Review Commission has been referred to by the hon. President in his speech. I would like to say that equality before law is the essence of democracy. It is the essence of the basic features of the Constitution.

But the Supreme Court has said that equality means equality among equals. A lorry owner can be equated to another lorry owner, a *rickshaw-wala* can be equated to another *rickshaw-wala*, a rich man can be equated to another rich man. So, we have not accorded complete equality to all sections of our Indian society. But was there any reference about that by the President? The essence of the Indian law and the American law is equality before law, but that has not been referred to by the President. It is guaranteed, but they have said that for the last fifty years they have not been able to attain that. Then, is the parliamentary system of democracy working well or are the Members of Parliament participating in the governmental working? No. Is the Government accountable to the Parliament? No. Are they presenting everything to the Parliament? No. I have been seeing this for the last six months. Disgusted with that, I have come to the conclusion that the Executive is not at all accountable to the Parliament. The governmental business is different, the parliamentary transaction is different. Some months after transacting the governmental business outside Parliament, they intimate the Parliament as a matter of routine. It is constitutional obligation on the part of the Government to consult the Parliament and to place everything before the Parliament. Otherwise why should there be elections, why should there be Members of Parliament and why should there be a Cabinet? For the last six months they have not done this at all. So, I would appeal, through you, to the Government that at least now they should wake up and do their constitutional duty. This Address has no relevance at all. It has been prepared by the Cabinet. It is all in simple language. There has been no debate on this.

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

I would draw the attention of the House to another point which has been referred to by the President in para 21. The Central Government is exposed. The financial condition of all the States is worrisome. So many States are bankrupt. They are not able to run the administration. I was watching the Star TV last month where they were saying that wherever the transport system failed, the State Govenment failed. They quoted Maharashtra and some other States. I would ask the Government what action they have taken against those States which are not able to run the administration. The total fiscal deficit of all the States is Rs. 75,000 crore. Was there any imposition of financial emergency on any State under article 360 of the Constitution? No. It was not imposed because the parties ruling those States are in the NDA. If financial emergency under article 360 is imposed on those States, they will walk out of the NDA. Financial emergency should be imposed on those States which are not able to run the State administration. Some States are not able to pay salary to their employees, they are not able to recruit the young blood, they are not able to pay to the contractors for the work done by them, they are not able to pay the matching grant even to the panchayats. Then why should there be a State Government? Under the Constitution, there is distribution of power between the States and the Centre, but some States are not functioning properly. So, I would say that the Central Government is not functioning at all. I feel the non-existence of the Government of India in all fields. This is not an individual assessment, every section of society, every cross-section of people has come to understand that there is no Government existing at the Centre.

There is Parliament. But is there any discussion at all? On all crucial issues there is no discussion at all. On all important issues no discussion was taking place.

It is said in the President's Address:

"The deteriorating trend in the fiscal position of State Governments needs to be urgently reversed."

How will you do it? Will you provide finances? No. When the Central Government is suffering from financial constraints, how will they help the State Governments? No. We cannot impose Central rule at the Centre. We cannot impose Central Emergency at the Centre. But you can impose financial emergency against the erring State.

Regarding the amendments that this House has passed, I went through one daily, *The New Age* of 16th January, 2000 wherein the Communist Party of India has released the list of all defaulters of bank loans. The Supreme Court has not released it. The Government of India has not released it. The Communist Party of India has released it. On one occasion I referred to an individual. That has been referred here. I was reprimanded on that day. This is your paper.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is not ours. It belongs to the CPI.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Yes. I referred to article 176. It is there. One is answerable to his conscience. On that day, there was hue and cry. On that day itself I said that I could prove it. Do you know the amount? It is Rs. 28,26,31,908.70! I raised the issue on that day. What did the Finance Minister do? He did not take action. Instead, there was a reprimand. So, I came to the conclusion that this is not a place to the truth. This is not the place to argue for the people.

I appeal to the Chair and also to my colleagues that we must articulate the feelings of the people. We must reflect the aspirations and expectations of the people. There are depressed classes, the oppressed classes and the backward classes. Those people's hunger and their anger towards the elected representatives should reflect here.

This morning, during Zero hour, there was a reference to Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. It was said the CBI has bypassed the Prime Minister in Laloo's case. This is in *The Asian Age* of 16th April, 2000. I quote the headline:

"CBI bypassed P.M. in Laloo's case."

I would now like to place it before you. I did not give notice in the morning to raise it in Zero hour, now I have an opportunity. The constitutional functionaries have been reduced to a little level. The Chief Minister is being prosecuted the next day of assuming power by the sanction of a Governor. Is that Governor competent to grant sanction? No. That has been held so by the Supreme Court that the Governor is not competent to grant sanction.

Shri Antulay's case was different because it was a concession granted to the counsel. In Shri Antulay's case, the former Law Minister, late Shri A.K. Sen, when he was a lawyer, he first appeared for the State of Maharashtra, he opposed it. Later, when he appeared for the Union of India, he conceded that the Governor has got the discretionary power under article 163 of the Constitution.

The President has no discretionay power. But the Governor has a discretionary power under article 163 (3). It is a concession which is applicable only to that case.

Now the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has not passed any judgement whether the Governor is competent to grant sanction in the absence of the opinion of the Council of Ministers.

The whole Cabinet should meet. The whole Cabinet should advise the Governor to grant sanction. In this case, there was no such sanction obtained by the CBI. There are so many ways. Moreover, the children or wife of the accused are also being prosecuted. I would tell how the judge talked about the status of the wife of a Chief Minister. In the April 5th order, the Special Judge says: 'It is not in dispute that Rabri Devi is a wife of Laloo Prasad and during the check period, she was housewife.' Is it necessary? If this principle is applied, no Chief Minister is going to be safe, no Member of Parliament is going to be safe and no Central Minister is going to be safe. The Supreme Court has held that the Presiding Officer should accord sanction. Was it obtained in the recent case? No. It was not argued technically this morning. That is why, I would like to place before this august House that constitutional functionaries have been reduced to a little level. A police officer can arrest a Minister. The sanction is only a formality which can be obtained at any time during trial. I am saying academically that if this sort of police power is given to an individual to arrest a Chief Minister—I do not know Rabri Devi, I do not know Laloo Prasad—it is not safe. The case is pending before the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court to decide whether a Governor can *suo motu* grant sanction. It is not yet decided. The Supreme Court has not constituted the Bench so far. It is pending for the last two years. In the absence of the decision of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, a CBI officer goes and arrests. Normally, no arrest is made in the case relating to accumulation of wealth. I have been appearing as a lawyer for the last 30 years and I know it, but for political reasons, it is a double-edged weapon. Today he may be on that side, but tomorrow he may come to this side.

If this power is given to a Special Judge, if this power is given to the CBI and if the power to arrest and search is given to a police officer, why should you enjoy this constitutional power? If everybody is asked to account for his possessions, he cannot do so. Can you account for your wristwatch? Can you account for your ring? So, I would say that this power should vest in the Parliament and in the respective Legislature.

There should be an amendment to the constitution. Article 368 of Indian Constitution provides for amending it. The articles of the Constitution are not renumbered in the American Constitution. The amendments are printed along with the original book of the Constitution in the United States of America. Only in the Indian Constitution, these are renumbered. When there is a provision for amending the Constitution, why should there be rehabilitation of the retired judges, to review this constitutional provision? Are there no legal luminaries? Are there no experienced Ministers or Chief Ministers? Are there no experienced Speakers? Lest this House be converted into Constituent Assembly. Let us deliberate. This is the supreme body. The Supreme Court has said that the Constitution is Supreme, but they did not want Parliament to be supreme.

At this juncture, I must explain the definition of sovereignty. This is political sovereignty. Parliament is a political sovereign. Austin has said, and the law students know, that if a determinate human superior, not in the habit of obedience like a superior, receives habitual obedience from the bulk of the society, is sovereign of that society.

This Parliament is receiving habitual obedience from the bulk of the society and, therefore, it is sovereign. The Supreme Court has said, "Constitution is supreme". They do not want Parliament to be supreme. Therefore, we must declare that this House, the representatives of the people, is supreme. We represent the people. Since one hundred crore people cannot be represented in the House, they have chosen 544 people as their representatives. Hence, this House has to be converted into a Constituent Assembly to review the Constitution, if at all necessary.

Coming to the Cabinet form of Government, I would like to say that though it is based on Westminster model, it is not functioning properly here. When we enter the courts, we argue our cases and then we come out of the courts because we have finished our cases. I have been watching the Ministers for the last six months. They come, answer and then they go back. They do not listen; they are not participating in any other process. I feel that they should remain in the House; during the Session, they should not even go on tours. In Tamil Nadu, we did like that; there, the Ministers would not go on tour during the Session. The Ministers should remain in the House, they must participate and they must be readily available to give the answers. That is the way to ensure accountability of the executive to Parliament. When Members put questions or read the contents of matters under Rule 377, it goes to the Ministers concerned and then we get the replies. Is it the right way? Even in the Supreme Court, if anybody enters without a paper, then you can ask for stay and they grant the stay. In that way, why should the Cabinet form of Government in India not function within the House?

Nobody is present, and I hardly see the Prime Minister. I can understand, if he is engaged. However,

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

the other Ministers should come to the House; they should not undertake foreign tours during the Session. Only in times of emergency, they can go on tours.

When we are not functioning properly, when the parliamentary system fails, the judiciary enters. That is why, they are allowing so many public interest litigations. If we do not fail the people, then the judiciary can be kept out. In 1983, when Shri Chandrachud was the Chief Justice of India, in AIR Bina *versus* Union of India case, in the strangulation case, he said: "This Court is not a third Chamber of the Legislature. It has no extra-territorial ambitions. Its function is to interpret law. That is all." Is it correct, Shri Somnath Chatterjee?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Absolutely.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Now, the courts are administering the justice, because you are not administering it properly. You are not answering the questions properly.

I will quote a classic example. The House Committee allotted a house to me. But the allotment was stayed by the Tis Hazari Court. Though the House Committee allotted a house to me, an ordinary court stayed it. Had it been the case in Tamil Nadu, I would have thrown it out. But here, nobody bothers about the functioning of Parliament.

I would say that a review of the Constitution is not necessary, but a review of the functioning of parliamentary system of Government here in India, at the Centre, is necessary. We come from Chennai and stay in Delhi. We do not go out; we do not have a family here. What for do we participate in the proceedings? It is to deliberate, to debate, on the public issues and to get readymade answers from the Cabinet.

The Subrahmaniam Committee, the other Committee mentioned by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, and the Pakistan business need not be referred to at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the main point. You have already taken twenty minutes.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: There is no Constitutional content in this. It is something like a weekly journal. The entire country looks to the Government of India with hope and expectations. The Americans do not expect anything from India. We Indians expect much from the Indian Government. We the Members of Parliament expect this Government to function.

The Cabinet form of Government is the best form of Government and the Parliamentary model is the best model. It need not be reviewed at all. Therefore, this Review Committee may be abolished. First of all, the Government is not required to rehabilitate the retired Judges. Because of this practice, Judges begin to entertain hopes and start delivering judgments favourable to the Government as they approach their retirement. When the debate was on, there was a heated exchange. It is democracy. Here, you cannot accept this side or that side. There must be a consensus evolved on all issues in a Parliamentary system of Government.

The BJP led NDA alliance is a curious chemical mixture of different combinations and permutations. It is not a single entity. Its constituents talk in one voice inside the House and when they go out, they talk in many different voices. They have been exposed. How can they cheat the electorate? If they had told people during election campaign that they would be doing all this if elected, people would not have elected them. The electorate would not have given this verdict at all. It is a sin to cheat people. Let the partners of NDA realise this and work for the benefit of the nation and the electorate.

We the Members of Parliament from All India Anna DMK Party in Lok Sabha are only ten in number. We are interested in delivering goods. We are monitoring the functioning of the Government. We cannot do anything more. We cannot form an alternative Government. Members on either side of us are much greater in number. We cannot participate in the governance at the national level. We can participate only at the State level.

I am grateful to the President for having addressed the Members of Parliament. I respect the office of the President. I thank him on behalf of myself and my Party....*(Interruptions)*

This Government is a constitutionally elected Government. Let the Constitutionally elected Government discharge its constitutional obligations to the House and to the people of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, Senior leaders of various political parties have spoken prior to me on this subject. They are all learned Members. Some of them have been advocates. I was astonished to hear the leader of communist party Shri Somnath Chatterjee who was misusing his talent.

He tried to mislead not only the House but the whole country. I would like to know through you....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a Senior Member and capable of presenting your point here. Please do not mention the name of the hon'ble Member. You can raise your point.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I would like to say to Shri Somnath Chatterjee that he was preaching the people very well. But what was your slogan during Quit India Movement. When India was under British rule. What were the views of your Party about Gandhiji. Do you have courage to tell here that how many workers of Communist Party had gone to jail during freedom struggle....*(Interruptions)* It may sound bitter. But whether it is not a fact that you indulged in sycophancy during British regime. Today, you are delivering sermons to us....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mishraji, please address the Chair and not the Members.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is addressing on my address....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: He criticised my party so it is necessary to reply....*(Interruptions)* He has cited the example of Trinamul Congress. I still remember the day when Mamtaji was brought here on a stretcher. Who tried to kill her? An attempt was made on her life during your regime and today you are on the receiving end and feeling pinch of her wrath, Mahajot has been organised. You are talking about Shri Choudhary....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mishraji, is an old socialist and speaking in his peculiar style.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: She has taken this decision in the interest of the country. Your party is ruling in West Bengal for many decades. You have been criticizing me. Bengal has been ruined. Now for upliftment of Bengal a slogan has been raised that 'Communist Party ko hatao, Mahajot gathbandhan badhao'. Shri Choudhary found it in interest of Bengal that all other political parties should unite against communist party. Therefore, he decided to support Mamtaji. It is really praiseworthy. You felt pinch of it, therefore opposed him.

You raised the issue of Constitution. I am not talking only about you but I also want to know from my friends of Congress Party. I have read in the newspaper that Congress President has mislead the country. She has stated that the present Government want to bring here dictatorship in place of democracy whether it is not a fact that eighty (80) amendments have been made in the Constitution during the regime of Congress Party? Whether it is not a fact that your party has imposed emergency? Was Shri Jai Prakash Narayan a traitor who was imprisoned then? Now allegations are being levelled against us. You yourself have now given a statement that Constitution amendment cannot be passed and made applicable unless it is passed by 2/3 majority. You know very well that issue of reviewing the Constitution has been raised. An expert committee has been constituted for it which will give its opinion in the interest of the country. All the related points will be discussed in this very House. When you know all these things then why are you so disturbed. It will be passed only when there is 2/3 majority. You and the Congress people are misleading the country.

Now I would raise the issue of Communalism. Our colleagues from Communist party allege that BJP is a communal party but it is not so. It is a national party. I can challenge that. How many communal riots took place during Congress party and V.P. Singh regime in the last 50 years. No communal riots occurred during rule of National Democratic Alliance which is blamed to be a communal party. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee attends Iftar Party in traditional muslim attire.

17.00 hrs.

It is not a fact. His talent scares you. Not a single communal riot took place during his regime. It is a coalition government and working according to the set principles and with the advice of all the people.

You have ruled the country for 50 years. You had the capacity but for fear of USA you did not conduct the nuclear test. Though once it was done during the regime of Indiraji. I am proud to say that the present Government conducted nuclear test when it came to power. Despite, economic sanctions by US we are economically strong today. Even U.S. President admitted the importance of India.

It is not an issue of simple pride...*(Interruptions)* I was submitting that China is contiguous to us and China had attacked our country. We have fought three or four wars with Pakistan and Pakistan has stated that it will use atom bomb. Hence it is very necessary from National security point of view to develop a nuclear bomb. This job has been done by our Government of National Democratic Alliance and it has not been done by the previous Government.

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

I would like to say one other thing about Communist Party of India. When China attacked our country at that time you were working on the instructions of China and Russia but you did not oppose it. You did not have requisite courage to speak against China and Russia. Hence I would like to say that first you should think about the country and after that only you should talk about other things.

Sir, I would like to say one thing rising above party politics. The corruption is spreading like cancer in our country. If we do not try to solve this problem unitedly, then it will not be possible to weed it out however hard we may try. I would like to cite one example, once Rajiv Gandhiji had said from the ramparts of the Red Fort that the money earmarked for the development of the country is not spent in entirety. Only Rs. 15 out of Rs. 100 reach to the core. Today, all the Government including our Government talk about during away with corruption. The more we have tried to solve the problems, more big it has grown—there is not a single place where corruption has not seeped into its very roots. In my view, we should try to collectively resolve this problem. I am speaking on the President's Address, probably it also does not have any mention of it. The elected representatives from all over the country are sitting in the House and I would like to submit before them that until this cancer is removed from the country, the development of the country can not take place. I am a down to earth man and I know that whatever money is earmarked by the Government for various developmental works, is clandestinely collected by dishonest persons for their own use. What will be the fate of the farmers of a country whose leaders and officers are corrupt. Everybody is exploiting the farmers. I want that a proposal should be passed in the House which may provide for forfeiting the property disproportionate to the means of one's income and....

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Who will decide it?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: There is no other institution in the country superior to the Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why the Lokpal Bill has not been brought?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It will be introduced. The hon. Prime Minister has urged for taking Prime Minister in the ambit of the Lokpal Bill. As early as possible, the Lokpal Bill should be brought to get rid the country of this cancer of corruption. Through you, I would submit to the entire House that the people from all the parties should work in this direction.

One more thing I would like to say is that I am a farmer. All the Governments shed tears over the situation of the farmers and talk about the welfare of the farmers. It is true that we have developed the habit of finding fault with every thing. I remember as well as you also might remember as to what was the condition of the country when our country was not free and in contrast what is the condition of the country at present. Earlier the population of the country was 33 crore and Bengal, Pakistan and Burma too were a part of the country.

"33 crore the Bhai Sevak spoot Jiske
Bharat ke sivay wah Doosra Desh Kon se Tha"

Now our population has reached one billion mark but at that time one could barely get even the two square meals. Today, 70-72 M.P's who are sitting here, do they remember whether motor cars were used at the time of their marriage, no it was not the case. The country did not possess the capacity even to manufacture a needle. When the country became independent, the job of laying the industrial foundation in the country was done by the Jawahar Lal Nehruji. Many big industries were established in the public sector and it made a lot of progress. But it happened for only some time, the development took place till the Congress backed it by taking loans. When the foreign assistance stopped, the development work also stopped. Today, the public undertakings are running in losses. During the Jawahar Lal Nehru Era, the slogan of nationalism was raised because it paid at that time. He used to say that the big industries are the temples of modern India but today when the public undertakings are running in losses then the slogan to privatise the industries being reached. Even a country like China has to adopt the policy of liberalisation. We remember the day when the country had run out of funds during the reign of Shri V.P. Singh. When the Government of Chandra Shekharji was formed, the country was in poor economic condition and the gold of the country was mortgaged in England. The salary of the employees could be paid only after doing so and the policy of liberalisation was introduced. The policy of liberalisation was adopted when Shri Man Mohan Singh was the Minister of Finance. It is amazing that today the same Congress is opposing the liberalisation. Today foreign exchange reserve worth 33 million American dollar is with the country. Today the scenario has reversed. Some time back the slogan of nationalism was raised and now it is being done in regard to privatization. It is true that it is not possible now to do without privatization. All our public undertakings are lying closed. Hence I would like that the policy of liberalisation should continue for the progress of the country, only then the welfare of the country can take place for even a Communist country like China has been forced to adopt it.

I hail from Uttar Pradesh and every Government expresses its concern about agriculture. I do not know much but at one place I had read that the farmers were forced to commit suicide due to the damage of their cotton crop. Today the sugarcane farmers of Uttar Pradesh are on the brink of committing suicide. The sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh alongwith that of Bihar which are very old have reached a dilapidated condition and most of these are on the verge of closing down. The Mills having capacity of 800-1000 tonnes are running in loss. In the present age of science, until their capacity is increased, these mills will run in deficits. I am surprised that in this age when the prices of urea were increased marginally and the prices of petrol and diesel were increased, a lot of hue and cry was made but billions of rupees of sugarcane farmers are due to be paid but nobody makes noise over it, Rs. 75 crore are due in my constituency alone.

Rs. 22 crore is pending against the sugar mill of Sarder Nagar, Rs. 18 crore against Kathakoian Padrouna sugar mill and Rs. 14 crore is due against the Government sugar mill of Kaptanganj. This way Rs. 74 crore is outstanding and billions of rupees are outstanding agaist the mill in the entire state. All the mills are in a dilapidated condition. I would submit that a national sugar policy should be determined in the country. The climate of some states in the country in conducive for the cultivation of sugarcane only. The farmers of Uttar Pradesh are in an inenviable position, mills are closing down, hence separate provisions should be made for the renovation of mills and bringing improvement in the condition of the farmers. Alongwith it I would also like to submit that there are thousands of villages in Uttar Pradesh which have no electricity. The share of Uttar Pradesh is negligible in regard to the total electricity being generated in the country. The foreign companies are investing in other States and thus helping their development but such is not the case with Uttar Pradesh. Hence my submission is that the power plants should also be set up in Uttar Pradesh so that the farmers could get electricty and their development may take place. The welfare of the farmers can take place only when the large villages are connected to roads and are provided water, fertilizers and electricity. Merely raising slogan will not bring about their welfare. The funds should be mobilised for all these things. The Government have prepared a National Development Scheme and proposed an outlay of Rs. 54 thousand crore for laying the network of roads which is a laudable step. If the National highways are developed, it will surely lead to the development of the country.

This Government has done one more commendable job. The elderly persons are in a deplorable condition due to the breaking down of joint family. This Government have constituted a National Elderly Council for the welfare of the old-aged persons. The old ladies and widows are leading a miserable life in villages. If the maximum possible funds are mobilised for this purpose then it will be praiseworthy. This job has not been done by any previous Government.

Now our friend and borthers were criticising R.S. while speaking on the issue of Communal harmony. R.S.S. is such an organisation which has helped the country in every crisis. Shankarcharya took his meals in the House of Domraj of Banaras. There can not be better act for bringing about harmony in the society. The other people simply hurls slogans. Our secularism is misinterpreted. Today many political parties thrive in the name of casteism and you can easily guess as to where these parties want to head the country by promoting casteism.

Today, the issue of Hindu and Muslim is being raised. I remember that when the Imam of Iran had come to Lucknow he had said that the facilities which are available to the muslims in India are not available to them in any part of the world. He even went to the extent of saying that if the mosque was built in Ayodhya after demolishing Ram temple, then the muslim of India should construct a Ram temple at that site.

It is a fact. I am not talking about my party's stand. I am expressing the sentiments of my heart. If you truly want harmony in the country and of Muslims and Hindus want to live like borthers then it should be remembered that the partition of our country has taken palce and Hindustan and Pakistan have been formed. What is the condition of Hindu's in Pakistan and in Bengal. It is not a secret for anyone. When a Pakistani poet translated the poem 'Jang Nahin Hone Dange' written by Vajpayee ji, he was expelled from Pakistan. When Salman Rushdie wrote his book, he was expelled from Bengal. Hindu, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, all are enjoying equal rights in India. Those in majority are suffering the most. Various political parties fight for the interest of Christians, Dalits and muslims but I am sorry to say nobody fights for safeguarding the interests of the Hindu. The truth is that the muslim Hindu unity can be achieved only when the temple of Lord Rama is constructed at Ayodhya, that of Lord Shankar at Kashi and of Lord Krishna at Mathura. The muslim borthers should cooperate to construct these temples at these sites. This will not give rise to any communal riot in the country and the Hindu and Muslims will live as borthers.

Lastly, I support the President's Address.

Smt. Margaret Alva

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks to the President. The President's Address was usual report of trips made, visitors who came, policies which were to be recast, commitments which were sought to be met etc. But through all this, there are areas of concern which, I think, people across party lines and even those outside the political sphere have begun to talk about and worry about. I have two statements which I would like to read. One is the President's Address in the Central Hall of Parliament on the 50th Anniversary of the Constitution. It says.

> 'Today when there is so much talk about revising the Constitution or even writing a new Constitution, we have to consider whether it is the Costitution that has failed us or whether it is we who have failed the Constitution."

That was the speech made by the President in the Central Hall of Parliament. On the same day, the Prime Minister made a speech. He said,

> "There is one great test for Constitution. For any system of governance, it must deliver and it must be durable. Our Consitution has stood this test. One reason it has been able to do so is that it embodies a masterly balance between the rights of the individual and the requirements of collective life, between the States and the Union, and between providing a robust structure and flexibility. Our Constitution has served the needs of both India's diversities and her innate unity. It has strengthened India's democratic traditions'."

That was the speech of Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee marking the 50th Anniversary of the Constitution in the Central Hall of Parliament.

Just a few weeks later, this Government drafts an Address for the President. The same Government and the Cabinet headed by the same Prime Minister, makes the President to come to Central Hall with the Address and tell the nation that we feel that a review of the Constitution is necessary. Could there be a greater insult to the President of a Country? To make him read, in the very Central Hall, and on that very platfrom something totally contrary to what he said a few weeks earlier. But that is the system and he did it. Now, I would like to tell you as to why the people are concerned. I would like to ask three questions. The first question is: Are you competent, by a Government Order, to set up a body which will review the Constitution?

The Exceutive is a creation of the Constitution. The Constitution has a provision for change. The Constitution-makers have given a provision that over time if we wish, we can amend the Constitution. We have come to this House as the Government. We sat as the Opposition also when other Governments brought amendments, some of which were approved by two-thirds majority while others were rejected. This supreme power, to decide about these things, has been given by the Constitution to the Parliament. If you want to convert the Parliament into a Constituent Assembly. 'There was a proposal earlier to convert the Parliament into a Constituent Assembly.' Let all parties sit and decide. But this move is not to just change something in the Constitution. If that was simply an amendment, the Government could have come out with it. We are prepared to support the Government on issues like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes reservation or other such issues on which we all are concerned. The Government should do it in a normal way by coming before Parliament. As we see it, there in a plan behind this sudden desire to review the Constitution.

I must very humbly say that it is something far beyond a simple amendment or change. It is a carefully planned, well-calculated more to debunk the Constitution as having failed to respond to the patriotic and nationalist aspirations of the majority community. I will substantiate this with a lot of material which the BJP itself has produced and circulated. I have got copies of it. All I am saying is, the whole intention behind it seems to be the establishment of *Hindu Rashtra*. I would like to quote two or three documents. I am not placing them on the Table of the House as these are printed materials. One is, 'the Constitution of India and National Unity' by Shri L.K. Advani. This has been circulated with the BJP symbol. It is an open document. This was circulated long before the idea of Review Committee came in. It speaks about the various issues of the Constitution. I would just like to mention two or three. "Ambedkar cautioned against Stress on Diversity". He quotes Ambedkar on this and I would like my friends like Ms. Mayawati to take note of it. He says:

> "Prior to the attainment of Indian Independence, all of us made a conscious attempt to underline unity. After the achievement of Independence, it is the diversity which is being emphasised. Sometimes, this emphasis goes to very dangerous lengths."

He talks about the need for one nation and builds it up.

The next item is, "One people one culture". He talks about one nation, one culture. It is a part of the document. I am not reading it because we have limited time. The third thing he talks about is the question of Article 370 which he says has got to go. He spaks about various issues of the Constitution. This is one document, I am sure most of you have read it. The others who have not seen it, better see it. The second document which I have found is even more sinister, "Draft of the new Constitution of Bharat" which has been prepared and circulated as a

document by the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee of the ABVP. The draft is by Shri Anil Chawla. The whole thing is a new Constitution for *Hindu Rashtra*. This is really what is behind this entire review business. It is not that the Government just want to change some fundamental rights somewhere or something else. There are other issues also.

I would again like to quote Advaniji. This pamphlet was again brought out by the BJP on *Swarna Jayanti Yatra* which it took out. To save time, I would just like to quote one sentence out of it which is very important. "The truth that India is one country, one people and one culture in the *Hindutva* , cultural nationalism, is the true and only identity of India and that India is secular only because its Hindu ethos was deliberately suppressed by the previous Constitution makers". Was it not this very truth which has guided the vision of all the towering leaders of the Freedom movement? Gradually, things are emerging of what is behind the whole idea of recasting the Constitution.

I can quote a few more documents, but I do not want to do so except for one document which I have come across with a foreword by Shri Singhal, again a great name in the Parivar. There is a whole chapter in this on why the whole Constitution is anti-Hindu. Anti-Hindu Constitution, 'Plight of the Hindus', 'Educational Institutions', 'Common Civil Code', 'Conversion affects nationalism', and 'Solution to the problem of minorities' are all in the new Constitution which they are working for. The concern of all secular forces today is that in the name of a Constitution Review they are doing this.

I know Justice Venkatachalaiah. He is a very noble man and he thinks that he is going to be able to contain all these forces. I met him. He said: 'Do not worry Margaret, I am to going to let them tamper with anything'. I said: 'You are a man who does not understand what you are sitting on and it will be too late for you to do anything when you discover what has already happened'.

The whole point, and I am making it repeatedly, is that the idea is to start a debate, create public feeling that the Constitution has failed, it has not responded to the ethos of the freedom movement, and it has not responded to the needs of the majority community. There are repeated references to them and to the minority rights.

When I was doing this research, I came across a number of quotations which very surprisingly come almost at par with what Shri L.K. Advani has been saying. The quotations are from the *Bunch of Thoughts of Golwalkar*. I am just picking up the sub-headings from that. The present federal system generates separatism. So, you have to go in for a unitary system in the long run. The concept of minority is ruinous'. So, there is no room for minorities. Then it goes on to say 'Conversion subverts loyalty to the nation'. The next one that I come to is:

> "Hindu Rashtra is the only solution to the problem of the minorities. Only Hindu Rashtra grants equal opportunities for all. It is our sacred durty to re-establish Hindu nation."

That is what is behind the whole move towards the creation of a new Constitution. I think it is high time that all secular forces stood up against this. Here, I am not talking only of political people. I am talking of all those who are concerned about maintaining the unity, the integrity and the secular basis of our country and our Constitution. Please wake up and forget the petty power politics of being together, being in power or being in Ministries. This is something which you will have to be prepared to give up if it is a fight to retain what is sacred to this nation. Others have spoken about the government of 24 parties. I am not at all ridiculing anybody. It is coalition politics. But, I am asking whether a party which does not have a majority of its own, leave alone a massive majority, a party which is putting together different political parties—regional, small, one-member, two-member, etc.—has the mandate of the people to change the Constitution and to give India a Hindu Rashtra or a new Constitution. This is the question we are asking.

We know that it will thrown out in this House because it canot get the two-third majority. Even if the Government were to fall, I know that most of the NDA partners will not support those amendments in the House. So, what is the idea? It is to create lack of faith in the concepts of the Indian Constitution and that I believe is the most dangerous step this Government has taken in the name of making the Constitution work.

The minorities and the SC and ST are already concerned about what is going to come out of this new Constitution. The Directive Principles such as Common Civil Code and Goraksha are sought to be converted into Fundamental Rights and article 370 is sought to be abolished. They are then talking essentially about one nation, 'one people and one culture'.

I can say today that the Congress is going to fight in the streets, fight in the villages, and fight on other platforms to see that this sinister motive of the BJP and its allies is not allowed to take shape.

We will boycott the Commission and we will see that this Commission is not allowed to function in this country

[Smt. Margaret Alva]

as long as there are Congress men and women in this country. We will fight it to the finish. This is a challenge which I throw to the Government today.

I would like to make a simple quotation from a speech which has been delivered the other day by Shri Nariman, the famous jurist and the nomitated Member of the Rajya Sabha. It is M.N. Roy Memorial Lecture-2000. It is a beautiful analysis of why the Constitution review is a dangerous thing. He says:

> "I would humbly say to our leaders in governance- Put aside your election manifesto. Cherish the ideals of those who framed our Constitution. Do not, I beseech you, tamper with our Constitution by undertaking an overall review-such a venture can only lead to rising expectations, then dissatisfaction and disillusionment, followed by frustration and perhaps even (God forbid) ultimate disintegration."

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I want 10 more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 12 more Members of your party who are yet to speak.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Let me complete my speech.

[English]

Sir, this is the warning that Shri Nariman has given you and I plead with you to please look at this issue once again do not take a wrong step. Sir, other Members have taken a much longer time. I have just a few issues to speak about.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The list of the Congress Party is very long.

SHRIMATI MARGARET AVLA: All right.

[English]

I am talking about Centre-State relations. We have the case of the Governor of Bihar. I know that we are not supposed to discuss about the Governor here. So, I will not name him or say anything objectionable. Was what he did in keeping with the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations, which you in the Opposition were quoting day in and day out? The events over took the Governor and you did not know what was happening in Bihar and ultimately, you had to submit. But because of what happened, the political vendetta has been let loose now. They say that CBI worked without Prime Minister's knowledge. Shri Advani says that he did not know. Nobody knows as to who triggered CBI action the arrests and all that has followed in Bihar and then this Government has the cheek to stand up and say.

[Translation]

If he has been chargesheeted then he should resign. The chargesheeted Minister is sitting in the House and is giving reply to questions and there you could find only a lady to blame? She was a housewife. It is being said that send her to jail and are asking for her resignation. First, you must resign here then only you should seek for her resignation.

[English]

On what basis are you demanding the resignation? I am not justifying corruption. I had looked after CBI for five years. I know it. But my point is to use the same yardstick. If these chargesheeted Ministers can sit here and be in charge of the Home Ministry and have the investigating agencies under them then why should Shrimati Rabri Devi resign?

[Translation]

You ask them as to what has happened. There are different sets of rules one for others and another for your self.

[English]

Political charge sheet and corruption do not differ.

[Translation]

She is a Yadav and they are not, is it not so? They have different set of rules for them.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): The Congress has been wiped out due to this kind of talkativeness. You keep on speaking like this.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You need not worry about the Congress Party...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): The Demolition of mosque tantamount to treason. It is a bigger offence....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Do not say to us that the base of Congress is Shrinking. You hurled the charges of corruption against Sukhram and did not allow the Parliament to function for 15 days and later on you adopted same Sukhramji. What happened to your charges of corruption against him.

What happened to your high moral values when you made Sukhram to sit by your side and elected his son to Rajya Sabha? When he is in Congress he is corrupt but when he is with you he becomes a saint. When Jayalalitha is with you, she is given the treatment of an Empress. Cabinet Minister would go all the way to airport to receive her. But when she deserted you she became corrupt and cases were filed against her.

[English]

Do you have any moral courage to talk to us about corruption.

[Translation]

What to talk of you people? You have double standards one for youself and the other for other people. This is not fair. Everyone has gone through your game. The early you leave it, better it would be for you.

[English]

The Congress is shrinking.

[Translation]

About us you say that Congress is ruined, it does not exist. I would like to ask that what you talk.

[English]

You please look at the BJP's figures. I challenge you. Here are the figures in respect of each State. The BJP is not expanding. I am talking about it now. You are going piggyback on the backs of the regional parties.

[Translation]

Where do you stand in Punjab without the support of Akali Dal. You are nowhere in Bengal without the support of Kumari Mamta Banerjee. Where do you exist in Haryana. At present your two Governments are working. You cannot run the Government without the support of rebels of our party. I would like to know where your Government is running? Your party is in power only in Gujarat and in Himachal. The Government in U.P. is simply limping. There 110 Ministers were sworn in. God knows how much more are added? Everyday they change, otherwise they will desert you.

[English]

What is the big thing that you are talking about the expansion and the acceptance of the BJP by the people? You please look at Uttar Pradesh. You are 177 out of 425; in Punjab, it is 18 out of 117; in Madhya Pradesh, it is 114 out of 320; in Rajasthan, it is, 30 out of 200; in Haryana, it is 6 out of 90 and in Bihar, it is 7 out of 324.

[Translation]

Where is the expansion to BJP which you are talking about.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore): We have got the highest. MLAs in India....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am saying that it is the regional parties which have supported you and given you a foothold. So, this is where I am coming to the danger position. The point is that the regional priorities have now become the national agenda.

[Translation]

You speaks what the regional parties dictate otherwise your Government will not remain.

[English]

Therefore, today, you do not have a strong Central Government. Whatever you may talk about Shri Vajpayee's capacity, you are at the mercy of the regional parties which are dictating terms and the regional agenda have today become the national priorities. They are raising loans wherever they want. They are disinvesting whatever they want. They are doing what they want and the Centre cannot say anything.

[Smt. Margaret Alva]

[Translation]

Today the condition is that you do not have any control over the States. You cannot do anything after five to ten years. Your political control will cease to exit in Centre also.

[English]

So, this is what I am saying. You do not know what is happening in the States. If Shri Chandrababu Naidu tomorrow says that if you do not roll back the prices on various items, his party Members will not support the BJP Government here, then you are gone.

[Translation]

If you do not bow before their dictates, your Government will be in trouble.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you accept Shri Naidu as Prime Minister then all will withdraw support...*(Interruptions)* Congress will not accept Shri Naidu as Prime Minister. You are also responsible. ...*(Interruptions)* If you accept Shri Naidu as Prime Minister then we think all will withdraw their support.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You can decide what is to be done in future. That is another thing...*(Interruptions)* I will speak for two more minutes only...*(Interruptions)* You please do not disturb...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your speech.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am talking about the women.

[English]

Sir, I am coming to the question of women.

[Translation]

What happened to our Bill? Our Bill was taken in the Address, it was written in manifesto. We are asking to bring this and we are supporting it but nobody is talking about it.

[English]

Only on that he says that if there is a consensus, he will bring it forward to the House. I am putting this question to the ruling party. Why did you not work out a consensus on the Constitution Review Commission first and then appoint the Commission? There, you did not want any kind of a consensus but you have decided about it yourselves. It is only on the Women's Reservation Bill that you want a consensus! You may bring it before the House. Let it be defeated. We are prepared for a defeat. Therefore, please bring it before the House and let it be voted out. The Constitution (Amendment) Bills were voted out in 1989.

We brought them back again in 1992. The people changed their minds and accepted it.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): You ask Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Would you set that right.

[English]

I am telling you that the NCW is not functioning.

[Translation]

There is no support of Government.

[English]

Now they are creating the Task Force to look at women's issue. I am the Chairman of the Committee on Empowerment of Women.

[Translation]

They did not ask us, Task Force is proposed to be raised and new programmes for women are to be formulated. But not a single programme out of the already existing programmes is working. Where they give rupees 10 crores they do not spent even rupees two crores. Even then they say that they will create new Task Force. I was invited but I refused. I wrote to the Prime Minister.

[English]

Who are these women? Some socialites are going to decide.

[Translation]

Those who do not know anything with their help you are going to create the Task Force. Do not make the programmes for women only on paper sheet.

[English]

Be serious about what you are doing. We have told the Prime Minister that we do not want another Task Force. You implement what is already there.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you have to conclude your speech within the time limit of House. You are also the Chairman. When you have got the right, you bring the whole thing, through Committee in the House. Your party has only 32 minutes and 20 minutes have already been taken.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am bringing an issue before the House which is of a very serious nature. In the last elections, there were advertisements put up in the papers—I have got this advertisment-by a social organisation in Mumbai. The advertisement is by "Communalism Combat". In these advertisements they talked about various issues affecting the society and told the people "Think before you vote".

[Translation]

One out of those was about women those who support sati, who support dowry...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

They made various statements. Fourteen women's organisations signed and said "Be careful. Support those who support the women's cause". Immediately the next day, there was a Press briefing by two leaders of the BJP-they are two spokesmen. Who said.

[Translation]

They are using foreign money for political purposes.

[English]

They had not paid. They only signed an advertisement by a Mumbai organisation which does this work.

[Translation]

Now FERA inquiry has been initiated against them.

[English]

This was done because they signed an advertisment telling the women of India to vote for those who would support the women's cause. The officials of the Home Ministry are sitting in their offices today and harassing them.

[Translation]

We will check all your accounts. You have misused them.

[English]

This type of harassment is meted out to women who take a stand against the evil of this country. Then, they set up a Task Force to say that we will tell you as to what must be done for women. We know that has to be done. You implement what is on the book and our problms will be solved. I am not going into the question of economy of the country. The Budget is there and there are other Members who will be speaking on that.

But I want to say about the condition of many of our public sector undertakings, and particularly those which are being closed down. The BIFR was the answer to rehabilitate them. The BIFR was dead for one year. I went and sat in the BIFR asking them time and again. They said "Madam, if they are not appointing members to the BIFR, how can we function?

[Translation]

Have you inquired now or not. I wrote three latters to Finance Minister but not even one acknowledgment was received.

[English]

People are hanging themselves in my constituency. They had committed suicide in the plywood factory. They have closed down the factory four years ago but the BIFR has not carried out any hearing and no decision was taken. There is no money going. I want to know as to what the Government's response is to the people being thrown out of job. Public sector undertakings are being closed down. There will be retrenchment; there will be no jobs. It is bad enough. Multinationals are coming. You are closing your domestic industry. Tomorrow there will be no competition when dumping takes place. Now for imports at cheap rates you are closing down the Indian industry. When prices go up from abroad you will have no competition from home because you have closed down your paper mills; you have closed down your steel mills etc. I am telling the Government take the warning. This is what has happened in Mexico; this is what has happened in Iran, and this is what has happened in other economies which collapsed. When the IMF withdrew its big bubble of funding, the industries collapsed.

Dr. Manmohan Singh had cautioned that while we would withdraw from certain sectors we must use that money towards social sectors like poverty alleviation, education, health and so on. You are not doing that. Now, the money is going towards reducing the Budget deficit. There are 72 Ministries, the Ministries are multiplying and the Government expenditure is going up instead of reducing.

[Translation]

If all the groups are to be given representation then it comes to 72 Ministers. Those who are 50 or less then 50 if they are provided facilities of vehicle, staff, P.A.

[Smt. Margaret Alva]

travelling, and security then no money would be left. Now you are saying that money of public sector will go in that. Why?

[English]

The public sector was created to save the nation. They have done a job all these years. Do not just blindly close down everything.

[Translation]

You are talking of Swadeshi then Public Sector is also Swadeshi. They belong to our country, first you save them, after that you sign vision of Shri Clinton. And bring loans from I.M.F. only after that. You do everything after that only.

[English]

Finally, I am pleading with you not to look at issues only with saffron colour. Do not paint the country saffron. The country is a multi-coloured nation. We have to be prepared to accommodate and accept everybody; only then can India be strong and survive the challenges as we have done in the past.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks that has been moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

Presidential Address is a part of tradition and through this Address message is given to the nation as to what is the intention and policies of the Central Government and a brief introduction is given about the works that have to be taken up by the Government for the poor people, middle class people, defence of the borders and for the development of the country. The booklet containing Presidential Address makes the mention of various points. The review of the Constitution, eradication of poverty, eradication of illiteracy, strengthening of social justice and to encourage equality of justice to man and woman have been mentioned in it. I want that was should believe in work and should present our viewpoint before the House in brief.

All the hon'ble Members of the opposition who were speaking before me have objected to the review of the Constitution and they are of the opinion that it is a conspiracy. In this booklet it has been clearly mentioned that Government has constituted a broad based review commission. Recommendations of this Commission will be submitted to the Parliament which is the Supreme decision making body. I want to state that 80 constitutional amendments have been made by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha during the last 50 to 52 years and now we are talking in terms of Review Commission, It is not bad in my opinion but if any Member or any political party has some reservation then it has to come before the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and the ultimate truth is the Mulayam Singh ji, it will not make much difference if you oppose this Bill. It may pass, if Members of the Congress Party support it. It cannot be passed unless Congress M.Ps. support it, but to create unnecessary political propaganda and in the country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is a specific thing, Patil Saheb will tell. He is telling that ultimately Congress will support the review.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Absolutely not.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are sitting silent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not yielding.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Absolutely not. Sonia ji had herself declared at the rally on 14th that we would oppose it.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: There is no need to make it is political stunt. If there are any deficiencies then it will not be passed without your cooperation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): You want to poison on the minds of the people which is very dangerous.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: When this issue goes to the people, they will come before you with their manifesto and then you will have to sit on this side.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was telling that it is not going to be passed without their support. Many such matters have come, as the Government is weak in Rajya Sabha, the success has come with their support. I do not think that Congress will break its old tradition.

Some issues have been mentioned in para five. In that para alleviation of poverty and eradication of illiteracy has been mentioned. I would like to know that will poverty be alleviated by simply mentioning it in this booklet or will poverty by alleviated by selling the shares of Navratna or by inviting foreign companies and foreign capital? So the Government should tell as to what it is doing to alleviate poverty...*(Interruptions)* Whatever I will speak, sometimes it will sound good for you and sometimes for

them because I am impartial. That is why I want that the government should clarify as to in what way does it intend to alleviate poverty. Poverty will not be alleviated by simply writing on a paper. If it is done in a way as the Government is doing by selling the shares of P.S.Us. to the private sector at a price below the face value, then the poverty will never be alleviated though the poor people of this country will certainly be alleviated. So it is essential for the Government to seriously ponder over it.

Similarly there is a mention of eradication of illiteracy. I am really sorry to point out that today in reply to an hon'ble Member's question, the Education Minister told the House that it is due to paucity of funds that the buildings of eight lakh primary schools could not be built. But I would like to tell and, I have evidence that even the budget that is allocated to the Education Department is not spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member has come with full preparation, can be tell us as to how much percentage is spent on the budget of education.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am well prepared on this too. But most of my time is wasted in uproar. You are my friend and fortunately you are on the Chair, you please take care of me. I don't want to go into figures. I want to quote a few. In 1977-78 there was a provision of Rs. 323.70 crore but Rs. 143.23 crores were not spent. On the one hand the budget provision of Education department is not spent and on the other hand we say that we do not have enough funds to elevate the education level. It seems that the Government commit some irregularities in preparation of budget and budget is prepared on the basis of estimates. Heavy expenditure is incurred on the non-plan items.

Heavy expenditure on non-plan items and not spending in proportion to the budget results in gross irregularities. Similarly, I would like to tell that the issue of strengthening of social justice has also found mention in the address. This Government is very cautious about social justice and in order to fulfil back-log of reserved parts a Bill has been cleared by the cabinet which is going to be introduced in this session. I want to know as to how social justice will be strengthen? Social justice will be strengthen through competition but we are eliminating competition in every walk of life. The way Mulayam Singh ji...* by standing when it comes to the reservation of women...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This term is unparliamentary, this may be expunged.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: What I wanted to tell was that he emphatically puts his views. I want to tell that unless competition is ensured, one cannot talk about social justice. Social justice cannot be ensured only by giving reservation on the basis of caste and religion. If one is interested in taking a lesson of social justice, then the fort of Kunwar Babu Singh is still there at Jagadishpur in Arrah district of Bihar. One should go and see this Fort. At that time, his army general was Muslim and his 'Punch' belonged to a Scheduled Caste. They were there on the basis of merit and competition and they were there because of the guts. You may certainly talk about social justice, but I would like that social justice should be done through cometition and only to those who have the capacity of compete. To talk about the social justice in the country in the name of caste and religion can be a conspiracy, and soical justice can never be strengthen by this. Similarly, I would like to tell you that, the matter has been taken up to ensure equality of justice between man and woman. But how will equality of justice prevail. Will equality of justice be ensured by reservation. In my opinion, equality of justice cannot be ensured by reservation. I want to tell that the equality of justice should be ensured through competitive spirit. We must not hurt other's feelings as a result of reservation.

In para 9, is has been said that the Government is concerned about the farmers and agriculture and is sympathiser of the peasants. During the election when the manifestos are prepared by the political parties, it is invariably mentioned therein that the interests of the peasants would be safeguarded. They forget about the interests of the peasants after coming to Delhi and after sitting in air conditioned rooms. I am not surprised to say that the Government of which our party is a coalition partner also did not take any step in this direction. I will not feel sorry to tell that the price of fertiliser has been increased by our Government which has resulted in overburdening the peasants. Recently prices of the kerosene and diesel have also been increased. Besides, price of cooking gas has also been increased. It is certainly a breach of trust of the people of the villages with which they had voted for the Government. It was told that prices will be controlled, but the burden of the rise in prices has been passed on to the rural people by not controlling the prices. By doing so an attempt has been made to further burden them. That is why, I want to state that the promises made in the manifesto should be fulfilled, otherwise time is not far when the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party may be reduced to Zero. So the people must not be deceived. I am ready to boldly stress this fact...*(Interruptions)* Dramatization in the name of peasants will not be allowed, we will have to

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

talk about safeguarding the interests of the peasants. Today, the peasant of the country is exploited. Today the peasant of the country is weeping. Today the peasants of the country is very much disturbed because facilities on the prt of the Government are not provided to them. The farmer is not only adversely affected by flood but also by water logging and he is disturbed because he is ..ot getting fertiliser and seeds in time. That is why, I would like to tell that the interests of the peasants must not be kept aside, rather the interests of the peasants must be protected. This country can be prosperous only when the peasant is prosperous. My view is that if the peasants of this country are unhappy, then the nation will be poorer.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I want to express my feelings before you. I was amazed to read para 11 and that was because it was mentioned in the Presidential Address that in order to generate permanent infrastructural assets and employment opportunities especially for the unemployed youths much emphasis will be given on the specific programmes for generating productive employment opportunities in rural areas. The Address states that Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Restructured Assured Employment Scheme will be implemented effectively. To me it seem that the story of 'a confused ruler, a chaotic state' is apt in this context. I want to know that in what way, these programmes are going to provide employments to the unemployed. If Government has to provide employment, then I accept that it can not provide employment to all. I accept that there are not as much vacancies in the country as there are unemployed people but it can provide means of livelihood. The Government may provide capital through banks. Arrangements should be made to provide employment according to the qualification and ability. About the funds being given for the Assured Employment Programme which are used for the development of the area, they say that arrangements are being made to generate employment for the unemployed. My submission is that these leaders do not understand the agony of the villages of the country. They only enjoy in the confort of airconditioned rooms. They do not understand the sentiments of the villages, that is why such sentences have been mentioned. My submission is that the Government should be made aware of all these things.

Sir, similarly, I would like to tell you as to what is written in para 16- "India is one of the countries that have maximum number of aged people. Recently the tradition of joint family are breaking and as a result of this aged peoples are neglected lots and proper care is not paid to them. The Government has prepared a national policy in this regard." It is well written but what is purpose behind this? We have accepted the fact that Western culture has been dominating us and a result of this, the rural family relationship and social relationship has witnessed substantial change and they are breaking. Unless the impact of Western culture on our cultural tradition is restricted, our mutual relationship will never be strengthened and unless our mutual relationship are strong; the India Civilisation and culture cannot be saved. Even today you go to the village and you will find that son regards his father and take care of his parents. That class of the society which considers itself clever, intellectual and respectable have no family bondage. They don't have good relatinship with their parents. They are under the influence of western culture, particularly big matropolitan cities are very much under the influence of the western culture. That is why I request you that western culture must be checked, particularly the television programmes are fast becoming a means of propagation of western culture and civilisation in the country. It is a conspiracy of the west to propagate objectionable and obscene material and they are influencing Indian culture, it is also a foreign conspiracy. That is why, my submission is that such propagation should be banned. If such western propagations are not checked then it will certainly pose a serious threat to the civilisation and culture of this country.

Sir, what is written in para 26 and 27 is absolutely correct. We express our grattitude to the Jawans (soldiers) of our nations. When even the nation face crisis, our brave soldier defend our country with great bravery and there is no doubt about it and I extend my thanks to the Government's initiatives that it has released 140 gas agencies to the widows of the brave soldiers for their livelihood.

Sometimes it is heard in army circles that so and so soldier was transferred from one place to an other and in between he disappeared. His family Members are approaching the Ministry of Defence for four-five years and I have also written to the Ministry that his where abouts should be ascertained. It is a serious matter if such a thing happens and the Ministry of Defence is not aware of it. The Ministry of Defence should locate that person and tell in what condition he is living and his whereabouts should also be intimated to his family.

In para 30 it is mentioned that barring some parts of the country, law and order situation is very good. It is very unfortunate. Today, there was a discussion in the House about hon'ble Member Rajiv Pratap Rudy. When I had gone out of the House, one of the employees of the Secretariat was telling that police had beaten up his son without any reason and he was admitted to the

hospital. He told that he had gone to the Minister of Home Affairs and got a letter from him, a letter each was written by the Hon. Speaker and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. When he went to the police station with the letter he was told that many persons get letters written and you keep your letter with yourself, I will do what I like. In spite of that we discuss the law and order situation.

Leave aside the matter of Kashmir, that State is affected by terrorism but there is no state in the country where law and order situation is good. Ministers are killed in Madhya Pradesh, ex M.P.s and M.L.As are killed in Bihar and similar incidents occur in Uttar Pradesh. About Bengal, Ms. Mamta Ji was saying here that her people are being killed and we often hear about the incidents occurring in Delhi. Even then, hon'ble Home Minister says that law and order situation in the country is fine. We do not want to comment much on that. Today police, instead of protecting the people, are victimising them, instead of providing us security they indulge in criminal activities. Therefore, the police should be given quality training and modern weapons so that they can meet the challenge of criminals. Just saying that the law and order condition in the country is good, will not do.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, plane hijacking has also been mentioned in it, but we don't want to discuss it here. We had discussed it during the last session and 10 days later plane was hijacked. Today, our bordering country Nepal has become a heaven for the ISI. The districts of Sitamarhi, Motihari, Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj in Bihar and Deoria and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh bordering Nepal have become heaven for ISI. Everyday murders and abductions are taking place with the help of their weapons and funds and our Home Ministry is virtually sleeping over it. Nepal television is indulging in anti-India and pro-Pakistan propaganda. If these issues are not dealt with seriously, it will result in the creation of serious circumstances. The lives of people living in the bordering districts of Nepal is in jeopardy. Therefore, it is the duty of the Central Government to tackle the issues seriously. If a member, either of ruling or opposition parties, speaks about it then it should not be a matter of speech only. The points raised by them should be probed properly and serious action should be taken. These areas should be closely monitored so that the designs of ISI could be exposed.

Now ISI has brought counterfeit currencies of Rs. 500. People are wary of accepting 500 rupee note even from the banks suspecting that even banks might have been infected by the ISI. In such circumstances, these points should be pondered over seriously.

Government should seriously consider and contemplate the issue of price rise. This issue concerns the farmers, the poor and the middle class. The only way to solve the problems of rural folk is to make them prosperous. They can be prosperous only when they are provided the agricultural inputs. If those are not made available to them, the villages will distintegrate. And if the villages disintegrate the nation will also meet the same fate.

With these words I support the motion of thanks introduced by Mr. Khurana on the address of the President.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): Mr. Chairman, Sir though I have got the full respect to the hon. President even then I cannot support the Motin of Thanks moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana and supported by Dr. Nitish Sengupta.

Sir, in pre-Independence days when we were only the students, at the time we used to learn that India's unity lies in its diversity. India has got so many languages, so many religions and so many castes and even then we are united. But that concept and that favour is going to be wiped out. It has started with the partition of India on August 15, 1947. Some power hungry people have devided India. I do not like to name them at this moment. But from that time, India is not going in a smooth way. After 53 years of Independence, we have seen communal riots here and there. We saw the caste riots here and there. Now, insurgency is going to be more and more, particularly in some areas like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and North-Eastern Region.

Now, if you go to those parts or even if you read the newspapers you will find that exploitation is going on in those parts mercilessly. Today, what is going on in the North-Eastern Region? The North-Eastern Region is identified by the three words, namely Ethnicity, Identity and Insurgency. There are separatist movements by groups like NSCN, ULFA, UNLF, PLA, BODO, MN Group, etc. Some of them demands even separate State. ULFA's aim is to create a separate sovereign country in Assam. I would like to quote what ULFA leader, Dr. Gogoi said:

> "It believes that Assam was never a part of India before it was annexed by the British."

This is the position. We are Indian citizens and we have to bear all these things. My question to the Government is this: what are they doing? Of course, it is true that it has not started just now. But for the last two years, you were in the Government. Have you done anything?

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

18.14 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

In the past, we have seen so many actions. What are those actions? You have started some Operations like Operation Bajrang in November, 1990; Operation Rhino in September, 1991 and Operation Golden Duck in April, 1995, but the net result is zero. What have you done in your period? Please tell the House how are you going to stop this insurgency and the separatist movement. No matter what others have done, you are also following the same path.

In Shri H.D. Devegowda's time, the Government announced that Rs. 1,000 crore will be spent for the North-Eastern Region. The present Prime Minister is doing in the same way. He mentioned that they are going to give more money, namely, Rs. 1,200 crore which will be spent for the North-Eastern Region. Have you checked the records from where the money has come and where the money is going?

Have they ever seen how this money is being spent in that part of the country? They never thought of that. The spearatist activities are going on more and more. The ISI activities are also going on in the same manner. There are 5,633 communities throughout India and out of these, 635 are the tribal communities. And out of these 635 tribal communities, you will be astonished to know that more than 300 are in North Bengal and the North-Eastern region. When this is the position, has the Government ever thought of these tribal people? They hold a big rally of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people from different parts of the country here in Delhi, but have they ever gone to this part of the country? Have they seen how they are living what are their means of livelihood, what is their earning? They never thought of that. These people are living in a very precarious condition.

In this connection, I would like to mention another point. From Pranati Devi's case, which took place a few years back, it was clear that the Tata Tea Company was also involved in the insurgency. Because they have so many tea gardens in that area, so, to save their tea gardens, to save their tea leaves, they have links with ULFA and other insurgent groups in that part. This is the position.

The Government has never thought of the economic rehabilitation of that area. They have never thought of the economic growth of that area. It is true. The Ministers are sitting there. They are saying so many things about the tribal people and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but have they studied the conditions of those people who are living in the North-Eastern region—in Assam and other parts? The Saotal and Munda communities are treated as tribals throughout the country, but in Assam, where they constitute more than 50 per cent of the population, they are not treated as tribals. The Oraon community is not treated as tribals, though they are the original people of that area. The Rajbongshi community is not treated as tribals. If they are treated as tribals, then what would happen? They will be in majority. Just to have the upper castes people who are in minority, they are not declaring Assam as a Tribal State. What is the harm in doing that? If more than 50 per cent of the population of a State consists of tribals, that State must be declared as a Tribal State. But they are not doing that. The Congress people are also equally responsible for that. In the last fifty years, they have not done this and now the present Government is also following the same path as was taken by the Congress people in the past. If they really want to do justice to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, they must come forward with an open mind and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be recognised as such, particularly in the North-Eastern region.

In the President's Address, there is no mention about land reforms. If they want to do any good to the people, they must do good to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people because they are the down-trodden people, they are the landless people. They are there in every State. Except in Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura, what has happened in other States? The land reforms have never been done properly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, even in your State, Bihar, these were not done properly.

You are talking that the People's War Group is coming up in Andhra Pradesh. But, really, what is the main thing? What is the purpose of their revolt? It is because of the fact of non-implementation of the land reforms and because of alienation of land. The land should go to the tillers and the surplus land should be distributed. You were talking about many things.

Recently you have published a book. I have gone through it. I think all the hon. Members of this House have received that book and if not I hope that they will receive it. It is titled '*India Rural Development Report-1999*'. On page 121 the following has been clearly mentioned.

> "Land and agrarian reforms is an unfinished agenda of the last five decades."

It was stated in the book that for the last 50 years we did not do anything and it is an unfinished job and it is really so. In the fist Five-Year Plan we took decisions about the land reforms. Afterwards, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had also, in the Allahabad Congress, said about the socialistic pattern of society. Thereafter, so many slogans have been raised. One of them is "*Garibi Hatao*". But what has really happened? You have to remove the root of the problem.

[Translation]

Poors have been removed, but not poverty.

[English]

If we really want to do anything for the poor people, for the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes, then land reforms are a must. But that job has not been done.

You go through all the Five-Year plans upto Sixth Five-year Plan. There have been some Plan allocations and some stress about this aspect. But after that whatever Governments were there, had been conspicuously silent. It is so, even with the present one. Why are you so silent about the land reforms? If you really like to do justice to the poor people, to the landless people, and to the people belonging to the agricultural working class, then you must do the land reforms.

But, Sir, it is not mentioned here in the President's Address. Even in the Budget proposals some allocations are made here and there. But that is not at all sufficient. Land reforms have not been done throughout the country though it was announced long back in the first Five-Year Plan in 1953.

Particularly in Assam, in the sector the same old set of legislations is there. Nothing has been done. What about Andhra Pradesh? When Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister, I raised this question here on the floor of this House. I said that the hon. Prime Minister himself was responsible for land grabbing. There was so much of *hulla gulla* at that time. Hon. Member, Shri Shivraj Patil was in the Chair at that time. This is the position. In Andhra Pradesh, land reforms measures have not been properly implemented till today. In Bihar also it is the same situation. The surplus lands were not distributed. It was because of some political reasons.

In that *India Rural Development Repot-1999* it has been mentioned:

> "Its aim is to break in land-caste-based political controls, loosen in interlocking behaviour of the factor markets, guarantee access to technology and credit and create condition for maximum production and marketable surplus."

We are not taking all these aspects into account. For that reason, we are suffering a lot. Insurgency is going on. Killings are going on here and there. We are not taking note of that. If you like to stop the insurgency, there are other forces to be tackled.

The hon. Minister of External Affairs is not here at this moment. I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the Ministry of External Affairs about one thing. It is stated that these insurgency groups—be it Boro, Kamatapuri or ULFA—are having the meetings in Bhutan which is our neighbouring country. They are meeting there and they are getting the training there. The militancy training is going on there. But we are not taking up this matter with the Government of Bhutan. Why is it so?

Why is there so much of silence about this? You have to take up the matter immediately with the Government of Bhutan. It is a problem just like the river water problem. If you want to stop insurgency then you must take a decision regarding Bhutan and Nepal. You must talk to them and have some legislative arrangement so that we can stop insurgency, and also the ISI activities in that part of the country.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Sir, India is primarily an agricultural country, and 75% of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. When this government came to power, the crores of people of this country had many expectations from it but since its formation, the government, through its actions and behaviour has not only disappointed the people of this country but it has also given rise to the feelings of anger and frustration in them.

This Government is withdrawing subsidies in the agricultural sector under pressure from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The control of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is in the hands of the USA which itself is providing subsidies to its own agriculture sector to the extent of 250%. And they are reducing subsidies under pressure from the same USA which is resulting in soaring prices of fertilizers. Farmers have to buy diesel at increased prices which is making his condition miserable. Farmers all over the country are angry and frustrated. Price rise is hitting them hard. They are not giving the farmers remunerative price of their produce. Government have fixed the support price

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

of wheat at Rs. 580 per quintal and the same wheat will be sold in the market at the rate of more than Rs. 900 per quintal. And after all this have the cheek to say that they are well wishers of farmers.

The condition of potato has come to such a pass. that if you go to the districts of Farrukhabad and Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh, no one is ready to buy them even of the rate of 80 paise per kg. Farmers are dumping potatoes out of their houses and their decaying is causing epidemic like conditions. Farmer is not even in the condition of dumping their potatoes in the dustbin. As yet, they have undertaken no measures to solve the problem of potato. The present situtation is that we have imported sugar from Pakistan, even when we had adequate stocks of sugar. It has resulted in the creation of a new problem before the sugracane farmers. Since the formation of this government, 20 sugar mills have been closed in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra was saying that three sugar mill in his constitunecy have been closed. If you go through the FCI records, it will be revealed that we imported wheat even when we had adequate stocks of it. It has had direct impact on the farmers. We want to know from the government, do they want to govern this country on the instructions of the USA? Are they going to formulate their policies as per the instructions given by the USA.

Sir, I regret that there is no mention of language policy in President's address. Samajwadi Party is in favour of domestic languages. But it is not in favour of imposing Hindi instead of English. We support Telugu, we support Kannada, we support Malayalam, we support Gujarati, we support all national languages.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We also support Tamil.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We also support Tamil and all the other national languages of the country. As long as English remains in the country, the multinational companies will continue to come and will continue to rob the country. Multinational companies and the English language are eternal companions. Therefore, Samajwadi Party is of clear cut view that in order to take the country on the path of progress, to establish the honour and prestige of the country in the world, we will have to give a prestigious place to the national languages with in the country. Sir, I regret to say that this government have not formulated a policy on the issue of language.

Today, the government is making hue and cry over review of the Constitution through the newspapers and the media. I would like to ask the government what do they want to do in the name of Constitution review? The Constitution of the country was formed by the leading intellecutals of the freedom struggle in the leadership of Bab Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar and in consultation with Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi.

We have got best Constitution in the World. What do they want to do in the name of the review of Constitution? Are they reviewing the Constitution to give more powers to the backwards? Are they doing it to, give more protection to the Dalits or the minorities? It is my belief, and it is the belief of the Samajwadi Party that they are doing this with the aim of declaring Iindia a 'Hindu Nation' on the pretext of Constitution review. But I challenge that we will not allow formation of 'Hindu Nation' till socialist party exists here. India is a secular country and it will remain secular in future also. Today in the name of review of the Constitution, they are trying to play with the sentiments of people of this country. BJP in hatching a conspiracy to divide this country. Even allied parties of National Democratic Alliance are not unanimous on the issue of review of the Constitution. We know it very well that they would not succeed in reviewing the Constitution. The political parties have to decide the political line they want to toe with regard to the review of Constitution of India. It is the duty and responsibility of political parties to decide the political line and after that, report of experts on this subject is sought. But they have sought the report of the experts first. They have totally changed the process.

I would like to say that they are trying to destroy the democratic system. They are trying to impose dictatorship in place of present parliamentary system. They say that Parliament and state legislatures should function for full term of five years. Supposing that there is looting, corruption is rampant in the country and Members of Parliament are beaten on roads, how can Paliament keep on functioning in such circumstances. Public elect us and send here as their representatives for protecting their rights for five years.

What is happening in U.P. Today.? U.P. Government has been made a puppet in the hands of criminals. The criminals who should have been behind the bars are cabinet Ministers and state Ministers in Uttar Pradesh Government. Rajya Sabha elections were held recently in U.P. MLAs have been offered 15 to 20 lakh rupees each openly. Should Lok Sabha and State Legislatures be kept functional to promote horse trading.

Today in the name of review of the Constitution they are trying to mislead the country. Sir, through you, I would like to say that in the name of reivew of the Constitution they are playing with sentiments of the

people. This must be stopped. This government is indulging in self praise on Kargil issue. I would like to say that facts in this regard should be revealed. In Jammu and Kashmir valley a muslim shepherd was the first to inform the security agencies about infiltration by Pakistanis but that information was ignored by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs. As a result of it Pakistani inifltrators succeeded in entering our territory. Our brave soldiers repulsed their attacked and drove them out. Attack is considered to be the best strategy of defence. We would have taught Pakistan a lesson and rendered them speechless before the world community had the governmerit given a free had to the army. Pakistan would not have dared to look at the borders of our country for the next 25-30 years. This act of not granting permission to the army to attack Pakistan reveals the cowardliness on the part of Prime Minister and today our country is facing its ill-effects. Today we are foced to make an additional provision of funds in the defence budget which would not have been required had army been permitted to attack Pakistan. When hon'ble Mulayam Singh was the Defence Minister he had stated that war would be fought on the land of the enemy country if it dares to cast an evil eye on the borders of our country. Thus Pakistan did not dare to do so at that time. This act of Pakistan is the result of the cowardliness of the part of our Government. They tried to be frinedly with Pakistan and imported sugar from there.

Today a fear psychosis of ISI is being created here. I would like to say that if you study the history and Geography of Nepal. You will come to know that under the Sugoli Treaty Britishers had given the Terai region of India to Nepal and taken Garhwal and Kumaon region in return. As per the census of Nepal 52 percent population of Terai region belongs to the people from Indian Origin. Nepal is the only Hindu nation in this world. I would like to tell the Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs that anti-Idia sentaiments are being harboured in a Hindu nation and ISI is setting up its centres there. You are trying to create a Hindu nation in this country. In such cicrumstances where is this country headed towards? I would like to say that on the pretext of ISI agents excesses are being committed against minorities. This time a bill regarding religious places has been brought in Uttar Pradesh. It has been stated that large number of mosques and madrasas are being constructed on border area of India and Nepal. I would like to say that a Parliamentary committee should be sent to see that if madrasas have been opened, temples too are being constructed. You can find out the source of funds for such madrasas. They have themselves arranged for the bricks and mortar. You identify asto who are the ISI agents. The persons invovled in patronising ISI activities should be hanged but country will divide if you blame a partcular community having links with ISI agents. This Government is trying to promote Hindu fundamentalism through the passage of bill regarding religious places in Uttar Pradesh. They have come to power by raising the issue of lord Rama and at that time they tried to divide Hindu-Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. The same thing is being done in Uttar Pradesh as they know very well that BJP will be totally eliminated if elections are held in Uttar Pradesh. Now they are promoting Hindu fundamentalism by bringing the bill regarding religious places and are trying to impose ban on construction of mosques and madrasas. I congratulate the hon'ble President for not giving assent to this Bill. Under the leadership of Mulayam Singhji, members of our party met the hon'ble President and requested him for not giving his assent to this bill in order to save the secular fabric of this country.

This Government is not at all concerned about the poor, villages, agriculture and farmers. They are deviating from the basic issues. By keeping the basic issues in the background and by raising non-issues, they are fomenting the sentiments of the people they are trying to grab power by hook or by croock. By uniting secular forces, socialist party will not let them succeed.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that due to the wrong policies of the government danger has been created for internal as well as external security of the country. You can see the position of whole country from Jammu and Kashmir to north-eastern part of the country. 36 Sikhs were massacred in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government is mute spectator to it, security agencies have proved to be a failure in providing security to people. In north-eastern part of the country ULFA and all other separatist outfits are waiting for a chance to strike. Their wrong policies have posed a danger for internal as well as external security of the country. Today they are trying to improve relations with US and we have no objection to it but our relations with our neighbouring countries should also improve. Presently anti-India feeling are being harboured in the only Hindu nation of Nepal. You can find out that the political parties of Nepal are getting political mileage by creating atomsphere against those polticial parties which favour India, You have no right to talk of Hinduism if you cannot improve relations with a Hindu nation.

Our relations with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are well known. I would like to say that they have to change their policies and improve relations with the neighbouring countries. We can enhance the prestige of our country in the world in improving our relations with the neighbouring countries. Under a conspiracy this Government is launching attack on backwards and minorities in a well planned manner. In Uttar Pradesh, more than 3000

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

workers belonging to the socialist party have been murdered during the regime of this Government. The way this Government is trying to impose dictatorship in Uttar Pradesh is unparalleled. More than 2500 workers of the Socialist Party are being tortured in jails of Uttar Pradesh. Presently an increase in false cases has been noticed. Just now Rajiv Pratap Rudy was telling about the incident of attack on his life and that of his bodyguard. You are moved by the incident of attack on a Member of Parliament in Delhi but you should also keep an eye on the injustice done and atrocities committed by police on workers belonging to the opposition party in Uttar Pradesh. I would not say that my point should be accepted as it is. A parliamentary committee should be set up and such incidents should be reviewed district wise. I can say it with challenge in this House that I shall resign from the membership of Parliament if it is not proved that UP government is doing this with vengeance. The collectors and police superintendents of Uttar Pradesh are functioning as workers of BJP. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that on 25th of the last month when I was coming from my parliamentary constituency to perform my parliamentary duty and to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of Commerce, my jeep was forcibly stopped by police inspector of my area and he pointed his revolver at me and tried to fabricate false case against me. I would like to say that it is not problem of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh or Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy only but due to wrong policies of the Government the police has gone out of control. Recently 67 students of Jamia Millia were brutally beaten, the Imam was humiliated and put behind the bars by the police. Later on false cases were registered against them under Secion 307. Yesterday Pramod Mahajaji was telling in this House that the Government has issued instructions to its agencies not to oppose grant of bail by courts in these cases. I would like to say that prima facie the Government accepts that granting of bail should not be opposed then it should also be accepted that criminal cases filed against those boys are prima facie false. These cases filed against those boys should be withdrawn and stringent action should be taken against officials who entered the premises of Jamia Millia without permission of the Vice-Chancellor and resorted to lathicharge and firing.

The barbarian attitude of police should be controlled otherwise someday the Miniser of Parliamentary Affairs, the Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs will find themselves in the same situation as Rajiv Pratap Rudyji.

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Before I go into the details of the matter which has been indicated in the Address. I would like to mention here that a lot of heat was generated on the Constitution Review Committee. The opposition groups started it in a whimper and they will end it in a whimper because the Constitution Review Committee is not a Amending Committee. It will only give a report which may be accepted or which may not be accepted. By making a mountain out of a molehill, they are trying to create a situation, and as I said earlier, it will end in a whimper.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of this august House to the Presidential Speech made in 1999 where in the hon. President in very clear terms had said that 'The Agenda for a proud and prosperous India is to be carried forward.' In that Address, he had stated that 'It reaffirms its faith in the principles of secularism, social, justice, federal harmony, probity and socio-economic equity.' That was the clarion call given in 1999. Now also, in 2000, the President addressed both the Houses and in paragraph eight of the President's Address, the same thing has been reverberated. It says: "The Agenda for a proud, prosperous India which is the Common Policy Document of the Government of the National Democratic Alliance, provides its framework for faster development with equity and employment," Does it not mean that this NDA alliance is committed to secularism?

The apprehension which has been indicated is because of availability of no issue with the Opposition parties.

In sum total I would say about the objective behind the Presidential Speech.

The objective mostly is to alleviate the rural poverty and to ensure improved quality of life for the rural population, especially those below the poverty line. That is the crux of the problem which has been indicated in the Presidential Address. I would deal only on those issues.

Before, I deal on these issues, I would like to invite the attention of the Chair to the derisive words which were used by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar yesterday. We knew, as students of English literature, that there was an anglophile called Shri Nirad C. Chaudhary who had written a book *"The Authbiography of an Unknown Indian."* To him, everything English was good and everything Indian was bad.

Yesterday I had an impression that Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has scant regard for the tradition, religion, phonetics and language of India. That is why, he flaunted the Performance budget of the Rural Development Department and derived at the words *Swarna Jayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana, the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna, Balika Samridhi Yojana* and all those things, as if the words used in that book did not have the connotation they deserves. I do not know in what manner he feels that the *Gram Samridhi* does not have the connotation and the definition of the quality which is required to impart and convey to other people. This derision has to be deprecated in all manner.

In his flaunting of page 7, he indicated that there has been no progress and no work has been done by this Government. I would invite your attention to page 7 itself wherein it has been indicated that the Employment Assurance Scheme has had 99.92 per cent last year. Is it not a good achievement? This year it has come up to 63.62 per cent up to December 1999. Those of us who know the working of Governments, would very well know that between December and February and March, things are taken up by the end of March and we would be knowing that 100 per cent achievement is there. This year, the Government of India has targeted that 12 lakh houses will be built under *Indira Awas Yojana*. Perhpas my friend on the Opposition Benches does not know that there is a share of 25:75 share and the *Gram Sabha* has to decide as to who is to have this *Indira Awas*; Lot of procedure is involved and everything is done at the last moment. To say that there has been no performance last year is only a misrepresentation and misinterpretation of facts.

So far as the strides made in progress is concerned, you will kindly see that the President has said that we have made good strides in development of agriculture, particularly in the rainfed and drought-prone areas.

So far as good progress is concerned, I invite the attentin of hon. Members to the *Economic Survey* which has conducted regarding the steps taken in 1999-2000. The *Economic Survey* indicates that the Indian economy has been growing by 6 per cent GDP, and GDP growth has been 6.8 per cent last year.

In Agriculture, the improvement has been 203 million tonnes against 200 million tonnes in the previous year. Pulses, sugar and all those things have shown quite a good achievement.

Industry have shown 6.2 per cent growth last year, as has been indicated in the *Economic Survey*.

With the development of infrastructure, the growth in the supply of electricity has gone up to 7.4 per cent.

The telecommunications sector has shown a phenomenal growth of 33.4 per cent. Operational guidelines have been given to the banks and financial institutions for sanction of term loans to technically feasible and financially viable infrastructure projects. This is why there is a long stride in the infrastructure sector.

The Economic Survey says that in 1999-2000, the fiscal deficit remained at five per cent. Our aim is not to go beyond five per cent or 5.5 per cent. The rate of inflation should not go beyond four per cent. That is our motto. You will be happy to see that *The Economic Survey* has indicated that there has been no inflation and that the fiscal deficit has remained at five per cent of the GDP.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): This is in spite of sanctions and the Kargil conflict.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Thank you, Dr. Sengupta. I was just about to say that this was in spite of the difficulties what we faced in Kargil and the international scenario. We have maintained a good growth rate, the fiscal deficit has not gone up and the GDP growth rate is going up at a galloping speed.

Our friends in the Opposition have a negative bent of mind and would like to say that the growth is not proper. I would invite attention to the social programmes that have been taken up. I am not going into the details because I know that the hon. Chairman would not give me much time. There has been a reference to the special programmes for the generation of productive wage employment in paragraph 11. As far as productive wage employment is concerned, the *Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana* has been implemented last year and will be implemented this year also. It has taken into account all the developmental work that had been taken up earlier. Various schemes like DWACRA, SITRA have been clubbed together and brought under one control so that the SJGSY could be a viable project, we could have good funding and people could get work; so that self-employment would be there and rural porverty could be alleviated.

Apart from the SJGSY, the *Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana* is also there. Infrastructure development is the most important thing taken up by this *Yojana* last yeat. It will be taken up this year also. The *Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana* aims at basic infrastructure in the villages. That is why the primary objective is to create durable assets and to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Sustained

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

employment is the crux of the problem. That is what has been agitating the mind of the Government. That is why it has been indicated in the President's speech that we aim at alleviating the poverty of the rural poor and that there should be a continuous employment scheme.

So far so continuous employment is concerned, I would invite attention to the Employment Assurance Scheme. In the Ninth Plan itself, it has been indicated that at least a hundred mandays of employment has to be created for the rural poor. One hundred mandays is not a small thing and money has to be found for that. In Orissa and Bihar, there is mass exodus of people to other areas to search for work. They do not get much work. The hon. Chairman is well aware of the difficulties he faces in Bihar and the difficulties we face in Orissa. The agricultural labourers are utilised seasonally. After the seasonal utilisation, if we create a hundred mandays of work for them, is it not poverty alleviation? Is it not that we are thinking only of the poor and nothing else? I am not going into the details. I am going only into the core problem of poverty alleviation. This is what has been indicated in the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan. It says, 'growth with social justice and equity' and that 'the growth rate has to be five per cent of the GDP'. This is what has been indicated in the Ninth Plan.

Poverty alleviation has been given priority there. It says that in 1993, people below poverty line were 36 per cent in the all Indian scenario which has to be brought down to 15-20 per cent as the case may be. In the Ninth Plan itself, it has been indicated that the literacy rate has to go up to 75 per cent of the people; and that is not a mean job to be done. For bringng up the literacy rate a lot of things have to be done. When we are thinking of bringing up literacy rate and alleviating the poor, the main thrust in the Ninth Plan has been inadequacy of social infrastructure affecting the quality of life of the people and employability. That is what the hon. President has indicated in his speech, about employability, whether it is 100 mandays or any other thing that is to be taken up.

But the difficulty is this. In the rural areas we have difficulty of landholdings. For the last 50 years, Governments have come and gone; there has been fragmentation of landholdings. There is no consolidation as a result of which we are facing difficulties and the rate of growth in the agricultural sector has diminished or impeded. The first thing that this Government has done last year is to provide funds in the Budget so that fragmentation of holdings does not take place. It is rather unfortunate to say that the tribals have been deprived of their land.

My friend from the Forward Bloc was telling about it and I fully agree with him. I come from a Constituency where 50 per cent of the people are tribals. It is rather unfortunate that they have been deprived of their holdings by manipulative forest officials, revenue officials, police officials and greedy land grabbers.

In the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, there is a provision that in Scheduled Areas, the Governor will pass Resolutions and make regulations so that the land is not alienated away from the tribals. In Orissa, we have Land Regulation of 1956, but it is not being implemented properly. The lands of the tribals in my area and in the adjoining constituencies have also been taken away by some vested interests. I brought it to the notice of the Governor saying that he has discretionary powers. Somebody was telling in some other context that the Governor does not have discretionary powers. I say that he does have discretionary powers. There are cretain grey areas in the Constitution where the Governor has discretionary powers. It was in some other context that somebody was telling about it.

Under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, under article 46 or article 342 or whatever it is, the Governor has the powers to pass Resolutions and to regulate the alienation of lands of the tribals. I wrote to the Governor in Orissa. He never replied to me. He sent the letter to the Chief Secretary of the State saying that that matter may be looked into. I refused to talk to the Chief Secretary, saying that this is a matter of Constitutional provision, that I brought to the notice of the Governor and the he may take stock of the situation. In Orissa, there is no Tribal Council. Why do they not form a Tribal Council and hear their grievances? Nothing has been done. It must be so in other States also.

Unless there is land reform, and the deprived, the downtrodden and the disadvantaged are given their land, they cannot prosper. We have land settlements and in major settlements, the land goes away from the tribals or the poor. The person who lives 300 Kms. away from Cuttack where the High Court is situated could not come and plead his case. The Special Officer gives the ruling in favour of the tribals, but other people come to the High Court and get a stay order.

In the Ninth Plan itself, there is a provision. I am happy that the writers of the Ninth Plan have taken into consideration the difficulties that are being faced by the tribals. The Ninth Plan objectives indicate that even civil courts should have no jurisdiction in the proceedings involving transfer of land of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. It is given in page 39, Volume 2. Legal provisions have to be made or prevention of alienation of tribal lands and for their restoration, not only in the notified

Scheduled Tribe areas, but also in the tribal lands in other areas, that is, marked areas. One is the notified area and the other is the marked area.

19.00 hrs.

This is the objective the Government has set before everybody so that, as I said, the downtrodden are not deprived of their lands which they must get. This has come to the mind of the Government. That is why the President has indicated that land reforms have to be taken up. We have made a lot of noise about subsidy cut. Kindly go through the Budget papers wherein you will find that the cut has not been enormous as it has been made out to be. Last year the subsidy was Rs. 8,200 crore, the year before last it was Rs. 7,568 crore, and this year it is around Rs. 8,500 crore. It is good that the fertiliser subsidy has been cut. The land is losing its productivity because of the wrong ratio of NPK. You must have read in the newspapers that capacity of the land has been reduced because of indiscriminate use of urea which is available at a subsidised rate. Whatever subsidy we give for fertiliser, it goes to the producer and it does not go to the tiller of the land. Why not help the poor? Why should we help the producer?

So far as food subsidy is concerned, last year it was Rs. 8,200 crore and this year it would be Rs. 8,100 crore. The cut is only Rs. 100 crore. The Targeted Public Distribution System has been revamped. But we make a lot of hullabaloo about cut in subsidies. As regards other subsidies, it comes to Rs. 27,929 crore. It is a huge amount. Since we have got a huge amount of subsidy, we have to walk on crutches. We cannot walk on our own because the subsidy level is more than Rs. 35,000 crore. The debt level is Rs. 120,000 crore whereas the revenue is Rs. 205 lakh crore. Then, how can we make debt repayments and interest repayments? For that we have to go with the begging bowl to get money from other people to pay the interest or the principal. That is why this Government has decided that we should stand on our own and tell the world that we are a proud nation. Be Indian and be a proud Indian. That is the motto of this Government. This should be the motto of all the people who are living in this country. It is by a process of tightening the belt and by a process of cutting subsidies in different levels, we can make a lot of progress.

Let me now refer to paragraph 24 of the President's Address. It directly concerns me and my State. The Central Government has come out with lot of help to our State. But the help has not been bountiful. I beseech the Government to be bountiful. We have suffered a lot. Our backbone has been broken. We cannot stand on our own unless there is munificence on the part of the Central Government. Let the Government do it in whatever manner possible, but kindly help us to be back on the rails. Take the case of KBK. I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for he has announced Rs. 6,200 project to be implemented over a period of five years. The devastating cyclone of October, 1999, has crippled the economy. People are dying in thousands. You have seen that 25,000 people have died in Jagatsinghpur district alone. We do not have any statistics to show as to how many people are dying on account of malnutrition, poverty, deprivation and neglect. Children are dying in large numbers. Now, my main concern is how to make their lives meaningful, especially the fishermen so that they can come out of that trauma.

The trauma is very important because they have suffered a lot. So, the shock has to be overcome and the Government of India has to come in better manner to help us get over these difficulties.

After Kargil we have another problem in Pakistani sponsored terrorism in J&K. We have been seeing that the fire power of our paramilitary forces and the police forces in J&K and other areas of the country is not adequate. The terrorists, the left extremists in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh have better communication system, better fire power. Although, by and large we have remained peaceful last year because of extra vigilance on our part and because of tolerance on the part of different people. There was not much of communal tension anywhere but still then the left extremists or the terrorists have been cerating havoc and occasionally here and there in North-East. It is time that the paramilitary forces, the police forces are modernised and they are equipped properly. That has engaged the attention of the Government also. It has been indicated in the President's Address of this year. You will find from paragraph 30 as to the overall law and order situation and what steps are being taken to curb any anti-social and anti-national activities. Those of the people who say that unnecessarily somebody has been called as an ISI agent—yesterday there was a furore-must admit that ISI agents are there in our country. How fake currency notes are going into the market? How intelligence is being transmitted, collated? So, we have to take into account the anti-national activities of some people. For that matter we have to make the police force strong, efficient and work worthy. Maybe, here and there are some aberrations. Aberrations could be there, no doubt but we have to tolerate a little bit of aberration here and there. That is how we can progress further.

Before I conclude I would like to mention one more thing. Kindly go through Paragraph 47 wherein it has been indicated that, "the poor are the centre of all our developmental efforts. Towards this end, Government stands committed to implement its social and economic agenda outlined in my last Address to both the Houses

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

of Parliament". The Hon. President has clubbed together both the Addresses of 1999 and 2000. What is it? It says, 'committed to implement its social and economic agenda'. I would conclude my speech by quoting from *Rigveda*. The last *Sukta* and the last *Rucha* of the *Rigveda* are quite pertinent so far as this matter is concerned. When I try to put this thing, kindly keep in mind that the *Rigvedic* hymn is quite secular. It is not religious. It is a didactic approach to keep together the proud Indians. It has nothing religious in it. The last *Rucha says*:

Samno mantrah Samitih Samani
Samani va Akutih, Sah Chitemesham!

19.09 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

If you want to see the other part of *Rucha*, kindly go to Room No. 62. The entire thing has been written there. What does it indicate? It indicates 'Samano Mantrah' our invoation should be same. We should have same invocation asking for bounty, asking for help, asking for temporal gains or whatever it is. *Samitih Samani*—when you get together, like this congregation, your approach should be the same. *Samani va Akutih*—our imploration should be the same. We should not get divided in our implorations. The last is, *Sah Chitmesham* our mind should be same. We should work together for a better India whether we are that side or this side of the Government.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Presidential Address mention has been made about the working of NDA government formed under the leadership of BJP. The issues raised in it are the presentation of recommendations of the Constitution Review Commission in the Parliament, economic upliftment of poor and exploited class, long-term leasing of major airports, measures for curbing non-plan expenditure, assistance to terrorist stricken north-eastern States, measures to be taken after careful examination of Subrahmaniam committee report with regard to Kargil and welfare of women. I do not want to discuss these issues in detail but through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some important issues.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Government it has been stated in the Presidential Address that importance will be given to economic upliftment of poor and oppressed classes. It has been stated from viewpoint of their economic standard but the measures to be taken in this regard have not been specified. No mention has been made about schemes formulated and implemented in this regard. I have read the entire Presidential Address. In view of the economic and social status of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, nothing concrete has been said about their upliftment. In the entire Presidential Address nothing has been stated about the issue of reservation for SCs/STs and other backward classes. It means that the Government is not serious about the reservation provided under the Constitution of India for the people beloging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. Its proof is that at the end of last year from 5th December to 7th December a three-day conference of MPs belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes regarding upliftment of SC/ST was convened in Parliament House Annexe which was inaugurated by the hon'ble Prime Minister. At that time hon'ble Prime Minister had stated that suggestions can be given by MPs belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for upliftment of SCs/STs and the Government will consider those suggestions seriously.

On fifth of December, when hon'ble Prime Minister was delivering his inaugural speech, I interrupted him and said that kindly tell us that when are you going to fulfil those assurances which you made for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Whether you have any time bound programme for this, kindly clarify this also. At that time hon'ble Prime Minister ignored this. This session continued for three days i.e. from fifth to seventh of December, but the very last day, government said that the MPs of various parties belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes present here, who have expressed their views for the development of SCs and STs, should actually express their views through a duly constituted Drafts Committee, which may prepare a draft and send it to the government. The Drafts Committee which was constituted on 7th December, has SC and ST members of Parliament of various parties. There were seven-eight MPs and I was also included in it. This conference was held for three days in which SC and ST MPs of different parties gave their suggestions regarding the development of scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and those suggestions were given the shape of a draft and that draft was given to the Government. And on 7th December, the government gave assurance that it shall very soon consider this draft and would also think about the development of these people. Afterwards, on 22nd December, hon'ble Prime Minister announced in the Lok Sabha that the Cabinet has decided to restore the old practice of providing reservation in promotion to SCs and STs in Central Government services and the cabinet has also given its approval for presenting an amendment bill in the Constitution and we are going to introduce this bill in the Parliament very soon. But I

am constrained to say that there is no mention of the aforesaid session that was held from 5th December to 7th December to ascertain the views of SC and ST MPs regarding the development of SCs and STs and declaration of Hon'ble Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on 22nd December in President's Address thereof. Not only this but even in the list of business of this session, that we have received, there is no mention of these facts at all. It is ironical that on the one side, hon'ble Prime Minister called a Maha rally by the name of Dalit Sangam and declared all these things, but on the other side, there is absolutely no mention of these facts in the business of the session. It is very clear now that the government are not serious on the issue of development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people and their reservation. The government only wants to complete this work on papers. Particularly government are not interested in the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The government does not want to restore the previous policy of promotion in the matter of reservations. Moreover, the government does not seem to be serious on the matter of upliftment of the people belonging to backward class or the religious minorities. Besides this, when we talk of the peasants, we find that farmer of every state of the country is in distress in every matter because inexpensive sources that are to be provided by the government are not being given. When their crop becomes ripe and ready, the government procures it at low rates. It gives inputs at a high rate and buy the crop at low rate due to which, the distressed farmers in many parts of the country, are commiting suicide. In Uttar Pradesh also condition of farmers, especially sugarcane and potato gorwers is very bad. There is Bharatiya Janata Party government in Uttar Pradesh also.

In hon'ble President's Address there is no mention of electoral reforms alongwith these issues. You know the fact that in all the elections of Rajya Sabha, money was spent extravagantly and MLAs of various parties were given money and thus lured. This is the state of Rajya Sabha, but even in the elections of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies, money, media and mafia is misused due to which the poor and dalit people are not able to exercise their vote. The percentage of dalits, backward classes and minorities in our country is 85 per cent, but when they are unable to caste their vote properly, wrong persons are elected and then it is said that a handful of minority people have majority. If the government are serious about the electrol Commission. I can assert this fact that after such reforms, there would be no governments of handful of people either at centre level or at state level. Only the government of Bahujan Samaj people who have a lot of votes, would come into power. We should take care of all these things. I have talked a lot about the review of Constitution in the Zero Hour, but I would like to repeat it in nutshell—when there is provision of amendment in the Constitution of India then what is the need of its review. We do not find good intentions of Bharatiya Janata Party behind this. The BJP governemnt is intending to implement its hidden agenda in the name of review of the Constitution. Bahujan Samaj Party shall never tolerate this.

The government have mentioned its achievements in the speech of the President, but the poor and distressed people especially those of weaker section, have been ignored. Moreover the matter of review of the Constitution is also very serious. I feel that all the opposition parties should remain alert over this issue. But the allies of BJP are also required to be cautious.

With your permission, I would say one more thing that there is mention of women in the President's Address. It has been mentioned in paragraph No. 15 on page No. 6 of the speech that the population of women is half in the country and the government are serious about the rights of women. But during the last session, we had said this to the government in Lok Sabha in all parties' meeting that we are not against reservation for women regard to 33 per cent of reservation for women in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. Women should get reservation. We had said to the government that we are in favour of 33 percent reservation for women that you talk about, but when you talk about the population of women being half in the country then the reservation should be 50 per cent i.e. according to their population. But alongwith this reservation, we should also think about the women belonging to scheduled castes, backward classes and religious minorities which include sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians and Buddhists. The women of these communities are backward in social, economic and political fields. If they are to be given impetus in political field, then a separate reservation should be made for them with in the Women Reservation Bill.

The points on which I have drawn your attention especially the interest of weaker section, Reservation for women of Bahujan Samaj, I hope that the government would try to think over these matters.

Alongwith this, you also said that you would take care of the poor people. On the one hand, government say that we shall take care of the poor, we shall consider the matter of their upliftment, but on the other hand government is increasing the prices of those commodities that are essential for both rich and the poor viz wheat, rice, gas and kerosene. If you go and see in the interiors, you would find that even today people enlighten their houses with kerosene. If the prices on essential commodities like kerosene, domestic gas etc. are

[Kumari Mayawati]

increased, then it would make the poor more poor. Life would become miserable for them. So, now it is your responsibility. You should not make hollow statements but it should have some substance. If your intention, in reality, is clear and you wish for the well-being of the poor, weaker and middle class people in this country, then you must withdraw the increase in prices on essential commodities. Similarly, the increase in prices of kerosene and LPG made by you, should also be withdrawn, otherwise situation would deteriorate. You know that when you increased the prices of two essential commodities, you had to loose your government in two States. The BJP government had to loose in Delhi and Rajasthan due to increase in prices. If you do not withdraw these prices, then I am afraid that you would be out of power in centre also. You will have to go out of the centre like in Delhi and Rajasthan. So, whatever you say, try to abide by that. Keeping in view terrorism, security of the country, law and order etc. you have said many things, but if you do not implement them, then there is no use of all these things.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support of the Address of the hon'ble President. Hon'ble President has raised many issues relating to the common agenda of NDA government.

I would like to speak on many of the issues. Many previous governments have raised the issue of regional balance and it is made today also and it shall be made in future as well, but it is very sad that this regional balance has not been made. I have seen that the region from which I have been elected, even after 52 years of our independence, there is scarcity of basic amenities viz, drinking water, water for irrigation, roads and schools for children. So unless we make an action plan for this, unless we distribute amount accordingly, we cannot talk of regional balance, that shall be only on papers.

Many schemes are being and have also been formulated for the upliftment of backward classes and tribes. But where the schemes have been formulated at the centre, the amount sent to the state Governments, is not spent for the purpose for which it is sent. Today morning during the Question Hour, we have come to know from the reply given by the Minister of Human Resource Development that we do not keep any accountability and also do not monitor. Therefore, the schemes formulated for the backward people and tribes remain only on papers. Therefore, there is a need to formulate a concrete policy, maintain accountability, only then we shall be able to uplift. People belonging to backward classes and the scheduled tribes.

Hon'ble Mr. President has said in the last part of his speech that-the poor are at the centure of all our development efforts. On the one hand we say so, but on the other side we have increased the prices of foodgrain which we give through PDS by withdrawing subsidy. It seems controversial. At one instance, we talk of their development and on the other we make the foodgrain expensive for them. I don't like this politics.

Secondly, all the opposition members start creating uproar, but the Maharasthra government under the leadership of opposition leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi, increased the prices of foodgrain which is given through the PDS even before the centre did so. Whether it is ruling party, or opposition party, they talk the same language. They talk for ths development of poor, but when the time for implementation, comes they do the same thing. Here they cretate uproar, but what their government is doing there, they neither think of it nor say anything? I think that we simply do politics, we do not work for the poor.

I want to raise one issue here. If we want to do rural development in right spirit, then we shall have to develop cooperative movement. We have practical experience of Maharashtra. If we go to the western region of Maharashtra, we can observe that how development can take place through cooperative movement, how unemployment can be removed. If a sugar factory is opened on the basis of cooperative movement, then we can find that how does an alcohol factory get established there automatically, and then paper Industry comes over there, all these industries, which are called allied Industries help in removing unemployment, thousands of persons get employment. On the other side, the farmers get a good price of his sugarcane. Thirdly, we find that it is a medium of education for democracy because elections take place after every five years of cooperative and through this, we learn a lesson of democracy. If we have to develop the cooperative movement, then we shall have to see that in each area, where there is sufficient cultivation of foodgrain, if a processing industry is established on cooperative basis, then that area would develop *suo-moto*, rural development takes place automatically in such an area...*(Interruptions)* I wish to raise the last issue, I am a junior member, so many senior members speak for a long time, but whenever we rise to speak, you push the bell after two minutes. This is not right. I am the sole person to speak on behalf of my party. You all must be knowing that during the speech of hon'ble President, all over Shiv Sena MPs tried to draw the attention of hon'ble President towards the fact that a smuggler, traitor, guilty person not only, can exercise his voting right, but also contest the election, but the voting right of our honourable Shiv Sena Chief,

a patriot and who preaches that Hindutva is nationalism, have been snatched away. I, therefore, request hon'ble Mr. President through this august House, that his voting rights may be restored. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Right to vote should be restored to Bala Saheb Thackrey. In our country, traitors are being given the right to vote but not Bala Saheb Thackrey. Had the infilterators of Kargil not been killed by our soldiers even they would have been provided with the right to vote. Hon'ble President can reconsider the capital punishment given to a convict but what wrong our Bala Saheb Thackrey has done. I request the Government and the President that the right to vote should be restored to him.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Chairperson, discussion is being held on President's Address. We all are aware that President's Address.

[English]

President's speech is a statement about policy of the Government.

[Translation]

It means through Hon'ble President the Government presents the framework of its policies and progammes for the coming year. We were hopeful to get a glimpse of solutions to the national problems through this address. You were mentioning about the meeting held in Central Hall. There in the Central Hall hon'ble President and Prime Minister were sharing the same dais and at that time Hon'ble President had rightly stated that there is nothing wrong in our Constitution. The defect lies in its implementation. It failed to fulfil the aspirations of the people and to solve the national problems. At the same time, Members of ruling party state that the Constitution would be reviewed and a commission has been constituted to amend the Constitution. Provisions for amendment are already there in our Constitution. They have created apprehensions all over the country regarding Constitution Review Commission. Parliament is the supreme body in our country. I would like to give three examples as to how they tried to ignore and by-pass the Parliament. First is why they did not take Parliament into confidence, is it right to constitute a separate commission to review the Constitution, it is like a bad workman quarreling with his tools.

They state that the defects in the Constitution will be rectified after reviewing it. But it can create apprehensions in the minds of the people of our country that Government is trying to saffronize the Constitution in the name of its review. Just now an hon'ble Member was mentioning about 'hindutava' in his speech, now he has left the House. RSS has three formulas and perhaps the leaders of the R.S.S. are not aware of them....*(Interruptions)*

If the country will become a Hindu nation, perhpas it will not survive, therefore, they are dangerous for the country. The second threat is that they want to replace the national flag by the saffron flag. The third threat is that they want the administration to be controlled by a single hand. To run the democracy by a single hand istead of a group of people is a glaring example of Fascism. They are ignoring the Parliament. A question was raised that what function will be perfomed by them during the whole year. Attention should be given to what they say and what they actually do. The biggest problem in the country today is the problem of poverty. As per the census of 1991, 34-35 crore people are living below poverty line. 6 crore families were living below poverty line. Now the number has increased to 7 crore families. Birth rate is higher in poor families. Therefore, the number increased from 6 to 7 crore families living below poverty line. They never got the facilities given to them. I can challange that they have not done anything for the welfare of the poor people rather they have committed atrocities on them. Government expenditure has been increased. It is also in the news that Government is going to close the PDS due to international pressures. Prof. Arun Kumar of Jawaharlal University has written a book in which it has been sated that no policy has been fromulated to strengthen the country. There is no check on the blackmoney of Rs. 4 lakh crore, the debt liability is Rs. 8 lakh crore, and the fiscal deficit is Rs. one lakh 11 thousand crore. Inspite of all this, it is being stated that the Government is in the favour of economic reforms. In the name of economic reforms, they raised the expenditure of the poor people, reduced the subsidy given to the farmers, raised the prices of PDS and also raised the prices of kerosene. However, rich people were totally spared. In such a manner they are trying to revive the economy. I do not know which policy of economics they are following to run the country. They have said. "Kami Krey Patal lok ki, Kathani kathey Himalaya ki". Initially they had claimed that food production of the country will be doubled in 10 years, 100% increase will be there. That means food production will be increased by 10% in a year, however, the situation is totally reversed today, the food production has been reduced by 40 lakh tonnes in a year. On one hand they are stating that the food production will be increased by 10% in a year while on the other it has been reduced by 40 lakh tonnes in a year.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

17.40 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*)

It has not been mentioned in the Economic Survey. I fail to understand the working of the Government.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore): How much is the increase in food production in the case of Bihar?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Bihar is self-reliant in the field of foodgrains. The farmers of Haryana, Punjab and Bihar are terrified due to the policies of this Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to cite an example. Rs. 58 thousand crore are existing as non-performing assets and the loans taken from the banks have become bad debts and Rs. 30 thousand crores are taken by the Members of C.I.I. who are the friends of Finance Minister...*(Interruptions)* They often contact each other. If 30 thousand crore rupees are recovered, our fiscal deficit would be reduced, consequently, economy of the country will also improve. What action you have taken, it is evident that you have raised the budget of the poor people. You supported the Members of CII who are capitalists. You did not take any action against them. You reduced the prices of cellular phones and computers which are used by rich people but raised the prices of the goods which a poor man uses. This is the policy of the Government. You agree with it. It is a danger for the country....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, kindly conclude now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: As for WTO, we got information on 1st April, 2000 that 714 items will be imported. Earlier, there was restriction on the imports of these items but now the import ban has been lifted. All items which are to be imported i.e. flour, parmal, lady finger and other vegetables, are grown in our country. Milk powder will also be imported and our country will turn into a dumping ground.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you have taken more time. Kindly conclude now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What was the reply of hon'ble Prime Miniser when the press asked a question? He stated that we have lost the case in international court. We are alarmed by the lifting of ban on 714 items, what will be the fate of our farmers and small scale industries when the ban on 715 more items will be lifted in the year 2001 and goods will be imported freely from foreign countries. India will become a market for international products. When a war is fought on the border, our soldiers sacrifice their life to save the country. People all over the country stand together in such times. But who will fight in such case. You lost the case and gave the permission to lift the ban on import of 714 items and the next year 715 more items will be permitted for import. They will state in WTO that we have lost the case but the Parliament was not made aware of it. Why it has happened? Our first allegation was regarding the issue of Constitution review and the second is that Parliament was not taken into confidence on the issue of WTO. We got the information only from the Press that we have lost the case...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you have been allotted six minutes but you have taken 13 minutes. Kindly conclude now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the country is on the down swing. There is a danger that the country will be sold, then what can we do...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can I call the other Member to speak? Kindly conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding.

[Translation]

We have heard that Basmati Rice, and turmeric, Tulsi etc. herbs which are found in our country were patented with some company in USA. Now, what will be the fate of our country. We are worried about the international agreements being signed by our Government. Villagers will blame us that inspite of our presence in Lok Sabha, Hindustan turned into a dumping ground. Interests of

multinational firms will be protected here. The Ruling Party is trying to ignore the Parliament. Kumari Mayawati was speaking about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. They are not well-wishers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they will not work for the welfare of these people. A dalit conference was organised just to show off.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes more. Kindly conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government's policy is anti-poor and capitalists are flourishing in their regime. Their policies are anti-people, therefore, economic development is not taking place. We were expecting some solution to the natinal problems in President's Address but nothing like that has happened.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): His Party has only six minutes. Sir, you are giving five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he has taken nine minutes more. Hon. Member, kindly resume your seat. Now, Shri Adhi Sankar to commence his speech.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All of us belonging to the opposition parties will stand together to launch an agitation against price rise and teach them a lesson. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir and respected Members of the House, I take the House to focus on certain achievements that our country has achieved which is found in the hon. President's Address to Parliament at its Joint Session held on 23rd of this millennium.

I rise to support the Motion which is moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

The President's Address is an excellent speech of the Government policies. For the better functioning of the democracy in this great country, the concept of federalism should be accepted. The review of the Constitution is very much needed. Since the Constitution came into force, 90 amendments have been carried out. So, there is no harm in reviewing the Constitution.

Despite a billion people with different tradition, different cultures, different civilisations, different languages and different diversities, our country has made many achievements. It gives me a great pride that our country has implemented many reforms to augment the economic growth, which has to lead the stronger and more competitive industries and also the finanical system.

Sir, our President stated that the economic reforms would cover agriculture, industry, public enterprises, fiscal consolidation, tax reforms, financial sector reforms and foreign investment policies. Most importantly they would also cover policies for improving the performance of infrastructure sector namely power, roads, railways, ports, civil aviation, telecommunication and petroleum.

Sir, I take pride in the Government's concise and concerted efforts to bring the impact of the economic reforms on those regions and communities that nave so far not been benefited.

Sir, I take pride in stating that the Government would soon set up a National Commission for Children, and the existing porgrammes for sports and youth affairs would be reviewed, for a brighter tomorrow.

Our President says that a *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* would be launched to ensure that every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years goes to a school, or an Education Guarantee Centre, or a Back to School Camp by 2003.

Here I would like to inform this august House that the Tamil Nadu Government under our great leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi gives free education up to plus two students. In the Tamil Nadu Assembly, our *Thalapathy*, youth wing leader, Shri Stalin raised the issue of Free Bus Pass Scheme. After accepting the prayer, the Tamil Nadu Government announced the Free Bus Pass Scheme to benefit those students.

Our President also listed the Government's achievement and its political, economic and social agenda for the year including a 17-point medium-term economic agenda.

Sir, I am sure that the re-constitution of the Inter-State Council will make an effective platform for better relations between the Centre and the States. We, the

[Shri Adhi Sankar]

Tamil Nadu Government under the great leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi and the DMK are the pioneer moevments for the relationship between the Centre and the States.

20.00 hrs.

We have been demanding that all the regional languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule should be made as official languages of this country. The NDA has accepted this for the first time in its Agenda. Tamil, which is mother language of all Darvidan languages, should be inlcuded and accepted by the Union Government as a classical and official language.

Our President said that all assistance was being provided to the North-Eastern States which were affected by terrorism and anti-social activities.

We have to deploy a large number of personnels for the security of our VVIPs. The Government should curtail the number of security personnel deployed for VVIPs. We must lose no more time to eradicate mass poverty, remove illiteracy and assure basic minimum service to all our fellow citizens. Simultaneously our President stressed the need for strengthening the social justice, promote gender justice, remove regional imbalances and bridge the rural urban divide.

The Department of Women and Child Development will also soon finalise a national policy for empowerment of women to focus gender into laws, policies, programmes and budgetary allocations of the Government.

Sir, our Government has formulated a national policy for older persons and established a national council for older persons to focus on the problems faced by older citizens. Our Government also proposed a pension scheme for old-age security, which is a welcome step.

Sir, regarding the rural area development, the newly created Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development has proposed special programmes for the generation of productive wage employment in the rural areas especially creating permanent infrastructure, self-employment opportunities, etc.

Sir, there was a need for costant vigil and the Government on its part was fully alert to all threats to India's external and internal security. We are prepared to meet any challenge to our open, democratic way of life. Pakistan's defeat in Kargil is a feather in the cap.

The hon. President expressed his hope that Pakistan will reverse its policy of hostility towards India so that normal relations are restored.

The hon. President stated that our country should continue to work for better ties with the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Russia and the United Kindgom.

Sir, again, I am proud that the hon. President gave a detailed picture of the economic situation of our country.

Regarding communal harmony, in an oblique reference to concern among the minorities, hon. the President gave the assurance that the Government was fully committed to preserving and further strenghtening the secular ethos of our country. The communal harmony has improved remarkably in the past few years.

Sir, hon. the President emphasised that to limit the interest burden on Government borrowing, subsidies on non-merit goods, which are currently high, have to be brought down and phased out.

The hon. President announced that the Government would shortly finalise the National Agriculture Policy releated to the development of Agriculture. It will help the poor, agricultural coolies and Cooperative Sector in Agriculture.

The President's Address is a welcome indication of new sense of stability, raising hopes of confident political and economical managements. I extend my thanks to the hon. President for delivering a brilliant Address.

Sir, I on behalf of my DMK Party and on my own behalf, convey my thanks and support on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the House will sit till late, therefore, refreshment have been arranged for the members in Central Hall.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present my view on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. It has been the convention that the President's Address is presented before the session of both the Houses as a Statement of Government's Policies for the coming years and it is naturally expected that the address should be meaningful, purposeful, sensitive and visionary and it should be an indicator of Government's policies and also a means of perception of future policies of the Government. Priorities are fixed on the basis of President's Address. I have read and also listened to the entire President's Address. But I am sorry to say that the

address is ineffective, directionless meaningless and there is nothing in it except jugglar of words. Therefore, I find myself unable to support it.

The address presented by this Government reflects what they profess, preech and do. Even the details of the Government policies are self-contradictory. On one hand subsidies have been curtailed, poor people have to bear the financial burden and on the other hand it has been claimed in the address that new schemes will be launched to remove poverty and for the upliftment of poor people. Also, it has been mentioned there that efforts would be made to promote the agriculture production, but the fact is that in comparison to the 40 lakh tonnes production of foodgrains during the last year, production has decreased this year. Rural development is heading towards negative direction. It has also been mentioned in this address that fiscal deficit would be checked. The truth is that last year also hon'ble Minister of Finance has mentioned the same thing but this year he has accepted that he has failed to check it. I do not want to go into the details of all these issues as there is paucity of time. I am just pointing towards them.

I would like to mention here especially that secularism has also been mentioned in this address, and it has been claimed that communal tension has reduced ever since the Government has been formed under the leadership of Bhartiya Janata Party. Before commenting on this claim, I would like to submit that I am a Hindu and I am proud to be a Hindu.

But I myself do not agree with that definition of 'Hindutva' which is being tried to be enunciated today. It is not because that I have a definition of my own not because of the distinct culture this country has through which the Hindu society has been defined. Infact there is no religion like Hindu religion, it is an eternal religion and a style of life. Hence I humbly submit to you that when the spirit of faith elevate the human consciousness toward spiritual advancement, religion is born and when the faith becomes a mean to satisfy the narrow and vested interests of a person, it takes the form of communalism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards one statement of Swami Vivekanand:

> "Only Vedanta can be deemed as universal because it propounds theory not the individual. Hindu, Muslim, Christians and Parsis are all alike and one in the ocean of Vedanta."

It is the Hindutva of Swami Vivekananda. On the other hand, I would like to draw your attention towards the definition of Hindutva as is mentioned in Manu Smriti from where the Hindutva has its genesis and wherein a complete definition of Hindutva has been given and which has served as a basic Hindu treatise throughout the ages.

According to Manusmriti, patience, forgiveness, repression of desires, not to steal, piousness, restraint of senses, wisdom, knowledge, truth, not to be angry are the ten charactristics of Dharma. Tulsidasji says—"Parhit Sadis Dharam Nahin Bhai, parapid Sam Nahin Adhamai". This is Hindutava.

Mr. Chairman, Sir there are several instances towards which I wanted to draw your attention, they are also from Upanishads and some are the shlokas but due to the paucity of time I do not want to quote them. I would simply say that Hindutva is a comprehensive style of living which ascribes to the co-operation and company of all while moving on the path of life.

20.11 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

But who is behind the Hindutva which is being talked of and the Hindu Rastra which is being imagined today-it is none other than R.S.S. I want to attract your attention towards a very important sect—there is famous Italian scholar Marzia Kesolari and her famous research document...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You could only recollect the name of Italian scholar. You do not remember anything other than Italy.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am especially mentioning it because you are more inclined towards that side. The full article has been published in the 22 January issue of Economic and political weekly. I would like to draw your attention towards what she was written in that article. Shri B.S. Munje who was a very close associate of Hedgewar Sahib met Mussolini in; Palazo Veninzia in Rome on 19th March, 1931 and I quote what he said afterwards.

[Translation]

> "The idea of fascism vividly brings out the concept of unity amongst people. India and particularly Hindu India need some such institution for the military regeneration of the Hindus... Our institution of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh of Nagpur under Hedgewar is of this kind."

[Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi]

[Translation]

The foundation of fascism I quote one more excerpts of Golwalkar Sahib so that the situation may became more clear.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chaturvediji, please try to conclude.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, if you want me to stop, I will stop. I have just started.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I want this to be finished.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I understand. I have just begun. I have not taken more than five or six minutes even. It is hardly five minutes that I spoke.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker Sir, he says there—

[English]

Casolari quotes Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar, the first head of the RSS, praising the Nazi purging of the Jewish people in his book *We, or Our Nationhood Defined*, by calling it "national pride at its highest" and as "a good lesson for us in Hinudstan". This is what he said.

[Translation]

It is clear that they cannot dissosciate themselves from the ideology of R.S.S. Now I come to the relevant issues of present time after throwing the light on the background. What is happening in the country today, during the last two to three years many very important incidents have taken place in the country and these incidents have occurred at different place at different times and that too in the form of the parts of a puzzle. When a complete scene is enacted after putting all these incidents in a sequence and completing the puzzle, I would like to draw your attention towards that it is a very important thing. Hence I would like to say that the Barbaric attacks on christians and minorities in Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh are the part of that puzzle only...*(Interruptons)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Chaturvedi ji, do you know that the five persons who were arrested in Orissa on the charge of the murder of Graham Staines belong to Congress.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am not conceding please, see the time is already short. You must speak only when it is your turn to speak. The intolerance shown towards the showing of Deepa Mehta's Water is also a part of it. Thirdly, the infecund effort to give R.S.S. colours to the ruling system of Gujarat is also a part of it. The people did not skip the opportunity even to distort the history.

Even the historical writings were tried to be influenced and distorted in ICHR.

It is the fourth part. A couple was attacked in Kanpur on Valentine's day, it is also a separate part of it.

Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the statement of an hon. Member of Bhartiya Janata Party. He even went to the extent of issuing a statement in public in support of Dara Singh, an accused in Grahan Stains murder case. These steps have not been taken without giving any thought. Superficially none of the incident may seem significant but if they are seen in toto then it becomes evident that a systematic effort is going on to turn the society communal by assaulting different sections of the society. It is a dangerous turn. Hence through the House, I would like to caution the country and especially the hon. Member.

You will be surprised to learn that the two major communal organisations of the country have never uttered even a single word against each other. Till date Jamate-E-Islami and R.S.S. never spoke against each other and they have never confronted each other. I would like to cite an example of a Bhopal Conference wherein the members of Jamait-E-Islami were invited to attend the conference and to share the podium with R.S.S. people and the words of appreciation were heaped on each other. Both these organisations complement each other.

When one creates violence, the other gets prominence and when violence is done from the other side, then the former gets prominence. It is done under a well thought strategy.

What happened in Gujarat is the best example. Books were given to the children for studying. You will be amazed to hear the quotation given in the books. When the Standing Committee of our Human Resource Development went there to Gujarat to investigate the matter the officers accepted that they have committed a blunder. In that Book, Hitler and Mussolini have been projected as great leaders and except Hindus, Muslim, Parsis and Christians have been declared as outsiders and foreigners in the country. This is taught to the children of our country in that state where efforts was being made for the spread of RSS and Bhajapaisation. My submission is that it is a very dangerous subject. We may politically

belong to any party or we may belong to any place, but one thing that we should never forget is that when the nation is alive, we will be alive, our progeny will survive, but if this nation is destroyed, then neither we will survive, nor you will survive, in fact nobody will survive. That is why, we should not play such dangerous games. It will be a serious matter if we put our nation at stake for our narrow and selfish political interests. Many times discussions have been held on Constitution in the House. Even today hon'ble Raghuvansh ji has stressed in his speech that they want to make a Hindu Nation by amending the Constitution. I agree with him. You certainly make a Hindu Nation. I am the first person to support a Hindu Nation, but what sort of Hindu Nation you want to make? I want that there should be a Hindu Nation of Swami Vivekanand, I want a Hindu Nation of Goswami Tulsi Das. The Hindu Nation of my imagination is one, which has been explained in Upinshads and Purunas in which entire world has been assimilated and which considers the entire world as a family. But there should never be a Hindu Nation that is based on hatred, where one brother is ready to kill the other brother and which is ready to destroy the entire economy of the country. There is no need of a Hindu Nation that divides us as today we are at that point where India can play a important role in the world. Today the time has come when we will have to think seriously whether we should formulate the policies, keeping in view the important future role of India or we should let the United force of this country be destroyed for trivial vested interests. We are face to face with this question. That is why, I would like to request you that there should be serious deliberations over it. This question is not meant for us alone. Rather, it is ment for the entire future generation. I request the entire House and the Government that a serious thinking should be done over it, policies should be reviewed and thereafter, endeavours should be made to propound such policies which are in the broader interests and over all welfare of the nation. If such policies are formulated then it will certainly garner support. But if any thing is done clendistinely under the garb of figures, then opposition parties will certainly stick to their important responsibilities and will not miss the opportunity and will struggle for the cause. It is my claim that the opposition in this country will firmly stick to their responsibilities and will never backtrack.

That is why my submission is that the address that has been delivered here does not fulfill the objectives. This address is not only ineffective but also directionless and meaningless. So I am unable to extend my support to the vote of thanks.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have allotted eight hours time to complete this subject. The hon. Members have taken more than eight hours so far. There are three more speakers, and we want to complete this subject by 9 p.m.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House.

I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, but with many regrets. I have many regrets to point out. One of the important regrets is that the hon. President has not mentioned in his Address about the removal of regional disparities in the country. There are States, which have immense potentialities for prosperity and development, but they have been kept backward and underdeveloped. In spite of abundant natural and human resources, the Constitution and the leaders have kept such States poor and backward. Therefore, an attitudinal change in the leaders and a change in the Constitution are necessary. The Constitution should either be changed or such States should be allowed to secede from the country. If the Constitution will not be changed, then these backward States will definitely revolt to secede from the nation. I focus on this thing with a heavy heart.

20.23 hrs.

(SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

Sir, I am not going into the polemics now because I am obsessed with one problem. My heart and mind are occupied with only one problem, that is, the problem of the affected people, the people in dire distress of cyclone affected area of Orissa. In this regard, I refer to the speech of the hon. President, I shall confine my speech to para 24—not even the entire para, but to only a few lines of that para. I will not go beyond that. People are still suffering, and I invite all sceptics to go there and see as to how people are living without any roof over their head, even after five-and-a-half months of the super-cyclone. In para 24, the hon. Persident has said:

> "The super-cyclone that struck Orissa in end October caused the death of thousands of people and devastated the social and economic life of a large section, (more than a crore) of the State's population. The entire country participated generously in supplementing the Government's efforts to mobilise relief and rehabilitation for the affected people."

[Shri Trilochan Kanungo]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first part of the last sentence is true. We are grateful to our fellow countrymen and to the Central Government for that. However, so far as relief measures, rehabilitation and restoration works are concerned, precious little has been done. It has not been mentioned in the President's Address. The Finance Minister has made only arrangential reference to the super cyclone of Orissa in his Budget speech and did not make any specific provision in the Budget.

I want to make a few specific suggestions and made an appeal to the House. I hope my appeal will touch the conscience of this House and something positive would comes out of it to help the distressed people. Neither the President has mentioned it in his Address nor the Finance Minister has made any specific provision in the Budget for Orissa super cyclone. Houses of 19 lakh families have been razed to the ground in Orissa during the super cyclone. These 19 lakh families have no thatch over their heads. At least one core house is required to be provided to each individual family. However, no specific provision has been made in the Budget for this. A provision for construction of 50,000 core houses under Indira Awas Yojana for Orissa has been made by the Government of India. This sounds ridiculous for the affected people. I appeal that each of the 19 lakh families should be provided with atleast one core house each. A core house is a house containing a 12 feet by 12 feet room with an RCC roof. The Central Government has stated in the current year, 25 lakh houses will be constructed in the whole country. In such a situation, I admit 19 lakh core houses can never be constructed in Orissa in a single year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: I shall take at least ten minutes to conclude my speech, Sir. I am giving only important suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been decided in today's meeting of Business Advisory Committee that the House should sit late and all the speakers should be given a chance to speak so that tomorrow, Sonia Ji, as a leader of Opposition may speak and Vajpayee ji may reply on behalf of the Government. We should sit patiently. Opportunity should be given to the Members present whether it is for five minutes or seven minutes otherwise it will be unjustice. As per the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, we have told the Members that they will be given time to speak. Those Members will be crossed with me if you adjourn the House by ringing the bell.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Opportunity is being given but short speech will be more effective.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: All right. You keep on ringing the bell. We will be alert.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I have a small submission to make. The Members who spoke earlier have taken about an hour to hour and a hafl. Members who have got their chance now towards the end of the debate are being told to conclude in two-three minutes. This is unfair. This matter should be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is done according to the time allotted to the party.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the Central Government to provide at least eight lakh houses out of these 19 lakh houses devastated that are required to be constructed in the current year i.e. 2000-2001.

Sir, I am sure that all the hon Members of this august House will definitely agree to it.

I implore upon all the States that they will part with some of their shares from the *Indira Awas Yojna* in favour of super cyclone affected people. Out of this, eight lakh houses could be built this year, six lakh houses could be built next year and then the remaining five lakh houses could be built in the subsequent year. That way, 19 lakh core houses I am not talking about all the houses but the core houses—can be rebuilt within three years time. That is my humble request. If that is not done, that means, we have no heart for those affected distressed people.

I am sorry to submit before this august House that in regrad to rehabilitation and restoration work, nothing has been done so far for the super cyclone affected people of Orissa. Nobody in this august House has uttered a single word for those affected people. On the Government side also, I am sorry to say, no specific provision has been made in the Budget and no mention has been made by the hon. President in his Address.

Sir, my second point is regarding the institutional buildings. All the institutional buildings including that of primary health centres, dispensaries, primary schools, high schools and colleges have also been razed to ground. It is my humble submission that all necessary steps should be taken to rebuild them. Sir, earlier, some States had said that they would adopt some districts to rehabilitate

them. Maharashtra has said that they were adopting some district. Similarly, some other States are also saying that they are adopting this district and that and so on. But they have done precious little in this regard. I again request that these institutional buildings should be rebuilt quickly so as to facilitate the education in the next academic year.

Sir, my third point is about the plantation. Nothing has been done in this regard. All the trees have been razed to ground. They have been completely destroyed. So, in this regard, I would request that this year particularly, a massive plantation programme should be taken up in the State of Orissa, and the Centre should provide adequate money for that.

Sir, my fourth point is regarding subsidised rice. The super cyclone affected people were getting 20 kg rice at Rs. 4 a kilogram. Sir, here I would request and hope you will all agree with me that rice shuold be given to those affected people at the same price will till November 2000, that is, till the next harvest time. That must be ensured. If that is not done, in fact, we have no heart for the poor people, for the distressed people who have been affected by the super cyclone.

Sir, my fifth and last point is regarding providing subsidy. I request that all the seeds, fertilisers, power tillers and tractors should be made available to the farmers of our affected State at subsidised rates so that the next crop can be raised during the *Kharif* season.

Before I conclude, I want to say that some of the Congress friends were telling that because some charge-sheeted people are also there in the Government, and therefore they are supporting and having charge-sheeted people elsewhere in States also. My point is that if the Congress people are following that thing, why are they not following other things from the BJP people?

Sir, I am reminded of a saying of Oriya. I do not want to give the English rendering of it. It says:

"*Tu ta mutri mun ta mutri, hema kahin pain dholba*"

They are adopting that policy. I think that they should set an example for others that charge-sheeted people should not be supported to be in the Government. They should neither be supported nor should be there in the Ministry.

With these few words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President Address. Thank you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Prime Minister made it clear in the House that 'the charge-sheeted Ministers can continue in the Ministry and there is nothing wrong about it.' The Leader of the House had said it. Why are you saying it now?

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: And, you are following that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am not following. You are following that. You ask the Prime Minister.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): That the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament is a statement of the Government on its perceptions, policies, plan of action and achievements. I do acknowledge but what bothers and really worries me today is that it is for the first time that the President of the country has been slighted by the Government through his own Address to the Parliament.

The hon. President Shri K.R. Narayanan is a statesman of high calibre. He is Nehruvian to the core and perhpas is one of the few Nehruvians of the Nehru era left in the country today. About a month before his Address to the two Houses of Parliament, he had expressed an opinion in the Central Hall itself that the Constitution of the country had worked well during the last 50 years. Perhpas the BJP took an affront to it and directed the Government to use the President's Address itself to announce a total review of the Consitution.

Read this with the statements of the BJP President calling for a total scrapping of the Constitution, read this with various publications of the BJP *Pariwar*, and you will be left in no doubt about the real intentions of the Government which talks of democracy but sends ominous signals of authoritarianism. How democracy can be used to weaken and to bruise democracy was manifest in the Order of BJP Government in Gujarat lifting a decade old ban on the Government employees participation in the activities of the RSS, an organisation which tells the Prime Minister as to what is right and what is wrong, an organisation which arrogates to itself the right to be the conscience keeper of the country and not surprisingly even the hon. Home Minister was candid enough to admit that the RSS exercises a moral authority on the Government. Emboldened by such statements and action, the "culture police" of the RSS interferes with the performance of cultural shows by students denying them their fundamental right of speech and expression. Even the dress codes for girls are sought to be prescribed reminding us of the days of terrorism in Punjab.

Knowing very well that the Government does not have the requisite two-thirds majority in the House to pass an amendment to the Constitution that is not acceptable to others, the only implicit design in kicking off this extra constitutional exercise is to generate a

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

climate of disrespect for the ethos of the Constitution framed by the towering figures of our freedom struggle.

In 1977, we experienced to our chagrin a total derailment of the economy because of the tinkering with the planning process by the Government of the day and it required real hard and intelligent work to restore the health of the economy again. Today the BJP prescription for economic reforms seems to be the backbreaking increase in the prices of essential commodities and an anxiety to demolish the administered price strcture notwithstanding the baneful effect of such an approach on the people, particularly the poor.

Now, globalisation is the new *mantra* for the Government, without understanding and without sensitising itself to the Indian conditions, needs and imperatives. I do not, for a moment, oppose private investment in any sector whether it is foreign our Indian investment. I am using the expression 'any sector' because in certain areas it is even very critical for further development. But today the Government is giving an impression that it exists not for the people of India but for the multinationals and this is what we object to. How else would you explain the doling out of new concessions that cost thousands of crores of rupees to the State exchequer to the various private operators in the telecom sector without enforcing on them the fulfilment of certain obligations like providing 20 lakh telephone connections and 98,000 village public telephone within three years of their operation, that is, by September, 2000. Also, as if that was not enough, there is now a move to disband even the State Electricity Boards and to hand them over to the private companies. 'Let the poor rot in dark and dingy dwellings but there ought to be no cross-subsidisation in tariffs' is the BJP recipe for improving the economy and eradicating poverty.

Sir you ask the Government to list its greatest achievement, perhaps, the answer would be the visit of the US President. In the Central Hall of Parliament, he asked us to ponder whether we were more safe and secure after the much-hyped Pokharan-II nuclear tests. He also told us that it was the Amerian diplomacy that succeeded in pursuading Pakistan to return to the Line of Acutal Control in Kargil. As we all know, the Kargil episode was used as an election tool by the BJP, without the people knowing the whole truth, the truth that when the Prime Minister was embracing the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Pakistani helicopters were dropping material for their men in Kargil. However, I will not hesitate to acknowledge frankly the US help in this matter but one does expect the Prime Minister to share with us what the *quid pro quo* with the new found natural ally was. We would like to know whether our yielding to the United States on removal of quantitative restrictions on import of 1429 items and an accelerated phasing out of all import controls by April next year are not some of the many little known compromises accepted and price paid for this naturally's friendship. We would like to know this from the Prime Minister.

On today's youths depends the tomorrow of the nation. But regretfully the Government is silent about the formulation of a national policy for youth with emphasis on education, employment, character building and sports. Education too is being turned into a commodity wholly out of the reach of the poor. 'Equality of opportunity', which is enshrined in the Constitution of India is becoming a dead letter these days. The demand to accept the right to work as a Fundamental Right is not being paid heed to. On the contrary, the ban on fresh recruitment continues and no steps have been taken to improve the quality of life of the average Indian.

The pension scheme for widows and other destitute women continues to be mirage in a vast desert of official corruption. The simple demand to collect data on the handicapped during the Census, 2001 has not been accepted. The elderly people are also made to suffer the pangs of Government's cussed policies. Instead of providing them a meaningful social security cover, interest rates on small savings of retired employees have been cut down, rendering them more vulnerable to the vagaries of today's materialistic world...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, I am not taking much time, I am taking very little time. I am not repeating any thing. Please give me one minute more.

[English]

The 73rd and the 74th Amendments to the Constitution were effected to give, though belatedly, constitutional sanctity to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's commitment to strengthen democracy at the grass-root level. But what we find today is that the Panchayats and the Municipalities are being deprived of their constitutional powers and they function only at the whims of bureaucracy. The Sarpanches elected by popular vote are treated with contempt by arrogant middle-level officers and are suspended or removed on the flimsiest of grounds.

Sir, there was a bold talk by the Prime Minister to pursue a 'pro-active' policy to tackle Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, but how the hostile neighbour reacts to such a talk was clear when 36 innocent Sikhs in Chatti Singhpura in Kashmir were pulled out of their houses, lined up against the walls of Gurudwaras and killed in cold blood. Will the Prime Minister tell us as to what the Government has done about it?

We have not yet overcome the disgrace suffered when none other than the Minister of External Affairs escorted some terrorists to Kandhar as a price for the failure of the Government to deal with the situation, when the hijackers of the Indian Airlines plane had landed at Amritsar. It was nothing but total incompetence and criminal negligence of the Government for which the country had to pay heavily.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, how much time I have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had asked for one minute, now already one and half minute is over.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, actions do not match the words of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Even if he wishes to come up to the expectations of the people, he finds himself wounded—wounded by none other than the RSS itself. That is his tragedy; but since he is the Prime Minister of the country, his tragedy is the tragedy of the nation as well, which has to pay the price for total ineptitude of the Government.

Sir, while I join all other hon. Members in thanking the President for his Address to the two Houses of Parliament, I only wish and I only pray that his experience and wisdom instils a sense of purpose, instils a sense of urgency and instils a sense of responsibility in the minds of the Government towards the people and multiculturalism, pluralism and secularism of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak Uma Bharati ji is not present here, I want to say something in her praise as cuckoo sings in the spring. Sister Uma Bharatiji had delivered an excellent speech in the month of March. A Conference of Bhartiya Janata Party was held in Mumbai and large number of people had participated in it. At the time, it seemed that our Advani ji had become Ram and having become Ram he offered throne to Shri Vajpayee, but it seems that after sitting on the throne he does not have any sympathy for the poor people. RSS people say that they want to build temple.

Vishwa Hindu Parishad speaks of dividing people. That is why this incidence has been fabricated. Separate groups of students are formed to create division. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I doubt this incidence. I am the only person of Janta Dal Secular, present here. It is a conspiracy that 36 sikhs have been killed. In Malegaon 70% of the population are Muslims and 30% are Hindus but there was never any conflict. But there was an RSS man who used to throw beefs in Maruti temple that used to cause Hindu-Muslim riots.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: It is wrong. He can not speak anything wrong about RSS man. I should not be allowed. It will give wrong message to the nation. The Member should understand this. It should be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: I know that RSS has not talked about the tribals, farmers and the respect of the poor people.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he is misleading the House. In RSS we have got Vanvasi Kalyan organisation which has got 2,000 centres in tribal areas. We are doing everything for the upliftment of the tribals.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, did I interrupted in between. I know all about RSS. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has not enhanced the prestige of tribals, how did they become Vanvasi? Our prestige is lost. They are the ruling party. Why will they think to enhance the prestige of a house, province, district or the country? They should learn something from Germany. Everybody knows that the wall between the two German countries have been broken and now the people have united, therefore today Germany has dignity of its own. If our country remains united prestige and dignity would remain and then only country would function smoothly. I am the first person from the tribals, you came afterwards. I request you to think about poor people and farmers. One thing you have achieved in your Governance is that poor have remained poor. What has happend in Maharashtra? They issued a Fatwa about drinking water. He also knows that. How grave is the crisis of drinking water there. The centre issued a Fatwa about drinking water that without depositing 10 per cent of the amount the pipeline for drinking water will not be laid down. 15 days has passed like this. About this I raised this issue under rule 377 on 16th. There is a Commissioner of scheduled tribe who is from backward category.

[Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

He requested that his service should be extended but this Government did not accept that. You should read his report. These people say that Shri Vajpayee did this. What one say and what one practice should be the same. Dignity of these people should be raised. I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to speak.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you for offering this opportunity, as it enables me to participate in the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We are all fortunate enough that we are dwelling on third millennium maiden President's speech. Therefore, we should maintain clear vision and keep ourselves free from any passion.

Since the delivery of the speech, many significant events have taken place in and outside our country. After the lapse of 20 years, American President Bill Clinton had visited our land. Vladimir Putin has been elected and assumed power as the President of Russia. Communist China is flexing its jingoistic muscles towards the tiny island Taiwan. Former Pakistani premier has been incarcerated by the military regime of Pakistan. However, I will restrict myself to the President's Address.*

They have left on stone unturned with an evident aim of diverting and deflecting the attention of the common people from the dismal performance of this Government in every respect. The entire speech is replete with high sounding rhetoric and utopian promises far from any reality. Therefore, my first reaction to the speech is, according to Shakespeare,...*

We have already stepped into the 21st century. The call of the century is to live together, think together and act together. We have inherited an ancient and magnificent civilisation which had flourished along the bank of the river since 5000 years ago. The richness, wealth, beauty and bounty of this land that nature has bestowed upon us, fired the imagination of the people from distant land who often enticed to invade us since then it had been undergoing an intensive interaction with various mores, cultures, traditions and habits which, in turn, was later culminated into developing cultural synthesism of India. We have drawn sustenance from various traditions and survived synertism change while maintaining our cultural continuity. The civilisation of India has propagated to the people of the world the basic human value. These are love, compassion, patience, fellow feeling and universal toleration which in latter stage was echoed by no less than Abraham Lincoln in its words, 'love and compassion for all and hostility to none'. We have taught the world the concept, 'live and let live'. Indian cultural ethos has never sanctioned any kind of vandalism and barbarism. The Indian culture has never indulged in demolition of mosques, desecration of sacred places, burning missionaries to death, raping nuns, beating couples on Valentine's Day and so other heinous acts. But now the protagonists of cultural nationalism have been unleashing a rein of terror upon the minority communities in India.

21.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to warn the House that the expression of majority communalism will only help the provocative agencies from across the border to incite communal feeling among the minorities. It is because this syndrome will only crate a sense of insecurity and identity crises among the minority communities and they will be goaded to assert themelves by whatever means.

Sir, the self-styled cultural police let loose a reign intellectual terrorism which was manifested in prevention of shooting of the film 'Water', and in suspending the publication of a book towards freedom which was written by an eminent and accomplished historian, Sumit Sarkar and Paniker. But however, we believe that good minds are never found wanting in shedding the light of care and compassion to fellow beings irrespective of colour, creed and religion. Therefore, the moment has come when the saner elements should come forward and rally together to thwart the sinister design of retrogressive forces in India. We cannot afford our history to be rolled back in the medieval stage. In a subtle way and in a deliberate manner the bureaucracy is being saffronised, and the civil society is being communalised. Much consternation of all is that the Army is being politicised.*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, the remark about Army should not be there.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us look over the point regarding Army.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, as far as our security is concerned, the country is vulnerable both internally and externally. The death ratio between the security personnel and militants in Jammu and Kashmir Valley has been increasing alarmingly. The ISI has spread out its venomous tentacles throughout the length and breadth of our country. We have observed that our plane was hijacked and our Foreign Minister accompanied the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

dreaded militant, Masood Azhar to Kandhahar Airport. An ignominious episode was ravelled there. The Taliban Government accorded a rousing reception to those dreaded militants only to be watched by our Foreign Minister who waited for another 15 minutes to be received lukewarmly by the Taliban Government. However, that very Foreign Minister felt obliged to thank the Taliban Government for their cooperation. On the other hand, the Minister of Defence accused the Taliban Government that that Government was hand-in-glove with the militants. Sir, this is the situation we are having.

Sir, may I remined you that this very Government was clamouring the international community to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State? However, this Government has not still declared Pakistan as a rogue State. Furthermore, this Government is continuing trade and commerce with them and offering them the most favoured nation status.

Sir, in this Budget Speech, the Government has stated that we should maintain our non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. But the Minister of External Affairs has recently stated that the Non-Aligned Movement has lost its relevance and that it is redundant in the present context. Sir, actually the NDA Government's much touted hot pursuit, zero tolerance and pro-active measures have been debunked.

The concept of the cold war era was that a nuclear power refrains from engaging in a direct armed conflict with another nuclear power. This has been shattered as we have been invaded by the Pakistani Army. There is a saying, 'to stumble twice against the same stone is disgrace, but to stumble time and again against the same stone is an infamy'. This Government has been stumbling from Kashmir to Kathmandu and from Kathmandu to Khandahar.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to ask the Government as to what is the real meaning of minimum credible nuclear deterrent. The scientists of both India and America have expressed their concern about the quality and quantity of the Pokhran-II tests. I would like to ask whether the Pokhran-II tests are sufficient to establish a credible deterrent vis-a-vis China. These are questions that remain unanswered. Therefore, I am strongly opposing the contests of the President's Address.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think it has been a marathon race because everybody is trying to get hold of some time to speak. We are all of course interested to speak, but most of all, we are ineresting to get our views across to people who matter is public life.

While the President's Address was going on in full swing, I was busy trying to concentrate on something new which he was going to offer this country in the new millennuim. But I found that it was all ritualistic and very very run-of-the-mill speech. It had nothing very novel about the speech. It has been a repeated cliche with the President arriving from the President's Estate and addressing Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together and making a lot of flowery speech with lots of promises for the country and what not. But he did not dwell on any issues which are important and are now disturbing India as a country. I personally feel that India is in a very sorry and sick state. By sick I mean that it is very unhealthy at the moment.

All the avenues have been opened up in the Address and none of them seems to have adressed any problem anywhere near the picture. Name a problem of industry, of railways, of employment of all kinds and all the things which should not have beset India in the new millennium. These fifty years were a long time during which period we could have put our house in order. But, unfortunately whatever may be the reasons—the ramifications of the parties having had to change hands every now and then, the permutations and combinations of realignment of forces that were once with us and now have gone astray-India is not governable. It is in a very sorrow state.

As far as the President's Address is concerned, I have made a huge list of terms of the actions which should have been taken. But, I know there is the time constraint and therefore I will dwell exactly on four major issues which are ailing this country. The first and primary issue which is important for this counrty, which should have been mentioned by the President in his Address is corruption. I want to mention corruption because this is an issue which this country is now making into a non-issue. Corruption in high places is the single factor why India is lagging behind in developmental process. Corruption in high places is something which has become a systemic disease. Nobody wants to be told that they neither have work culture nor ethics in public life. They hold high offices both in the bureaucracy and inside the forums of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha and they do not practise the minimum scruples that a public figure holding an office should be accountable for. I would definitely like to put this on record that unless India pays attention to the systemic failure and unless the corruption level comes down, India can never progress upwards. This is the single largest factor....*(Interruptions)*

The second most important thing which is ailing this country is unemployment. I am talking of the second basic issue which the President dwelt on.

He, very glibly and in a *faint eclat*, in *elan victor*, went on saying that India has ten crores of youth who are unemployed. Unfortunately, you come from the same

[Smt. Shyama Singh]

State as I do, that is, from Bihar and we have an Eastern UP to counter too. These two States together make up almost six crores of unemployed youth and they are the people who are causing large scale socio-economic disturbances in this country. I would like this august House to register this as the most important factor that the Government should take care of, namely, unemployment. In my State of Bihar, all kinds of kidnappings, all kinds of naxalites and PWG war raging, etc. are taking place in my parliamentary constituency of Aurangabad. There is only one reason for this. The youth who are educated and sensible people together make tremendous contribution in the main stream of public life and they are without an employment. While the President did say that there are ten crores of unemployed youth in this country, I would like to ask the President as to what is the remedy for this unemployment. Have they decided to put up a single factory or a single industry in the State of Bihar? Have they even conceded to my demand which I wrote to the Home Minister that there should at least be a paramilitary centre in the one of the stations in Central Bihar so that part of the population could feel that it is worth going on in that State? But I am sorry that I drew a blank. The President coolly only glided over the fact that there are ten crores of unemployed youth and it is for us to decide the solution. It is a sad story.

The third most important thing which I would like to talk in this august House is about women empowerment. What is this idea of women being empowered? The idea is, we have been bearing about this Women Reservation Bill for the last ten years and everytime we are told that there are segments in the part who are objecting to this issue. Well, if it is not 33 per cent, let it be 3 per cent or ten per cent and something like that but some work should start in that direction. One of the basic reasons why the women need to be empowered is to increase our literacy. In Bihar and UP, and have only 16 per cent of literacy which accounts for a major population and therefore, this population problem alongwith empowerment of women have a co-relation.

We have had so many Departments thrown up in the last four years. There is a Department on Human Resource Development. All the Departments are overlapping. The family welfare programme says that women are to be taken care of by the Family Welfare Department and elementary education is to be taken care of by the Human Resources Department. They are all overlapping. Will the Government also take note of this that in the case of Agriculture and other Departments, they are furthering their Departments, cutting and downsizing bureaucracy? Both these things are synonymous. Government have to put proper credence as to who is accountable and who is responsible for carrying out the schemes which the Centre has brought forward. All the time, we talk about Centre-State relations. We would like to make it clear that if it is the Centre which asks the States to implement cretain programmes and schemes, that should be brought to its logical conclusions and the Parliament and the MP concerned should be informed of the progress that is made.

I talked about women empowerment, and eradication of corruption in high places which are the most important things which the country needs today.

Lastly, I would like to speak about child abuse and such references that our President had made in his address. What is the idea and what is the step that the Government has taken in the direction of prevention of child abuse? In the traffic inter-sections in Delhi, we find children and others begging and we know that there is a big gangster that is operating in Delhi. If the Government cannot take note of what is happening in the Centre, what do we expect of the Government to do elsewhere in the States? This is another vital point.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of thanks by Shri Khurana on President's Address. The main reason for this is that the big problem which our country is facing presently there is nothing in the President's Address which can provide hope in the hearts of the youth of our country.

Today the main problem of the country is that youth is unemployed. He is directionless and there is darkness before him. Neither he is able to think nor able to understand in which direction to take his future. It seems Bhartiya Janta Party or N.D.A. are not serious about the rising problem of unemployment. If we look at the figures then we would find that there is a constant increase in the number of unemplyed. There has been no decrease in the number of unemployed. We are talking of liberalisation, about big industries, but side by side we are not thinking about how the unemployment problem can be solved?

We are talking of modern machinery and equipment but we are not thinking that after establishment of modern industries in our country, it would result in less manpower, less labour, only through computerization and machines those industries could be run. The rising problem which is there in our country, the disease which is spreading in the country, how do we eradicate that the present Government is incapable of divulging this. We also have shortage of Government jobs. Old industries which were or are presently there, are on the verge of closure. Many have been closed. The labourers who were working in

those industries today are unemployed. Government is making tall claims.

Through you I would like to tell this House that when we are taking of privatisation, talking of making the economy strong how will the economy be made strong? We are not thinking of providing any chances of employment or work to our youth. If we think that our country is going in the right direction that is totally wrong.

Today, all over the country there is an atmosphere of terrorism. Either take the case of Kashmir, some areas of Bihar or of Uttar Pradesh. Main reason for terrorism in our country is that young people are unemployed. They have no employment. I think Bhartiya Janta Party has tried to misled for long the young people of this country. Young people of this country were misled sometimes in the name of Temple-Mosque issue and sometimes in the name of Hindutava. But it is not far, when youth of this country would understand that neither the Bhartiya Janta Party or the present Government have any policy for the young people. They are only being misled. I would like to say, if Government thinks that only the police is capable of fighting terrorism then it is not sufficient.

I would like to say that if you bring together a police force of lakhs and crores but do not provide employment to young people then that police would not be successful to tackle terrorism, violence etc.

In the end I would like to say this much only that the basic reason for unemployment in this country in cuntinuous increase in population. Present Government is not thinking or taking steps about the increasing population. Late Shrimati Indira ji when she was the Prime Minister of this country took many steps to check population. But the same opposition parties made false propoganda in the country and today entire country is facing this problem. If the present Government do not take effective steps for unemployment and increasing population the country's future would be bleak.

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard the Address of the President of India. I quote para 2 of the Address:

> "For all of us, the last fifty years have been a period of triumph and tribulation, of achievement and shortfalls. The Golden Jubilee of our Republic is, hence an occasion for both celebration and reflection."

I would like to request the Government not to have those shortfalls or reflections in a way hidden in their own mind. They can very well come out as to what is the reflection they want to make it. What is the shortfall they found? They can very well say that these are the shortfalls ws came across for the past 50 years. Therefore, we want to overcome that and for that purpose we want to amend the Constitution. That is a better course. They can be very apparent about it.

If we see the history of the amendments, we can know that amendments were made on three basic aspects. One is when the judicial review, when the judicial interpretations were against the popular verdict, then there is an amendment of the Constitution of India. For example, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an amendment to the Constitution of India when *Zamindari* system was abolished, when land ownership was abolished and the lands were given to the tillers of the soil. The Supreme Court interfered by its interpretation to make the welfare aspect to come forward. Therefore, an amendment was made to the Constitution. That is the main reason for that amendment. Subsequently, we can very easily see the nationalisation of banks and the abolition of Privy Purses. These were interpreted by the Suprme Court of India saying that the interpretation is against people. Therefore an amendment to the Constitution was brought forward by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Amendments were only made when the system was not properly working, when the tool was not propery working.

Secondly, amendments were made with regard to visionary or direction. For example Indiraji has brought an amendment in regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy. It was a very important thing. When an enactment comes forward before the Parliament another amendment was brought forward. That is of Fundamental Rights. Not only the Fundamental Rights but also the Fundamental Duties were included. The Fundamental Duties were the need of the hour. Therefore, that amendment was brought forward. Therefore, when there is a need for development or when there is a vision and cretain goals should be reached, then amendments can be carried out.

The third aspect is normal amendments. For example, when Madras Presidency was split into Andhra and Tamil Nadu, an amendment was brought forward. There was an amendment when Madras was named as Tamil Nadu. When Sikkim has come forward to join our nation, an amendment was made. When Urdu was to be included as a language, there was an amendment. Then, there was an amendment when certain laws were made by the State....*(Interruptions)*

When there was a need for making certain laws made by State Assemblies and also by Parliament beyond court's reivew, then there was an amendment for including them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

Then, when there are impediments in implementing the welfare measures, certain amendments can be brought forward.

Sir, I would like to cite an example here. When a car is fit for the road and is in a good running condition, a new driver comes and says that it is not working and that it should be sent to the workshop, we cannot accept it. Let him first drive it. If he is not having the capacity to drive it, let him come out of the car. But the driver has to see what is the defect in the car. Then only that car can be sent to the workshop. We cannot send the car to the workshop simply because the driver says that the car is not working. The car is very much working and is roadworthy. That is what the Government has stated in the President's Address. The President says in paragraph 3 of this Address as follows:

> "If the global march of democracy was the hallmark of the 20th Century, India has won worthy laurels for not only being the largest democarcy in the world, but also zealously preserving it against all odds. The entire world looks to India with hope and expectation."

Here, they have certified that the car is all right, is roadworthy and is in driving condition. But the driver could not drive it. Therefore, my submission is that unless and until there is any impediment in implementing the welfare measures, there should not be any review of the Constitution of India.

In paragraph 8, the President has stated:

> "The Government's record of speeding up the work of taking decision on policy issues and the passage of pending legislation shows its determination to fulfil the promises made in this Agenda."

But the fact is that the pending legislations were rushed through. As many as 21 legislations were rushed through. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill was rushed through. What is happening now? The lawyers are agitating throughout the country against this measure. Druing the course of their agitation, plenty of lawyers, including women lawyers, were beaten up on the Parliament Street. It has never happened in the history of India. There is a Commission of Inquiry that is going into this incident and the High Court has also interfered in this matter now. This is the position. So, rushing through with the legislations will not help. Similarly, just to satisfy the whims and fancies of the WTO and the IMF, they have rushed through cretain legislations. But they are going to be tested in the court of law and they may be struck down, in due course.

Sir, there should be a very strong Union of India and we should not dilute the strength of the Union of India. Now, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is opposing the rise in prices of essential commodities and fertiliser and the Chief Minister of Kerala is agitating before Parliament. The Union Government is not looking after the welfare of the State Governments. But the States are coming up. No doubt, the States should also become strong. At the same time, the Panchayati Raj system should also be strengthened. But there is no mention about these things in the President's Address.

Now, the Tamil people are being killed every day in Sri Lanka, but there is no mention in the President's Address as to how they are going to be protected. Shri Rajiv Gandhi sacrificed his life for the sake of the Tamil people. But the Bharatiya Janata Party is not taking care of the Tamil....*(Interruptions)* What is their diplomacy? What is their foreign policy? They are not giving any protection to the Tamil people who are being killed.

Finally, I submit that the President's Address is not having any direction and it lacks and vision that is required for our country. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make a request that after Shri Mohan Rawale it is the turn of our Member to speak. He is to appear before the committee tomorrow at 9 o'clock. He had never spoken in the House earlier. Panditji please given him the opportunity to speak.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the President's Address on behalf of Shiv Sena. Pawan Kumar ji has criticised RSS very much. I would like to inform the House that the entire House, India and the world, respects Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. About RSS he commented that if RSS is communal then he is also communal. Similarly about Dr. Ambedkar whose name they take again and again for votes, once he also visited RSS training camp and said that RSS is not communal. He also praised the work done by it. He also said that the upper class and SC's should be treated equally. Late Nehru ji inivited RSS people for a march past on the occasion of Republic Day. When our country became independent in 1947, at that time Pakistani soldiers made intrusion in Kashmir. RSS people restricted them and helped Indian troops when they landed at Srinagar airport...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Please justify it...*(Interruptions)* Do not go on shouting like that....*(Interruptions)* There is a limit of talking all these things: the Indian Army did not remove them; the RSS removed them!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: He has never said that the Indian Army did not remove them. ...*(Interruptions)* Before the Indian Army entered, there was the RSS. ...*(Interruptions)* You are interpreting what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Do not tell what is not true....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Ex-Prime Minister of India Shri Shastri, after the war of 1965 took the help of RSS to control Delhi for 22 days.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: New history is being created using the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri Nehru ji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen patiently.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What I have studied you have not studied that.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: RSS is the organisation of patriots. One of our colleague raised this matter and it is very serious matter. One person who truly loves this country is Bala Saheb Thakre and his voting right has been taken away. Respected Shri Ram Naik comes from Mumbai and he also knows that election petition was filed regarding Dr. Ramesh Prabhu. At one meeting Shri Bala Saheb Thakre gave a speech after that his voting right was snatched away. Even though after that speech on communal riots took place anywhere. When the coalition Government of Shiv Sena and Bhartiya Janta Party was there in Mumbai not even a single riot broke out during their four years regime. After 1992-93 riots elections were held thereafter 31 legislators out of 34 won from our coalition party. Shri Bala Saheb Thakre is a patriot and a nationalist. If someone is given death sentence he has a right to submit mercy petition, and the President decides on that. But what wrong was committed by Shri Bala Saheb Thakre that this right was not provided to him. Here he worked to remove ISI people and opposed them therefore is he not a patriot?

What wrong was committed by him? He said who do not love India, but likes Pakistan should go to Pakistan. Shri Bala Saheb Thakre expressed his patriotic feelings and his voting rights were taken away. The song which deserves the status of National song should; be Vande Mataram. He said patriotism is the biggest religion. In between if there is any religion then that should be removed. He expressed his views about national religion, in that he was not at fault. Therefore through you I request the President to restore his voting right. We have just fought a war in Kargil, if our soldiers would have not killed those intruders and terrorists they would have also acquired voting rights. Similar are the people who came from Bangladesh, their number is about one crore and they are having bogus ration card. Home Minister Shri Indrajit Gupta of United Front Government said, there are one crore people in India from Bangladesh and they not only have bogus ration card but also voting right. But voting right has been taken away from our Bala Saheb Thakre. Those people who talk of dividing the country, they are given voting rights and the person who says that country should not be divided his voting right is snatched. What type of justice is this?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am saying this to help of Shri Rawale. Cabinet Minister Shri Ram Naik is sitting in the House. Government of India should file a suit in the Supreme Court. Let Shri Ram Naik ji say that they will act upon this he will become happy. Why are you silent. Government should take some action in this regard.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: He is just appealing. He is right in his argument...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am supporting him. I said that he was right....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Government of India should appeal in Supreme Court against the judgement of Election Commission. I am saying this for their protection.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): Sir, the hon'ble Member has asked why are we silent. We are silent because it is against the code of conduct to interrupt a Member who is speaking. Therefore, we are silently observing. You are a senior Member and have been in the House for many years. When any Member is speaking then,

[Shri Ram Naik]

[English]

With the permission of the Chair you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You have evaded the issue in a good manner. We made a demand in his favour, but you have remained silent....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Dr. Ramesh Prabhu's case was decided first and former Chief Minister Shri Manohar Joshi who is presently the Minister of Heavy Industries is present here, in his case Supreme Court said—if Hindutva is Nationalism then why the President did not think about this? Therefore we make a demand and appeal through you.

I would like to say one thing about our National language. In India we do not have any National language, we have a national bird, national animal, national song, national flag but there is no national language. Whereas we talk more and more in Hindi. Late Shri Rajendra Babu, Ex-President said, we should accept English as official language but Hindi should be accepted as our national language.

I would like to say something to Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal also. He was talking about the Constitution. I want to ask him what happened in Shah Bano case?

Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave assurance to Muslim women that they will bring Common Civil Code. What happened to that...*(Interruptions)* our Muslim sisters are given divorce by speaking the word 'Talak' three times...*(Interruptions)* In Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Algeria as well as in some other places...*(Interruptions)* if any women is given divorce she can move to the court...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, in the end I would like to say something about Mumbai. Government receives crores of rupees from Mumbai city. Once I raised a question about this and former Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh replied that Rs. 17944 crores come from Mumbai city. More than thousand people enter Mumbai everyday and water, electricity, roads and other facilities are unable to cope....*(Interruptions)* I demand from the Government that from this amount ten per cent, and two thousand crore should be given ...*(Interruptions)* I want to speak about Article 370, about Kashmir...*(Interruptions)* Sir, in Karnataka, Marathi people are suffering, Belgaon, Kaswar, Nipani and Bidar should be connected with Maharashtra. There people are in distress...*(Interruptions)* People want to be a part of Maharashtra. Through you, I want to appeal to the Government to solve this issue as early as possible...*(Interruptions)* About NTC mill I want to make an appeal that raw material, working capital and other assistance should be provided to them and NTC mills should be modernized...*(Interruptions)* I would like to thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to apologise for not being here when you have called my name first. I hope, you will forgive me as it is my first time.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity while giving my maiden speech to participate in the debate on the President's Address.

I belong to a party that led the freedeom movement under Mahatma Gandhi. After Independence my party gave to the nation well-defined, forward-looking, relevant, and coherent policies that changed the domestic and international profiles of India.

Like the other hon. Members, I have studied the President's Address very carefully. I regret to say that the speech written by this Government is a striking example of the lopsided priorities of this BJP led coalition of 24 disparate parties who have nothing in common except to hold on to the *kursis*.

The BJP's hidden agenda is provided by the RSS which is now attempting to sow seeds of communal disharmony. While proclaiming that it is a cultural organisation, this caterpillar of a 24-legged coalition now wants to tamper with our Constitution.

It has brought humiliation on the country be letting the External Affairs Minister escort hard-core terrorists in his plane to Kandahar and witness the get away of the hijackers.

The Subramaniam Report to which the President referred to in his speech has exposed the gross failure of the Government which led to Kargil conflict, three months after Shri Vajpayee's embrace at Wagah border and the loss of over 500 precious lives.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I now come to specifics. I have the honour to represent the great State of Punjab in this august House. A gifted, resourceful, energetic, brave, and hard-working people, are being ruled by an oligarchy of reactionary and corrupt individuals, who have emptied the State treasury so that the Government buildings, properties and lands such as those of the Rai Sikhs at

Ferozepur who have been tilling them over 50 years now, are being mortgaged and sold to pay Government servants salaries.

This time at the Nawanshahar by-election, they have tampered with every democratic norm violating the code of conduct with impunity to get their candidate elected. The people of Punjab have been expecting a clean administration and they feel cheated on this account. The Central BJP Government has been blind and turning a blind eye to the functioning of the Akali Dal in Punjab.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me start with agriculture. Punjab has pioneered the green revolution and most of our people, approximately 75 per cent, depend on agriculture for their livelihood. They contribute 70 per cent of wheat, and 50 per cent of rice to the Central Pool. Eighty-three per cent of our geographical area is cultivated with an average cropping density of 1.76 per cent. What is the situation in Punjab today? Over 300 farmers have committed suicide in the last two years. The current pattern of cropping does not even enable the farmer to get enough profit margin to support his family. There is not one farmer who is not under debt in our State.

This year the support price of wheat has been announced at Rs. 580 per quintal. This is just Rs. 30 more than last year. The fact is that in one year the prices and inflation have put a further squeeze on the farmers. And to add to this, further increase in prices now by the Central Government and by the Akali-BJP Government in Punjab, that has levied a four per cent Sales Tax on diesel and fertiliser, will have a disastrous effect on the agricultural sector in Punjab and the country. The President in his Address said:

> "The Government will shortly finalise the National Agriculture Policy to address these issues."

I do hope this Government will formulate the National Agriculture Policy after comprehensive consultations with all Parties represented in this House. The agricultural growth will be seriously threatened when we face strict competition under the WTO regime from the year 2002 onwards. I do hope that a serious thought is being given by the Government to this threat.

May I, Sir, with your permission now touch briefly on the dismal state relating to the industry and the power sector? Punjab requires massive investments in industries. Punjab's population is today 2.2 crores which is growing at the rate of 2.1 per cent annually. Unless industry is brought into the State in a large way, we cannot meet the job requirement of the unemployed which is also growing annually at 2.1 per cent. As of today, 2,40,000 children reach of the age of 16 every year and look for jobs, of which we have only 30,000 jobs to offer. This problem is going to worsen further each year, so much so that in 16 years' time, this will grow to 4.4 lakhs.

For industrial development, we have to build up the infrastructure. Today, Punjab requires 400 MWs of power each year to meet the growing demands of industries, agriculture and the domestic sector, which means 2000 MWs over the next five years, and all that Punjab has to offer is 900 MWs during this period. This includes Punjab's share of 450 MWs from the Ranjit Sagar project which is fed by the Thein Dam.

In case the Thein Dam cannot be repaired, then we do not even have half a year's requirement available. This has all come about as no substantial investment has been made in the power sector over the last many years, other than the Thein Dam thanks to the special grant that was then given by the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I would like to highlight another very serious problem facing Punjab. The educated youths are unemployed. They feel alienated and they feel frustrated. I would like to know that this Government and their ruling partners, the Akalis in Punjab, are doing to open avenues for these fine young boys and girls.

The redistribution of wealth needs to be defined as it is a national subject. To distribute wealth, we have to create wealth. I think at present, neither the Central Government nor the Punjab Government has done anything to create this wealth.

It is imperative that Punjab be given special attention in the Budget and industry be given top priority. Punjab is a border State. The House is aware of what the Pakistani trained extremists and terrorists have done in the past 15 years. On the 21st of March this year at Chitti Singhpura in Kashmir, we witnessed the terrible massacre of 35 Sikhs. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken to ensure the safety of the minorities. I would also like to know what the Government is doing to prevent the flow of sophisticiated weapons-ISI agents and drugs to Punjab.

Promises have been made by the Central Government to Punjab for heavy financial packages amounting to thousands of crores of rupees, but this money has not materialised. I do hope the hon. Minister of Finance will redress this and give the people of Punjab their due, since this State feeds a large part of the country and provides some of the best defence personnel.

[Smt. Preneet Kaur]

The President in his Address has mentioned the setting up of a High-Powered Committee to prepare a National Disaster Management Plan. I quote:

> "This will reivew existing arrangements for preparedness of national disasters and their mitigation. It will recommend measures for strengthening the organisational structure and formulate a comprehesive model plan for national, state, and district level."

I would like to bring to your notice that my entire Parliamentary Constituency of Patiala, all its assembly segments, is very badly affected by the flooding of the river Ghaggar every year.

This river is one of the four major rivers that runs through the State and particularly through my Constituency in Patiala. The seasonal flooding causes loss of crops, houses, cattle and large-scale land erosion. This is a national loss as well, because of Punjab's major contribution to the foodgrains pool.

Patiala district is also one of the highest milch cattle centres in India. Three inter-state canals cross this river which have been damaged during the floods. Inter-state and national highways also cross the river Ghaggar and have been breached by floods. It traverses a distance of 242 kilometres, out of which 165 kilometres is in Punjab, 77 kilometres in Haryana, and 73 kilometres stretch where the flooding actually takes place falls in Patiala district. The total average loss for that last five years of crops, cattle head and houses damaged is approximately Rs. 29.12 crore. I do dope the Government will consider my appeal sympathetically and at the earliest help to tame this river Ghaggar and stop the flooding.

Lastly, as the world is becoming a more close-knit society, one cannot help wondering why Punjab did not figure high on the agenda of President Clinton's visit, despite the fact that Punjabis are influential in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America. They form a formidable lobby there and the success of Ujwal Dusanj becoming a Premier of British Columbia in Canada is itself a tribute to the spirit of the overseas Punjabis. This has been written by the Editor of the Tribune, Hari Jai Singh and I quoted from there.

On this note, once again, I would like to thank you Sir, for having given me this first opportunity to speak in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rongpi, please conclde in two minutes.

DR. JAYANT RONGPI (Autonomous District-Assam): Sir, I rise to opposite the Motion. As you have suggested, at the fag end of this debate, I want to be very brief. I also do not want to repeat those issues raised by other hon. Members, but I associate myself with the feelings of the Members who have expressed their strong opposition about the sinister design behind the Constitution review exercise taken by this Government. I also associate myself with the Members who have said that this Address has substantial nothing about how to solve the growing unemployment problem of this country. There is nothing about how to do away with the regional imbalance of this country and there is nothing substantial about the land reform.

Sir, you will agree with me, without land reforms, talking about agriculture is meaningless.

There is not a single word about land reforms. I do not want to repeat all these things; I only want to draw the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, to para 32 of the President's Address where the Government has said that they are going to crete three new States-Uttranchal, Vananchal and Chhatisgarh. This is a very discriminatory stand taken by this Government, especially towards the people of North-East. There is a demand in the North-East for creation of an Autonmous State and for the last two or three decades, there has been a very peaceful movement going on there. There is a general impression in the country that if any issue about the North-East comes up, it is about ULFA and it is about the extremist organisations. But that is not all about Assam and the North-East. There have been peaceful movements in the North-East and there have been democratic movements in Assam where people have been demanding a separate Hill State for the last three or four decades.

I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, Sir, that there are certain controversies in the case of Jharkhand, Uttranchal and other areas, but there is a special provision in article 244A of the Constitution. Now the Government is going to create three new States under article 3 and so much controversy has cropped up. Probably you are also aware of it, Sir, because you also belong to Bihar where there is an issue of creation of Vananchal or Jharkhand. But, on the other hand, in the Constitution itself, there is article 244A which is specifically meant for Assam. This provision says that without bifurcating Assam, there can be created an Autonomous State comprising the hill and tribal areas of Assam, and for this, on constitutional amendment is required. A simple majority of this House can create such an autonomous State. This is also a solemn commitment of the Parliament to the hill districts of Assam that in future the hill people of Assam, the tribal people of Assam, the hill districts of Assam, that is, the districts of

Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills, can be given an Autonomous State within the State of Assam, without bifurcating Assam. That specific provision is there. There is no controversy about boundary, there is no controversy about population, there is no controversy about bifurcation. For implementing this article 244A, there is a peaceful and democratic movement going on for the last fifteen years. I have been in this House articulating this demand since 1991 continuously, but successive governments, whether it has been the Congress Government or the United Front Government or the BJP Government, have ignored this demand.

Purely on political exigencies, the Government has picked up three areas, Uttranchal, Vananchal and Chhatisgarh. I have nothing against the creation of these three States, but I demand that the Government owes an explanation to the hill and tribal people of Assam because they have been totally ignoring this article 244A and because they have been totally ignoring a peaceful mass movement where the Autonomous Council has passed a Resolution that their autonomy should be upgraded to an Autonomous State as per this constitutional provision. It was a solemn commitment of the Constituent Assembly to the hill people of Assam that under this provision, in future they will be given autonomous Statehood. Now the Government owes an explanation to them. They have ignored this demand totally because there is no gun culture there, because this area cannot send 15 or 20 M.Ps., which is very important for the Government to survive. Because this area has not taken guns, like the ULFA or the NSCN, that is why they have conveniently ignored this demand. I have been meeting the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and pleading that there should not be any injustice done to them. When they are creating three new States, what prevents them from creating an Autonomous State, without bifurcating the parent State of Assam, for which this article is there.

So, the Government owes an explanation. It is very much lacking in this Address by the President of India. You are giving a call to the NSCN and other underground organisations that you want to discuss with them within the framework of the Constitution. The people in the North-East laugh at you. The people who do know about the North-East may say that Yes, the Government is saying to the underground people to come and discuss within the framework of the Constitution. But the people of the North-East know it and they laugh at you because you are saying that you will solve everything within the Constitution. There is a demand here. Within the Constitution a specific provision is there and you are ignoring it.

Because of all these things, I strongly demand that the Government owes an explanation and the creation of this autonomous body comprising the districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills should be included in the Government's list of priorities. Sir, I want to make one last point....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. JAYANT RONGPI: Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have finished your speech and now the list of the members who wanted to speak have also been finished.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again on April 19, 2000 at 11 A.M.

22.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 19, 2000/Chaitra 30, 1922 (Saka)