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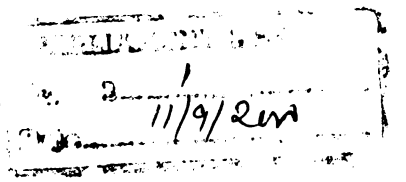
Tuesday, July 25, 2000
Sravana 3, 1922 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)





(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 25, 2000/Sravana 3, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat first.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.01 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM CAMEROON

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 His Excellency Mr. Cavaye Yeguie Djibril, President of the National Assembly of Cameroon and other hon. Members of the Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The Delegation arrived in Delhi on Thursday, 20th July, 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 President, the National Assembly and the friendly people of Cameroon.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: (Bankura): I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, we have given notices to discuss the Disinvestment Policy of the Government. They are opening the door...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Prime Minister has to introduce the new Ministers. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, public money worth crores of rupees is invested in those companies which the Government is planning to disinvest. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to save the country...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have given a notice. What happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. We will discuss the matter after the Question Hour but not now. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is an important hour. You have given notices to suspend the Question Hour. We will discuss it after the Question Hour but not now. I am requesting you to take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not good.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They have closed down many Public Sector Undertakings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss whatever notices you have given but not by suspending the Question Hour. Please understand it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about my notice? I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour and take up that matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? We are going to discuss whatever notices you have given but not by suspending the Question Hour. Please take your seat.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, now, the hon. Prime Minister to introduce the new Ministers. Please understand it. What is this?

11.04 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to introduce the newly appointed Ministers to the House:—

Shri Nitish Kumar, The Minister of Agriculture

Shri Arjun Sethi, The Minister of Water Resources

Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, The Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel

---

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Q. No. 21— Shri Trilochan Kanungo

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not the way to raise the issue. You can raise the issue after the Question Hour. Please take your seats.

Q. No. 21.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the Minister and the questions of the hon. Member.

*...(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I have already made it clear. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear what the Minister is saying. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that the House is going to discuss the issue. You are not hearing what the Minister is saying.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the speech of the Minister.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I have already made it clear. It was decided in the Leaders' Meeting that the Government is ready to discuss any subject which the Opposition or the Ruling Party wants to discuss in this Monsson Session. *...(Interruptions)* We have no objection to discussing even the issue of disinvestment. Sir, you call the Business Advisory Committee meeting, decide the date, subject and the rule. The Government is ready to discuss anything in the House. The Question Hour is the property of the Members and it should not be disturbed only in the name of any discussion when the Government is ready to have discussion at any point of time. I would request these Members not to take away the rights of the Members who want to ask the questions. *...(Interruptions)* This is my small submission. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, today is the first day of the Monsoon Session.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to run the business of the House. Please understand and take your seat. Immediately after the Question Hour, you can raise the matter please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour you can raise the issue, not now. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about our notice for the suspension of the Question Hour?*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat. What is this? Question Hour is an important Hour. You please understand.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the Government is ready, the House is also ready to discuss the matter, why are you obstructing the business of the House?

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Once again, I am appealing to you to take your seats. This is not the proper way to raise an issue. Shri Acharia, please take your seat. I am on my legs. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it immediately after the Question Hour, not now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, now the Government is ready, the House is also ready to discuss the matter. You are again disturbing the business of the House. What is this procedure?

I do not understand your attitude. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called Shri Kanungo. Please allow him.

...(Interruptions)

11.12 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Royalty on Coal

*21. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the revised royalty on coal of different grades in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994 and its Pit Mouth Value of Coal per tonne along with the dates of the revisions;

(b) whether the coal bearing States have been losing substantial portion of their revenues since the upward revision of royalty on coal;

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

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

(e) whether parity has not been maintained between different grades of coal in the process of upward revision of royalty; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The coal royalty rates fixed in 1971 ranged from Rs. 2 per tonne for low quality coal to Rs. 5 per tonne for high quality coal. The coal royalty rates fixed in 1981, 1991 and 1994 are given in Statement-I. With effect from 1.8.75, the coal prices were brought under the control of the Central Government. During the period from 1.8.75 to 1994, the Central Government fixed the coal prices for Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited on various dates as given in Statement-II. The average pit mouth value of coal during the period from 1975 to 1994 has also been given in Statement-II year-wise.

(b) No, Sir. With the upward revision of royalty rates on coal, the royalty income of the coal producing States has increased.

(c) and (d) The Union Government have received no complaints but representations from the coal producing States for increasing the royalty rates on coal. The last upward revision of coal royalty rates was done on 11.10.94. However, after taking into account all relevant factors such as the viewpoints of the coal consumers and overall impact of pricing on the state of economy, no further upward revision of coal royalty rates has been done so far.

(e) and (f) The royalty rates on low value coals have been kept lower to provide boost to thermal power generation. However, the Central Government had endeavored to bring greater parity between the royalty rates on low value coals and high value coals during the revision in 1994.

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* Not recorded.

Statement I

Statement of coal royalty rates fixed in 1981, 1991 and 1994

(Rs. per tonnes)

Coal Group	Coal Royalty rates w.e.f. 13.2.81	Coal Royalty rates w.e.f. 1.8.91	Coal Royalty rates w.e.f. 11.10.94
Group-I Coking Coals Steel Grades-I & II, Washery Grade-I	7.00	150.00	195.00
Group-II Coking Coals Washery Grades-II, III Semi-coking Grades-I & II Non-coking Coals Grades A&B	6.50	120.00	135.00
Group-III Coaking Coal Washery Grade-IV, Non-coking Coals Grade-C	5.50	75.00	95.00
Group-IV Non-coking Coals Grades D & E	4.50	45.00	70.00
Group-V Non-coking Coals Grades F&G	2.50	25.00	50.00
Group-VI All Coals produced in Andhra Pradesh	5.00	70.00	75.00

Note: 1. The 1981 coal royalty rates are still continuing for the State of West Bengal on the ground that the Government of West Bengal is continuing to levy cesses on coal which have been withdrawn by other State Governments.

Note: 2. There is no coking coal in Andhra Pradesh. The State has reserves of Grades B to G of non-coking coal.

Statement II

The dates on which Central Government fixed coal prices for Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the period from 1.8.75 to 17.6.94.

Dates on which coal prices were revised for CIL	Dates on which coal prices were revised for SCCL
1	2
1.8.75	1.8.75
16.7.79	17.7.79
13.2.81	13.2.81
26.5.82	27.5.82
7.1.84	8.1.84
8.1.86	1.1.85
22.12.87	9.1.86
30.12.88	24.9.88
27.12.91	24.1.89
16.2.93	28.12.91
18.6.93	17.2.93
16.6.94	19.6.93
	1.4.94
	17.6.94

The average pit mouth value of coal during the period from 1975 to 194, year-wise

Year	Average Pit Mouth Value of Coal
1975	70.42
1976	70.14
1977	70.63
1978	70.37
1979	90.57
1980	118.95
1981	143.49
1982	157.26
1983	166.05
1984	204.87
1985	206.88
1986	229.78
1987	230.18
1988	259.09
1989	276.83
1990	278.51
1991	277.89
1992	354.90
1993	401.16
1994	433.20

Source of year-wise average pit mouth value of coal: Annual Review of Coal Statistics (1997-98) published by the Coal Controller's Organisation, Calcutta.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister is only a travesty of truth. The Minister has tried to evade the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what Shri Kanungo says.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer laid on the Tabe of the House by the Minister is a travesty of truth. Whatever is asked for, he has tried to evade it. I would like to draw his attention, though you, to the first sentence of his reply. The first sentence of the reply says:

> "The coal royalty rates fixed in 1971 ranged from Rs. 2.00 per tonne for low quality coal to Rs. 5.00 per tonne for high quality coal."

But it is not at all a fact. When the coal royalty was revised in 1971, the royalty on selected grade coal was Rs. 1.90 per tonne, the royalty on Grade-I coal was Rs. 1.75, on Grade-II coal it was Rs. 1.70, on Grade-III and ungraded coal it was also Rs. 1.70. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not. I think the Minister has not got the correct figures from his Ministry. So, he has given a wrong reply. I want to know the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanungo, what is your question? You need not give all the details. You ask only your question.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, the first sentence of the Minister's reply says that the coal royalty rates fixed in 1971 ranged from Rs. 2.00 per tonne for low quality coal to Rs. 5.00 per tonne for high quality coal. So, I only want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanungo, if something is wrong in the reply, you can put a question to the Minister, but you need not read the reply.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, I am only asking him whether it is a fact or not.

Further, in 1971, the difference of royalty between low quality coal and high quality coal was only 10.5 per cent. In 1981, another revision of royalty took place. At that time, the disparity, the difference, the distortion was made even higher and it went up to 61.5 per cent. In 1994, it went up to 74.5 per cent. My point is that it has become unambiguously clear that royalty on 'A' Grade coal has increased from Rs. 1.90 per tonne. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanungo, please understand, this is not a debate. You put your question. Otherwise, I will disallow your question.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, I am putting my questions only. I am not putting anything else other than the question. If you do not allow me, I shall sit down quietly. I will not shout at all.

The royalty on 'A' Grade coal has increased from Rs. 1.90 in 1972 to Rs. 195 in 1994.

It was increased by 103 times. In the case of 'F' grade coal, it has increased only 29 times. Why is this disparity?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will speak. You can put the second supplementary after he finishes.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the particulars available from the Ministry are of 1971. ...*(Interruptions)* It is before the nation. As far as possible, we have got the information from the Department. There is also a parity. There are a number of increases in the price. But the increase in royalty is five times from 1981 to 1994 because the royalty rates for low production coal, low value coal, low grade coal are very necessary for power generation. This is useful. We are using the lower grade coal for power generation. It is very essential for public use. Therefore, by Government Notifications of 1981 and 1991, the value of lower grade coal was kept lower. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, do not look at the Minister's reply. You please look only at the question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Let him complete.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: As per the MMR Act, the Central Government has to raise the royalty not more than once in three years. But the price rise can be effected by fixing the market price. Now, we are also importing coal under OGL. Therefore, we cannot increase the royalty at the time of increase in the price and at the same time when the price is increased because there is a prohibition in the Act, that is, to increase it once in three years. We have to consider that also. That is why we have not increased the price of lower grade coal. The parity was somehow reduced in 1994. At that time, the increase in price of coal was 22.22 per cent to 33.33 per cent. The coal parity was there before 1994. ...*(Interruptions)* We have brought down the parity in the case of lower grade coal and also the higher grade coal to a large extent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a specific supplementary please.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: It is not to be revised upwards within three years. Yes, it is a fact. But on the completion of the third year, it has to be revised. In 1994, the coal rate was revised. The revision of royalty was due in 1997. Three years have elapsed in the meantime.

He is taking a shelter saying that the cost of power generation will rise and it will adversely affect the consumer. From 1994 till date, the price increase of coal is more than 45 per cent particularly the power grade coal. But not a single paisa has been raised as royalty from 1997 to 2000.

Three years have elapsed, and in the meantime the poorer States, including your State, Mr. Speaker Sir, are very much affected because of this. There are six States and the one State that is not being affected is West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked your question, Shri Kanungo. Your supplementary is why the royalty has not been increased.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Yes. And whereas the price has increased by 45 per cent.

Sir, along with that I would like to ask one simple question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister reply please.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, this a very simple question.

In Orissa, the coal price is very low for super thermal and thermal power stations. It is Rs. 463 per tonne. Whereas, here in Delhi, they are generating power through that coal at Rs. 1780 per tonne. In Andhra Pradesh, they are spending Rs. 1065 per tonne. I would like to know why are they not giving more royalty to those States which are giving them the cheapest coal. Of course, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are giving them the cheapest coal for power generation.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question please?

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: There is an increase of 45 per cent in the price of coal. Orissa is giving them the cheapest coal. So why are they not increasing the royalty on coal?

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a specific answer. Why are you not increasing the royalty?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the coal royalty rate in India is one of the highest in the world. The coal has also been brought under OGL and now we are importing coal. There has to be a competition between the domestic coal and the imported coal. The increase in royalty will have an impact on the rates of electricity also. We are selling low grade coal to the electricity boards.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please understand the question. The price of coal has been increased and the question is whether the Government is going to increase the royalty also or not. Please give a specific answer to that.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, since 1994 the royalty on the coal has not been increased because it has an impact on other things also. Firstly, we are importing coal and we have to compete with the price of the imported coal. We are supplying low grade coal to the State Electricity Boards. If we raise the royalty, automatically the price will be increased with the result the cost of production of power will go up. Already the electricity boards have to pay arrears to the coal companies and they have not paid their arrears.

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer whether you are going to increase the royalty or not?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: These are the facts. We have to consider these things and at this stage, we are not in a position to increase the royalty on coal.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, at the outset, I have realised that the hon. Minister is a new Minister and if he cannot answer my question right now, I will be happy if he sends me the communication separately. The hon. Member before me has brought out the point that coal bearing States are, in fact, subsidising the non-coal bearing States and the increase in the price of coal has not led to an increase in the royalty. There is a very interesting point in the answer and I do not know whether you have seen the answer, Sir. The hon. Minister says, 'The Union Government has received no complaints, but representations.'

I would like to point out that when all the States are scrambling for increase in royalty and if those are not complaints but representations, I do not think, the hon. Minister should be guided by answers prepared by the Ministry in this fashion and put up to us in the House. Sir, I take a serious objection to this. The reply says that there are no complaints but representations. What does it mean? I would like to know this very pointedly from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, he should not ridicule the hon. Minister like this.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I am saying that he is a new Minister and I will be happy if he sends me a written answer. ...*(Interruptions)* Who has ridiculed him?...*(Interruptions)* I don't understand the answer given by him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath, you have already said that he is a new Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That is what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep that in mind while asking your question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Okay, Sir. I would be very happy if he can give me his reply in writing later on. I have said this only for his benefit.

The Government has already made several announcements that they are de-notifying the prices of coal. There is an issue today that royalty must be increased. When will it be increased because the prices have gone up? The Government has announced that coal prices are going to be de-notifed. That means, the Government will not be fixing the prices. What will be the royalty policy then? Will the Government then consider putting up royalty on *ad valorem* basis? That is my pointed question.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: The suggestion of the hon. Member, royalty has to be fixed on *ad valorem* basis, is well taken. Now we are examining it. We have set up an internal Committee in the Ministry to see whether fixing royalty on *ad valorem* basis will be possible. We will also consult the States because the change of criteria will have a bearing. After that, we will be in a position to adopt the royalty on *ad valorem* basis.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If you cannot answer, you please tell that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: You ask the Minister to take a written test...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, this is too much. You are a senior Member.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main source of mobilising the economic resources for coal producing states is the royalty obtained from the coal. The royalty on coal is given on the basis of its weight. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government will contemplate giving royalty on the basis of prices instead of its weight?

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: We are considering fixing royalty on the basis of prices. We have set up a committee. We will definitely consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister on the basis of the statement he has given during his reply that no complaint from any of the state has been received over the issue of revising the royalty after every three years. I have also served as the Minister of Coal and in 1977 we had decided in regard to royalty of coal that it should be given on the basis of the prices of the coal but the decision could not be referred to the Cabinet for the final decision. Earlier, when hon. Rita Verma was the Minister, she had replied that the royalty of coal. ...*(Interruptions)* we were going to do it. Today, when the hon. Minister is replying. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not obstruct the lady Members in the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: During the tenure of our Government, it was decided that the royalty will be found on the basis of the price of coal but the decision has been deferred by the present Government. Why do they still claim that no complaints has been received from any of the state. When the coal is being produced in our country then why do you import the coal. You are closing down the coal mines throughout the country and encouraging the import of coal from abroad by lowering import duty which in trun is resulting in hike of prices of domestic coal. Whether it will not affect the domestic producer of coal? By when you are going to increase the royalty?

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Kanti Singh, please ask your question?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: It will result in the loss to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore annually to our state Bihar. Hence when are you going to make the price as basis for calculating the royalty on coal?

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, we are importing coal. This is the policy of the Government. Therefore, the domestic coal has to compete with the imported coal. Now, we are considering the hon. Member's suggestion that whenever there is an increase in the price, we will have to increase the royalty.

Therefore, we have set up the Committee. Definitely, we will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is quite good that the Cabinet has been changed. Now the hon. Minister is giving more convincing replies. I would like to further add to the subject raised by Hon. Raghunath Babu and former Madam Minister that presently Bihar is contributing to the extent of 60 percent of the total coal being produced in the country and 70 per cent of the total thermal power is generated through the coal from Bihar. The entire House and even you are aware of the circumstances of that state. The hon. Minister has forwarded the proposal of fixing the royalty on the basis of price of coal. In this regard, I would like to know as to whether the Government intend to provide value based royalty to the biggest coal producing states of the country by implementing differential system in those states? It is a very basic question? If you make a little bit of effort in this regard, it will certainly benefit our state Bihar to a large extent.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government committee has submitted its report. Why that is being withheld by the Government?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I know about that report. I would like to know as to whether there is any proposal before the Government to provide value based royalty to the biggest coal producing states by implementing differential system in those and continuing the old system of weight based royalty payment in the rest of the coal producing states?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This Government has been withholding that report. The report has been submitted by the Expert Committee of the Government. In 1997...*(Interruptions)* Why has Government been withholding it till now?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, what is this? You are always disturbing the House. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: When the Minister from your Government was in charge then you didn't protest against it...*(Interruptions)* Now you are protesting against it...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I had protested at that time also. Your Government has been withholding implementation of the decision...*(Interruptions)* This Government is doing so out of enmity against us...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: We will consider the hon. Member's suggestion...*(Interruptions)* Definitely, we will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

Allotment of Accomodation to Political Parties

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*23. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for the allotment of Government accommodation from various political parties;

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

(c) whether the Government have got evicted the offices of some political parties;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some of the parties have requested the Government for allotment of alternative accommodation in the capital;

(f) if so, the time by which these parties are likely to be provided with alternative accommodations;

(g) whether the Government have also issued notices to political parties for surrendering the Government accommodation; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (h) In the context of the observations made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 585/94, the guidelines for allotment of accommodation to political parties were revised by the Government and the decisions taken were as follows:—

(i) The National Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall be 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 three 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 be retained by the party President of recognised national party in case the president does not have a house in Delhi, either of his own or allotted by Government 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 case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.

(v) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political party stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or upto the time the allotment has been made, whichever is earlier would be given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Government accommodation.

2. Request for allotment of accommodation from 21 political parties was received. The names of these political parties are given in Annexure.

3.1 Out of these 21 political parties, 9 political parties (Sl. 13 to 21) are unrecognised and, therefore, not entitled to any allotment of Government accommodation. Intimation has accordingly been sent to them vide Directorate a Estates letter dated 24.7.2000.

3.2 The cases of State level party (Sl. 5 to 12) are being placed before the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation for appropriate decision. These parties have been asked to apply in the prescribed proforma in the context of the new policy decision referred to in para 1 above.

3.3 Out of National Parties, BJP has applied for appropriate allotment of land in the Institutional area and its case is under process.

The case of continued recognition of CPI(M) as a national party is under consideration of the Election Commission and its request would be processed further on receipt of information from the Election Commission. The case of Janta Dal {Janta Dal (Secular) and Janta Dal (United)} are also under consideration of the Election Commission and their cases would be examined further after receipt of information from the Election Commission.

4. Notices have been issued to political parties to surrender accommodation that are in excess of units permissible under the revised policy referred to in para 1 above.

5. No political party has been evicted from any office which was duly allotted to it.

6. Requests of Parliamentary Parties for allotment/ retention of Government accommodation are being considered separately.

Annexure

S.No.	Name of the Polical Party	Present Status *i.e.* whether Recognized National or Recognized State-Level or Unrecognised Party
1.	BJP	National Party
2.	CPI (M)	National Party
3.	Janta Dal (United)	National Party
4.	Janta Dal (Secular)	National Party
5.	AIADMK	State level party
6.	Telugu Desham Party	State level party
7.	Shiromani Akali Dal	State level party
8.	MDMK	State level party
9.	Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party	State level party
10.	Rastriya Janta Dal	State level party
11.	PMK Party	State level party
12.	Lokshakti	State level party
13.	Rastriya Bahujan Ekta Party	Unrecognised
14.	Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh	Unrecognised
15.	Loktantrik Congress Party	Unrecognised
16.	Loktantrik Samajwadi Party	Unrecognised
17.	Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Party	Unrecognised
18.	Sarpanch Samaj Party	Unrecognised
19.	Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress	Unrecognised
20.	Bhartiya Janta Dal	Unrecognised
21.	Rashtriya Sangathan	Unrecognised

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Hon'ble Speker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has not laid the correct reply to the question. In this regard amended guidelines were presented in Rajya Sabha on 6th March, 2000, wherein provisions have been made to provide office to every political party and one unit of accommodation to the president of the political party. In view of this decision, I would like to say that so far the Government has been unable to provide accommodation to the employees and presidents of various recognised political parties. I would like to say that the officials of his department forcibly got the office of Rashtriya Janata Dal evicted and took away the property of the party. So far no accommodation has been allotted to them, what is the reply of hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Supreme Court has issued a new direction regarding the decision of providing accommodation to all recognised political parties and asked for formulating new guidelines. As per these new guidelines a decision was taken that political parties allotted accommodation in residential areas would have to vacate office in the specified period...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. No accommodation has been evicted from any political party which was legally allotted. The case which you are referring here is about accommodation which was allotted to Shri Taslimuddin as a Minister which was cancelled later on and he kept it occupied as an MP and on 26th October, 1999

[English]

he ceased to be a Member of Parliament.

[Translation]

And in that case the allotment was not legal or authorised...*(Interruptions)* you are not ready to listen to my point...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I want that all the facts should be cleared...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete. What is this? You are obstructing the Minister while he is giving the reply. Please take your seat. You can ask any question later.

[Translation]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: After 26th October, his possession was not legal. So, on 3rd November this accommodation was allotted to the new Minister Shri Kannapan. He accepted the allotment. Because he did not vacate it

[English]

the eviction proceedings proceeded under the Public Premises Act. Madam, truth is bitter. You do not want to hear the truth.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Office of various political parties are working there....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Truth is bitter. Therefore, you are forestalling it.

[Translation]

After completion eviction proceedings and taking possession he wrote a letter stating that he had taken possession of that accommodation and now he says that it was not allotted to any political party. He occupied it himself which was evicted by the Eviction Proceeding Estate Officer under the law. Later on he was physically stopped from taking possession of this accommodation. Third time its possession was given to Shri Kannapan. Rs. 10 lakh are still due against Shri Taslimuddin for it.

[English]

It is unfortunate that Members of Parliament have taken the law into their own hands and occupied the premises themselves and now they are saying that we have evicted them!...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The House is aware of the fact. What is being stated by the hon'ble Minister...*(Interruptions)* Dual standard is being followed there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. Please take your seat. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Shri Sukdeo Paswan, you ask your second supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The House is being misled *...(Interruptions)* I challenge that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Is there no rule at all?

[English]

This will not go on record. What is this? Without the permission of the Chair how can you speak?

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware of this fact that I met you and the hon. Minister time and again for the office of Rashtriya Janata Dal and he kept on giving assurances. In spite of it the hon. Minister is misleading the House and getting us forcibly evicted...*(Interruptions)* Sir, through you I would like to know as to by when alternative accommodation will be provided for office of Rashtriya Janata Dal which has been evicted.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: We will make allotment as per the policy decision. Opinion of Election Commission has been sought in this matter. Last week Election Commission has sent a list of political parties recognised as national or state level political parties. According to it cases regarding allotment will be put up before Accommodation committee of the Cabinet and decision will be taken regarding allotment. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You know that information regarding it was conveyed to you. ...*(Interruptions)* office has been evicted. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. What is that?

[Translation]

Is there any rule for you in this House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please behave properly in the House. What is this? You are a senior Member and also the Party Leader.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that guidelines formulated in accordance with the judgement of Supreme Court...*(Interruptions)* when these guidelines were formulated and whether the Government will strictly follow to it or not? I would also like to know the party-wise number of accommodations allotted to various political parties as on date...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: All these guidelines will be strictly followed, I have already indicated in the reply as to what these guidelines are. So far as the parties are concerned, before these guidelines, a number of politcal parties have held a certain number of accommodation. Congress (I) had 16; BJP had 10; CPI had 4; CPI(M) had 2; Bahujan Samaj Party had 1; JD(B) had 1; Janata Party had (3); Samajwadi Party had (1); Samata Party had 1; NCP has now got 1....*(Interruptions)* According to the guidelines now formulated, a political party can keep only one house for its office. This has been communicated. They have been told to vacate their remaining premises within six months.

So far as having one office is concerned, that is allowed for a period of three years. Within these three years, a party has to take an allotment in an institutional area, secure allotment of land and built it on its own cost. This is the decision which the political parties have to follow now - three years' period for shifting the office to the institutional area; six months' period for vacating the remaining premises.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Bhartiya Janta Party has ten offices. In which guidelines it has been written?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whether RJD has not been allotted any accommodation so far?

SHRI JAG MOHAN: They have not applied for it earlier...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? I am asking a question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAG MOHAN: As I have already explained, they have now applied. Their application was forwarded to the Election Commission. They have indicated that this is a State Party. Now, the case will be put up before the Accommodation Committee of the Cabinet. The reply

* Not recorded.

from the Election Commission has been received only last week. The date of the Election Commission's letter is 17th July.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He should be asked as to who moved this application...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am glad that this question has come.

Sir, through you, I would like to address the question to the hon. Minister for the benefit of all the political parties functioning in Parliament.

Sir, as you are well aware, functioning in Parliament is not merely the presence of hours in the house. It is precisely from the party office where our humble staff and other assistants help us to discharge our responsibilities in Parliament, be it any party—BJP, Congress or any other party.

In the last part of the statement referred to in the Answer, the hon. Minister has stated: "Requests of Parliamentary Parties for allotment/retention of Government accommodation are being considered separately." In this Parliament House, there are party offices where the staff members are working for the last 15 years or 20 yeas. I can tell you about our party. There are staff members who are working for the last 17 or 18 years and they are on the verge of retirement. Some will retire after two years, some will retire after one year. They also got notices to vacate their accommodation within the month of October. The position is the same whether it is the BJP or the Congress party or any other party. Sir, we took up the matter with you. The Minister has just referred to the Supreme Court's directions about the new guidelines. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court directed in 1996 that the staff of recognised political parties in Parliament should be given residential accommodation as may be decided by the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajay Sabha. I would like to know whether the Government acted on it and whether it consulted the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha before laying down the new guidelines for allotment of accomodation and for serving notices to the staff. I do desire that these guidelines should be implemented and no political party's staff working in the Parliament House, who are discharging their responsibilities for the last 10, 15 or 17 years, should be served notices to vacate their accommodation. Here, I also need your protection, as the custodian of the House, to protect the political parties functioning in the Parliament.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Sir, so far as the first part of the question is concerned, wherein it has been stated that the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha should be consulted, they were duly consulted and the reply received from both the Secretariats was that neither the hon. Speaker nor the Chairman would like to get into an administrative issue. So, they said that we can take whatever decision we like. So, the decision was taken, as I have already explained.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is the Supreme Court's direction.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: It is a directive, but later, during consultation, they said that it is not. Therefore, it was said that they do not want to get into this matter and that we can decide, on the basis of rationally equitable justice, whatever we consider is good. So, the Government, at the highest level, decided that these are the guidelines which should be followed. Simultaneously, a Public Interest Litigation is also pending in the Delhi High Court where they are asking for these guidelines and they are further questioning these guidelines as to why these political parties should get Government residential accommodation built there. So, the matter is still pending and we have filed an affidavit saying that this is the guideline. The High Court is further asking about other things. So far as the Parliamentary parties are concerned, they are located in Vithalbhai Patel House and we have said that so far as the Parliamentary parties located in Vithalbhai Patel House are concerned, their cases would be considered separately on representation received not only from the hon. Member's party but from other parties also. So, those people who are occupying the offices in the Vithalbhai Patel House, are not being disturbed for the present. We are considering their representations. But becase the matter is before the High Court, we will have to convince the High Court that we want to keep them on there.

So far as the parties are concerned, there is also another aspect that you cannot have offices in a residential area, according to the Master Plan. So, all these bungalows which are occupied, will have to be vacated because they are not according to the conforming land use.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, will the hon. Minister take into confidence the parties functioning in

Parliament before deciding the matter because, I am afraid, the staff members are crying that they may be served notices? They have already been served notices and when we go back home, they will be evicted. So, would I request that the Minister should take into confidence those parties which are functioning in Parliament.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: All political parties are in touch with me. We are discussing the matter. Ultimately I have to go by the High Court's final order.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, this particular issue of occupation of general accommodation of the Government by the political parties has become a persistent, perennial and unending problem from time to time. Now since this issue has come up, it is to be well thought over. Even the Ministry is facing an embarrassing situation from time to time between the political compulsions and the legal implications.

On the one side, there are the guidelines provided by the Supreme Court and on the other side, there is the non-cooperation of the political parties in sticking to these guidelines. Certainly, this is the time when the Ministry should come up with a fresh Bill on this particular aspect. Then, the political parties should sit together and express their cooperation in this particular issue. I am not blaming a particular political party. It is not only the number of units that are occupied by the political parties but even on the rental value, the normal licence fee has also not been paid by certain political parties. Every time it is becoming an embarrassing situation for the Ministry. I was there in that Ministry earlier as a Minister dealing with this particular subject.

Now, I want to know, with the consensual opinion of the entire House, whether the Ministry is going to fix up a cut-off date to move this accommodation to the institutional area where the houses can be built up on their own accord. This is the question. It was thought about even earlier also. No political party should occupy the Government accommodation of general pool for years or for decades together It is only a temporary facility that the Government is providing. There should be a cut-off date by which these political parties should move to the institutional area and build their own accommodation—be it one house or two houses, whatever it might be. This should be done. I want to know whether the Government is going to bring this particular aspect and bring these new guidelines with the wholehearted consensus of all the political parties.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for making this observation.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a former Minister.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Yes, Sir. He is former Minister and now an hon. Member. The guidelines have been laid down. The cut-off date has been fixed as three years.This period is given for moving into the institutional area. We have offered that we will allot land in the institutional area and three years' period is available for them to stay in the non-conforming area. Within this period, the parties have to construct their own houses and move into the institutional area. That is the cut-off date already fixed. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even you know it and...*(Interruptions)* their belongings...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Sir, please permit me to ask one question. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand the grievance of the Rashtriya Janata Dal. But the language used by the hon. Member against the hon. Minister is highly objectionable. I request that all those remarks should be expunged from the records of the House. This is not the language to be used here. You may please expunge it. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

[English]

I expunge those words.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not a Minister, I am a Member of the House. The hon. Member should note this before passing the remarks about me. I know what I am doing. I am not in favour of those who are ready to go to the *jhuggi jhonpris* and have a *dharna*. The Minister is doing a laudable job, and he should be acclaimed by the future generations. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh, what is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you today?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, injustice will not be tolerated. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has made the remark that I am supporting the Government. What I am doing, the whole nation knows. I shall support the Government on right things; I shall oppose the Government on everything which they are doing wrong. The hon. Member has the privilege to support and oppose the Government according to his own consideration and his own interest. I am not doing anything in my own interest.

[Translation]

National Commission for Women

*24. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Women has given any recommendations on the atrocities against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement them; and

(d) the details of promises made by the Government during 1995 at Beijing conference with regard to women aongwith the steps taken by the Government so far to fulfil them?

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

(b) The recommendations pertain to amendment of existing legislations, enactment of new legislations, changes in procedures for speedy and efficient justice delivery to women victims of atrocities, gender sensitization of judiciary and law enforcement agencies and advocacy and awareness generation of legal rights of women.

(c) In terms of the provisions contained in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the annual reports of the Commission for the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 containing their recommendations have already been placed on the table of Lok Sabha alongwith the Action Taken Report. Most of the recommendations have been accepted by the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India and they have been disseminated to the State Governments and other appropriate agencies for implementation.

(d) During the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, India had made commitments regarding increasing the investment on education, universalisation of mother and child health care programmes etc. While substantial progress has been achieved in these areas, in respect of the other commuitments *i.e.* formulation of National Policy for the Empowerment of Women and setting up the Office of the Commissioner for Women's Rights, necessary action has been initiated in consultation with other Ministries/ Departments and the NCW.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in reply to part (b) and (c) of my question that National Commission for Women has made certain recommendations to check the increasing incidents of injustice and atrocities on women in our country. The Government have accepted those recommendations. On the basis of those recommendations, a decision has been taken to amend some provisions of law. I would like to know whether in Indian Penal Code...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our point should also be listened...*(Interruptions)* this Government...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: The Government has considered he proposal to make amendment in the laws providing protection to women. I would like to know what are those laws the Government is going to amend.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: National Commission for Women has made a number of recommendations during last years. The commission made a total of 248 recommendations and we accepted all but three. We have accepted all the recommendations except the recommendations regarding uniform law for adoption, compulsory registration of marriage and marriage solemnized in contravention of Child Marriage Restraint Act to be declared as void. We have also considered as to what amendments can be made in Penal Code for framing new laws. The other Acts, which are outside the purview of penal code have also been reviewed. Four-five Acts have been considered and the Government is considering the remaining laws in consultation with National Commission for Women. Meanwhile, the Government is consulting the Ministry of Law and Home Affairs in this regard.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has said that more investment has been made during last some years to provide facilities for development of woman and child and for providing them protection. I would like to know that during last three years in which areas the investment has been increased to provide facilities concerning protection of women?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Various schemes for providing protection to women are not only run by my Ministry but some schemes are being run by the Ministry of Empowerment and Social Justice also and every year we are increasing allocation for such schemes. Allocation for Education also has been increased. Simultaneously, Home Ministry has taken a number of steps to provide protection to women, such as establishing separate police stations for women and increasing the number of such stations already existing. Many of the states have established separate police stations for women.

* Not recorded.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: How much investment has been increased?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Give a separate notice in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The hon. Minister has told us a lot about what the Commission had recommended. Is the Minister aware that the Commission has gone on record as saying that they have not been able to draft and submit the Annual Report for the last four years because of lack of staff which the Government is not sanctioning. They have no support, and, even for a simple clerk or a typist, they have to go to the Government; the Government is not sanctioning posts, and they are unable to function. The Commission requires more support. It is just there on paper. The Government is not allowing the Commission to function is the complaint of all quarters.

I demand a Haf-an-Hour discussion on the National Commission for Women. I want a Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the commission has submitted reports for the years from 1992-93 to 1995-96 to the Government. 1996-97 onwards reports have not been received. Report for the year 1996-97 is in circulation. Commission's present budget is Rs. 3.5 crores. It has requested for increase in budget which the Government is considering sympathetically...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Shiksha Yojana

*22. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Kasturba Gandhi Shiksha Yojana in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the scheme envisages eradication of women illiteracy from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for each State thereunder; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the scheme in all the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The Kasturba Gandhi Swatantrata Vidyalaya Yojana to establish special schools for girls in districts which have particularly low female literacy rates has been under consideration of the Government. The objectives of this scheme were to reduce the gender inequalities as well as focus on the girls of the deprived sections of the society, namely SC/ST. The scheme along with the budgetary provisions featured under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Government, after due consideration, has recently decided to transfer the scheme to the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy. The scheme is yet to be operationalised. Efforts are being made to secure budgetary provision for this scheme.

[English]

Militancy in North-Eastern States

*25. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of violence by militants/ extremists with the security forces/civilians have increased in the North-Eastern States during the last one year and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of militants, civilians and security personnel killed/injured therein; and

(c) the new strategies being adopted to curb insurgency in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) There has been some increase in militant activities in certain States of the North East region.

The availabe details regarding the number of militants, civilians and security personnel killed in the North Eastern States during the year 1999 and 2000 (till July 12) are as follows:

Sr.	Head	Assam		Nagaland		Manipur		Tripura	
		1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)
1.	Incidents	447	232	294	129	281	135	614	472
2.	Extremists Killed	212	143	118	55	78	54	22	8
3.	Security Forces Killed	77	43	4	4	64	26	42	14
4.	Civilians Killed	220	139	26	7	89	31	240	201

Sr.	Head	Meghalaya		Mizoram		Arunachal		Total	
		1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)	1999	2000 (12.7)
1.	Incidents	52	38	2	13	9	31	1699	1050
2.	Extremists Killed	9	5		1	—	7	439	273
3.	Security Forces Killed	14	3	5	7	—	—	206	97
4.	Civilians Killed	11	3	2	3	2	3	590	387

Figures regarding injured are not available.

The new strategy being employed to combat militancy includes better intelligence collection, improved co-ordination and optimum deployment of security forces, setting up of special operations groups, more tactical operations with specific area of responsibility being fixed apart from deployment of Central Para Military Forces and Army, modernisation and upgradation of State Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure, sanction of Special Central Assistance to the State Government, declaration of the most seriously affected areas as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and notification of the major militant groups as 'Unlawful Association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

State Governments have also been requested to take initiative to bring the militant groups to the negotiating table.

[Translation]

Transmitting of Secret Information to Pakistan

*26. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a spurt in the activities of transmitting secret information of military and strategic importance to Pakistan in various states;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents noticed during the last one year and till date; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Available information does not suggest any spurt in the activities of transmitting secret information of military and strategic importance to Pakistan in various States. However, in 1999, 11 cases of espionage were noticed of which 3 were in Delhi, 1 in Gujarat, 3 in UP, 2 in Maharashtra and 1 each in West Bengal and Bihar. In the current year so far, 8 cases of espionage have been reported in Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. As these cases are at various stages of investigation/trial, it is not desirable to disclose their details.

(c) Detailed instructions already exist for safeguarding of vital information against espionage. All concerned are sensitised from time to time regarding threats to internal security at the behest of anti-national elements especially Pak ISI.

The cases of espionage are dealt with sternly under provisions of relevant Laws.

[English]

Demolition Drive

*27. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently launched a demolition drive in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the results achieved thereby;

(c) the details of illegal constructions/J.J. clusters and illegal extension in DDA flats detected and demolished in Delhi, location-wise;

(d) whether the Government have demolished only the selected unauthorised constructions;

(e) if so, the policy adopted by the Government in this regard;

(f) the deadline fixed to remove all unauthorised constructions in Delhi;

(g) whether any alternative accommodation has been provided to the persons belonging to JJ clusters;

(h) if not, the measures proposed to safeguard their interest;

(i) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the builders, DDA and MCD officials for their involvement in such unauthorised constructions; and

(j) the manner in which the Government proposed to deal with unauthorised constructions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (e) In Delhi, a special drive has been launched to check illegal constructions, encroachments and misuse of properties which are in violation of the building bye-laws and planning norms set out in the Delhi Master Plan.

In respect of other urban centres, action has to be taken by the State Governments. No precise information is available in this regard. However, in a meeting of State Ministers of Urban Development and Local Self Government convened by the Union Urban Development Minister on Jan., 17th, 2000, the rising menace of land and building mafia' in the urban centres of the States was specifically brought to the notice of the State

Governments and they were advised to take firm action against the illegal builders and ensure full compliance of building bye-laws and planning norms and regulations.

(b) and (c) The illegal constructions/encroachments detected and demolished from 1.1.2000 to 30.6.2000 as informed by the agencies are as follows:

(i) The DDA has removed 2790 unauthorised constructions; 70 illegal constructions in flats has been removed; 107 encroachments have been removed in plotted areas.

(ii) The MCD has removed 12155 temporary structures and 2335 permanent structures removed; unauthorised constructions demolished are 2754; cases in which action against unauthorised constructions is at ongoing stage are 1231; number of properties sealed are 136; number of cases in which prosecution has been launched are 8.

(iii) The NDMC has demolished unauthorised constructions in 58 cases; unauthorised constructions sealed are 4; number of cases where prosecution proceedings have been undertaken are 5; number of cases booked for misuse are 23; number of unauthorised constructions booked are 134.

(iv) Government of NCT of Delhi has removed encroachment in approx. 481 acres of Gaon Sabha land.

(d) No. Sir.

(f) The removal of unauthorised constructions is a continuing process and provided for in the said Acts and Rules.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. Slum & JJ Departments, MCD and DDA have reported that it has taken action for relocation of squatter families on the basis of the request received from the land owning agencies to relocate the JJ clusters from the project sites needed for public utilities. Under this policy, 8501 jhuggies have been relocated during the year.

(i) Action is taken by local bodies, agencies wherever connivance, dereliction of duty or inaction is noted. The Government has also referred a complaint to the Central Bureau of Investigation in January, 2000 to investigate into unauthorised constructions in violations of planning and building norms in a number of posh colonies in Delhi.

(j) Due to inadequate enforcement of planning/building norms and insufficient attention paid towards augmentation of infrastructure, the growth of the city has become unplanned. The Government has, therefore insisted upon the local bodies including Delhi Development Authority to take action against all such violation and to ensure augmentation of services, namely, water supply, power, sewerage, greens, roads, parking etc. while sanctioning the building plans, as per the provisions of the bye-laws and Acts. The Government is also in continuous dialogue with experts in Town Planning, Urban Designs; Architects, Engineers and other experts Residents Welfare Associations and as well as all Government agencies including the Government of NCT of Delhi to find a sustainable solution to the problem.

Attacks on Minorities

*28. SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of attacks on minorities, particularly, Christians, and their religious places have increased in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred in the country in 1998, 1999 and till June 2000, State-wise;

(c) the details of life and property lost/damaged in each of such incident;

(d) whether the Government have identified the elements/organisations responsible for these incidents;

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the instructions issued to the State Governments in the matter;

(f) the number of persons arrested/punished so far in this connection; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide protection to the minorities and promote communal harmony in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no overall increase in the incidents of violence involving the minorities and their institutions in the country during the last few years. However, incidents of violence against Christians and their institutions have increased to some extent. As per available information, statements indicating the details of incidents and persons killed/injured

during the period 1998 upto June, 2000 are given in Statements I and II. The Details of property damaged/ destroyed are not maintained by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) With regard to the series of bomb blasts in church premises in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa, the involvement of activists of an organisation called the Deendar Anjuman has been established.

The State Governments have been requested to provide security to the minorities and their institutions and to deal firmly with the perpetrators of violence against them.

(f) Law and order being a State subject such details are not maintained by the Central Government. However, in connection with the recent incidents of bomb blasts in churches, five activists including Secretaries of the Vijaywada and Hubli branches of the Deendar Anjuman have been arrested so far.

(g) The Central Government has issued detailed revised guidelines for the promotion of communal harmony and national integration in Oct' 97. Intelligence inputs are shared with the State Governments concerned and alert messages and advisories are sent from time to time. The Central Para Military Forces are made available to them on specific requests and a special force called the Rapid Action Force has been set up to deal exclusively with communal riots. Assistance is also provided for the modernisation of the policing structure. In a high level meeting on 4.7.2000 the situation was reviewed.

Statement I

Incidents involving Christians during 1998, 1999 and 2000 (Upto June 15)

State	Incidents			Persons Killed			Persons Injured		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	23
Arunachal Pradesh	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bihar	4	4	6	1	4	1	2	–	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Delhi	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goa	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gujarat	48	31	17	–	–	–	31	10	19
Haryana	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka	1	1	6	–	–	1	–	–	3
Kerala	6	18	10	–	–	–	–	10	13
Madhya Pradesh	3	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	9	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orissa	4	14	8	2	4	2	–	43	8
Pondicherry	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rajasthan	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu	3	14	12	–	3	1	6	25	14
Uttar Pradesh	2	6	11	–	–	1	5	2	6
West Bengal	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	86	120	100	3	12	7	45	91	90

Statement II

Statement Showing Communal Incident (January, 1998 to May '2000)

Name of the State	1998			1999			2000		
	Incident	Killed	Injured	Incident	Killed	Injured	Incident	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	19	12	123	9	2	77	1	0	14
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	6	3	3	6	4	17	1	5	1
Bihar	95	55	222	59	19	192	33	13	44
Delhi	16	3	62	14	1	40	9	3	10
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	72	14	184	72	35	296	37	5	80
Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	2
J&K	2	4	1	2	2	4	1	0	0
Karnataka	38	15	342	47	8	128	18	2	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	o	1	23	8	2	18	3	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	40	15	70	43	16	111	12	5	44
Maharashtra	82	22	153	95	16	275	33	5	72
Manipur	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	19	2	43	28	3	39	7	2	3
Punjab	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rjasthan	50	8	213	47	7	266	17	1	38
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	37	10	98	27	4	71	8	3	8
Tripura	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	119	41	344	102	33	346	43	7	132
West Bengal	39	12	235	34	9	133	8	2	12
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	645	217	2120	598	160	2017	234	55	500

Dawood-ISI Links

*29. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have arrested persons having Dawood-ISI links, in throwing fake currency notes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such persons arrested during the last six months in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to foil the attempts of such inimical forces to weaken India's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Available information indicates that fake Indian currency notes are being clandestinely inducted into the country from across the Indo-Pak border and Indo-Nepal border, besides being fabricated in India through a variety of techniques involving the use of printing presses, colour photo-copiers, scanners and colour printers. Government is also aware of the sinister designs of the ISI of Pakistan to destablise the economy of the country.

Information available with the National Crime Records Bureau in connection with the matter is given in the Statement enclosed. It may be pointed out that 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the case wise details in regard to acts of crime are not maintained at the Central level.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a special unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.

The following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Finance to deal with the problem of fake currency.

(i) A High Level Committee has been constituted, with representation from the Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Home Affairs/National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), to go into the entire gamut of issues pertaining to the security dimensions of Indian currency.

(ii) Currency and Coinage division has set up a six-member Fact Finding Committee under the convenorship of Shri V.R. Gaikwad, Dy. General Manager, RBI, comprising experts on note-printing/currency paper, etc. for examining the fake notes seized in the past in order to enable the Government to take remedial action *vis-a-vis* printing and security features.

(iii) RBI has been advised to go in for a publicity campaign about security features incorporated in the genuine notes so that the members of the public may distinguish between genuine and fake notes.

Statement

Counterfeit Currency Recovered/Seized Alongwith No. of Accused (December 1999 to May 2000)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Recovered (R)		Seized (S)		Total (R+S)		No. of Accused
		NOP	Value (in Rs.)	NOP	Value (in Rs.)	NOP	Value (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851	429290	685	74810	2536	504100	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1100	2	1100	0
3.	Assam	704	271060	98	38860	802	309920	29
4.	Bihar	2725	460650	0	0	2725	460650	NA
5.	Goa	0	0	14	3400	14	3400	4
6.	Gujarat	1499	419470	7734	1375760	9233	1795230	18
7.	Haryana	0	0	444	190400	444	190400	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	13	1300	13	1300	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	42	7000	42	7000	8
10.	Karnataka	2026	771570	1355	175240	3381	946810	43
11.	Kerala	673	212020	93	31240	766	243260	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	653	290490	0	0	653	290490	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	5954	1833500	4415	760650	10369	2594150	29
14.	Manipur	0	0	45	4900	45	4900	3
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	3	1500	3	1500	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	273	132500	273	132500	4
17.	Nagaland	0	0	38	3800	38	3800	1
18.	Orissa	26	8510	0	0	26	8510	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	2800	600000	2800	600000	21
20.	Rajasthan	2586	1021150	2	600	2588	1021750	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	2494	589020	5054	527740	7548	1116760	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	72	7200	72	7200	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2155	613780	2103	131320	4258	745100	58
25.	West Bengal	5529	1327140	599	91320	6128	1418460	52
	Total (States)	28875	8247650	25884	4160640	54759	12408290	177
Union Territories:-								
26.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	1504	721200	18	8600	1522	729800	4
28.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	1	500	1	500	0
30.	Delhi	4460	1249700	21	9300	4481	1259000	4
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	5964	1970900	40	18400	6004	1989300	8
	Total (All India)	34839	10218550	25924	4179040	60763	14397590	185

Note: (1) NOP stands for 'Nmber of Pieces'.
(2) NA stands for 'Data not available'.

Strengthening of Para Military Forces

*30. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are exploring ways to overhaul and strengthen the Para Military Forces and State police to make them more effective;

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

(c) whether a task force has been recently constituted on the internal security;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the task force; and

(e) the extent to which the overhauling of Para Military Forces is going to check the left wing extremism and drug trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The strengthening of Para Military Forces is a continuous process. The performance of these Forces is reviewed from time to time and necessary steps are taken to improve their effectiveness. These incude raising of additional Battalions, as well as upgradation of weaponry, equipment and training facilities.

The strengthening of State Police is the responsibility of the State Government. However, Central Government has been providing Financial Assistance to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces to improve their Police infrastructure. In case of terrorism/extremism affected states, Government is giving funds under Recoupment of security related Expenditure scheme for strengthening the State Police apportion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Task Force has not yet submitted its report.

(e) The purpose of strengthening and modernisation of the Para Military Forces is to equip these forces suitably so that the Para Military Forces along with other law enforcing agencies can make all efforts to eliminate such activities.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*31. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

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

(a) the amount earmarked for the poverty alleviation programmes for Ninth-Five-Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of training courses run by the various States and Union Government for the benefit of poor persons to enable them earn their livelihood, State-wise;

(c) the funds used in the disbursement of wages to persons engaged in the schemes like the instructors etc.;

(d) whether the Government propose to run training programmes in various trades to create opportunities for self-employment so as to alleviate poverty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviatioin implements Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), the Poverty Alleviation programme, since 1.12.1997. For the 9th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1009 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission. Statement-I indicating the amount earmarked/ released for the programme (SJSRY) during the last three year (1997-2000) of the 9th Five Year Plan and tentative allocation for the current year (2000-2001), State-wise, is attached. For the fifth year (*i.e.* 2001-2002) of the 9th Five Year Plan, funds have not yet been allocated by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The Programme is being implemented through the State Governments. It encourages urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty businesses and manufacturing etc. An illustrative list of such activities/ trades is attached as Statement-II. The State Governments provide support and seek assistance of various training institutes in imparting training in related trades for the benefit for the urban poor.

(c) From within the "Training and Infrastructural support under USEP component", the State Governments can incur expenditure upto Rs. 2000/- (per trainee) on training including material cost, trainer's fees, other

miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institutions, as well as monthly stipend to trainees.

(d) and (e) The training for skill development/ upgradation in various trades, wherever required, is imparted by the State Governments taking into consideration the viability of the same in their respective areas.

Statement I

Statement showing State-wise Central Share released during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and Tentative Allocation for 2000-2001 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Released during 1997-98	Released during 1998-99	Released during 1999-2000	Allocation during 2000-2001 (Tentative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	839.66	1364.28	1398.08	1417.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.99	65.01	88.65	72.82
3.	Assam	540.38	823.08	191.07	864.89
4.	Bihar	506.09	779.22	408.63	808.40
5.	Goa	20.94	34.40	28.72	35.86
6.	Gujarat	521.86	788.28	340.62	818.01
7.	Haryana	86.87	134.79	182.23	138.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.54	74.94	70.91	78.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	63.54	72.31	97.76	89.68
10.	Karnataka	736.46	1114.08	1340.11	1150.40
11.	Kerala	202.99	377.09	448.32	389.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	927.18	1511.77	1836.21	1565.74
13.	Maharashtra	1402.22	2043.29	715.38	2129.23
14.	Manipur	122.95	191.12	44.24	200.45
15.	Meghalaya	73.24	118.45	27.30	123.56
16.	Mizoram	69.63	125.64	146.30	128.15
17.	Nagaland	53.33	84.16	82.34	85.13
18.	Orissa	223.11	360.44	460.83	375.11
19.	Punjab	68.33	135.22	160.99	139.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	329.91	620.52	330.23	643.53
21.	Sikkim	20.51	30.98	30.02	33.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	919.50	1479.77	514.00	1529.39
23.	Tripura	93.98	157.74	82.52	162.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1181.03	1988.42	2344.02	2059.40
25.	West Bengal	518.64	822.00	285.52	849.64
26.	A&N Islands	72.66	116.43	71.97	111.43
27.	Chandigarh	48.42	80.98	0.00	102.29
28.	D&N Haveli	12.50	37.67	54.06	27.08
29.	Daman & Diu	50.05	63.92	47.66	52.20
30.	Delhi	32.70	183.61	19.00	139.96
31.	Pondicherry	22.66	67.39	29.60	49.04
	Total	9862.87	15847.00	11877.29	16370.00

Statement II

Illustrative List of Activities/Trades

(a) Town Services Requiring no Special Skills

Tea shop, newspaper/magazine shop, ice cream vendors, molk vendors, paan/cigarette shop, rickshaw pulling, fruit/vegetable vending, laundry work etc.

(b) Town Services Requiring Special Skills

Repairing of TV/Radio/Refrigerator/typewriter/cooler/cycle/automobile/diesel motor/diesel engine/watch/electrical domestic appliances, catering, dry cleaning, canning of chairs, motor winding, shoe repair, book binding as well as skills pertaining to house upgradation/construction such as plumbing, carpentary, masonary, painting and polishing, tile laying, glass pane fixing, electrical etc.

(c) Micro-Manufacturing Units which require skills

Making/manufacturing of washing powder, agarbatti, bangles, garments, plastic, toys, footwear, wooden/steel furniture, saree printing, weaving, pottery, blackmiths, utensil/steel fabrication, food processing, ball pen making etc.

(d) Assistance should also be available under agricultural and allied activities/small scale services/business activities e.g. general merchant shop, kiryana shop, building materials shop, readymade garments and dairy units.

Free Education

*32. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to impart free education to the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure proposed to be made thereon during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) the provisions made by the Government for providing free and compulsory primary education and the

percentage of children targeted to be imparted education under this scheme during the said period;

(d) whether the programme is running as per the target; and

(e) 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) Yes, Sir. Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years is a Constitutional directive. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has already declared it to be a Fundamental Right. The National Policy of Education also reiterates it.

(b) and (c) The IX Plan allocation for elementary education in the Central Plan was Rs. 11,842 crores. Besides this, provision of Rs. 4526.75 crores was made for the Mid Day Meal scheme. The allocation for year 2000-2001 has been fixed at Rs. 3608.75 crores. In 1998-99, 11.09 crore children were enrolled in primary classes and 4.03 crore were enrolled in Upper Primary classes. The Ninth Plan did not have a target in terms of percentage of children to be imparted education.

(d) The Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education 1992 envisaged the target of elementary education for all children in the age group 6—14 years by the end of the century. This has not been achieved so far. However, all recent surveys indicate improvement in attendance of children and that 70% of the 6—14 age children are attending school.

(e) Efforts to achieve universal elementary education are being made under existing schemes like the Operation Blackboard, the Non Formal education scheme, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, the scheme of strengthening Teacher Education, Mahila Samakhya, Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, and the District Primary Education Programme. The proposed Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is likely to be operational in the current financial year, is a programme for universalisation of elementary education.

The Autonomy Resolution

*33. SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir has passed a resolution for the State autonomy by restoring its pre-1953 status;

(b) whether the Government have gone through the report of the State Autonomy Committee as well as the resolution;

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the implications involved therein;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(f) whether some more States have also raised the demand of autonomy/more powers;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government propose to give more powers to the States;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) whether the Government propose to convene an all party meeting/C.M.'s conference on the issue of autonomy to States; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) The Report of State Autonomy Committee basically speaks of going back to pre-1953 status.

(d) The Government have not accepted the 'resolution' as passed by the J&K Assembly.

(e) Considering the sensitivity and complexity of the issue, it is not feasible to give a definite time frame.

(f) to (i) Demand for devolution of more powers to the States was being made from some quarters. Government of India had set up the Sarkaria Commission to go into the entire gamut of issues relating to Centre State relations. The Sarkaria Commission have given their recommendations which were considered by the Inter-State Council. Out of 247 recommendations made by the Commission, the Council has taken a decision on 171 recommendations. These have been sent to the different Ministries for implementation.

(j) and (k) No such proposal is under consideration for the present.

[English]

Safe Drinking Water

*34. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of drinking water for the rural areas according to the norms adopted by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(b) the quantur. of shortage of drinking water in these areas as assessed by the Government, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages declared as zero resource villages, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for providing drinking water in such villages;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in each and every village;

(g) the schemes being implemented by the Government for the purpose; and

(h) the financial assistance provided to each State under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) As per the norms adopted for providing drinking water facilities to the rural habitations of the country, forty litres per capita per day (lpcd) is to be provided for humans. In addition to this, a provision of 30 lpcd for animals could be provided in hot and cold desert/ecosystems in 227 blocks of 36 DDP districts of the country. A drinking water source is to be provided for every 250 persons and it should exist within 1.6 km of the habitation in plains or 100 meter elevation in hilly areas.

As per the information furnished by the State Governments the provisional status of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water facilities as on 1.4.2000, based on the above norms, is as under:

Type of coverage	No. of habitations
Total	1422664
Fully Covered (FC)	1172728
Partially Covered (PC)	222493
Not Covered (NC)	27443

According to above statement there are only 27443 rural habitations which do not have access to drinking water facilities, as on 1.4.2000. The State-wise status of habitations 'Not Covered' with drinking water facilities is given in Statement-I.

(d) to (g) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Stage Governments have been implementing Rural Water Supply Programmes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Powers have been delegated to the State Governments to plan, sanction and implement individual Rural Water Supply Schemes.

The National Agenda for Governance envisages to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations in the country in five years. Accordingly, all the States/UTs were requested to prepare action plans in order to attain this objective, clearly indicating the yearly requirement of funds. Based on the information furnished by the States/UTs, the Department of Drinking Water Supply has prepared a Comprehensive Action Plan to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations in five years.

(h) Details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

S.No.	State/UT	Number of Not Covered habitations (as on 1.4.2000)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	440
3.	Assam	1623
4.	Bihar	625
5.	Goa	16
6.	Gujarat	293
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2738
9.	J&K	2365
10.	Karnataka	65

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	842
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2700
13.	Maharashtra	2597
14.	Manipur	74
15.	Meghalaya	633
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	421
18.	Orissa	448
19.	Punjab	2050
20.	Rajasthan	7864
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0
23.	Tripura	696
24.	Uttar Pradesh	845
25.	West Bengal	0
26.	A&N Islands	0
27.	D&N Haveli	56
28.	Daman & Diu	0
29.	Delhi	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0
31.	Pondicherry	40
	Total	27443

Statement II

State-wise details regarding ARWSP funds released to the States/UTs during 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8711.18	9991.36	12534.37	11600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2476.00	2163.82	1980.80	1746.00
3.	Assam	2376.52	6417.00	2090.00	2949.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	4690.00	0.00
5.	Goa	196.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5540.12	6951.35	7442.20	7085.00
7.	Haryana	2269.16	2025.04	2407.24	971.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1680.97	2913.27	3075.09	2545.50
9.	J&K	4676.00	4659.41	3190.72	0.00
10.	Karnataka	9285.00	10070.63	11409.40	5175.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	3564.65	4673.49	3446.30	2883.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8345.68	11061.14	12330.44	5554.50
13.	Maharashtra	12087.19	16384.68	17302.37	0.00
14.	Manipur	907.00	666.74	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	743.20	1709.00	779.20	686.50
16.	Mizoram	583.63	1017.66	696.00	490.50
17.	Nagaland	211.00	796.90	579.20	0.00
18.	Orissa	5038.39	4793.75	4847.93	0.00
19.	Punjab	1713.99	2205.28	2320.64	1191.50
20.	Rajasthan	10737.53	11941.63	12002.50	8180.50
21.	Sikkim	435.60	1401.12	1045.59	325.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	5834.38	10527.51	8958.28	3654.00
23.	Tripura	762.00	2128.95	1662.00	608.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15182.66	16297.06	14825.12	0.00
25.	West Bengal	4411.46	6426.91	5606.45	3889.81
26.	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	109678.81	137222.70	135220.84	59535.31

* As on 20.07.2000

Production of Coal

*35. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out per tonne production cost of the coal and lignite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production of coal has been decroasing during the last few years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) if not, the details thereof for the last three years;

(f) whether the Government have conducted any survey of the coal mines;

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

(h) the quantum of coal and lignite produced during the last three years and till date year-wise and State-wise;

(i) whether the Demand orders of coal have been issued by the Government; and

(j) if so, the basis and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (j) As per the information available from Coal India Limited (CIL) the latest cost of production of coal in CIL is Rs. 532 per tonne. As per information given by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), the per tonnes cost of production of lignite in Mine-I and Mine-II is Rs. 426.8 and Rs. 368.98 respectively.

On account of the fall in coal demand, the annual combined offtake targets for the coal producing subsidiary companies of CIL for 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 had to be reduced from 287.31 mts. to 260.65 mts., from 296.00 mts. to 268.50 mts. and from 303.18 mts. to 278.45 mts. respectively.

No formal survey of coal mines is conducted by the Government. The coal companies themselves conduct inspections of their respective coal mines periodically. The state-wise details of the existing coal mines in the country are given below:—

State	No. of existing coal mines
Andhra Pradesh	69
Assam	6
Bihar	169
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Madhya Pradesh	127
Maharashtra	53
Orissa	22
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	108
Total	561

The state-wise production of coal and lignite in the last three years of 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given below:—

(million tonnes)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
COAL			
Andhra Pradesh	28.941	27.326	29.556
Assam	0.687	0.637	0.572
Bihar	81.274	76.161	76.954
Jammu & Kashmir	0.005	0.010	0.028
Madhya Pradesh	84.753	84.937	87.941
Maharashtra	26.171	25.279	27.696
Orissa	42.162	43.512	43.554
Uttar Pradesh	15.781	15.646	16.204
West Bengal	17.395	18.762	17.588
Total Coal	297.169	292.270	300.093

1	2	3	4
LIGNITE			
Gujarat	4.943	5.002	4.347
Rajasthan	-	0.249	0.222
Tamil Nadu	18.109	18.168	17.552
Total Lignite	23.052	23.419	22.121

The coal and lignite production figures for 1999-2000 given in the above table are provisional. These figures have been published in the Coal Directory.

The Government estimates the demand of coal every year while finalising annual plan wherein coal supply plan is worked out for meeting the demand from various coal producing sources in the country. For the power, cement, steel and sponge iron there is a standing linkage committee (long-term) for assessing the long-term coal requirement. The committee reviews and assesses the demand annually. There is also quarterly review committee (short-term) for the demand assessment on sectors like cement and power.

Non-Governmental Organisations for Women and Child Development

*36. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations receiving financial assistance from the Government for Welfare of Child and Women in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total financial assistance provided to them during the last three years; State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the misuse of grants by some of these organisations;

(d) if so, the names of the organisations found misusing the grants during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) Statement-II is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Names of the organizations are given in Statement-III.

(e) In those cases where it was found that NGO had misused the grants, such NGOs have been blacklisted and made ineligible for further grants. Orders have also been issued for refund.

Statement I

*State/Union-Territory-wise Details of Non-Governmental Organisations assisted during 1999-2000**

Sl.No.	State/Union-Territory	No. of Organisations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	896
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51
3.	Assam	241
4.	Bihar	35
5.	Goa	20
6.	Gujarat	233
7.	Haryana	112
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94

1	2	3
9.	J&K	62
10.	Karnataka	423
11.	Kerala	443
12.	Madhya Pradesh	624
13.	Maharashtra	536
14.	Manipur	280
15.	Meghalaya	164
16.	Mizoram	171
17.	Nagaland	97
18.	Orissa	563
19.	Punjab	78
20.	Rajasthan	82
21.	Sikkim	56
22.	Tamil Nadu	597
23.	Tripura	110
24.	Uttar Pradesh	443
25.	West Bengal	530
26.	A&N Islands	52
27.	Chandigarh	25
28.	D&N Haveli	1
29.	Daman & Diu	–
30.	Delhi	221
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	97
	Total	7787

*In respect of Schemes implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development and Central Social Welfare Board.

Statement II

*State/Year-wise financial assistance released to Non-Governmental Organisations during the last three years**

Amount released (Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/Union-Territory	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	555.44	481.64	487.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.49	10.82	56.68
3.	Assam	79.78	40.51	100.09
4.	Bihar	92.74	53.27	66.11
5.	Goa	8.63	14.04	11.41
6.	Gujarat	195.93	222.35	200.84
7.	Haryana	108.90	59.59	79.98

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	98.61	73.61	86.18
9.	J&K	37.93	29.50	35.15
10.	Karnataka	279.86	261.99	229.82
11.	Kerala	182.18	216.24	148.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	293.16	247.39	354.34
13.	Maharashtra	340.08	356.02	383.79
14.	Manipur	73.46	95.72	90.19
15.	Meghalaya	43.69	41.40	25.93
16.	Mizoram	41.53	35.16	33.06
17.	Nagaland	14.53	20.13	63.45
18.	Orissa	129.37	184.88	362.26
19.	Punjab	36.22	55.84	54.04
20.	Rajasthan	94.77	79.54	72.94
21.	Sikkim	30.86	30.07	20.12
22.	Tamil Nadu	496.80	315.13	372.10
23.	Tripura	48.50	33.78	60.34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	357.40	323.85	258.33
25.	West Bengal	328.63	328.29	229.31
26.	A&N Islands	20.14	18.18	21.16
27.	Chandigarh	12.57	7.32	14.06
28.	D&N Haveli	2.03	–	8.58
29.	Daman & Diu	–	–	–
30.	Delhi	321.25	421.74	116.48
31.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.84	0.45
32.	Pondicherry	23.59	30.74	32.88
	Total	4051.84	4088.74	4076.33

*In respect of Schemes implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development and Central Social Welfare Board.

Statement III

Names of the Organizations Reported to have Misused the Government Gra, '

Reported under the Scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls

1. Magati Ravindranath Chowdhary Memorial, Social Service Organisation, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Indira Vijaya Mahila Mandali, Chiakaluripet, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Master's Educational Cultural & Women's Society, Karim Nagar, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Girijan Seva Sangham Keatapalam, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Action Collective of out Castes & Oppressed for Progress, Chintapally, Andhra Pradesh.
6. Pt. Bachan Pandey Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Gopalganj, Bihar
7. Bharat Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Killi Dharur, Maharashtra.
8. Sahid Abdul Hameed Educatioin Society, Dharwar, Maharashtra.
9. Savitridai Phule Shikshan Sansthan, Waitiwadi, Maharashtra.
10. Sarvodya Seva Samity, Keonjhar, Orissa.
11. Palli Mangal Seva Samity, Arikama, Orissa.
12. Sri Sai Baba Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Chandrapur, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Kendriya Ekta Vikas Samity, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
14. Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh.
15. Lok Seva Mandal, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
16. Indian Red Cross Society, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Reported under the Scheme of Early Childhood Education

1. Shri Puttu Lal Memorial Montessary and Jr. High School, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Shri Sanjay Gandhi Jr. High School, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Vasudev Vidyapeeth, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Shanti Niketan Jr. High School, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
5. Mary Mother Montessory & Jr. High School, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Sri Saraswati Sadan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Shri Sanjay Gandhi Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
8. Shri P.L. Mishra Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Swami Atmadev Gopalnand Shiksha Sansthan, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Panchali Women & Children Education & Social Welfare Society, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
11. Sri Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Farrukhabad Uttar Pradesh.
12. Shri Gandhi Shikshan Sansthan, Farrukhabad Uttar Pradesh.
13. Shri Jadunath Shiksha Sansthan, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
14. Shri Swami Ramprakash Adarsh Uchhtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.
15. Indian Council of Child & Women Relief, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
16. Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
17. St. Mary International Child & Women Welfare Organisation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Reported by Central Social Welfare Board

1. Sri Venkateshwara Mahila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Shri Ganesh Gramodyog Mandal, Mehsana, Gujarat.
3. New Father Angel School, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Krishak Mahila Samaj, Distt. Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh.

5. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

6. Mahila Seva Samajam, Amarawati, Maharashtra.

7. Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

8. Amethi Mahila Swaichhik Seva Samity Amethi, Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

R.N. Mishra Committee

*37. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.N. Mishra Committee appointed for arresting the depletion of coal stocks has recommended in its Report to take action against the officials responsible for the depletion of coal stocks and over reporting of coal;

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

(c) whether any action has been initiated by the Government against the guilty officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Three Committees were set up by the Ministry of Coal under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Mishra, a senior executive of Coal India Limited (CIL). The information about these three Committees is given below:—

(i) The Committee which was set up on 27.7.92 to investigate into the stock shortage in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the period from 1986-87 to 1992-93 submitted its report on 24.12.93 to the Ministry of Coal. Acceptance of the major recommendations of the report by the Ministry of Coal was conveyed to CIL on 22.4.94.

(ii) The Committee which was set up on 7.10.94 to investigate into the low despatch of coal in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) in 1994 submitted its report on 5.1.96 to the Ministry of Coal. Acceptance of the major recommendations of the report by the Ministry of Coal was conveyed to CIL on 3.6.96.

(iii) The Committee which was set up on 19.5.93 to investigate into the stock shortages in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) during the period 1992-93 submitted its report on 31.1.97 to the Ministry of Coal. Acceptance of the major recommendations of the report by the Ministry of Coal was conveyed to CIL on 2.1.98.

Those Committees had, *inter-alia*, recommended initiation of disciplinary proceeding against individual coal executives for coal stock shortage and over reporting of production. The details of action taken are as under:—

	R.N. Mishra Committee related to BCCL	R.N. Mishra Committee related to CCL	R.N. Mishra Committee related to ECL
Number of cases in which the coal executives expired/retired before initiation of disciplinary proceedings	14	39	19
Number of cases in which no irregularity warranting disciplinary proceedings could be found	—	26	—
Number of cases in which disciplinary proceedings were dropped after issue of chargesheets	28	2	100
Number of cases in which Penalties were imposed on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings	94	139	72
Number of cases in which Chargesheeted executives were exonerated on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings	122	27	28
Number of cases in which disciplinary cases are still pending	2	18	21
Total Number of cases taken up for scrutiny on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee.	260	251	240

Crimes in Delhi

*38. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether law and order in Delhi has been deteriorating during the last one year and till date;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of various crimes and terrorist activities that took place in Delhi during the said period, crime-wise and month-wise;

(d) the number of persons arrested/punished during this period;

(e) whether Delhi police has failed to check the crimes and terrorist activities;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to modernise and strengthen the Delhi police and improve the law and order in the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of IPC related cases reported in Delhi durng the year 1999 was 58701 as against 64900 cases reported during the preceding year. Similarly, the number of such cases reported during the first six months of the current year was 27481 as against 28368 cases reported during the immediately preceeding six months.

(c) The crime-wise and month-wise details for the period in question are indicated in the attached Statement-I.

(d) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement-II.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The steps taken during the last two years to modernise and strengthen Delhi police and improve the law and order situation in Delhi include replacement of the conventional VHF based communication network between the Central Police Control Room and the PCR Vans by a state-of-the-art UHF Digital Trunked Radio System at a cost of approximately Rs. 14.21 crores; procurement of "Area Traffic Control System" at a cost of Rs. 3.69 crores for installation at 47 selected traffic points; installation of several modern training aids at a cost of over Rs. 1.62 crores in the upgraded Police Training College at Jhoroda Kalan; creation of additional 17 police stations; and strengthening of the Traffic Unit by augmentation of its strength and purchase of modern gadgets for more effective regulation of traffic.

Statement I

Year 1999

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A: HEINOUS CRIMES												
Dacoity	8	5	6	7	5	4	5	4	4	5	8	2
Murder	37	46	85	57	60	70	53	54	53	47	37	50
Attempt to Murder	43	43	49	42	45	42	54	59	60	57	46	39
Robbery	65	72	79	62	62	53	53	55	48	48	64	65
Riot	18	16	28	16	18	11	14	18	22	12	11	15
Rape	25	32	37	37	34	29	46	33	43	37	30	19
Kidnapping for Ransome	2	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	–	0	5
Total	198	219	286	223	228	212	227	225	231	206	196	195

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B: NON-HEINOUS CRIMES												
Snatching	48	62	55	113	105	108	74	81	79	82	74	31
Hurt	164	146	189	181	192	196	191	220	215	173	170	156
Burglary	458	324	304	225	258	253	228	283	270	272	243	311
Theft	2229	2242	2642	2450	1974	1861	1885	1822	1894	1838	1692	1894
Other IPC	1929	1969	2300	2098	2047	1845	2056	2022	2001	2221	2381	2221
Total	4830	4743	5490	5067	4576	4263	4434	4428	4459	4586	4560	4613
Total IPC	5026	4962	5776	5290	4804	4475	4669	4653	4690	4792	4756	4808
Terrorism related cases under Explosive Susbtances Act	1	NIL	1	1	NIL	3	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

* Includes One Terrorism Related Case.

	Year 2000					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June
A: HEINOUS CRIMES						
Dacoity	5	5	3	4	7	6
Murder	55	43	59	55	46	46
Attempt to Murder	38	45	40	56	60	46
Robbery	63	79	66	61	51	65
Riot	20	20	18	16	8	12
Rape	30	39	41	38	55	42
Kidnapping for Ransome	1	3	3	2	4	4
Total	212	234	230	232	231	221
B: NON-HEINOUS CRIMES						
Snatching	18	24	65	93	94	103
Hurt	114	137	178	203	228	178
Burglary	277	313	250	271	278	290
Theft	1667	1775	1834	1721	1805	1693
Other IPC	1829	1983*	2153	2051	2258	2238
Total	3905	4232	4480	4339	4663	4502
Total IPC	4117	4466	4710	4571	4894	4723
Terrorism related cases under Explosive Substances Act	3	1	2	NIL	NIL	2

* Includes one terrorism case.

Statement II

Details of Persons Arrested and Punished for the Period in Question is as under:

Year	Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged
1999	61519	4778	285	28459	24411	3586
2000 Upto 30/6/2000	27867	1505	51	7479	18303	529

Development of Rural Women

*39. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/projects launched by the Government for the economic development and empowerment of rural women during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated under each scheme, State-wise during the said period;

(c) the norms fixed for the introduction of each scheme; and

(d) the details of progress made under each scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements various Rural Development Schemes to provide employment to disadvantaged sections of the society, through special employment generation programmes, so as to improve the quality of life in the rural areas.

The major schemes, with Women's Component, which has been implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years, include the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the (erstwhile) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the (erstwhile) Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), the Women's Economic Programme (WEP) and the Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (SWASHAKTI) are the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

The allocations (or releases) under each Scheme, State-wise, during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are indicated at Statement-I.

(c) The norms determined for the Schemes are as follows:—

The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is the restructured, comprehensive form of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and has the rural poor as the target group. Wage employment under the Programme is afforded to Below Poverty Line families, out of which 305 should be reserved for women.

For the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the target group consists of poor rural families whose per capita monthly expenditure does not exceed the poverty line, as estimated by the Planning Commission. The SGSY is to particularly focus on vulnerable groups among the rural poor, and women account for 40% of the beneficiaries.

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented with the objective to provide dwelling units to people Below the Poverty Line in rural areas, mainly belonging to SC/STs. The Guidelines stipulate that allotment of dwelling units should be in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Special plans have been formulated according to which, provision has been made in the School/other Community buildings in the rural areas for separate sanitary latrines for women. Houses are to be designed with special convenience for women through provision for smokeless chulha, ventilation and adequate kitchen space.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) extends financial assistance to old persons having little or no regular means of subsistence; to households living Below the Poverty Line, in case of death of the primary breadwinner; and to pregnant women of households Below the Poverty Line upto the first two live births.

The erstwhile Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) (now merged with the SGSY) was intended to raise the income level of women of poor households so as to enable organised participation by them in social development for economic self-reliance. The primary thrust was the formation of groups of 10-50 women from poor households at the village level for the delivery of services like credit and skill training and cash and infrastructure support for self-employment.

The STEP Scheme is implemented through Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies under Central/ State Governments and Voluntary Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act/corresponding State Acts. Under this Programme, upto 90% of the project cost is made available by the Government of India, while the remaining 10% is to be borne by the Implementing Agency from its own sources or through sources other than the Government of India. Grants are released to the Implementing Agencies in two instalments each year.

The Women's Economic Programme (WEP) aims at improving the life of poor women. Under this Programme, financial assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, Autonomous Bodies and Voluntary Organisations to train women in traditional and non-traditional trades with the objective of providing sustained employment to them. The Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (SWASHAKTI PROJECT) is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored Scheme to strengthen the process of (and create an environment for) Empowerment of Women.

(d) The details of physical progress made under the Schemes, (excluding STEP, WEP and SWASHAKTI), State-wise, are contained in the attached Statement-II.

Statement I

Amount allocated during 1997-98 to 2000-2001

Year 1997-98 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Central Allocation (1997-98)										
		JRY	IRDP	EAS	IAY	NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS	DWCRA	STEP	WEP	Swa-Shakti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15528.39	4306.11	16740.00	8970.34	4361.76	2247.96	1211.18	362.25	240.58	1715.51	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	159.37	322.03	1890.00	80.71	45.86	22.88	19.34	22.55	-	9.58	-
3.	Assam	5111.22	1417.12	8592.00	2952.83	656.14	646.36	292.34	143.01	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	30458.60	8377.40	18234.00	17597.09	7248.38	1934.04	940.37	383.29	103.48	-	2.00
5.	Goa	172.20	73.29	140.00	87.63	10.30	11.44	4.37	4.54	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	5699.44	1580.22	4320.00	3292.97	825.77	377.52	195.10	130.16	-	14.86	1.20
7.	Haryana	1369.22	379.83	2670.00	790.96	352.87	77.22	77.38	73.84	-	154.36	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	547.18	123.86	2550.00	276.72	108.58	21.39	22.62	38.30	111.71	27.51	-
9.	J & K	1111.89	516.08	4760.00	562.66	248.98	52.36	62.13	110.88	-	13.47	-
10.	Karnataka	10427.12	2890.00	10600.00	6024.43	2959.63	649.22	402.66	195.05	25.96	178.22	-
11.	Kerala	3793.66	1051.75	3989.00	2191.85	1352.52	233.80	117.16	90.72	27.92	21.01	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19677.78	5457.47	21507.85	11368.58	4584.53	2808.52	790.06	352.17	108.07	8.54	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Maharashtra	16927.42	4694.20	11334.51	9779.75	2347.96	1026.74	594.98	288.29	104.97	18.75	-
14.	Manipur	204.27	232.24	810.00	103.77	97.34	28.60	40.56	30.87	36.87	33.35	2.00
15.	Meghalaya	239.02	246.68	220.00	121.07	94.54	34.32	39.31	55.44	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	100.69	104.25	800.00	50.73	37.44	11.44	15.91	8.57	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	256.21	173.40	2100.00	129.14	66.46	17.16	27.77	15.37	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	12597.20	3493.81	14721.58	7277.74	2652.62	948.78	468.48	204.50	251.95	-	-
19.	Punjab	973.75	269.39	1840.00	562.65	341.64	125.84	41.96	83.54	-	47.86	-
20.	Rajasthan	8175.55	2266.59	9265.00	4723.84	1030.50	468.16	338.68	155.99	-	10.67	-
21.	Sikkim	93.28	28.90	220.00	47.27	22.47	5.72	9.36	21.92	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	14037.96	3893.25	18720.00	8110.20	3668.18	1904.76	906.36	245.83	-	13.72	-
23.	Tripura	265.32	331.32	1440.00	134.90	146.02	51.48	60.84	11.34	78.19	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37841.25	10494.33	31448.06	21863.19	9617.40	2923.81	2127.84	512.57	518.73	116.06	2.50
25.	West Bengal	13916.74	3859.71	7790.00	8039.87	3312.50	903.76	466.18	227.56	-	7263.66	-
26.	A&N Islands	94.31	73.29	80.00	47.27	2.81	2.86	1.09	7.31	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	6.08	2.86	2.65	-	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	51.18	15.49	30.00	25.37	2.81	2.86	0.47	4.02	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	30.16	28.90	0.00	14.99	1.88	2.86	0.31	3.03	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	0.00	-	-	-	177.84	31.46	36.97	-	-	68.17	-
31.	Lakshadweep	47.28	7.22	0.00	24.21	0.94	2.86	0.16	4.03	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	92.34	59.87	60.00	47.27	14.04	2.86	2.96	4.03	-	-	-
	All India	200000.00	56768.00	196872.00	115300.00	46396.79	17581.88	9317.88	3791.43	1608.43	9715.30	7.70

Amount allocated during 1997-98 to 2000-2001

Year 1998-99 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Central Allocation (1998-99)										
		JRY	IRDP	EAS	IAY	NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS	DWCRA	STEP	WEP	Swa-Shakti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11703.94	3867.15	16740.00	8370.41	4361.76	3823.04	1969.19	414.29	240.58	60.09	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	257.32	201.91	2140.00	184.03	22.88	19.34	21.42	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Assam	6686.18	5246.36	11018.00	4781.82	656.14	646.36	292.34	561.20	–	13.54	–
4.	Bihar	38340.77	12668.33	18596.00	27420.52	7248.38	1768.00	940.37	1357.52	103.48	6.68	98.45
5.	Goa	172.20	8.91	180.00	19.20	10.30	13.00	0.78	1.01	–	–	–
6.	Gujarat	4405.58	1455.67	4410.00	3150.78	825.77	156.00	104.00	155.99	–	62.17	117.83
7.	Haryana	2591.88	856.39	1660.00	1853.66	352.87	31.20	52.00	91.73	–	20.92	101.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1091.54	360.66	2050.00	780.64	108.58	40.04	15.60	38.56	111.71	6.50	–
9.	J & K	1350.93	446.37	4760.00	966.16	248.98	62.40	36.40	47.88	–	58.24	–
10.	Karnataka	9838.13	2920.24	10350.00	6320.85	2959.63	143.53	78.00	312.98	25.96	6.55	117.53
11.	Kerala	3965.64	1310.30	3861.00	2836.20	1252.37	530.40	156.00	140.36	27.92	11.46	–
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19433.93	6421.25	22033.00	13898.74	4584.52	5106.40	1040.00	688.21	108.07	7.11	112.68
13.	Maharashtra	17470.82	5772.61	8167.17	12494.77	4695.91	1026.74	312.00	618.41	104.97	13.83	–
14.	Manipur	448.24	351.71	890.00	320.57	97.34	28.60	40.56	37.55	36.87	0.57	–
15.	Meghalaya	502.19	394.05	610.00	359.16	94.54	34.32	39.31	42.08	–	–	–
16.	Mizoram	116.21	91.18	800.00	83.11	37.44	11.44	15.91	9.58	–	–	–
17.	Nagaland	344.48	270.30	2100.00	246.36	66.46	17.16	27.77	28.98	–	–	–
18.	Orissa	13386.90	4423.22	12752.00	9574.03	3102.62	1744.60	780.00	473.76	251.95	39.59	–
19.	Punjab	1259.63	416.20	2720.00	900.86	341.64	142.48	52.00	44.60	–	29.25	–
20.	Rajasthan	6711.09	2217.44	8935.00	4799.63	1030.50	468.16	312.00	237.64	–	12.80	–
21.	Sikkim	128.66	100.95	320.00	92.02	22.47	5.72	2.60	10.84	–	–	–
22.	Tamil Nadu	10348.85	3419.41	18720.00	7401.30	3668.19	1904.76	906.36	366.41	–	21.35	–
23.	Tripura	809.31	635.03	1440.00	578.80	146.02	93.60	101.40	68.04	78.19	–	–
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42194.35	13941.61	35153.65	30176.52	9617.40	3120.00	1300.00	1493.35	518.73	68.62	207.85
25.	West Bengal	14876.87	4915.53	9270.00	10639.62	3312.50	1047.70	616.15	526.68	–	19.27	–
26.	A&N Islands	117.89	69.58	40.00	44.40	2.81	2.86	1.09	2.52	–	–	–
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	6.08	2.86	2.65	–	–	3.03	–
28.	D&N Haveli	77.81	41.53	30.00	43.80	2.81	2.86	0.47	2.02	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29.	Daman & Diu	37.70	27.43	0.00	1.82	1.88	2.86	0.31	0.50	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	177.84	31.46	36.97	-	-	685.05	-
31.	Lakshadweep	59.10	6.85	100.00	3.65	0.94	2.86	0.16	0.50	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	115.42	56.83	0.00	56.57	14.04	2.86	7.54	2.52	-	-	-
	All India	207843.56	72915.00	198845.82	148400.00	49094.58	22037.14	9259.27	7797.13	1608.43	1146.62	755.78

Amount allocated during 1997-98 to 2000-2001

Year 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Central Allocation (1999-2000)									
		JGSY	SGSY	EAS	IAY	NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS	STEP	WEP	Swa-Shakti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9319.52	6219.55	10288.76	11036.00	4361.76	3035.50	1590.19	151.65	86.63	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204.90	136.74	226.21	754.00	57.12	22.8	19.34	-	-	-
3.	Assam	5324.02	3553.09	5877.72	15658.00	826.98	646.36	292.34	-	4.8	-
4.	Bihar	30529.68	20374.56	33704.77	38598.00	6877.24	1700.02	823.59	-	2.75	190.45
5.	Goa	137.12	59.78	23.72	68.00	27.94	12.22	2.58	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	3508.04	2341.15	3872.86	3243.00	561.60	158.76	104.00	6.52	7.2	209.03
7.	Haryana	2063.84	1377.36	2278.48	1171.00	535.80	54.21	64.69	-	26.02	191.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	869.16	580.06	959.56	515.00	236.55	30.72	19.11	-	9.68	-
9.	J & K	1075.71	717.90	1187.58	618.00	317.26	57.38	49.27	-	4.71	-
10.	Karnataka	7037.56	4696.65	7769.46	5898.00	2959.63	649.22	402.66	222.13	-	207.53
11.	Kerala	3157.73	2107.37	3486.13	3552.00	1396.31	382.10	136.58	10.88	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15474.69	10327.33	17084.06	9183.00	4585.46	3957.46	904.74	-	59.93	214.68
13.	Maharashtra	13911.52	9284.11	15358.33	10585.00	4158.51	1026.74	453.49	-	44.09	-
14.	Manipur	356.92	238.19	394.04	693.00	103.06	28.60	40.56	51.53	7.11	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Meghalaya	399.88	266.87	441.47	1057.00	111.13	34.32	39.31	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	92.53	61.75	102.16	260.00	37.44	11.44	15.91	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	274.30	183.06	302.82	653.00	80.71	17.16	27.77	28.28	-	-
18.	Orissa	10659.61	7113.90	11768.22	9154.00	3120.62	1346.69	624.24	554.67	36.88	-
19.	Punjab	1003.01	669.38	1107.32	745.00	386.79	134.16	46.98	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	5343.85	3566.34	5899.60	3233.00	1474.54	468.16	325.34	-	35.98	-
21.	Sikkim	102.45	68.38	113.10	122.00	29.80	5.72	5.98	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	8240.50	5499.44	9097.50	5846.00	3276.00	1904.76	906.36	8.96	6.19	-
23.	Tripura	644.43	430.08	711.47	1433.00	178.19	72.54	81.12	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33598.18	22422.38	37092.40	23565.00	8264.83	3021.90	1713.92	290.65	143.85	616.83
25.	West Bengal	11846.03	7905.68	13078.02	12064.00	3312.50	975.73	541.17	20	29.19	-
26.	A&N Islands	93.87	59.78	54.73	129.00	17.38	2.86	1.09	-	-	
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	13.66	2.86	2.65	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	61.96	59.78	54.73	69.00	11.80	2.86	0.47	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	30.02	59.78	1.82	27.00	2.48	2.86	0.31	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	249.58	31.46	36.97	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	47.06	59.78	3.65	3.00	1.86	2.86	0.16	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	91.91	59.78	69.32	67.00	49.05	2.86	5.25	-	-	-
	All India	165500.00	110500.00	182410.01	159999.00	47623.58	19803.36	9278.14	1345.27	505.01	1629.96

Amount allocated during 1997-98 to 2000-2001

Year 2000-2001 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central Allocation (2000-2001)						
		JGSY	SGSY	EAS	IAY	NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8727.55	3419.83	6088.20	11036.00	4361.76	3035.5	1590.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	456.91	188.30	324.40	726.86	181.26	57.78	27.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	11872.04	4892.72	8432.00	16354.79	2624.34	1552.78	419.43
4.	Bihar	28590.47	11202.96	19944.25	38598.00	6877.24408	1700.02	823.59
5.	Goa	128.41	50.00	14.03	68.00	27.94	12.22	2.58
6.	Gujarat	3285.21	1287.29	2291.72	3243.00	561.6	158.76	104.00
7.	Haryana	1932.75	757.33	1348.26	1171.00	535.8	54.21	64.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	813.95	318.94	567.80	515.00	236.55	30.72	19.11
9.	J & K	1007.38	394.74	702.00	618.00	317.26	57.38	49.27
10.	Karnataka	6590.54	2582.45	4596.00	5898.00	2959.63	649.22	402.66
11.	Kerala	2957.15	1158.74	2062.86	3552.00	1396.31	382.1	136.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14491.75	5678.49	10108.00	9183.00	4585.46	3957.46	904.74
13.	Maharashtra	13027.87	5104.88	9088.04	10585.00	4158.50922	1026.74	453.49
14.	Manipur	795.90	328.00	565.00	866.65	327.06	65	48.80
15.	Meghalaya	891.69	367.49	634.00	1151.46	352.67	72.22	52.81
16.	Mizoram	206.33	85.04	148.00	276.42	98.51	21.67	14.85
17.	Nagaland	611.66	252.08	434.26	743.31	256.13	36.11	38.43
18.	Orissa	9982.52	3911.58	6963.64	9154.00	3214.22	1346.69	624.24
19.	Punjab	939.30	368.06	655.24	745.00	386.79	134.16	46.98
20.	Rajasthan	5004.41	1960.94	3490.00	3233.00	1474.54	468.16	325.34
21.	Sikkim	228.45	94.15	162.20	199.28	94.57	21.67	14.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	7717.07	3023.88	5383.30	5846.00	3276	1904.76	906.36
23.	Tripura	1437.02	592.23	1020.26	1681.23	565.46	122.78	84.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31464.06	12328.96	21948.82	23565.00	8264.83	3021.9	1713.92
25.	West Bengal	11093.58	4346.94	7738.70	12064.00	3312.5	975.73	541.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	A&N Islands	84.64	50.00	32.38	129.00	17.38	2.86	1.09
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	–	–	–	13.66	2.86	2.65
28.	D&N Haveli	55.87	50	32.38	69	11.8	2.86	0.47
29.	Daman & Diu	27.07	50.00	1.08	27.00	2.48	2.86	0.31
30.	Delhi	0	–	–	–	249.58	31.46	36.97
31.	Lakshadweep	42.43	50.00	2.16	3.00	1.86	2.86	0.16
32.	Pondicherry	86.00	50	41.02	67	49.05	2.86	5.25
	All India	164550.00	64946.02	114820.00	161369.00	50792.75	20914.36	9455.80

Statement II

Physical Achievement during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Year 1997-98

Sl.No.	States-UTs.	Achievement (1997-98)					
		JRY		IRDP		EAS	
		Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)	Beneficiaries (in Numbers) (Total)	Beneficiaries (in Numbers) (Women)	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.98	109.00	162117	59455	488.26	173.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesn	2.88	1.00	12799	5480	43.66	14.67
3.	Assam	107.69	11.00	39585	9154	207.76	15.72
4.	Bihar	533.04	150.00	196849	32403	420.45	114.51
5.	Goa	2.55	0.00	897	596	2.92	1.25
6.	Gujarat	82.81	21.00	41822	15519	92.71	27.90
7.	Haryana	16.01	3.00	10853	4611	20.18	4.11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.11	1.00	5548	2242	35.65	2.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	J & K	24.05	0.00	13643	207	132.17	0.00
10.	Karnataka	265.91	68.00	94688	35239	349.41	97.98
11.	Kerala	41.82	14.00	44191	22050	47.26	16.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	347.15	123.00	138810	28107	447.46	149.41
13.	Maharashtra	527.74	178.00	147640	61154	363.24	131.46
14.	Manipur	2.16	1.00	4258	1198	15.38	2.77
15.	Meghalaya	4.54	1.00	5167	2306	7.72	1.28
16.	Mizoram	1.91	1.00	2876	1088	17.88	5.97
17.	Nagaland	9.21	4.00	3433	1201	104.54	18.38
18.	Orissa	299.82	93.00	75343	25902	382.14	110.79
19.	Punjab	12.83	0.00	6107	2429	4.55	0.38
20.	Rajasthan	196.14	68.00	60819	23484	250.06	98.42
21.	Sikkim	2.65	1.00	1792	648	7.41	2.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	388.81	140.00	180696	76811	558.28	196.19
23.	Tripura	7.31	2.00	11668	3371	54.46	16.33
24.	Uttar Pradesh	599.49	112.00	351146	136192	522.76	76.69
25.	West Bengal	154.62	40.00	91733	34173	138.60	36.53
26.	A&N Islands	0.15	0.00	628	123	0.14	0.02
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	0.86	1	179	20	0.72	0.55
29.	Daman & Diu	0.56	0	188	74	0.37	0.31
30.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	1.46	0.00	27	14	1.46	0.44
32.	Pondicherry	0.63	0	1107	644	0.14	0.01
	All India	3955.89	1143.00	1706609	585895	4717.74	1316.89

Achievement (1997-98)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	IAY		NOAPS		NFBS		NMBS	DWCRA	STEP
		(Houses Constructed in numbers) (Total)	(Houses constructed in numbers) (Women)	(No. of persons) (Total)	(No. of Persons) (Women)	(No. of Families)	(No. of Families (Total) (Women)	(No. of Groups Persons)	(No. of Formed) (Total)	Persons) (Total)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104115	0	42773	0	36760	0	378690	7178	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	932	114	277	0	21	0	94	154	–
3.	Assam	17516	4114	45853	14967	3916	2252	14253	155	–
4.	Bihar	103506	23285	705445	72722	20654	1792	211711	1767	–
5.	Goa	512	0	1758	902	123	92	88	36	–
6.	Gujarat	24439	4923	54071	33126	780	595	12030	1375	–
7.	Haryana	4505	1013	34212	5584	661	223	12907	553	10000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1843	0	11343	0	351	0	2478	283	–
9.	J & K	6172	0	28580	11372	583	487	7010	695	–
10.	Karnataka	43522	5283	765005	34813	1412	721	16959	2243	–
11.	Kerala	12834	2961	96256	0	5100	44	27576	1355	–
12.	Madhya Pradesh	101549	10887	828769	387754	47912	22307	152907	2717	–
13.	Maharashtra	60709	10911	270660	3573	7172	1040	47004	2324	9825
14.	Manipur	1096	120	7456	0	N..R.	0	2217	247	–
15.	Meghalaya	316	0	10068	0	N..R.	0	1649	261	–
16.	Mizoram	302	226	3596	0	14	13	439	136	–
17.	Nagaland	1933	0	2873	0	N..R.	0	831	18	–
18.	Orissa	50023	9504	279473	37789	16605	2241	105642	1730	–
19.	Punjab	3235	0	27571	5557	1364	162	8616	529	–
20.	Rajasthan	34858	27534	124194	0	NR	0	50360	251	–
21.	Sikkim	590	150	0	0	N..R.	0	0	126	–
22.	Tamil Nadu	55830	9901	400174	0	N..R.	0	163189	2041	–

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Tripura	1665	0	15600	1668	900	0	19500	139	2500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	94535	49082	975527	416295	31223	19807	236820	6098	20000
25.	West Bengal	43931	6921	329365	80052	7422	1878	82839	1986	11000
26.	A&N Islands	6	1	303	0	N.R.	0	N.R.	28	-
27.	Chandigrh	-	-	1368	0	N.R.	0	N.R.	0	-
28.	D&N Haveli	100	19	271	0	N.R.	0	N.R.	0	-
29.	Daman & Diu	38	0	95	0	30	0	7	0	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	19814	0	N.R.	0	N.R.	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	110	0	112	59	54	0	32	6	-
32.	Pondicherry	214	0	1500	0	25	0	1444	14	-
	All India	770936	166949	5093362	1106233	183082	53654	1557292	34445	53325

Physical Achievement during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Year 1998-99

Sl.No.	States-UTs.	Achievement (1998-99)					
		JRY		IRDP		EAS	
		Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)	Beneficiaries (in Numbers) (Total)	Beneficiaries (in Numbers) (Women)	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224.68	76.08	140880	56683	370.67	116.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.96	0.00	12432	6580	38.29	12.67
3.	Assam	199.57	23.96	47264	11443	147.40	12.80
4.	Bihar	584.91	159.55	176213	27194	400.89	110.62
5.	Goa	1.70	0.73	895	454	2.66	1.14
6.	Gujarat	59.18	15.62	39598	13750	63.07	19.01
7.	Haryana	23.84	4.92	16743	7838	18.02	4.53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.39	0.74	7331	2759	35.45	2.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	J & K	20.59	0.00	13992	N.A.	69.37	N.R.
10.	Karnataka	222.16	67.78	88007	34169	292.41	85.01
11.	Kerala	39.39	13.65	39836	18594	55.75	19.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	319.34	109.80	126617	23392	429.43	144.78
13.	Maharashtra	403.81	141.19	145667	64891	205.62	69.04
14.	Manipur	5.59	0.50	1638	486	16.97	1.61
15.	Meghalaya	5.91	1.89	4219	1849	10.34	2.91
16.	Mizoram	4.36	1.54	3138	1172	19.56	6.78
17.	Nagaland	23.73	5.46	5773	1764	51.59	5.53
18.	Orissa	296.84	91.55	105008	33467	340.14	101.00
19.	Punjab	13.89	0.39	10357	3873	19.74	0.84
20.	Rajasthan	148.30	49.17	62922	22645	209.61	79.21
21.	Sikkim	6.13	1.94	1937	467	8.20	2.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	280.97	105.36	142813	59855	457.09	166.03
23.	Tripura	34.72	9.89	18816	6296	40.86	12.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	691.39	157.25	391832	152300	754.31	138.27
25.	West Bengal	134.45	32.02	71134	24742	105.26	20.50
26.	A&N Islands	0.19	0.04	604	154	0.45	0.07
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	0.67	0.51	119	4	0.13	0.09
29.	Daman & Diu	0.11	0.07	71	42	0.03	0.02
30.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	0.42	0.13	9	5	1.62	0.50
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.00	1317	838	0.38	0.01
	All India	3766.22	1071.78	1677182	577706.00	4165.31	1136.09

Achievement (1998-99)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	IAY		NOAPS		NFBS		NMBS	DWCRA	STEP
		Houses Constructed (in numbers) (Total)	Houses constructed (in numbers) (Women)	No. of persons (Total)	No. of Persons (Women)	No. of Families (Total)	No. of Families (Women)	No. of Persons (Total)	(No. of Groups Formed) (Total)	No. of Persons
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61430	0	466001	149117	38661	11524	404039	3828	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	470	116	486	165	41	27	59	70	–
3.	Assam	20937	3578	100136	39976	5545	4345	18303	2889	–
4.	Bihar	125082	33880	705471	277377	24920	11347	197322	6174	8745
5.	Goa	482	0	2195	1155	123	81	33	12	–
6	Gujarat	21820	5776	66830	33456	2144	0	21460	1365	–
7.	Haryana	10043	2949	37700	1130	800	789	14147	480	–
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3874	0	10688	2460	255	81	2011	323	2500
9.	J & K	5400	6704	35194	7470	146	71	6508	821	–
10.	Karnataka	37369	6054	186825	61658	2105	1053	34670	2239	–
11.	Kerala	9452	3119	118974	0	4117	920	35438	1397	10475
12.	Madhya Pradesh	102901	4170	731149	399433	54353	26678	167046	4249	–
13.	Maharashtra	54532	10854	304696	27464	20841	1738	129219	4492	10475
14.	Manipur	1125	0	2720	1668	66	53	2510	0	1500
15.	Meghalaya	734	0	8897	2943	211	95	2959	335	–
16.	Mizoram	519	327	3360	1400	91	83	3022	60	–
17.	Nagaland	2290	0	2251	709	0	0	673	25	–
18.	Orissa	50671	19251	332290	148502	16328	7891	151406	2770	3000
19.	Punjab	3831	NIL	36500	1590	949	0	3742	338	–
20.	Rajasthan	32955	27160	240253	43428	9396	4498	48693	392	–
21.	Sikkim	543	171	2400	1085	13	0	0	138	–
22.	Tamil Nadu	68207	12028	1407729	61086	33236	1906	26685	2917	–
23.	Tripura	3235	0	15503	5106	788	0	10156	447	4200

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81274	91201	981692	448326	35624	376	187924	9205	25000
25.	West Bengal	36246	5855	346565	109597	10827	3435	84593	1920	–
26.	A&N Islands	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	–
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	6	N.R.	0	0	0	0	5	0	–
29.	Daman & Diu	0	–	203	144	9	0	9	0	–
30.	Delhi	–	–	24156	1	197	0	0	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	40	0	2	0	3	0	0	6	–
32.	Pondicherry	290	133	1500	494	24	0	473	7	–
	All India	835764	233326	6172366	1826937	261813	76991	1553105	46917	56520

Year 1999-2000

Sl.No.	States-UTs.	Achievement (1999-2000)					
		JGSY		SGSY		EAS	
		Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)	Swarozgaries in Numbers (Total)	Swarozgaries in Numbers (Women)	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays) (Total)	Employment Generated (lakh Mandays) (Women)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.54	33.05	146347	97102	147.41	48.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.02	0.97	81	12	22.27	6.87
3.	Assam	120.45	13.76	17974	5850	96.77	6.95
4.	Bihar	367.74	97.41	64598	25151	311.05	84.16
5.	Goa	1.26	0.52	479	103	1.05	0.45
6.	Gujarat	30.34	7.61	7781	2927	48.49	12.97
7.	Haryana	18.84	3.82	17348	9527	22.65	5.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.43	0.82	8638	3610	25.65	1.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	J & K	9.74	0.00	5521	0	26.27	0.00
10.	Karnataka	175.49	50.78	21045	3796	185.95	55.33
11.	Kerala	37.17	11.13	29485	15443	42.94	14.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	265.27	89.18	67174	16816	288.90	97.09
13.	Maharashtra	341.55	117.14	87844	36255	234.67	84.01
14.	Manipur	0.54	0.08	0	0	4.45	2.25
15.	Meghalaya	2.76	0.87	741	403	7.67	2.93
16.	Mizoram	2.23	1.37	0	0	4.95	1.68
17.	Nagaland	5.30	2.12	0	0	18.54	6.00
18.	Orissa	211.51	60.93	74633	21713	215.42	62.41
19.	Punjab	6.62	0.25	1694	1040	16.81	0.58
20.	Rajasthan	82.41	30.24	34120	5653	166.79	53.06
21.	Sikkim	2.22	0.64	686	270	1.69	0.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	170.27	59.92	65427	52139	166.79	53.06
23.	Tripura	12.47	3.53	2444	2444	17.91	5.27
24.	Uttar Pradesh	438.89	99.26	99711	34794	485.73	72.47
25.	West Bengal	68.76	12.90	75578	30311	99.37	22.58
26.	A&N Islands	0.21	0.03	699	203	0.23	0.03
27.	Chandigrh–	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
28.	D&N Haveli	0.01	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	6	4	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.02	3	0	0.87	0.18
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.00	0	0	0.29	0.11
	All India	2486.18	698.35	829157	365566	2566.39	671.71

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	IAY		NOAPS		NFBS		NMBS	STEP
		Constructed in numbers) (Total)	Constructed in numbers) (Women)	Persons) (Total)	Persons) (Women)	Families)	Families (Total) (Women)	Persons)	Formed) (Total)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89823	0	466000	149120	29403	8824	334263	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1101	358	2347	1325	26	18	248	–
3.	Assam	20412	6899	78204	38952	3882	2704	25112	–
4.	Bihar	27313	30637	714846	257096	15761	5141	93975	–
5.	Goa	333	65	2195	1155	260	215	71	–
6.	Gujarat	26351	8690	9274	3924	622	284	11173	–
7.	Haryana	5711	1437	25933	1340	556	0	8309	–
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3711	0	15176	6938	343	119	3100	–
9.	J & K	5830	0	21909	9834	283	81	4177	–
10.	Karnataka	39398	0	195416	10851	4012	619	33818	–
11.	Kerala	20718	10779	119488	10380	4586	137	18021	500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77886	0	582749	288125	31950	16516	73559	–
13.	Maharashtra	70315	14552	92601	0	12464	4678	77645	–
14.	Manipur	0	0	6294	1087	105	22	1403	500
15.	Meghalaya	356	0	9102	3139	192	54	2996	–
16.	Mizoram	1795	920	3440	1779	73	65	1316	–
17.	Nagaland	6346	0	4614	380	59	0	2566	600
18.	Orissa	53328	22172	361965	158731	15658	3709	98027	4000
19.	Punjab	4154	0	15023	4060	407	0	1984	–
20.	Rajasthan	37440	24016	451325	0	4747	1436	11336	–
21.	Sikkim	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
22.	Tamil Nadu	54935	11971	3475420	493632	17620	7590	21502	–
23.	Tripura	11229	0	15499	4350	400	226	6418	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	96235	53537	910481	329407	20105	0	202445	-
25.	West Bengal	43017	8397	352928	85719	7595	1272	74811	-
26.	A&N Islands	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	-
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	1763	0	20	0	0	-
28.	D&N Haveli	52	14	0	0	0	0	0	-
29.	Daman & Diu	3	3	262	198	3	3	0	-
30.	Delhi	0	0	24156	0	156	0	0	-
31.	Lakshadweep	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
32.	Pondicherry	147	18	1500	0	10	0	506	-
	All India	798485	194469	7959910	1861522	171298	53713	1108781	6100

Central Schemes for Rural Development

*40. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented at the Central level for the development of rural areas of the country;

(b) the impact thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to make the implementation of these schemes more effective and result oriented;

(d) if so, the future plan of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to involve local public representatives in the implementation of these schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the following major Schemes for development of rural areas of the country;

(i) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS);

(ii) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY);

(iii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(iv) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(v) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(vi) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP);

(vii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP);

(viii) Desert Development Programme (DDP); and

(ix) Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP).

The physical achievements under these schemes are:

Scheme		Physical achievements since inception (upto 1999-2000)	
1.	EAS	16150.13	Lakhs Mandays
2.	JGSY	2486.18	Lakh Mandays
3.	SGSY	579502	Individuals assisted
4.	IAY	6234093	Houses constructed
5.	ARWSP	1398070	Villages covered
6.	CRSP	4408005	Sanitary Latrines constructed
7.	DPAP	81.38	Lakh hectares
8.	DDP	13.02	Lakh hectares
9.	IWDP	8.91#	Lakh hectares

#This includes area treated under both Old and New Guidelines.

The Scheme were restructured last year to make them more effective and result-oriented. A comprehensive Monitoring Mechanism has been introduced and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up at the State/ District/Block levels in which Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are Members. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are also involved in the implementation of the programmes.

Complaint against Police Officials

231. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and senior officers of Delhi Police have received complaints against the S.H.Os/A.S.H.Os of various police stations of Delhi particularly of West District from the public representatives during January, 2000 to 30th June, 2000.

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly in regard to the west district police;

(c) the details of such cases investigated or being investigated by the senior officers of the vigilance branch of the Delhi Police; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The number of such complaints received during the period in question was 1999 of which 26 complaints pertained to West District. Of these, 72 complaints including 12 pertaining to West District were assigned to inquiry by the vigilance unit. The present status of inquiry into these complaints is as follows:—

S.No.	Status	Total	West District
1.	Number of complaints in which allegation were *prima facie* established	20	2
2.	Number of complaints in which allegations were not substantiated	36	5
3.	Number of complaints in which enquiry is in progress	16	5

(d) In all cases where the allegations are proved on completion of disciplinary proceedings, the delinquent officials are suitably punished.

[English]

Recruitment in Para Military Forces

232. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI ANADI SAHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies in Para-military Forces services are being filled up on the basis of population ratio of the states;

(b) if so, whether Orissa has been under-represented in the central Para Military Forces services;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to consider the aforesaid position;

(e) the number of persons recruited by each of the para-military forces during the last three years, year-wise;

(f) whether shortcomings have been observed in the process of recruitment; and

(g) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(c) The under representation of Orissa in the Central Para Military Forces is due to non-availability of suitable and willing candidates from the State at the time of recruitment.

(d) All efforts are made to fill up the quota of a State by way of alloting surplus vacancies in successive recruitments.

(e) The details of the persons recruited in Central Para Military Forces in Orissa during last three years is as follows:—

CPMFs	Year		
	1997	1998	1999
BSF	256	263	281
CRPF	90	170	200
CISF	191	—	90
ITBP	—	—	23
Assam Rifles	—	—	—

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Publicity of Official Language

233. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of short documentaries and TV spots prepared and telecast on Doordarshan by the Government to give wide publicity to official Language Hindi during the last three years;

(b) the number of such short documentaries and TV spots proposed to be prepared during the current year; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government for the wide spread publicity of Official Language all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) During the last three years, one short film was got prepared in 1997 regarding working in Hindi on computers.

(b) There is no proposal to get prepared any short documentary film/T.V. spot by the Department during the current year.

(c) In the past, 19 documentary films and 4 T.V. spots were got prepared for the propagation of Official Language. A yearly calendar and various types of posters are got published from time to time for the propagation of Official Language Hindi. "Rajbhasha Bharati" a quarterly magazine and "Rashtriya Rajbhasha Samachar", a monthly news-letter are also published by the Department. The above mentined material is distributed among the Ministries/Departments/Offices/Institutions of the Government of India throughout the country. For the propagation of Official Language Hindi, conferences/ seminars etc. are also organised throughout the country by the Department of Official Language and by various Ministries/Departments/Undertakings and Town Official Language Implementation Commitees. For the first time, a stall was put up by the Department in the "World Book Fair" organised from 5th February, 2000 to 13th February, 2000 which propagated in a big way the standard magazines brought out in Hindi. Writers and Scholars came to know about standard magazines being brought out in Hindi at the Government level.

National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research

234. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial dimension of National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa; and

(b) the manner in which the R&D Mandate in regard to the climate modelling using polar remote sensing palaeoclimatology and global change, Southern Ocean Oceanography and Creation of National Antarctic Data Centre would be useful in solving the problems of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research has been established at Goa by Department of Ocean Development as (i) the nodal institution responsible for execution of the Indian Antarctic Program (ii) taking up R&D in selected areas of polar sciences and establish required infrastructure facilities, and (iii) establish and maintain Indian Research Station in Antarctica. When fully operational NCAOR will have an ice core laboratory at

sub zero temperature, ultra clean chemistry laboratory with facilities for ice core analysis and data base repository for Antarctic science and logistics. For the present NCAOR is assigned to manage the Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya of the Department. At present it has a total manpower of 32 staff of which 9 are scientific. The grant-in-aid received for the year 1999-2000 for executing the above programms was Rs. 18.44 crores.

(b) The significance of the R&D mandate of NCAOR to the country will be in the following manner:

— The monsoons have a direct bearing on the economy of our country. This phenomenon is controlled by numerous parameters generated over the entire global system. Meteorological data collected over Antarctica on a decadenal scale by the Indian scientists is being used to develop a more realistic model on monsoon prediction and to understand the dynamics of the weather system over the Indian Ocean.

— Antarctica provides a singular platform to monitor ozone depletion. The understanding of ozone hole phenomena event, though being a part of a global effort, has significant interest for the Indian scientists. The hole, which was once considered static, has proved to be dynamic. This will have a direct bearing over the weather patterns over the Indian Ocean.

— Antarctica is a sensitive indicator of global warming which requires a long term monitoring for devising the response strategy to take preventive measures by any country well in time. For example comparative studies on the mass balance of the large glaciers in Antarctica & Himalayas can provide clues about the short-term climatic fluctuations, sea level rise and their linkage with the melt/freeze processes controlled by Antarctica and the Southern Oceans.

— Antarctic ice sheet is a repository of the past climate and environment. Reconstructing this historical data set through the facilities being established at the National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research, will help to test the climate models and understand the evolution of the climate patterns.

— The Southern Ocean is a major sink of CO2, from the atmosphere. This contributes to the high productivity of this water mass that has a direct effect on the nascent fisheries. Consequently, the stocks of krills, fin fish, tooth fish and squids in the Antarctic water offer potential economic resources. The Indian Ocean sector of the Antarctic waters is estimated to give a sustainable yield of fishery yields, which can be a future source of food.

Evaluation of Answer Sheets

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has formulated a scheme for effecting the examination reforms;

(b) if so, whether it indicates the familiarisation of students with the norms of evaluation of answer sheets;

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Examination reforms is a continuous process and accordingly the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been taking various measures in this regard. From the year 1995 onwards, the CBSE has been publishing detailed Marking Scheme in various subjects every year to familiarise the students and the teachers with the norms of evaluation. The Board has informed that the students and the teachers have found the publications regarding Marking Scheme very useful.

[Translation]

Paryavarti Nidhi

236. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought the approval of the Union Government for establishing a Paryavarti Nidhi for the Bihar State Women Development Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Research Work

237. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the grants provided to students by the Government for studying abroad during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of students who have undertaken the research work in foreign countries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not operate any such scheme under which financial grants are extended to students for higher studies/research work abroad. However, this Ministry processes offers of scholarships and fellowships from a few countries under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships and Miss Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship. The following number of students were sent abroad under these programmes during the last three years for higher studies/research:

1997-98	—	84
1998-99	—	92
1999-2000	—	73

[English]

Misuse of Funds

238. SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs receiving funds under FCRA for various projects or schemes;

(b) whether the funds are being misused by these associations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) 12,198 associations reported the receipt of foreign contribution in the year 1997-98. The details for the year 1998-99 are under compilation. The returns for the year 1999-2000 are not yet due.

(b) Reports are received from time to time that certain organisations who receive foreign funds are not properly utilising it for the stated purposes and objectives.

(c) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, associations which are covered under the Act are required to furnish intimation in regard to receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by them, on yearly basis, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The monitoring of foreign contribution is done through the returns submitted by such associations. The Central Government is also empowered under the Act to order inspection of accounts or records or audit books of accounts of such associations. A copy of the Annual Report on 'Receipt of foreign contribution by voluntary associations' is also sent to the State Governments for keeping a watch over organisations which may come to adverse notice.

Construction of Flyovers in Delhi

239. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the contractors are not repairing the roads at the construction sites of flyovers in Delhi and removing the debris therefrom;

(b) if so, whether the situation is all the more worst at the Moti Bagh flyover;

(c) if so, the steps taken to clear the area under the flyovers and to make the roads serviceable immediately;

(d) whether the Government propose to stop the construction of some flyovers; and

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

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

(b) The situation at Moti Bagh is not satisfactory because of the constant leakages through the water lines

belonging to the Delhi Jal Board and NDMC. The Delhi PWD has paid the requisite sums to the NDMC in January, 2000 and to the Delhi Jal Board in March, 2000 for shifting the said water lines away from the carriage ways of Ring Road at Moti Bagh crossing. The Engineering staff of these two organisations have been attending to the leakages, but the said leakages re-appear as a result of the vibrations caused by the movement of traffic over the water lines.

(c) Delhi Jal Board and the NDMC have taken up the shifting of their respective lines to make Ring Road functional.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Completion Certificate

240. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Builders/House owners manage to obtain regular Electricity and Water connections from DDA/ MCD/DVB without obtaining completion certificate for the houses/buildings on the basis of 'D' Form;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the builders and house owners carry out massive illegal/unauthorised constructions after obtaining the said connections on 'D' Form;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to make it mandatory to obtain completion certificate before regularisation of Electricity and water connection to check unauthorised and illegal construction and encorachments;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Electricity and Water connections are given by Delhi Vidyut Board/Delhi Jal Board/DDA in accordance with their policy in this regard. As per building bye-laws, 'D' Form is issued prior to occupancy certificate.

(c) and (f) Whenever the illegal/unauthorised construction is reported/detected, action is taken by the concerned local body under the relevant Law/Act against builders/house owners.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

Bride Burning in the Country

241. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the causes of bride burning have registered a sharp increase all over the country with the menace permitting even those communities which were traditionally averse to accepting dowry;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) According to the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) the number of dowry deaths registered in the country during the last three years, were as under:—

Year	No. of deaths
1997	6007
1998	6975
1999	6426

No data is being maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau about the bride burning cases separately.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Women as per its mandate, has been advised to suggest amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 to make it more stringent and effective. The National Commission for Women is in the process of organising nation-wide consultations for the same.

Demands for Gorkhaland and Union Territory Status to Ladakh

242. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demands for a new State Gorakhaland and a Union Territory status to Ladakh are gaining momentum;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A delegation led by the President of a GNLF Branch Committee, submitted a Memorandum to the Union Home Minister requesting for creation of a separate State of Gorkhaland.

Following the adoption of a Resolution by the J&K State Assembly, seeking restoration of a pre-1953 status, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council is reported to have passed a resolution demanding complete separation of Ladakh from J&K State in the form of a Union Territory.

(c) The Government is keeping a close watch in this regard in cooperation with the concerned State Governments.

Commission of Enquiry on Ayodhya

243. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of enquiry has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Cases with Crime Branch

244. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the crime branch of Delhi Police;

(b) the period of their pendency;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of vehicles lying in various police stations awaiting release to their owners;

(e) the reasons for the delay in releasing those vehicles; and

(f) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure that the vehicles are released on superdari to their owners ensuring no deterioration in their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There were as on 21st July, 2000, 507 cases pending with the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for the periods indicated below:—

Period	Number of cases
Over 3 years	8
Over 2 years	35
Over 1 year	113
Below 1 year	351

(c) The completion of inquiry into a case depends on several variable factors which are not always within the control of the investigating officers.

(d) There were as on 23rd July, 2000, 4198 such vehicles in the custody of Police Stations.

(e) The reasons for delay include unwillingness of the owners to get their vehicles released after settlement of their claims for insurance; damaged conditions of vehicles; and reluctance of owners to get their vehicles released on Superdari just to escape from the responsibilities of producing the vehicles in the Court during trial.

(f) Written intimation is given to the owners of the vehicles as well as the insurance companies requesting them to take possession of the vehicles.

[Translation]

Constitution of Committee for Development of NCR

245. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently constituted any Committee or Commission for the alround development of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States coming under the N.C.R. also have representation in it; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the said committee or commission is likely to be helpful in helping the systematic development of N.C.R.?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board has reported that the Board at its 25th Meeting held in New Delhi on 12.7.2000 decided to set up a High Level Committee to be headed by the Union Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Minister to prepare a new Regional Plan for the NCR for the period 2000-2021.

(b) The terms of reference of this High Level Committee are yet to be finalised.

(c) Board in its meetings empowered the Chairman of this Committee to take nominee of each of the participating State/Territory in the Committee.

(d) The High Level Committee is expected to study the problems concerning the NCR and prepare a new plan for the entire region for the period 2001-2021.

[English]

Transfer of Salt Pan Land

246. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:

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

(a) whether in a meeting of Committee of Secretaries in 1985 a decision was taken to transfer the Salt Pan Land, Mumbai to his Ministry from the Industry Ministry.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken possession of this land;

(d) if so, the purpose for which the land has been used and the earnings therefrom;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the said land has been encroached by the slum dwellers;

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to get the land free from the encroachers and develop the same; and

(h) the time by which the transfer decision is likely to be implemented by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 24th December, 1985 decided that the lands having become unsuitable for salt manufacture should be transferred to the Ministry of Urban Development for being allotted to different Ministries/Departments. Accordingly, Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development issued orders dated 9th January, 1986, 30.12.1987 and 22.2.1990, transferring 5378 acres (approximately) of lands in Greater Bombay, on "as is where is" basis with all the assets and liabilities, to the Ministry of Urban Development, for use as considered appropriate.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Appropriate strategies to take over these lands are in the advanced stage of finalisation.

(e) to (h) Yes, Sir. An area of about 60 to 80 acres has been encorached upon by slum dwellers. The Salt Department has been taking measures from time to time for removal of encroachments. The issue relating to taking over and development of salt pan lands is under process and all out efforts are being made to take over the lands at the earliest.

Violation of Lease Deeds

247. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Hotels, Cinema halls and Clubs in the capital have breached their lease deeds conditions resulting in a loss of about 75 crores to the Government as stated by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its annual report for 1999;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against these establishments including the cancellation of their lease deeds?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing names of institutions and the details of amount demanded/amount recoverable (upto Sept. 1997) etc. as per observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its Annual Report for the year ended on 31.3.1999, is attached.

(c) A special Cell is being set up to monitor timely recovery of Government dues. In case any lessee fails to comply with the terms/demands, action under the provision of lease, which may include determination of lease would be taken.

Statement

Outstanding Dues in respect of Hotels, Cinema Halls, Clubs & Petrol Pumps

Sl No	Name of Hotel	Location	Area (in Acres)	Types of Breaches	Demand Notice Issued in Period of Recovery	Premium (Including Interest)		Ground Rent (Including Interest)		Damages/ Misuse Charges (Including Interest		Licence Fee (Including Interest)		Payment Made if any		Balance Amounts Recoverable as upto Sep. 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11		12
1	Bharat Hotel	Barakha-mba Road	6.0485	L&DO allotted land to NDMC for construction of 5 star hotel but they entered into agreement with Bharat Hotel for construction of hotel	September 1992 November 1996 May 1996	22.2.81 to 16.9.92	6.78	15.7.95 to 14.7.96 22.5.81 to 31.3.96	5.87 4.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.31
2.	Taj Palace	S.P. Marg	6.000	L&DO allotted land to DDA for construction of 5 star hotel but they entered into agreement with M/s. Taj Palace for construction and commissioning of hotels	-do-	20.7.89 to 19.5.98	6.97	—	—	4.3.81 to 9.4.85	0.96	10.4.85 to 14.7.98 10.4.85 to 9.5.98	3.47 2.32	—		13.72
3	La-Meridan	Raisina Road	4.290	L&DO allotted land to NDMC for construction of 5 Star hotel but they entered into agreement with M/s Pure Drinks Ltd. And M/s. CJ Internationals hotels	September 92 April 98	30.3.81 to 7.5.92	3.39	30.3.83 to 14.7.96 20.3.83 to 31.3.96	2.77 1.82	30.3.83 to 31.3.96	0.71	—	—	-2.27		6.42
4	Samrat Hotel	Panchsheel Marg adjoining Ashoka Hotel	3.115	An aera of 3975.24 Sq.yds were encroached upon by the lessee	June 1994	—	—	15.1.92 to 14.7.94 1.11.91 to 14.7.94	0.11 0.02	1.4.89 to 14.7.94	4.27	—	—	—		4.40
5	Hotel Rajdoot	13, B Jangpura	0.3149	Allotted for residential purposes whereas constructed hotel on the land and occupied 110 sq.yds. Government land un-authorisedly	May 93	—	0.15	15.7.64 to 30.4.94	0.002	22.10.83 to 14.7.93	0.72	—	—	—		0.87
6	Ashoka Hotel	Chankayapuri	21.55	Unauthorised construction on additional coverage of 182172 sq. ft.	Not Issued	—	0.11	22.11.55 to 31.12.96	0.22	—	—	—	—	—		0.33
Total							17.40		15.47	15.47	6.66	—	5.79	2.27		43.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11	12
PRESSES															
1.	National Herald	5-A, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	0.309	Un-authorised construction and sub-letting etc.	May 88 and December 96	—	—	15.7.71 to 14.7.97	0.034	15.7.71 to 14.7.97	4.266	—	—	—	4.30
2.	Daily Pratap	5, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	0.364	Un-authorised construction and sub-letting etc.	July 94	—	—	—	—	1.1.63 to 14.1.95	11.00	—	—	—	11.00
3.	Daily Tej	8, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	0.251	Un-authroised construction and sub-letting etc.	January 98	—	—	15.1.71 to 14.1.98	0.03	23.2.78 to 14.1.98	0.62	—	—	0.06	0.59
4.	Gulab Printers	6, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	0.675	Un-authorised construction and sub-letting etc.	June 92 and June 96	—	—	15.7.73 to 14.7.92	0.03	6.7.69 to 31.3.92	3.02	—	—	—	3.05
5.	United India Periodicals Private Ltd.	3, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	—	—	—	—	—	15.7.88 to 14.1.97 15.7.80 to 14.1.98	0.006 0.009	1.4.87 to 31.1.98	7.035	—	—	—	7.05
CLUBS															
1.	Delhi Race Course Club	Race Course Road	52.25	Unauthorised occupation chargos	February 1998	—	—	26.11.79 79 to 31.12.84 26.11.79 to 31.12.97	0.03 0.06	1.1.95 to 31.12.97	1.09	—	—	—	1.18
2.	Delhi Gymkhana Club	-do-	27.3	Unauthorised Construction/ Misuse Charges etc.	October 1998	—	—	—	—	20.5.195 9 to 14.7.1999 8	2.45	—	—	—	2.45
Total									0.09		3.54				3.63
CINEMAS															
1.	Sangam	R.K. Puram	4001.33	Misuses/ unauthorised construction/ subletting	December 1985	—	—	15.7.75 to 14.1.86	0.04	20.8.75 to 15.1.86	1.17	—	—	—	1.21
2.	Alankar	Lajpat Nagar	5043.33	Misuse/unauthorised construction/ subletting	Proposed in January 1990	—	—	—	—	13.09.77 to 15.12.89	0.51	—	—	—	0.51
Total								0.04			1.68				1.72
PETROL PUMPS															
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	Opp. INA Market	NA	Misuse (welding work)	1983	—	—	—	—	April 1987	0.12	—	—	—	0.12
2.	-do-	Vinay Marg	NA	Misuse (welding work)	1983	—	—	—	—	December 1989	0.02	—	—	—	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11	12
3	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	Ring Road Opp. R.K Puram	NA	Misuse (welding work)	March 1987	–	–	15.1.1979 to 14.1.1988	0.05	12.9.77 to 14.1.87	0.05	–	–	-0.02	0.08
4	Indo Burman Petroleum Corporation	Church Road	NA	Coca Cola both Encroachment of land etc.	1966 1970	–	–	–	–	NA	0.16	–	–	–	0.16
	Total								0.05		0.35			-0.02	0.38
	Grand Total							17.40	15.759		38.171		15.79	-2.35	74.77

Mid Day Meal

248. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received an exhaustive reports regarding various operational bottle necks in implementation of the mid day meal scheme particularly in schools of Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meals Scheme) is being implemented in all Government, Government aided and local body schools. No exhaustive report on bottleneck in implementation has been received. Whenever State Governments face operational difficulties, the same are addressed and resolved.

[Translation]

Jehad against India

249. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has initiated move to wage Jehad against India;

(b) if so, whether Pakistani activities like training to youths etc. have increased in the country;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to nullify their move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Pakistan is encouraging Jehad against India in order to justify its sponsorship of cross-border terrorism. There are reports that some misguided youths from J&K are being lured for training.

(d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to check the activities of the militant and terrorist groups. Security agencies are working in close liaison to deal with any situation whenever it arises. As a result of the measures taken in this regard, various ISI sponsored modules have been neutralised in the country.

The impact of the sponsorship of cross-border terrorism on the security of our country and the region, has been appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of the international community.

[English]

Killings in Bihar

250. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *alias* PAPPU YADAV:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the killings of villagers in Miapur village in Aurangabad and other parts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have asked any report about the incident from the concerned authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the 'Ranvir Sena' has been involved in the series of massacre in Bihar;

(f) if so, the number of persons killed so far and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government to stop recurrence of such massacre in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) As per available information, Ranvir Sena, a caste based outfit, was formed in January, 1995 to counter the Naxalites and other left-wing extremists in Central Bihar. Allegedly, Ranvir Sena has been involved in 41 violent incidents with 103 killings in 1997, 23 incidents with 15 killings in 1998 and 11 incidents with 46 killings in 1999. Till June 16, 2000 (including the killings of villagers in Mianpur village in Aurangabad) Ranvir Sena is alleged to be involved in 11 violent incidents with 47 killings. A factual report was called for from the Government of Bihar about the massacre of villagers in Mianpur village in Aurangabad district. It has been reported by the Government of Bihar that after the massacre in village Mianpur an FIR has been lodged in this regard. Eight persons have already been arrested and raids are being conducted to arrest the suspected killers. A police picket has been set up in the village for providing security to the villagers. Intensive patrolling is being done in the neighbouring areas to prevent any further violence.

(g) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subject as per the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to train, equip and modernise their police forces in order to keep pace with the changing security and law and order scenario. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to improve their policing infrastructure, the Central Government has been implementing a scheme *viz.*, Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, since 1969-70. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the state Governments. During the period from 1980-81 to 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 5008.147 lakh has been released to the Government of Bihar under this Scheme.

Under the Scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the States affected by left-wing extremism, a sum of Rs. 28.80 crores has been released to the Government of Bihar so far.

Government of India has also been providing Central Para Military Forces to the State Government for maintaining Law and Order as per the requirement.

Allocation for Computers in Schools

251. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and provided to schools for the purchase of computers during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the details regarding number of schools to be covered and requirement of funds under the modified scheme for computer Literacy and Studies in Schools has since been worked out;

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

(d) the amount allocated for the purpose during the current year in each State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) During the last three years no amount was allocated and provided for purchase of computers. A modified scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) is now being formulated in consultation with different Ministries and the details are being worked out.

Revival of Steel Sector

252. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lashed out the loss-making Steel Authority of India for delay in implementation of restructuring its package and expenditure including perks and foreign travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of fresh efforts made by the Government to streamline the functioning and revival of Steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As a result of the revival package suggested by the Ministry of Steel and the Working Group on Iron and Steel the following action has been taken:

(i) Peak rate of custom duty has not been reduced further in the Budget of 2000-2001 in view of the demand slow down.

(ii) Reduction of custom duty on some of the raw materials like ferro nickel, nickel oxide sinter/ charged nickel and some refractory raw materials.

(iii) Withdrawal of excise duty on stockyard and distribution charges.

(iv) Ad *valorem* excise duty on all steel items.

(v) Anti dumping duty levied on HR Coils imported from Ukraine and Russia.

(vi) Rationalisation of DEPB rates.

(vii) Exemption from payment of anti dumping duty on import of Chinese coke by Pig Iron Manufacturers.

As a result of the above and with the firming up of the international prices, the iron and steel sector has started showing signs of revival in the current year.

Migrants Settled in Delhi

253. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has launched a special drive to identify and deport illegal migrants in the city;

(b) if so, the number of such illegal migrants identified and deported during each of the last three years;

(c) whether Police has victimised and harassed some legal migrants and citizens in some places of the city especially of the minority community;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases noticed by the Government; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to stop the victimization and harassment of legal residents of Delhi especially of the minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuing process. The number of such illlegal immigrants detected and deported during the last three years in Delhi was as follows:

Year	Number
1997	97
1998	183
1999	164

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The police have standing instructions to ensure that no harassment is caused to any citizen of the country.

Funds for Development of Thar Desert

254. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Rajasthan for the development of Thar desert of Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year, district-wise;

(b) the details of works undertaken for this purpose and the amount utilised so far;

(c) the number of village benefited by these funds in the State;

(d) whether the State has demanded additional funds for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) District-

wise funds released to Rajasthan for development of Thar desert during the last three years and current year are given in Statement attached.

(b) Activities like contour bunding, construction of check dams and Tankas, afforestation, pasture development, soil/water conservation works including water harvesting structures and minor irrigation structures, sand dune stabilization, shelter-belt plantations, farm forestry etc. are taken up. So far, an amount of about Rs. 103 crore has been utilised.

(c) Village-wise or Dhani-wise information is not complied by the State Government in this regard. However, these funds have been utilised in the execution of 1171 watershed development projects covering approximately as many villages and an area of 5.97 lakh hectares.

(d) and (e) The State Government have not demanded any additional funds.

Statement

District-wise funds released to Rajasthan for the development of Thar desert

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Funds Released			
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Barmer	452.72	945.00	470.63	461.25
2.	Bikaner	0.00	468.56	482.54	543.17
3.	Churu	796.79	358.36	300.55	—
4.	Hanumangarh	50.66	287.89	52.51	—
5.	Jaisalmer	705.11	1062.50	1218.76	—
6.	Jalore	252.86	45.00	399.37	—
7.	Jhunjhunu	100.50	147.50	95.68	93.75
8.	Jodhpur	203.88	972.50	468.42	264.68
9.	Nagaur	412.77	97.50	679.37	—
10.	Pali	162.75	542.50	198.77	—
11.	Sikar	287.12	91.25	127.50	—
	Total	3425.16	5018.56	4494.10	1362.85

Involvement of Cops in Robbing

255. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police cops on patrol duty etc. themselves rob the people as reported in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 26, 2000;

(b) if so, the number of such cases noticed during the last one year and till date;

(c) the action taken against such police cops and measures taken to curb such incidents immediately;

(d) whether the police booths on the road sides also hold on the people for extracting money on one count or the other; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to ensure that these booths constables do not resort to illegal activities?

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

[Translation]

Cancellation of Licences of Cinema Halls

256. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have cancelled the licences of many Cinema halls in Delhi for the fear of any mishap;

(b) if so, the names of such cinema halls and the dates from which these are lying closed; and

(c) the future action being 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 licences of five cinema halls, namely, Vishal, Race Course, Vivek, Samrat and Palam were suspended during the current year by Delhi Police for various durations for violation of safety norms prescribed under the Delhi Cinematography Rules, 1981. However, the licences in respect of the first four cinema halls were subsequently restored on removal of the deficiencies for which the licence had been suspended. The licence in respect of the fifth cinema hall continues to be uspended since 31st March, 2000 and can be restored only when the deficiencies noticed are removed.

Grants to Colleges

257. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for which grants are being provided to the colleges by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the colleges of Bihar which have sought grants during the current year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and released for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Statement-I indicating the Schemes under which grants are provided to the eligible colleges is attached.

(b) Statement-II indicating the colleges of Bihar which have sought grants from UGC under the various Schemes during the current financial year is attached.

(c) Statement-III showing the grants approved and released to the colleges in Bihar during the 9th Plan is attached.

Statement I

Schemes under which grants provided to the eligible colleges

1. Ninth Plan College Development (CD9)
2. Minor Research Projects (Humanities & Social Science) (MRP-H)
3. Minors Research Projects (Science) (MRP-S)
4. Teacher Fellowship Schemes (FIP)
5. Seminar/Symposia/Conferences.
6. Construction of Women's Hostel (WH) (Special Scheme)
7. Autonomous College (AC)
8. College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP).
9. College Humanities & Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP).
10. Refresher/Orientation Programmes for Teachers (Academic Staff Colleges-ASC)
11. International Conference for Teachers.
12. Major Research Projects (Science and Humanities & Social Sc.)
13. Preparation of University level books.
14. Promotion of Physical Education and Sports.
15. Career Awards/Research Awards
16. Computer facilities in Colleges.
17. Women Study Centre.

18. Population Education Clubs—UGC-UNFPA Project
19. One time grant to Colleges for Books & Equipment (50, 75, 100 years old)
20. Vocationalisation of courses
21. Restructuring of present courses
22. Emerging Areas & Innovative Programme.
23. Remedial Coaching for SC/ST
24. Adult & Continuing Education.
25. Value Education/Human Right Education.
26. Travel Grant.

Statement II

Colleges in Bihar which have sought Grants in current year

(Upto 19 July 2000)

Sl.No.	Name of College	Under Scheme	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	A.N.S. College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
2.	A.N.S. College	Seminar	New proposal
3.	A.S. College	MRP	New proposal
4.	A.S. College	Seminar	New proposal
5.	Annanda College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
6.	Anugarh Narain Smarak Mahavidyalaya	Seminar	Subsequent instalment
7.	B.D. Evening College	MRP	New proposal
8.	Baijnath Jalan College	Seminar	New proposal
9.	Bharti Mandan College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
10.	Bholaram Shibial Kharakid College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
11.	Bokaro Steel City College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
12.	CM College (Arts & Commerce)	CD9	Subsequent instalment
13.	CM Science College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
14.	CM Science College	MRP(S)	Subsequent instalment
15.	College of Commerce	CD9	Subsequent instalment
16.	College of Commerce	Seminar	New proposal
17.	D.A.V. College	MRP	New proposal
18.	Deoghar College	CD9	Subsequet instalment
19.	Dr. S.K. Sinha Women's College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
20.	Dr. S.K. Sinha Women's College	Seminar	New proposal
21.	G.D.M. College	MRP	New proposal
22.	G.L.A. College	MRP	New proposal

1	2	3	4
23.	Gaya College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
24.	Gaya College	Seminar	New proposal
25.	Gaya College	WH	Subsequent instalment
26.	Gaya College, Gaya	MRP	New proposal
27.	GD College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
28.	Giridih College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
29.	Giridih College	Seminar	New proposal
30.	Giridih College	MRP	New proposal
31.	Gopeshwar College	MRP (H)	Subsequent instalment
32.	Gram Bharati College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
33.	Guru Nanak College	MRP	New proposal
34.	Guru Nanak College	Seminar	Subsequent instalment
35.	Gurusahay Deosharan Memorial College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
36.	H.D. Jain College	CD9	PG Dept.
37.	Hari Ram College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
38.	J.D. Women's College	MRP	New proposal
39.	J.L.N. College	Seminar	New proposal
40.	J.M.D.P.L. Mahila College	WH	New proposal
41.	Jagadish Nandan College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
42.	Jagadish Nandan College	WH	Subsequent instalment
43.	Jagat Narain Lal College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
44.	Jagdam College	MRP	New proposal
45.	Jagjiwan College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
46.	Jamshedpur Women's College	MRP	New proposal
47.	Jawaharlal Nehru College	MD9	Subsequent instalment
48.	Jawaharlal Nehru College	Seminar	Subsequent instalment
49.	Jeewachn Mahavidyalaya	CD9	Subsequent instalment
50.	Jhumak Mahaseth Dr. Dharmapriya Lal M	CD9	Subsequent instalment
51.	K.L.S. College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
52.	Karam Chand Bhagat College	Seminar	New proposal
53.	Khemchand Tarachand College	Seminar	New proposal
54.	Kishan College	CD9	New proposal

1	2	3	4
55.	Koshi College	CD9	PG Dept.
56.	Kunwar Singh College	CD9	Subsequent Instalment
57.	Lal Singh Tyagi Gramin Mahavidyalaya	MRP	New proposal
58.	Lalit Narain Tirhut Mahavidyalaya	CD9	Subsequent instalment
59.	Langat Singh College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
60.	M.J.K. College	MRP	New proposal
61.	M.S. College	MRP	New proposal
62.	M.S. College	Seminar	New proposal
63.	M.V. College	MRP	New proposal
64.	Madan Ahilla Mahilla College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
65.	Maharaj Laxmishwar Singh Memorial College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
66.	Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ranvijay Prasad	CD9	Subsequent instalment
67.	Maharani Kalyani Mahavidyalaya	CD9	Subsequent instalment
68.	Mahila College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
69.	Marwari College	MRP	New proposal
70.	Marwari College, Ranci	CD9	Subsequent instalment
71.	Millat College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
72.	Nalanda College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
73.	Nalanda College	MRP	New proposal
74.	Nalanda College	MRP (S)	Subsequent instalment
75.	Nalanda College	Seminar	New proposal
76.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge T.	MRP	New proposal
77.	Netishwar Mahavidyalaya	CD9	Subsequent instalment
78.	Nirmal College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
79.	R.L.S.Y. College	MRP	New proposal
80.	R.L.S.Y. College	Seminar	New proposal
81.	R.S.P. College	Seminar	New proposal
82.	Raja Shiv Prasad College	MRP	New proposal
83.	Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav College, Beetiah	MRP(H)	Subsequent instalment
84.	Ram Sahai Mull More College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
85.	Rameswardas Pannalal Mahila College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
86.	Ramlakhan Singh Yadav College, Patna	CD9	Subsequent instalment

1	2	3	4
87.	Ranchi College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
88.	Ranchi Women's College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
89.	S.B. College	MRP	New proposal
90.	S.G.S.M. Mahavidyalaya	CD9	New proposal
91.	S.N. Sinha College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
92.	S.N.S. College	MRP	New proposal
93.	S.P. Jain College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
94.	S.P. Jain College	MRP(H)	Subsequent instalment
95.	S.P. Jain College	MRP(S)	Subsequent instalment
96.	S.P. Jain College	MRP	New proposal
97.	S.S.L.N.T. Mahila Mahavidyalaya	CD9	Subsequent instalment
98.	Sabour College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
99.	Sahibganj College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
100.	Samastipur College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
101.	Santhal Pargana College	MRP(S)	Subsequent instalment
102.	Sarb Narain Singh Ram Kumar Singh College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
103.	Sardar Patel Memorial College	CD9	Subsequent instalment
104.	Sher Shah College	CD9	Subsequent instalment

Statement III

Statement showing the Grant paid by the UGC to the colleges under 9th Plan

Period Upto: 31st March, 2000 (Rupees in lakh)

Name of the State/University	Number of Colleges U/S 2(f) & 12B	Number of Colleges Assisted	Total Grant approved (UGC Share)	Amount paid under 9th Plan 1.4.97 to 31.3.2000	% of grant released in relation to approved allocation (5/4* 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR					
Bhagalpur	45	39	414.00	129.58	31.30
B.B.A. Bihar	46	43	408.00	133.94	32.83
Jai Prakash	22	21	229.00	77.50	33.84
L.N. Mithila	75	69	791.00	301.47	38.19
Magadh	71	70	879.00	335.73	38.19
Patna	9	9	133.00	47.95	36.05
Ranchi	65	62	782.00	227.61	29.11
K.S.D. Sanskrit	15	12	34.00	16.28	47.88
Total:	348	325	3670.00	1270.06	34.61

Use of Light on Vehicles

258. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protocol has been framed by the Government for the security of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether members of Parliament are entitled to install red or blue indicators on their vehicles;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to remove the indicators installed illegally on the vechicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. Security to hon'ble Members of Parliament is provided based on threat perception in their cases.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Use of lights (including red or blue) in motor vehicles is governed in accordance with Rule 108 (iii) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The use of extra lights such as red lights/blue lights on top of the vehicles is permissible only to vehicles notified by Government of India or State Governments.

(e) Action has been taken by Delhi Police in this regard. Besides, letters have been issued by Delhi Police to all concerned regarding use of coloured lights on the top of Government vehicles.

[English]

Fencing in J&K Border

259. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan has been preventing our various agencies contractors to set up fencing along the international border in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to entrust this job to Para Military Forces; and

(c) if so, the time by which the fencing along the international border in Jammu & Kashmir is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The work of construction of fencing on Jammu International border was suspended in July, 1995 due to unprovoked and persistent firing from Pakistan. Government have recently decided to adopt multi-modal approach for creating an obstacle system on the International border in Jammu Sector to check infiltration and smuggling of weapons/explosives etc. This project will be executed by BSF and is expected to be completed in about $1\text{-}^1/_2$ to 2 years time.

Dispersed Tribals

260. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations about the living conditions of dispersed tribals and their econmic needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issues raised in these representations alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the reasons for not sending any officer/team to assess the problem of dispersed tribals; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the problems of dispersed tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has received representation from Dr. Pullarao regarding lack of drinking water and housing facilities for dispersed tribals in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had deputed one officer to West Godavari District during November 9-11, 1998 assess the problems of dispersed tribals.

(e) The State Government has been advised to utilize a portion of funds out of special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for dispersed tribals to meet their needs.

[Translation]

Education for All

261. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI DINSHA PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated an ambitious scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the extent to which the target of promoting elementary education is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of formulating the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to provide universal elementary education of satisfactory quality for all by 2010. Planning activities have been initiated and the scheme is likely to be operationalised in the current financial year.

[English]

Staff in BCCL

262. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a huge decrease in staff in Bharat Coking Coal Limited during 1994-95;

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

(c) the number of vacancies filled up till date; and

(d) the existing shortage of vacancies at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Limited, the over-all net reduction in staff strength during the year 1994-95 in BCCL was 6604. Region-wise details of break-up decrease in manpower due to various reasons are as under:

		Bihar Region	West Bengal Region	Total
1.	Superannuation	2359	26	2385
2.	Resignation	220	16	236
3.	Death	1050	26	1076
4.	Medical Unfit	67	4	71
5.	Voluntary Retirement Scheme	4132	172	4304
6.	Dismissal/Termination	603	1	604
7.	Other Reasons	266	10	276
	Total	8697	255	8952

During the above period 2348 persons were inducted in BCCL by way of fresh recruitment, compassionate appointment under National Coal Wage Agreement, empoyment to land losers, reinstatement/appointment etc. Hence, the net decrease in manpower comes to 6604.

(c) Vacancies caused due to reduction as a result of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of the Government are not filled as per the provision of the scheme as surplus and incapacitated employees are allowed for retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme. As the company has been carrying a large number of surplus manpower, even the vacancies caused due to the retirement are also not filled. However, vacancy caused due to death of employee is filled through employment to dependant of the deceased employee as per the National Coal Wage Agreement. During the year, 898 persons were employed against death of employees.

(d) As reported by Coal India Limited, there is no major shortage in BCCL. Shortage is made good through internal deployment after training.

Setting up of Gates

263. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Gates are being set up almost at every street and service lanes in the colonies of MCD/DDA which bars the bonafide traffic and public entry on the roads without any permission from the MCD/DDA etc.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Entry gates can be set up with the approval of the local bodies & traffic police. In cases where are objected to and are without approval, then who have installed them are asked to remove them.

[Translation]

Person Killed in J&K

264. YOGI ADITYANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence, para-military personnel, civilians and extremists killed/arrested in Kashmir during each of the last three years;

(b) the extent of loss of property during the said period; and

(c) the details of compensation given by the Government to the dependents of those killed during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per information made available by the State Government.

	1998	1999	2000 (upto June)
Security Force personnel killed	232	356	170
Civilians killed	867	821	361
Militants killed	999	1082	663
Militants/suspects apprehended	1228	744	308
Total incidents of destruction of properties	177	136	67

(c) As per State Government's norms Rs. One lakh is paid as *ex-gratia* by State Government to the next of kin in case of death due to terrorist violence. The expenditure incurred by the State Government in this respect is reimbursed by the Central Government as part of Security Related Expenditure (SRE).

[English]

Girls Education

265. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT has called upon the Government for concerned efforts for the girls education by providing more facilities and incentives to the girls;

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

(c) the number of States where scholarships for girls are in operation at present; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Central and State Governments for introduction of such schemes throughout the country to encourage more girls to opt for school education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under its study titled "State Policies on Incentive Schemes in Primary Schools and their Contribution to

Girls Participation", NCERT studied the impact of various schemes launched by the Government of India and various State/UTs on Girl's Education. As per this study 'Education for All' Programmes have resulted in reduction of male-female disparties in enrolment and retention rates. Pro-girl child policies have resulted in large scale expansion of educational facilities and participation of girls.

(c) 9 States namely—Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura and 5 UT's namely - Delhi, A&N Island, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry are operating scheme of scholarships for girls.

(d) The schemes being operated by the Government of India are indicated in Statement-I. Incentive Schemes being operated by various States for the benefit of girls are given in Statement-II. The Navodaya Vidyalayas reserve 30% of seats for girls.

Statement I

A. Scheme of assistance for strengthening education of girls.

B. Scheme of financial assistance for residential facilities for girls.

(1) Central Scheme of Assistance for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(2) Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward-Minorities.

(3) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes.

(4) Special Educational Development Programme for the Scheduled Castes Girls.

(5) Centrally sponsored Scheme of Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.

(6) Ashram Schools for the Scheduled Tribes.

(7) Grant-in-aid to NGO's for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(8) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Girls' Literacy in Tribal Areas.

Statement II

Incentive Schemes benefiting Girls in India : Current status

Sl.No	States/UTs.	Free Uniform		Free Textbooks		Attendance Scholarship		Mid Day Meal*	
		Year*	% Exp.	Year*	% Exp.	Year*	% Exp.	Year*	% Exp.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	–	–	1994-95	NA	–	–	1995-96	7.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1982	3.39	1964	7.79	–	–	1995-96	3.65
3.	Assam	–	–	1987	2.03	1980	0.07	1995-96	5.56
4.	Bihar	1996	0.07	1983	0.71	–	–	1995-96	3.84
5.	Goa	1991	0.37	1974	0.44	1973	0.09	1967	0.12
6.	Gujarat	1982	NA	1998	0.79	1985	0.03	1984	1.87
7.	Haryana	1977	0.65	1975-76	0.13	1980	0.65	1995-96	2.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	0.04	1995-96	0.54	–	0.01	1995-96	1.43
9.	J&K	1982	1.68	–	NA	–	–	1995-96	2.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	1986	1.24	1993	0.82	1991	0.19	1995-96	5.95
11.	Kerala	–	–	1988	0.18	–	–	1995-96	0.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1988	0.10	1975-76	0.65	–	–	1995-96	4.51
13.	Maharashtra	1978	0.28	1977	0.24	1991	0.79	1995-96	3.01
14.	Manipur	–	–	1997	NA	–	–	1995-96	2.21
15.	Meghalaya	1967	NA	1963	NA	–	–	1995-96	5.33
16.	Mizoram	NA	0.05	1988	0.12	–	–	1995-96	4.05
17.	Nagaland	–	–	1995-96	NA	–	–	1995-96	2.29
18.	Orissa	1978	0.10	1950-51	0.46	–	–	1995-96	3.36
19.	Punjab	–	–	1977	2.68	1992	NA	1995-96	2.39
20.	Rajasthan	1994	0.08	1994	1.44	–	–	1995-96	3.89
21.	Tamil Nadu	1996	7.35	1985-86	5.13	–	–	1995-96	3.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	1986	4.15	1985-86	1.42	–	–	1983	1.29
23.	Tripura	1961	0.27	1959	0.72	1959	0.11	1995-96	7.21
24.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	1998	NA	–	–	1995-96	1.95
25.	West Bengal	1976	0.36	1969	1.10	–	–	1978	4.44
26.	A&N Islands	1969	NA	1968	NA	1974	NA	1995-96	0.35
27.	Chandigarh	1981	2.16	1980-81	0.99	1980	0.64	1980-81	5.30
28.	D&N Haveli	1986	4.39	1985-86	1.05	–	–	1995-96	4.82
29.	Daman & Diu	1983	4.32	1983	0.29	1984	2.20	1995-96	2.93
30.	Delhi	1981	0.09	1980-81	0.03	1997	1.10	1995-96	7.50
31.	Lakshadweep	–	–	1957	5.15	–	–	1957	1.78
32.	Pondicherry	1979	3.45	1958	1.73	1980	0.01	1960-61	2.09
	India								3.30

Note:— indicates No Scheme.

MDM scheme of Central Government of India is now operative in all parts of India for children in Classes I-V.

Source: State Policies on incentive schemes in primary schools and their contribution to girls' participation, NCERT & UNESCO, 2000

[Translation]

Power to States

266. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide more powers to the State Governments to combat terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c) Law and Order is a State subject under the Constitution of India. As such State Governments are competent to initiate any measures as may be necessary in order to combat terrorism. The Law Commission of India has also submitted the Draft Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2000 which seeks to provide Law enforcement agencies with suitable powers to effectively deal with the growing menace of terrorism. The Government has invited the views of all state Governments on the various provisions of the Bill. Government will also hold consultations with political parties, other groups. etc. before a view is finalised in the matter.

[English]

Urban-Rural Divide

267. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have called for the participation and assistance of the confederation of Indian Industry in bridging the ever-growing urban-rural divide;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to bring the rural and tribal population into the economic mainstream;

(c) whether a three day seminar on Rural India Marketing and Industrialization was organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry in December, 1999;

(d) if so, the details of suggestions made in the seminar; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) The Confederation of Indian Industry had, purely on its own initiative, organized a one day Seminar on 22nd December, 1999, in New Delhi, entitled "The Seminar on Rural India; Marketing & Industrialization". The objective of the Seminar was to promote marketing and industrialization in rural and tribal areas so as to see how the untapped potential in these areas may be fully exploited and to share experiences so as to understand the rural psyche, innovative communication approaches and a creative media mix. The Seminar basically recommended the following:—

— creation of employment opportunities.

— raising rural incomes.

— strengthening agriculture industry linkages.

— formulation of IT policy.

— education, training and skill building.

— facilitation of consumer group formation.

— designing products to suit rural/tribal people needs and pockets.

As far as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, a package of measures through specific programme and schemes, is already being implemented which is designed to upgrade the social, educational and economic status of the tribals, so as to bring them on par with other sections of the society.

Female Literacy

268. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the UNESCO Report Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Nepal, account for the largest number out of school girls and illiterate women;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the suggestions made by UNESCO therein;

(c) the main factors responsible for maximum female illiteracy in India; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to improve the position of females?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The UNESCO Report 'World Education Report 2000' mentions about three large Southern Asian Countries namely Bangladesh, India and Pakistan which estimate to account for nearly 45% of world's illiterate today. Most of these are women.

(b) It is a fact that majority of illiterate and dropouts/ out of school are women and girls. No specific suggestions with reference to the four countries mentioned have been made in the UNESCO Report. However, general suggestions have been made which include primary focus areas including the need to step up National effort to reach out to the increasing number of illeterate adult, and need to accelerate access to elementary education for the younger generation so as to cut off the problem at its base;

(c) The main factor responsible for female illiteracy in India are:

* Gender based inequality.
* Social discrimination and economic exploitation.
* Occupation of girl child in domestic chores.
* Social and traditional restraints.
* Low enrolment of girls in schools.
* Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

(d) The main strategies adopted by the Government for increasing female literacy in the country include:

(i) National Literacy Mission for imparting functional literacy.

(ii) Universalisation of Elementary Education, including alternative education.

Ethnic Violence in Tripura

269. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in ethnic violence in Tripura during the last six months; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to intervene and contain the violence between the tribals and non-tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) During the last six months, 71 persons have been killed in ethnic violence in Tripura.

(b) Steps taken by Government to combat militancy and contain ethnic violence in Tripura include, *inter alia*, deployment of Central Para Military Forces, improved coordination and sharing of intelligence amongst security forces, modernisation and upgradation of State Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure, sanction of Special Central Assistance to the State Government, declaration of the most seriously affected areas as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and notification of the major militant groups as 'Unlawful Association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

The situation in Tripura has been kept under constant watch by the Central Government. A series of meetings have been held in the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the situation. Union Home Minister himself visited Tripura on March 27-28, 2000. This was followed by a visit by the Unioin Home Secretary on June 7-8, 2000. The situation in the State was extensively reviewed during these visits.

Sri Lankan Refugees in Tamil Nadu

270. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from Sri Lanka infiltrated into India due to the escalation of militancy in Sri Lanka; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to check the infiltration of Sri Lankan refugees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Due to recent escalation of militancy in Sri Lanka, about 1200 Sri Lankan refugees have arrived in India since January, 2000; and

(b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central agencies in Tamil Nadu have been suitably advised to take all possible measures which include

intensifying coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu.

Universities for Women

271. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up universities exclusively for women in each state:

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

(c) the provision made for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote women education in the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) UGC has introduced many schemes for promotion of women's education. So far, 12 new Women's Studies Centres have been established in the Universities during the 9th Plan. UGC awards part-time Research Associateship for Women to enable them to take up post-doctoral research, independently, or on project assignment basis, in Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences & Engineering and Technology.

[Translation]

Amenities in Rural Areas

272. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any schemes to improve the basic amenities in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The Government have introduced a new initiative *viz.*, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development and improve the basic amenities at the village level. PMGY envisages allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the tune of Rs. 5000 crore to the States and UTs during 2000-2001. PMGY has two components, namely, rural roads with an allocation of Rs. 2500 crore of Additional Central Assistance and other programmes namely, primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition with an allocation of another Rs. 2500 crore.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Slow Process in Poverty Reduction

273. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sounded a warning that the poverty reduction process in India has slowed down since 1990s and the poorer States have not recorded improvement in this respect even despite the higher growth rates;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) World Bank in their report entitled "India: Policies to Reducing Poverty & Accelerate Sustainable Development" has made certain observations about the sluggish poverty reduction in recent years in India despite the improvement in human development and higher GDP growth in the mid-1990s. The relevant extracts of the observations made by the World Bank are given in the Statement.

(c) To alleviate the urban poverty, the Government, on 1.12.1997, launched a unified Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme *viz.* "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana" (SJSRY) replacing the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes. The SJSRY scheme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment. Ventures or provision of wage employment. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

The other Ministries are also taking action to contain/ alleviate poverty through their own poverty/alleviation programmes.

Statement

Relevant Extracts from the World Bank's Report Entitled "India: Policies to Reduce Poverty and Accelerate Sustainable Development"

A. "Sluggish Poverty Reduction in Recent Years:— Despite the improvements in human development and the higher GDP growth in the mid-1990s, India's household sample surveys suggest that poverty reduction has been sluggish recently. In the early 1990s, poverty worsend following the stabilization of the unsustainable policies of the 1980s, a poor harvest and a decline in food availability. Soon, poverty began to fall again and by 1993-94 was somewhat below the 1987 level. However, from 1993-94 until 1997 (the last available survey), improvement has been limited in the rural areas which contain over 70% of the poor. Moreover, analysis suggests that the large poor states in the north and east, containing 40% of India's population, have lagged in reducing poverty since the late 1970s.

The estimated slowdown in the overall reduction of poverty may merely reflect one of India's many statistical inconsistencies the estimates of consumption and food grains consumption in the national accounts suggest much faster consumption growth than the sample surveys, while the surveys suggest little worsening of distribution. The need to improve the consistency and quality of these and other statistics, in order to provide a former basis for policy making, is a major recommendations of this report.

B. Despite Achievements, Significant Challenges Ahedad:— More worrisome is the possibility that growth became less potent in reducing poverty in the 1990s. Further work is needed on this complex issue. Nonetheless, the characteristics of agricultural growth in the 1990s; the slowdown of growth in the poor States; and the problems of infrastructure, social services and poverty programmes, especially in the poorer States which are linked to their increasing fiscal problems, poor incentive frameworks and weaknesses in governance and institutions, are all problems that may explain the lack of progress in reducing rural poverty. Note that statements made regarding individual States or the States GDP as a group refer to the old (1980-81 based) GDP accounts; once they are rebased, like national GDP, to the new (1993-94 based) accounts, the growth rates of states could be different from what the old accounts show, since the new GDP accounts include a much higher estimate of national agricultural output). Agriculture's average growth has remained roughly constant since 1980 according to the new series of GDP. However, productivity growth in the sector seems to be slowing, even in the Punjab and Haryana, where some analysts suggests that environmental issues are a concern. Further, agricultural growth in some of the poorer states seems to have lagged. Public spending on agriculture has focussed on subsidies, which lead to inefficiencies and environmental problems and at best have limited impact on poverty. The implicit and explicit subsidies have crowded-out public investment and social spending in Government's budgets and substantially worsened the fiscal problems of States. While private investment in agriculture has increased, to some extent this reflects inefficiencies and distortions that are partly related to the subsidies, such as the purchase of pumps to reach deep power fails. Moreover, the limited growth in agricultural productivity may also reflect the limited deregulation, which has left many distortions in the sector. For example, the restrictions on domestic and international agricultural trade contribute to occasional, sharp transitory increase in prices, which hurt the poor.

C. The poorer States have lower GDP growth, not just weak agricultural growth. Partly, of course, this reflects their structure-agriculture is a large percentage of their GDP. However, the poor States lower growth also reflects differences in initial conditions and State level policies the poorer States' problems in infrastructure, human development, and in some cases, governance, have limited their ability to take full advantage of the post-1991 reforms. Moreover, catching-up is a problem because of their increasingly severe fiscal problems in the late 1980s the States began unsustainable increase in spending and large untargeted subsidies (explicit and implicit) that have never been adjusted, which has led to a large, costly debt build-up. Indian States are constitutionally prevented from external borrowing and limited in their domestic borrowing by the Central Government. Nonetheless, several States, including some of the poorest, now face unsustainable debt service obligations, mainly to the Central Government, which is turn had borrowed to fund these loans. Infrastructure and social spending have slowed in most States as a consequence of the high debt service particularly in the highly indebted and poorer States. The States' problem have worsened in the last two years, with the cascading down of the excessive central public sector wage settlement of 1997".

Suspension of Demolition Drive

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

(a) whether the Government have suspended the drive against the unauthorised constructions in the DDA flats;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise the unauthorised constructions in the DDA flats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government in regard to the unauthorised constructions in the DDA flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (e) Except for the cases of fresh illegal construction, action in hand against illegal construction in the DDA flats has been held over till July 31, 2000. This has been done on the representations of Residents Welfare Associations who wanted to make certain suggestions regarding major and minor violations.

On the other hand, representations have also been received from those who have suffered on account of illegal constructions in the DDA flats. These representationist want the action to continue. This action was being taken in regard to the following categories:

(i) Where construction has been done covering public space.

(ii) The flat/construction has been comercialised.

(iii) Where additional storey or room has been built on rooftop.

(iv) Where the neighbour has complained, with justification, of his property having been damaged.

(v) Where two or more flats have been amalgamated.

Further action in the matter would be taken after July 31, 2000, keeping, *inter alia*, in view the following:

(1) The suggestions that may be forwarded by the Residents Welfare Associations.

(2) Representatioins made by those who have suffered on account of illegal construction.

(3) Opinion of the professionals.

(4) Engineering safety and architectural integrity of the group housing flats.

Transfer Policy in K.V.S.

275. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are having any fixed policy for the transfer of its teachers and other employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of requests for transfer lying pending with the K.V.S. at present and the time by which these requests are likely to be finalised;

(d) whether any case of corruption has come to the notice of K.V.S. on these transfer requests;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed 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) and (b) K.V.S. has well defined Transfer Guidelines, the broad details of which are as under:—

(i) Transfer Guidelines now seek to quantify the parameters usually taken into account while effecting the transfers. In broad terms, these parameters are organisational reason/interest and needs of the persons seeking transfers. While considering organisational reasons/interest as an element of transfer policy, due emphasis has been given for performances of the teachers as also for their mobility from North Eastern region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and listed hard stations. Likewise, grounds on which teachers seek transfer have also been quantified. These grounds are completion of tenure in specified areas, blind & orthopaedically handicapped, spouse cases etc.

(ii) In order to accommodate teachers who have completed their tenure in North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and listed hard stations and other teachers who have not been able to get places of their choice for 5 years or more, a provision has been made to transfer them to places of their choice by transferring out teachers with longest stay at those stations.

(iii) Entitlement points have been fixed for organisational reasons/interests as also for needs of the individuals on the basis of which transfer if sought.

(iv) Cases of transfer sought on account of death of spouse or serious illness have been kept out of the aforesaid scale system. These cases would be placed en-block higher than the others in terms of priority.

(v) Transfer TA would now be regulated as per orders of the Government of India on the subject.

(vi) A provision has been made to initiate disciplinary proceedings and disqualify the teachers bringing political and outside pressure in the matter of transfer.

(vii) Guidelines as prescribed for teachers would *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to non-teaching staff.

(c) Approximately 11,319 applications have been received requesting for transfer. This figure is provisional and subject to change based on the representations to be received from the employees soon after the publication of Priority List. It is proposed to finalise the transfers by 31.8.2000.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Not applicable.

North East Council

276. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no meeting of North East Council has been held during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for holding meeting of the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The 43rd Meeting of the North Eastern Council was held on 14th July, 2000, at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[Translation]

North Eastern States

277. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of North Eastern States was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh had requested the Union Government to deploy some troops of Central reserve Forces to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States participated in the meeting of NEC which was held on 14.7.2000.

(b) Information is being collected from NEC Secretariat and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Two battalion of CRPF are already placed at the disposal of State Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

278. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for the distribution of funds to the States under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana; and

(b) the funds allocated under the said Yojana during the current years, State-wise, head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has two components namely Rural Roads and Other Programmes of PMGY with an allocation of Rs. 2500 crore each. No criteria has been fixed for the distribution of funds to the Sates under the Rural Roads component, as the proposal is presently under formulation. The Other Programmes of PMGY

include Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. For these Programmes, the Planning Commission has allocated funds to the States on the basis of relative performance/ achievements in the Basic Minimum Services of the State. As per this criteria, the States which are relatively less developed in terms of the provisions of the Basic Minimum services are allocated relatively more Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under PMGY. As per the PMGY guidelines, every State has to provide a minimum 15% of their allocation to each of the five sectors of the Other Programmes of PMGY. As regards the residual 25% of the allocation for PMGY, the State Governments could allocate to any of the five sectors as per their own priorities and discretion. The State-wise allocation of funds made by the Planning Commission under the Other programmes of PMGY for the year 2000-2001 is indicated in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under other Programmes of PMGY during the Year 2000-01

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	ACA 2000-01
1	2	3
Non-Special		
Category States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14206
2.	Bihar	28725
3.	Goa	78
4.	Gujarat	6479
5.	Haryana	1678
6.	Karnataka	7513
7.	Kerala	6908
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11377
9.	Maharashtra	9913
10.	Orissa	9855
11.	Punjab	4040
12.	Rajasthan	9640
13.	Tamil Nadu	10479
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34891
15.	West Bengal	16782
	Sub Total:	172564
Special Category States		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6817
2.	Assam	17957
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7061
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	17158
5.	Manipur	4856
6.	Meghalaya	4059
7.	Mizoram	4041
8.	Nagaland	4113
9.	Sikkim	2811
10.	Tripura	5083
	Sub Total	73956
UTs.		
	NCT of Delhi	1105
	Pondicherry	477
	A&N Islands	1027
	Chandigarh	456
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	132
	Lakshadweep	177
	Daman & Diu	106
	Sub Total	3480
	Grand Total	250000

Vigilance Wing and Crime Branch of Delhi Police

279. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to accord the status of police station to vigilance wing the Crime Branch in Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether vigilance wing of the Delhi Police cannot conduct her raids on their own or register cases against police cops;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of police cops found possessing wealth disproportionate to their known source of income during the last three years; and

(f) the number of police cops against whom action has been taken during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No such proposal has been received from Delhi Police.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As the Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police has not been declared as Police Station, it cannot register cases on its own.

(e) and (f) During the last three years and upto 30th June, 2000 the regular cases were registered against seven Delhi Police officials under the Prevention of corruption Act, 1988. In addition, preliminary enquiry has been registered against another officer. Four of these officials have been placed under suspension.

Purchase of Wireless Set

280. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 400 Wireless handsets alongwith its accessories have been purchased by the Delhi Police in May, 1999;

(b) if so, the guidelines laid down for such purchases alongwith the sources of procurements;

(c) whether it has been reported that Eighty percent of these equipments are defective;

(d) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the total expenditure involved in such purchase;

(f) whether the defective sets have been got replaced;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the guilty officials in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (h) Delhi Police placed order for supply of 286 hand held sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,24,850 excluding taxes and duty from M/s. Simoco Telecommunication (South Asia) Ltd. Calcutta on 4th January, 1999 and again for supply of 415 sets from M/s. Motorola India Limited, Bangalore on 2.1.99 and 19.3.99 at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,68,750 excluding taxes and duty. 50 hand sets from M/s. Simoco Telecummunication (South Asia) Ltd. Were received during April, 99 and the remaining in the month of July, 1999. 305 hand held sets from M/s. Motorola India Ltd. were received in the month of May, 1999 and the remaining 110 sets in the month of June, 1999.

Delhi Police have instituted a vigilance inquiry into the purchase of these wireless sets with accessories.

Jobs on Compassionate Grounds

281. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received in various departments of his Ministry seeking jobs on compassionate grounds as on May 31, 2000;

(b) the period of the pendency of the cases of jobs of compassionate grounds in various cadres and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which jobs are likely to be provided to the dependents of the deceased persons?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The details of applications received in various offices of this Ministry is given in enclosed Statement.

The reasons for pendency are:—

(i) Non-availability of vacancies reserved for compassionate appointments as the number of vacancies for compassionate appointments had been restricted to 5% of the total direct recruitment quota.

(ii) Applicant's request for appointment at a particular place where vacancies are not available.

(c) It is difficult to fix a timeframe for providing job on compassionate grounds as the actual appointment depends on availability of vacancies under the compassionate appointment quota.

Statement

Name of Office	Group	No. of Applicants	Period of Pendency
Secretariat	Group C	2	19.11.1999
	Group D	2	10.04.2000
Central Public Works Department	Group C	246	August, 1995
	Groupd D	601	March, 1993
Directorate of Estates	Groud D	4	26.2.1997
Directorate of Printing	Group C	117	10.3.1989
	Group D	165	9.6.1987
Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta	Group C	6	1.12.1997
	Group D	9	28.1.1998
Department of Publication	Group C	3	17.9.1998
	Group D	4	6.2.1997
Town & Country Planning Organisation	Group D	1	29.2.2000

Gadkari Committee Report on Rural Development

282. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received report of the Gadkari Committee on rural development;

(b) if so, whether on the recommendations of the Committee, Rural Road Development Programme in every block of India could be considered at par with the international standard of black top road; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the programme is proposed to be impemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) The Report of the National Rural Roads Development Committee has been received. Keeping the recommendation of which, inter-alia, in view, a Rural Connectivity Programme for the country is currently being formulated.

Sewage Treatment Project

283. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for a comprehensive sewage treatment project in Ahmedabad city has been received;

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

(c) the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Ministry of Environment & Forests, National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) has informed that a Plan for setting up 2 Sewage Treatment Plants, 106 mld at Pinara and 126 mld at Vasna in Ahmedabad city for abatement of pollution of river Sabarmati under National River Conservation Plan has been received from Government of Gujarat in June, 2000.

(b) and (c) The proposal submitted by Government of Gujarat is under examination in the NRCD.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalaya

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

(a) whether the proposal regarding upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Satna upto 10+2 has since been implemented; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal of upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Satna was considered but could not be agreed to for want of infrastructural facilities.

[English]

Kavadi Mines Tragedy

285. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place due to collapse of coal wall of the Kavadi open-cast mine of the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) in Maharashtra recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the loss of life and property therein;

(c) whether the Government have gone into the reasons of this tragedy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the details of amount proposed to be paid as compensation to the victims of this Kavadi mine tragedy;

(f) whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to look into the safety aspects in the coal mines of WCL; and

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) An accident took place due to sliding of overburden bench in Kawadi Opencast mine of WCL in Maharashtra on 24.6.2000 at 3.50 P.M. But the accident was not due to collapse of coal wall.

(b) While fifteen workers were engaged for drilling and preparation for blasting operation, at about 3.50 P.M., there was sliding of boulders and other materials from rise side of the quarry. The rolling mass moved towards the site where the workers were engaged. Sensing the trouble, five workers ran off to safer place but ten of them tried to take shelter against nearby drill machine and explosive van which also got toppled trapping the workers.

Details of the fatally injured workers are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Deceased S/Shri	Designation	Age years
1.	Sripat Kahu	Overman*	31
2.	Sudhistha Kumar Tiwari	Mining Sirdar*	44
3.	Pandurang Potraji	Expl. Carrier	43
4.	Bhaurao Milmile	General Mazdoor	30
5.	Pardeshi Sukhlal	General Mazdoor	23
6.	Rajendra Yadav	General Mazdoor	48
7.	Sahati Devan	General Mazdoor	48
8.	Vikram Bonde	Drill Operator	35
9.	Madhukar Gonde	Driller	41
10.	Baban Nagrale	Blasting Mazdoor	42

* Supervisor holding statutory certificates issued by DGMS.

5 (Five) employees received minor injuries.

S.No.	Name of injured S/Shri	Designation	Age years
1.	M.L. Bele	Mining Sirdar	42
2.	W.T. Bothale	Driver-cum-Mech.	42
3.	Bhonur Yadav	Timber Helper	46
4.	Kande Rajam	UG Loader	52
5.	Chandrabhan Chikankar	Drill Helper	36

In addition, one excavator, one explosive van and one drill machine were partially damaged.

(c) and (d) Director-General of Mine Safety under Ministry of Labour, the statutory body of Government of India is conducting detailed enquiry. Action by the Government will be taken only after DGMS Enquiry Report is submitted.

(e) The details are given in the Statement.

(f) to (h) This will be finalised on receipt of the report from DGMS.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the deceased worker	Amount of ex-gratia under 9.2.7 of NCWA-V	Amount of additional *ex'-gratia* under 9.2.7 of NCVIA-V	Special ex-gratia declared by the Minister of Coal of Rs. one lakh	Funeral expenses of Rs. 2000 against R.s 700/-	Life cover of Rs. 20,000	Compen-sation under Workman's compen-saction Act deposited with the authority	Gratuity	CMPF Claim	Employment to dependent
1.	Sripat Kahu	Rs 15000 paid	Rs. 5000 paid	Paid	Rs. 2000 paid	Paid	205,950	17,714 paid	Under process	Proposal not recd.
2.	S.K. Tiwari	-do-	-do-	To be paid	-do-	To be paid	175,540	77,184	-do-	-do-
3.	Pandurang Potraje	-do-	-do-	Paid	-do-	Paid	175,540	29,426 paid	Paid Rs. 153653	*
4.	Bhaurao Mitmile	-do-	-do-	Paid	-do-	Paid	207,980	16,650 paid	Paid Rs. 88579	Proposal not recd.
5.	Pardeshi Sukhlal	-do-	-do-	To be paid	-do-	To be paid	221,370	7,909	Under process	-do-
6.	Rajendra Yadav	-do-	-do-	To be paid	-do-	To be paid	163,070	72,624	-do-	-do-
7.	Sohan Devan	-do-	-do-	To be paid	-do-	To be paid	163,070	57,198	-do-	-do-
8.	Vikram Bonde	-do-	-do-	Paid	-do-	Paid	199,400	23,713 paid	Paid Rs. 114777	-do-
9.	Madhukar Bonde	-do-	-do-	Paid	-do-	Paid	184,170	61,982 paid	Paid Rs. 212383	**
10.	Baban Nagrale	-do-	-do-	Paid	-do-	Paid	181,370	51,192 paid	Paid Rs. 220385	***

* Smt. Bhantabai W/o Late Pandurang Potraje has been offered monetary compensation @ Rs. 4000 per month keeping her son on live roster.

** Smt. Shobha, W/o Late Madhukar Gonde has been offered monetary compensation @ Rs. 4000 per month keeping her son on live roster.

*** Shri Vindo Nagrale S/o Late Baban Nagrale has been offered employment.

To Be Paid: The nominees are out of station. Action for payment will be taken up immediately on their return.

[Translation]

Rastogi Committee

286. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Rastogi Committee constituted in 1998 for inquiring into the allegations made against the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on these recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Rastogi Committee, which was set up in 1998 to look into the allegations of corruption in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, brought out in its report, some problems afflicting the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan such as (i) teachers being posted in some KVs without vacancies (ii) arbitrary transfers. (iii) large number of special dispensation admission etc. Corrective steps have been taken by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by way of introduction of transparent systems in the matters of admission and transfers, which is a continuous process.

[English]

Cultivation in Border Areas

287. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are facing difficulties in cultivating their lands on the Indo-Pak borders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for mitigating the problems of people living in international border areas of the country particularly in Punjab;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide compensation for the loss suffered by such farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the problems faced by the Punjab farmers who have thier lands beyond the border fencing on the Indo-Pak border. These difficulties include restriction on sowing of tall crops like Sugarcane, Bazra, Maize etc., restriction on timings of opening and closing of security gates etc.

(c) There are standing instructions to the BSF to ensure that gates in the border fencing are opened twice at sun-rise and at sun-set to allow the farmers as much time as possible for attending to their cultivation. BSF authorities also hold meetings with the representatives of farmers and the civil administration with a view to minimise the farmers' hardships on account of security fencing.

(d) and (e) The planning Commission, Government of India, had released a special grant of approximately Rs. 7.00 crores to the State Government of Punjab during 1999-2000 for paying compensation to the farmers having their lands beyond the border fencing in order to mutigate their difficulties.

Bomb Blast Near Jama Masjid

288. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police, bomb disposal squad, trauma service vehicles etc. did not reach the site of bomb blast near Jama Masjid Area on June 18, 2000 well in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to revitalise the said agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Bomb Disposal Squad as also the Ambulances, which remain constantly on high alert, reached the place of incident soon after the information about the bomb blast was received.

Privatisation of Vizag Steel Plant

289. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatize Vizag Steel Plant;

(b) if not, the reasons for not granting funds to revive the said plant; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to protect the jobs of 17,000 employees of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant) had submitted a comprehensive turnaround proposal for its revival *inter-alia* including infusion of funds, but it was not found viable by the Government. In the meantime, the Disinvestment Commission recommended writing off of the entire accumulated losses of the company as on 31.3.1999 alongwith disinvestment of not less than 51% of its remaining equity to a strategic buyer. However, no final decision has yet been taken on these recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission.

[Translation]

Involvement of Officials in Illegal Constructions

290. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June, 2000 the Union Government have sent any list to C.B.I./Central Vigilance Commission for inquiry against the officials involved in illegal constructions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of these officials;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to take effective steps for expeditious action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, in December 1999, Ministry of Urban Development launched a special drive against illegal constructions in Delhi. In some cases, connivance of the local officials has been suspected. These cases involved blatant illegal constructions of massive nature in posh colonies. In all 33 cases have been referred to the CBI from time to time with the request that they should be enquired into and further action taken in accordance with the law. Dates on which these cases have been referred to the CBI are as under:

S.No.	Date	No. of cases
1.	10.1.2000	31
2.	29.1.2000	1
3.	10.5.2000	1

Reservation for Women in Panchayats

291. SHRI JAI BHADRA SINGH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sent some directives to States for giving 33% reservation to women in Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States that have given this reservation to women;

(d) whether the Government have received reports that Panchayats are being attended by persons other than the elected women; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) As per Article 243-D of the Constitution of India, not less than one-third of the total number of seats of Panchayats are reserved for women. As such, no separate directives to States are required.

(c) Barring States such as Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland where 73rd Amendment Act is not applicable, Jammu & Kashmir to which this Act has not been extended and National Capital Territory of Delhi, all State/UT Panchayati Raj Acts have provision for reservation for women in Panchayats.

(d) and (e) There were some isolated reports in this behalf (mainly from Uttar Pradesh) for which the State Government have taken corrective steps. The Government of India also wrote to all State/UT Governments to issue necessary guidelines to Panchayats at all levels to ensure that women members of Panchayati Raj Institutions are figure-heads/proxies and other persons do not attend meetings in their stead.

[English]

Bangladeshi Migrants

292. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladeshi illegal migrants staying in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) whether a conference of the State Chief Secretaries and Director General of Police was held recently to tackle the problems of illegal Bangladeshi migrants;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made by the participants threat to tackle the problem; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) It is difficult to make any exact estimate of the number of Bangladeshi illegal migrants because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(b) and (c) A Conference of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on internal security was held on 28.6.2000. The Conference has *inter-alia* recommended:—

Strengthening of administration, policing and intelligence machinery in the border areas.

(d) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangaldeshi nationals into India. These include raising of additional Battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been directed to enforce the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 (IMDT Act 1983 in case of Assam) strictly.)

Indian Penal Code, 1860

293. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a new IPC to replace Indian Penal Code, 1860 in view of the fact that it has become obsolete;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 are amended from time to time to plug the loopholes and to make certain provisions of the Code more effective. This is a continuous process.

Rural Sanitation

294. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Government schemes to enhance rural sanitation have been successful;

(b) whether rural sanitation has been neglected for other reasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have set target to achieve rural sanitation objectives;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of special schemes finalised to improve the rural sanitation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (f) The rural sanitation coverage in the country is estimated as 16 to 20 per cent of the total rural households. The Planning Commission has suggested the target of 25% of rural sanitation coverage by the end of the Ninth Plan period. The Central Rural Sanitation programme was initially started in 1986. Keeping in view the past experience, this Programme has been restructured *w.e.f.* 1st April, 1999. The Restructured Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand-driven" approach. It is community led and people centred. The allocation based programme will be phased out progressively. In the Restructured Programme, the Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 'project mode' in identified 58 pilot districts in the country. The Total Sanitation Campaign lays stress on Information, Education and Communication,

School Sanitation, alternate Delivery Mechanism, individual household latrines and Sanitary Complex for women along with the different technological options as per the local requirements. During the current financial year, the Central budget allocation under Plan has been increased from Rs. 110 crores to Rs. 140 crores.

Starvation Deaths

295. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any report from any State Government about the starvation deaths in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tribals who died due to starvation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the progress made by the various States in the implementation of tribal development schemes during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to avoid starvation deaths in the tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey Regarding Human Rights Violations

296. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the complaints about human rights violations received from all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission has received 40724 and 50634 complaints in 1998-99 and 1999-2000, respectively. The number of such complaints, State-wise given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise Statement of cases Registered/Received by the National Human Rights Commission during last two years i.e. 1998-99 and 2000

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Complaints registered/received during year 1998-99 (Complaints)	No. of Complaints registered/received during year 1999-2000 (Complaints)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	527	614
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	42
3.	Assam	157	178
4.	Bihar	4080	4409
5.	Goa	25	42
6.	Gujarat	479	533
7.	Haryana	1282	1661

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	156	120
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	269	209
10.	Karnataka	382	659
11.	Kerala	400	297
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2065	2189
13.	Maharashtra	1463	2178
14.	Manipur	42	43
15.	Meghalaya	22	22
16.	Mizoram	26	1
17.	Nagaland	9	19
18.	Orissa	532	641
19.	Punjab	557	851
20.	Rajasthan	1833	1946
21.	Sikkim	4	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	962	1321
23.	Tripura	17	53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22043	28598
25.	West Bengal	851	804
26.	Union Territories	2520	3198
	Grand Total	40724	50634

LTTE-Naxal Links

297. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding LTTE-Naxal Links appearing in the 'Times of India' dated June 11, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the activists of PWG have been extending help to LTTE outfits by supplying arms and ammunitions to them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check activities of PWG in the country?

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

(b) There are no confirmed reports to this effect.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Plice' are State subjects. In the circumstances, the concerned State Governments have to devise various measures and take concrete steps to curb left wing extremist activities in the States. However, keeping in view the overall dimension which left wing extremism has assumed in some States, it has become a matter of concern for the Central Government as well. It has, therefore, set up a high level Coordination centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the seriously affected States, as its members, to review and coordinate steps taken by these States to check the left wing extremist activities, monitor the plan of action in respect of each State and to make recommendations both on development and security aspects of the problem.

The Coordination Centre has been meeting periodically. Several important decisions such as providing financial support from the Centre for combating left wing extremist activities, construction/improvement of identified critical roads, preparation of plans for development of affected areas to tackle the problem in a holistic manner, sharing of intelligence inputs on constant basis, providing help of para-military forces on needs basis etc. have also been taken and effectively followed-up.

The affected States are also being given financial assistance under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force and 50% of the expenditure incurred by the States in combating left wing extremist activities, is also being reimbursed to the States under the Scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure.

[Translation]

Creation of Additional Police Post

298. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create additional police posts in the areas falling near the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether any such proposal from the Government of Bihar is pending with the Union Government;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have proposals to create police posts on the Indo-Nepal border.

(b) A comprehensive proposal from the Government of Bihar, which *inter-alia* includes the creation of additional police posts by the State Government, has been submitted to the Central Government.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to indicate any time frame by which the proposal is likely to be cleared.

Internal Security Agency

299. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up on internal security agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to set up an Internal Security agency. However, a Committee is examining the feasibility of setting up of a Central Law Enforcement Agency.

Panchayat Elections

300. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *alias* PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Legislation was enacted to provide Administrative and financial powers to Panchayats two years ago;

(b) if so, the eextent to which this Legislation has been implemented, so far, State-wise;

(c) the names of States who have failed to hold the Panchayat elections in time so far; and

(d) the names of the States where State Finance Commission has been set up and have submitted their reports, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) No, Sir. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (Act 40 of 1996) are the legislations providing for administrative and financial powers to Panchayats.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All States except Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi have held the first round of Panchayat Elections. As regards the Panchayat Elections in Schedule V areas, the first round of elections have been held in all the States except Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

(d) A Statement is enclosed in this regard.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UTs.	Report of SFC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Received
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Set up
3.	Assam	Received
4.	Bihar	Report awaited
5.	Goa	Received
6.	Gujarat	Received
7.	Haryana	Received
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Received
9.	Karnataka	Received
10.	Kerala	Received
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Received
12.	Maharashtra	Received
13.	Manipur	Received
14.	Orissa	Received
15.	Punjab	Received
16.	Rajasthan	Received
17.	Sikkim	Received
18.	Tamil Nadu	Received
19.	Tripura	Received
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Received
21.	West Bengal	Received
22.	A&N Islands	Received
23.	Chandigarh	Received
24.	D&N Haveli	Received
25.	Daman & Diu	Received
26.	NCT Delhi	Not Set up
27.	Lakshadweep	Received
28.	Pondicherry	Received

Free Text Books for Female Students

301. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide text books free of cost to all the female students upto the primary level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether girls studying in the Government aided schools or in recognised schools have also been included under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) the criteria laid down 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) Though there is no separate Central scheme in operation for supply of free textbooks to female students upto the Primary level, free textbooks to female students upto the Primary level is provided in a large number of states under on-going schemes.

Western Coal Fields

302. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of over-burden in the case of Western Coal fields during each of last three years;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to utilise the dumping areas by using the Environment friendly measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The quantum of overburden removed in the case of Western Coalfields Limited during the last three years is as under:

	(In million Cubic meters)
1999-2000	95.530
1998-1999	91.588
1997-98	85.302

(b) and (c) Overburden is used for back filling the voids created due to extraction of coal to the extent possible and depending upon the geo-mining conditions. There after, it is levelled and vegetated with plantation of different species.

There is, *per se*, no scheme for utilisation of overburden dumps using environmental friendly measures. However, at all places, afforestation through plantation of suitable trees on overburden is taking place to have a green cover as provided in the environmental management plans of the opencast mining projects.

[English]

Amount Spent on Tribal Development

303. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any special Central assistance to Manipur for tribal development during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year wise and scheme wise; and

(c) the amount utilized out of the amount received for the purpose during the said period, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Requisite details are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released	Expenditure
1997-98	950.00	762.10
1998-99	779.52	943.39
1999-2000	608.65	Not reported

Excise Duty on Coal

304. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excise duty is leviable on coal raised and despatched from the collieries in the country;

(b) if so, the revenue collected from these mines during the last three years;

(c) the number of coal mines working illegally in the country;

(d) whether any assessment has been made for the evasion of tax by them; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to recover tax from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Excise duty is levied and collected by the coal companies and deposited with the coal controller on all coal raised and despatched and on all coke manufactured and despatched from the collieries in India under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 which under the provisions of section 9 is to be disbursed by the Central Government to the owners, agents or managers of coal mines for conservation of coal or development of coal mines or transportation or related works etc.

(b) Stowing Excise duty paid by coal companies during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount (Prov.) (In Rs. crores)
1997-98	91.90
1998-99	89.29
1999-2000	93.29
	274.48

(c) to (e) Illegal mining activities in the nature of surreptitious extraction and pilferage of coal from abandoned, closed and disused mines and also from out crop region have been reported from time to time from coal mining areas in the country. However, said such activities are carried out stealthily and clandestinely and as such, it is not possible to identify the exact number and other details sought for.

Littering at Public Places

305. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 6566 on May 9, 2000 and state:

(a) the number of cases registered against the people found littering at public places in Delhi since the inception of the programme; and

(b) the action taken against such people?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) 32,568 have been registered by MCD & NDMC.

(b) Fine amounting to Rs. 16,28,400 has been collected from offenders @ Rs. 50 per head.

Elevated Light Rail Transport System

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

(a) whether HUDCO has taken up the responsibility of co-ordinating the resource mobilisation from financial institutions and commercial banks for implementation of the Elevated Light Rail Transport System;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) HUDCO has been holding talks with Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit Ltd. (BMRTL) with regard to the possibility of funding the project. On request of BMRTL, HUDCO has decided to be the lead arranger for the project by making consortium arrangement with other financial institutions and banks.

(b) and (c) HUDCO has arranged a meeting between MRTL and various Financial Institutions on 25.5.2000. The scheme had been presented to the financial institutions by BMRTL. In this meeting, it had been decided that a detailed feasibility report would be made available by BMRTL for finalising the funding pattern for the project. SBI has already evinced interest in considering part funding of the project. HUDCO is also taking up this issue with other Financial Institutions.

[Translation]

Establishment of Human Rights Commissions

307. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any recommendation from the National Human Rights Commission with regard to empowering the Commission to remove the hinderance being faced in dealing with the infringement of civil liberty;

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

(c) whether all the States have set up Human Rights Commission in their States;

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

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission has sent a proposal suggesting amendments in various sections of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The proposal received from the Commission is being examined.

(c) to (e) As per available information, the State Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Bihar have set up State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) in their respective States. State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have also decided to set up a State Commission. The Union Government has been writing to the State Governments which have not yet set up State Commissions, from time to time, to expedite their decision.

[English]

IDSMT Scheme

308. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns is progressing well in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the towns so far identified by the State Government for inclusion under this scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering the State Urbanisation Strategy Paper submitted by the Government of Karnataka alongwith a list of priority towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is progressing well in the State of Karnataka. Central share of Rs. 32.37 crores, as also State share of Rs. 22.20 crores has been released so far, against which an expenditure of Rs. 34.81 crores has been reported.

(c) Towns identified by the State Government and included under the Scheme are given in Statement-I.

(d) and (e) As per the guidelines of the IDSMT Scheme, the State Government is required to submit a priority list of towns, alongwith Urban Development Strategy Paper. The Government of Karnataka has submitted a priority list of 22 towns for inclusion under the IDSMT Scheme. Details are given in Statement-II. Of these, the project reports of following 8 towns have been approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee:

1. Athani
2. Aland
3. Birur
4. Devanahalli
5. Chamarajanagar
6. Mundaragi
7. Kerur, and
8. Hanagal

The priority of the Government is to assist ongoing towns under the Scheme. Thereafter, subject to availability of funds, new towns will be taken up for coverage.

Statement I

Towns covered under IDSMT Scheme : Karnataka

6th PLAN

1. Hassan
2. Chitradurga
3. Tumkur
4. Raichur
5. Hospet
6. Channapatna
7. Kanakapura
8. Magadi
9. Homnabad
10. Holenarsipur
11. Sagar
12. Shahpur
13. Jamkhandi
14. Kushalnagar
15. Ranibennur
16. Karkal

7th PLAN

17. Chikballapur
18. Ramanagaram
19. SIRSI
20. Harihar
21. Sindhnur
22. Kollegal
23. Gokak

1990-91

24. Basavakalyan
25. Kolar
26. Udupi
27. Shikaripur

1991-92

28. Malavalli
29. Rabkavi Banhatti
30. Dandelhi
31. Chintamani
32. Chikmagalur

8TH PLAN

33. Tiptur
34. Gauribidanur
35. Badami
36. Gurmitkan
37. Saundatti
38. Byadgi
39. Karwar
40. Bidar
41. Haveri
42. Bellary
43. Madhugiri
44. K.R. Nagar
45. Ilkal

46. Nirpani
47. Doddaballapur
48. Bailhongal
49. Mudalgi
50. Mulbagal
51. Lingsugur
52. Mandya
53. Bijapur
54. Lakshmeshwar
55. Shiggaon
56. Savanur
57. Gadag-Betageri
58. Kotturu
59. Malur
60. Shorapur
61. Kundapura
62. Sidlaghatta
63. *Arsikere
64. *Hunsur
65. *Gajendragarh
66. *SIPA
67. *Bangarapet
68. *Koppal
69. *Kadur
70. *Holenarsipur I
71. *Chincholi
72. *Muddebihal
73. *Harapanahalli
74. *Chennagiri
75. *Ren
76. *Hassan

9TH PLAN

77. *Shimoga
78. *Hoskote
79. *Gundlupet
80. *Navalgund
81. *Manvi
82. *Davangere
83. *Gulbarga

* Towns Covered Under Revised IDSMT Guidelines, August, 1995.

Statement II

Priority List of Towns to be covered under IDSMT : Karnataka

S. No.	Name of Towns	Reports Received Y/N
1.	Athani	Y
2.	Aland	Y
3.	Birur	Y
4.	Devanahalli	Y
5.	Chamarajanagar	Y
6.	Mundaragi	Y
7.	Kerur	Y
8.	Hanagal	Y
9.	Anekal	N
10.	Indi	N
11.	Khanapur	Y*
12.	Yadgiri	N
13.	Channarayapatna	Y*
14.	Srinivasapura	N
15.	Bhalki	N
16.	Sankeshwara	N
17.	Konnur	N
18.	Chittaguppa	N
19.	Honnavara	N
20.	Arakalagud	N
21.	Mahalingapur	N
22.	Mulgund	Y*

Y-YES N- NO * Incomplete Projects.

Militants in Jails

309. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of militants lodged in various jails and interrogation centres in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the annual expenditure being incurred on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Central Government does not maintain information in this regard.

[Translation]

Scheme for Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh

310. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes for rural development in operation in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of schemes lying pending with the Union Government till date;

(c) the details of schemes cleared so far during the last three years; and

(d) the time by which the remaining schemes are likely to the cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana JGSY, Rural Housing (RH), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) are the major rural development programmes being implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Under Special Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, 6 projects were received out of which 3 have been sanctioned. Under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, 24 projects were cleared during last three years 13 projects are likely to be cleared during 2000-2001, subject to availability of funds and conformity to guidelines of the programme. Under Central Rural Sanitation Programme, four projects for pilot districts were sanctioned while one project under Total Sanitation Campaign is pending. Under Rural Housing, five projects under Innovative Scheme are pending. The pending project proposals are being considered for clearance as per laid down procedure in the guidelines of the respective programmes.

Scheme to Store Rain Water

311. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to store the rain water and utilise it for drinking and irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to formulate a scheme to store the rain water and utilise it for drinking and irrigation purposes. However, the soil and moisture conservation measures in the projects under Waterhsed Development Programmes and Afforestation Programmes of various Ministries/Departments help in conservation and harvesting of rain water and recharge of aquifers, wells and water bodies helping in augmenting availability of water for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Establishment of Colleges

312. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges established in the country under the assistance programme of the University Grnats Commission during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the number of colleges, likely to be established under this assistance programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) UGC does not provide for establishment of colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Upliftment of Women

313. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the upljftment of women and their self-employment is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have provided any financial help to the State Governments for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development provides assistance through two schemes, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) and Women's Economic Programme (NORAD) to programme implementing organisations *i.e.* Women's Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations and Voluntary organisations to train poor and needy women, with the objective of providing sustained employment.

(c) Under these schemes no financial assistance is provided to the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Migration of Villagers in J&K

314. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regrading migration of villagers near the Line of Control in the Jammu & Kashmir to Pakistan appearing in the *Times of India* dated June 29, 2000;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop the recurrence of such migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the news item. The migration has been encouraged by the Pak ISI with the help of some senior militants Commanders by alluring the people near the LOC through promise of better settlement and financial assistance as has been done in earlier years coupled with instigations through public address system from mosques in PoK warnings of heavy shelling by Pak army, intimidation by infiltrating terrorists etc.

(c) The State Government has been advised to take all measures required to check recurrence of such migrations.

Non-Affiliated Schools

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

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of non-affiliated schools are flourishing in the country as showing themselves affiliated with the CBSE falsely;

(b) if so, the number of such schools detected so far;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against these schools; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the students aware of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), a total number of 15 unaffiliated schools have so far been detected in different parts of the country which are being run by making false claim about their affiliation with the CBSE. In 8 cases, show cause notices have been served and in the remaining cases, suitable action has been initiated against defaulter institutions.

(d) Public notice warning the students/parents about the activities of the schools misusing the name of the CBSE has been issued by the Board in all the leading newspapers in the country.

List of CBSE affiliated schools has been supplied to all UT/State Education Departments to identity functioning of unaffiliated schools under their respective jurisdiction.

Instructions have been issued to the Heads of the schools affiliated with CBSE to mention CBSE affiliation code no. in their future press notification/advertisement.

[Translation]

Outstanding Arrears of Coal

316. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions against which the arrears were due on account of the supply of coal as on March, 2000 alongwith the amount outstanding against them;

(b) the action being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding amount from these institutions;

(c) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any action to stop the supply of coal to these defaulting institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The names of consuming units against which arrears were due on account of supply of coal by the Coal India Limited, as on 31st March, 2000, alongwith amount outstanding against them, are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Following measures have been taken by the Government and the Coal companies to recover the outstanding dues from these institutions:

(i) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been advised to supply coal to power utilities only against advance payment or letter of credit.

(ii) Coal India Limited and its subsidiary coal companies have been persistently following up with the consumers for settlement of dues.

(iii) Recovery of dues by way of adjustment against power bills is also being done in respect of certain power utilities.

(iv) Umpires have been appointed for resolving the disputed dues between coal companies and State Electricity Boards.

(v) Government has also decided to realise the outstanding dues of CIL as on 31.12.1996 through the mechanism of adjustment from Central Plan Assistance to State Governments, subject to certain ceilings.

(vi) A proposal for securitisation of dues payable by State Electricity Boards to various coal companies and central power generating utilities, has been recently approved by the Government.

(c) to (e) Coal companies make efforts to recover outstanding dues through negotiations with the consumers. However, its certain cases of lack of response from defaulters, they regulate the supply of coal with prior intimation to the concerned party and the State Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Company/ Power Utilities	Total dues as on 31.3.2000 (Rupees in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Bihar State Electricity Board	286.34
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	458.06
3.	Punjab State Electricity Board	250.67
4.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	318.21
5.	Haryana State Electricity Board	67.04
6.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	32.85
7.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	874.89
8.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	754.67
9.	Gujarat Electricity Board	617.59
10.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	187.20
11.	West Bengal Power Dev. Corpn.	524.49
12.	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	15.10
13.	Assam State Electricity Board	–1.25
14.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	4.67
15.	Durgapur Project Limited	155.78
16.	Damodar Valley Corporation	157.74
17.	Delhi Vidyut Board	23.10
18.	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	526.85
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation	136.52
20.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Company	4.72
21.	Ahmedabad Electric Company	22.57
22.	Bombay Suburban Electric Company (BSES)	-0.72
23.	DPS	2.31
24.	Tenughat TPS	-4.53
25.	Hirakud Power Corporation Limited	0.05

1	2	3
26.	Orissa Power Grid Corporation	3.37
27.	Tata Hydro	-0.03
	Total (Power)	5418.26
28.	Steel Authority of India Limited	405.35
29.	Indian Iron & Steel Company	106.52
30.	Tata Iron & Steel Company	1.39
31.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	62.35
	Total (Steel)	575.61
32.	Others	106.62
	Grand Total	6100.49

[English]

Veerappan Gang

317. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Veerappan gang continues its depredations in the jungles of Southern States;

(b) if so, the expenditure so far incurred in keeping it under check and to apprehend Veerappan and his gang-mates;

(c) the Central assistance sought and provided for the purpose so far, State-wise; and

(d) the plan of action to set out to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, information in this regard is not maintained at the Central Government level.

(c) No Central assistance has been sought by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka specifically for apprehending Veerrappan and his gang-mates.

(d) Since maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments, it is for the State Governments to devise methods and take concrete steps in this regard. The Central Government however, share intelligence with concerned State Governments and provides assistance of Central Para Military Forces, whenever required. In addition, Central assistance for modernisation of Police Force is also available to State Governments.

Anti Land Mine Vehicles

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to import anti-land mine vehicles for the Para Military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of countries from where these vehicles are likely to be imported; and

(d) the time by which the import deal is likely to be finalised?

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

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

[Translation]

Housing in Delhi

319. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide proper housing to make Delhi clean and imbue it with salubrious environment;

(b) if so, whether the Government have initiated an action to achieve the target in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have identified the factors responsible for unhygienic Delhi;

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

(f) the reasons for the prevalence of these factors in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) (i) DDA has constructed 2.88 lakh dwelling units and indirectly facilitated raising of 7.79 lakh dwelling units through allotment of plots for plotted and cooperative housing development.

(ii) Stress has been laid to provide, promote and protect the greens.

(iii) Better solid waste management practices have been initiated.

(iv) To improve the living conditions of JJ dwellers, a three-pronged strategy is being implemented through the Slum & JJ Department of the MCD. The schemes being implemented are:

a. Environmental improvement in Urban Slums (EIUS).

b. *In situ* upgradation.

c. Relocation of JJ Clusters.

(d) to (f) Some of the factors responsible for prevalence of unhygienic conditions in Delhi are:—

(i) Multiplication of slums and unauthorised colonies in violation of building & planning norms.

(ii) Industrial pollution.

(iii) Lack of proper management of solid and liquid waste emanating from domestic and industrial waste, etc.

(iv) Open defecation by a very large number of persons in different parts of the city-in the greens, on the pavements, along the railway lines and open areas.

(v) Old katras with high density and inadequate services.

(vi) Inadequate availability of potable water.

(vii) Unsewered areas.

(viii) Large cattle population inside the city.

(ix) Migration of large number of people in Delhi every year for employment, education, medical, etc. facilities available in Delhi.

[English]

Production of Fertilizers by SAIL

320. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate produced and sold by Steel Authority of India Ltd. during 1999-2000;

(b) the profit and loss incurred in each fertilizer; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) The quantities of Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate produced and sold by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during 1999-2000 and the losses incurred thereon are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Product	Production (in tonnes)	Sales (prov.) (in tonnes)	Loss (Rs. crores)
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	87926	84386	35
2.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	36113	38120	18

(c) The following steps are being taken by SAIL to improve the performance of their Fertilizer and Ammonium Sulphate units:

(i) Intensive cost control drive which has resulted in improvement in key techno-economic parameters *Viz.* :

— improvement in yield and reduced consumption of Sulphuric Acid in the production of Ammonium Sulphate'.

— reduction in specific consumption of Naptha in Rourkela Fertilizer Plant.

(ii) Inventory reduction; and

(iii) reduction of staff in 1998 and 1999.

[Translation]

Government Quarters in Delhi

321. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters of the Central Government employees in Delhi/NCR, category-wise;

(b) the waiting period to get the Government accommodation in each category;

(c) the date of priority in allotment of quarters to the employees in various categories;

(d) the number of quarters likely to be constructed in the current Five Year Plan, category-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the time by which these quarters are likely to be constructed/allotted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The number of quarters of the Central Government employees in Delhi/NCR, Category-wise is given below:

Type	Delhi	Faridabad	Ghaziabad
1	2	3	4
I	16698	478	176
II	24460	832	480
III	16356	304	132
IV	5811	140	24
IV Spl.	494	—	—
VA (D-II)	1574	52	08
VB (D-I)	389	—	—
VIA (C-II)	495	16	—
VIB (C-I)	101	—	—
VII	89	—	—
VIII	105	—	—

(b) and (c) On the basis of the restricted number of applications invited during the current allotment year begining 1.1.2000 the waiting period to get General Pool Government accommodation in Delhi as well as Date of Priority covered as on 1.7.2000 are as under:

Type	D.O.P.	Waiting Period (Where Applicable)
I	15.06.87	13 Years
II	03.07.72	28 Years
III	08.11.70	29 Years
IV	10.03.69	30 Years
IV Spl.	Pay Rs. 16,300/-	(as on 1.11.99)
VA	Pay Rs. 19,400/-	(- do -)
VB	Pay Rs. 20,900/-	(- do -)
VIA	Pay Rs. 21,400/-	(- do -)
VIB	Pay Rs. 26,000/-	(- do -)
VII & VIII	Pay Rs. 26,000/-	(- do -)

(d) The information is given as in the statement attached to this reply.

(e) By March, 2002.

Statement

State-wise No. of General Pool Quarters likely to be completed during the 9th Five Year Plan

Type of Quarters

State	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	—	—	—	410	493	—	903
Rajasthan	28	42	52	18	4	—	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	16	120	112	32	52	—	332
Madhya Pradesh	—	42	60	10	—	—	112
Uttar Pradesh	328	402	384	66	28	2	1210
Tamilnadu	—	48	200	44	16	4	312
Himachal Pradesh	24	90	132	18	—	—	264
Kerala	16	16	80	24	12	—	148
Andhra Pradesh	—	72	32	—	—	—	104
Karnataka	128	240	200	56	14	3	641
Sikkim	24	24	40	12	—	—	100
Assam	24	16	72	24	—	—	136
Total:	588	1112	1364	714	619	9	4406

Town Transport Projects

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

(a) whether the town transport projects have been initiated according to the recommendations made by the Institute of National Town Planning;

(b) if so, the names of the towns for which the said projects have been recommended and the position of each project as on date; and

(c) the amount of foreign aid being sought for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) This Ministry is not aware of any recommendations made by the Institute of National Town Palnning regarding Town Transport Projects. Therefore, the question of initiating any project in this regard does not arise.

Percentage of Dropouts

323. SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a report published by the National sample Survey after conducting a study between July, 1995 and June, 1996 wherein it has been stated that only 34 students out of every 1000 students are able to seek higher studies;

(b) if not, the estimate of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the percentage of dropouts at primary, middle, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels in the field of education in the country and the main reasons therefor at every level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The National Sample Survey Fifty Second Round July, 1995 - June 1996 gives figures of dropout at various stages of educatio., based on household surveys. The figures collected by the Department of Education are based on the data collected from States/UTs. Though the methodology of calcuation is different, both reports point out the problem of dropout.

As per the provisional data on enrolment of classes 1-XII collected from Directorates of Education of all States/ - UTs for selected education statistics 1998-99, the

percentage of dropout in School Education 1998-99 in India is as follows:

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary (I-V)	38.62	41.22	39.74
Middle (VI-VIII)	54.40	60.09	56.82
Secondary (I-X)	65.44	70.22	67.44
Higher Secondary (I-XII)	86.00	88.39	87.00

The dropout data on higher levels of education is not collected by the Department of Education. The main reasons for dropout at school level include—

— Social, economic and cultural factors;

— inadequately provided school and insufficient teaching in schools;

— perception of curriculum not being related to local needs;

— Indifference of parents towards education of children;

— difficulties experienced by first generation learners; and

— lack of community involvement in local schools.

The Department is making all efforts to reduce dropout rates by establishing more schools, providing more teachers, improving quality of textbooks, associating local communities in the management of schools within the framework of Panchayati Raj Institutions and by providing free textbooks and other incentives like uniforms, foodgrains, scholarships, etc.

[English]

Drinking Water Projects

324. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects under implementation in the country at present;

(b) the funds allocated for each of these projects as well as the progress achieved thereunder during last three years and the current years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any project proposals from Dharmapuri and Salem in Tamil Nadu for implementation of various projects under the Rural Development Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total cost involved therein and the present position/status of the proposals, project-wise?

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

Crimes against Foreign Tourists

325. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes against the foreign tourists have been increasing in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some foreign tourists who were subjected to rapes and molestations in Delhi were paraded by Delhi Police before the media;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the guilty officers for violating the Supreme Court orders;

(d) whether the Delhi Police has not circulated/framed any guidelines in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) There was an instance in which two foreign tourists, alleged to have been raped and molested, voluntarily attended a press conference convened by the then Deputy Commissioner of Police (Central District). This was an act of indiscretion for which the officer concerned was suitably reprimanded and transferred.

(d) and (e) A number of circulars/guidelines regarding the treatment of the rape victims has been issued by Delhi Police from time to time and the officers have been directed to adhere to these guidelines.

[Translation]

Review of Losses to Coal India Limited

326. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the losses being suffered by the Coal India Limited and its ancillary companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of expenditure being incurred by the Coal India Ltd. and its anciliaries particularly by the Central Coalfields Limited on the transport, hotels, guest houses, T.A./D.A. being paid to officers/employees during the last three years and till date; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to cut such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Coal reviews the physical and financial (including profit/loss) performance of the Central Public Undertakings in coal and lignite sector every year while preparing the Annual Action Plan in respect of each of such undertakings for the next year. Coal India Limited (CIL) as a whole is earning profit continuously since 1991-92. The profit before tax of CIL as a whole is given below, year-wise:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Profit
1998-99	1451.79
1997-98	1803.99
1996-97	1137.42
1995-96	611.44
1994-95	29.73
1993-94	400.32
1992-93	291.27
1991-92	167.07

There are eight subsidiary companies of CIL, out of which seven subsidiary companies are coal producing. CIL has no ancillary unit. Out of the seven coal producing subsidiaries, three namely the Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are suffering losses. CCL which has suffered marginal loss in 1999-2000 is expected to turn around by 2001-2002. ECL and BCCL are suffering substantial losses. The proposals for turn around of ECL and BCCL are under examination. The main reasons for loss in these two companies are large surplus manpower and prevalence of high contingent of uneconomic old underground mines.

(c) In absence of ready availability of separate expenses on hotels, guest house and transportation relevant to each visits, the particulars thereof combined under the TA/DA are given below for the last three years commending from 1997-98, are given below for CIL subsidiary-wise:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1999-2000 (Provisional) and subject to Audit)	1998-99 (Actuals as per audited annual accounts)	1997-98 (Actuals as per audited annual accounts)
ECL	251.73	284.36	329.76
BCCL	395.62	414.91	392.66
CCL	546.00	604.00	688.00
NCL	319.52	284.34	328.67
WCL	734.39	724.46	734.63
SECL	843.45	832.81	866.76
MCL	313.71	323.44	306.40
CMPDIL	198.38	221.94	213.94
CIL Hqrs.	248.36	299.15	336.45
Total	3851.16	3989.41	4197.27

(d) The statement given in the anser to part (c) of the question shows that there is a steady reduction in TA/DA expenditure during 1999-2000. This reduction has been made possible on account of strict control exercised by the companies over such expenditure. The reduction in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 346.11 lakhs (4197.27-3851.16) in 1999-2000 as compared to the expenditure in 1997-98 is significant in view of the persistent inflationary pressures.

[English]

Drinking Water Projects in Kerala

327. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project for drinking water under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Technology Mission or any other scheme from the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Water Supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has informed that the State Governments have been implementing Rural Water Supply Programmes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MP). The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Powers to plan, sanction and implement the individual projects/schemes under the normal ARWSP and Sub-Mission have been delegated to the State Governments. As such, no project proposals are being received. However, Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development has initiated sector reforms in the implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme on a pilot basis to institutionalise community participation in the programme in selected pilot districts of the country. Sector reform projects in respect of these pilot districts are being received in the Department of Drinking Water Supply. Ministry of Rural Development has also informed that the Government of Kerala has submitted sector reform project proposals in respect of two districts of the State, namely, Kasaragod and Kollam. The Kasaragod pilot project has since been sanctioned by the GOI with a sanctioned project cost of Rs. 4000.00 lakh and first instalment of Rs. 1122.00 lakh out of GOI share of Rs. 3740.00 lakh has been released to the State Government.

The Ministry of Rural Development has further informed that the State Government has submitted a Rural Water Supply & Environmenal Sanitation Project proposal covering 4 districts of the State with an estimated project cost of US$ 80 million for World Bank assistance. The proposal has since been posed to the World Bank.

Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme meant for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census, three water supply schemes at Paniyannur (Distt. Kannur), Pudukkad (Distt. Thrissur) have been approved by this Ministry at a total project cost of Rs. 712.82 lakhs. Two more water supply schemes for Marathakkara and Chevoor (both in Distt. Thrissur) have been technically examined by this Ministry and observations have been communicated to Kerala Water Authority for modification of Detailed Project Report which is awaited.

[Translation]

Malhotra Committee Report

328. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government have received the report of Malhotra Committee on the building bye-laws;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the same have been examined by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof with the number out of them accepted by the Government;

(e) the reasons for not accepting all the recommendations of the Committee;

(f) the time by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(g) the fresh steps taken to check illegal constructions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (f) Part-I of the Report of Vijay Kumar Malhotra Committee regarding amendment to the Unified Building Bye-Laws was received through Government of NCT of Delhi in September, 1997.

In the light of the recommendations made by the Committee, the modifications have been issued *vide* notification dated 23.7.1998 and notification dated 7.6.2000 respectively. These are now being implemented by the Local Bodies enclosed in the attached Satement.

Government of NCT of Delhi has now reported that it has since been decided with the approval of L.G. to wind up the said committee.

(g) All possible efforts are made by the Local bodies and DDA to check and detect the unauthorised construction and action as per the relevant provisions of the laws is taken by these organisations.

Statement

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY

PART-II—SECTION 3-Sub-Section (ii) PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 387]

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2000/ JYAISTHA 17, 1922

Ministry of Urban Development

(Delhi Division)

NOTITIFICATION

New Delhi, the 7th June, 2000

S.O. 557(E)—In execrise of the powers conferred by Section 349A of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and Section 260 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, the Unified Building Bye-Laws, 1983 stand modified to the extent as indicated in paras 1 to 3 of the Annexure to this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 23rd July, 1998, as required under Section 483 of the DMC Act and Section 388 of the NDMC Act. The building plans to be sanctioned in accordance with the amended bye-laws would be subject to provisions of the layout plans and service plans already sanctioned, and no such layout/service plans would be amended till arrangements for provision of augmented municipal services such as water, power, sewerage, road widening, circulation, parking, parks (green areas), etc. have been made. No plot-housing can be converted into group-housing.

[No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/IB(Pt]
R.S. Gusain, Under Secy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

New Delhi, the 7th June, 2000

S.O. 558(E).—The following amendments/modifications which the Central Government propose to make in the Master Plan for Delhi-2001 are hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion may send the same in writingg to the Under Secretary, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011, within a period of 30 days from the date of this Notice. The person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

Modification:

The Planning/Development Control norms for Farm Houses will be the same as existing prior to the Notification dated July 23, 1999. Para 4 of the said Notification dated 23.7.1998 would stand deleted.

[No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/IB (Pt.)]
R.S. Gusain, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
(Department of Urban Development)
(Delhi Division)

NOTIFICATIOIN

New Delhi, the 23rd July, 1998

S.O. 623(E)—Whereas the Building Bye-laws 1983 have been under examination for some time,

Whereas the Unified Building Bye-laws and consequential modifications to Master Plan for Delhi-2001 (MPD-2001) have been examined in detail by Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council and the Govt. of NCT of Delhi especially in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.K. Malhotra;

Whereas public notices dated 20.5.98 were issued by this Ministry inviting suggestions/objections with respect to the proposed modifications in the MPD-2001;

Whereas such notices were also issued in the newspapers dated 24.5.98;

Whereas 290 objections/suggestions received in the Ministry were examined by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO with representatives from DDA, MCD and NDMC and the Report of the Committee submitted to the Government on 17.7.98;

And whereas the Central Government have, after carefully considering all aspects of the matter, decided to modify the MPD-2001;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11A of Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby make the modifications as per annexure in the said MPD-2001 with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Gazette of India.

[No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/1B]

SURINDER MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

MODIFICATIONS

1. On page 159 (Right Hand Side) of Gazette of the India dated 1.8.90 and in supersession of the Notification dated 15.5.95, the table and footnotes under Residential - Plot - plotted housing (001) are amended as follows:

Sl. No.	Area of plot (Sq. Mt.)	maximum Ground Coverage (%)	FAR	No. of DUs.	Max. Height (in Mtr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Below 32	75	225	1	12.5
2.	Above 32 to 50	75	225	2	12.5
3.	Above 50 to 100	75	225	3	12.5
4.	Above 100 to 250	66.66	200	3	12.5
5.	Above 250 to 500	50	150	3 (4)	12.5
6.	Above 500 to 1000	40	120	6 (8)	12.5
7.	Above 1000 to 1500	33.33	100	6 (8)	12.5
8.	Above 1500 to 2250	33.33	100	9 (12)	12.5
9.	Above 2250 to 3000	33.33	100	12 (16)	12.5
10.	Above 3000 to 3750	33.33	100	15 (20)	12.5
11.	Above 3750	33.33	100	18 (24)	12.5

Note:

Levy on the additional FAR to be allowed *vide* table above over the FAR allowed *vide* Notification dated 15.5.95, including the basement and/or development charges shall be charged at the rates as laid down in the Building Bye-laws of through Government orders and as revised from time to time.

(ii) In case of residential plots above 250 sq. mtrs. facing 24 mtrs and above road (a) the FAR shall be increased by 15 mtrs. and (c) the number of dwelling units shall be as given in brackets.

(iv) (a) Basement:

(1) Basement in case of plotted development I constructed shall not be included in FAR.

(2) Basement area shall not exceed the ground floor coverage and shall be below the ground floor, Basement area may, however, be extended below the internal courtyard and shaft.

Rest of the footnotes *i.e.* (i) and (v) to (xi) of Notification dated 15.5.95 shall continue.

2. On page 160 (Left Hand Side) of the Gazette of India dated 1.8.90 under Residential Plot — Group Housing (002), the following amendments/additions are made:

Maximum FAR 167

Maximum height 33 mtrs.

Note:

Levy on additional FAR and/or development charges for additional FAR/shall be charged at the rate as decided by the Government from time to time.

Other controls:

(i) The net housing density permissible shall be 175 DUs per ha. with a 15% variation on either side. This should be indicated in the Zonal Plan/ Layout plan taking into consideration the gross residential density prescribed for the area. At the permissible level, maximum variation in density shall be 5%.

In case of Bungalow area (Part Division D) and Civil Lines area (Part Division C), any residential density in group housing pockets shall be prescribed on the basis of detailed scheme.

(iv) Additional FAR upto a maximum of 400 sq. mtrs. shall be allowed to cater to community needs such as community/recreational hall, creche, library, reading room and society office.

On page 155 (Left Hand Side) under usage/use activities permitted in use premises below Residential Plot - Group Housing (002) entry under creche and day-care centre will be replaced by the following:

community/recreational hall, library, reading room and society office are permitted on the ground floor.

3. On page 166 (Left Hand Side) in the Gazette of India dated 1.8.90 under Professional Activity, the provision is repiaced by the following:

Professional activity shall be allowed in residential plots and flats on any floor on the following conditions:

Part of the premises shall be permitted to be used upto a maximum of 25% of FAR or 100 sq. mtrs. whichever is less, for non-residential but non nuisance activities for rendering services based on professional skills.

Farm Houses (135)

4. On page 164 (RHS) of the Gazette of India dated 1.8.90, the table will be replaced by the following:—

(i)	Minimum size of the farm house	0.8 ha.
(ii)	Maximum ground coverage	5%
(iii)	Maximum FAR	5 (subject to maximum of 500 sq. mtr. irrespective of the size of the farm)
(iv)	Number of storeys	two
(v)	Maximum height	8 mtrs.

All constructions including basement, if any, will be counted towards FAR.

Land will be surrendered free of cost for circulation network and infrastructure requirements as per the layout plan by the land owners, allowing them the benefit of FAR on total area.

Levy on additional FAR over and above permitted *vide* Government of India, Gazette Notification dated 1.8.90 and/or development charges shall be charged at rates to be decided by the Government of India from time to time.

Production and Coal Reserves

329. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total production of coal, and its present resources in the country quality-wise;

(b) whether the country is self-reliant in the matter of coal production; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for using modern techniques in the mining of coal and to minimise the loss of coal in its loading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Details regarding coal production in the country during the year 1999-2000 and the total coal reserves of the country as on 1.1.2000 are given below:—

Production 1999-2000

S.No.	Quality	Production in Million tonnes (Prov.)
1.	Coking	32.97
2.	Non-Coking	267.12
	Total	300.09

Coal Reserves

The total coal reserves of the country as on 1.1.2000 at the depth of 1200m, has been estimated by the Geological Survey of India as 2,11,594 million tonnes.

(b) While the country is self-sufficient to meet the non-coking coal requirement of consumers, production of coking coal of required quality is less than the demand.

(c) Steps taken by coal companies to increase production of coal include, *inter alia*, starting of new projects and opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines and upgradation of technology. In order to minimize the loss of coal during loading, Coal Handling Plants, including rapid loading system have been installed in some large open cast mines of CIL. Feeder breakers have been deployed for sizing of coal in many open cast mines of CIL.

[English]

Projects in Insurgency Affected Areas of N.E. States

330. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects being implemented in insurgency affected areas of North Eastern States are facing time and cost overruns;

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

(c) the details of amount provided by the Union Government during each of the last three years for the purpose, State-wise and Project-wise;

(d) whether any monitoring agency exists to see the speedy implementation of the projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to implement the projects in North Eastern States in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Projects are facing time and cost overruns.

(b) As per Statement-I.

(c) As per Statement-II.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Projects are periodically monitored by the Executive Agencies like State Gc ernment, BRO, NEEPCO, Power Grid etc. and the concerned Project Authorities. Quarterly progress is also reviewed by NEC. Ministry of Home Affairs, Planning Commission and Ministry of Power also monitor the Projects.

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

(g) Mandatory review of the Projects at the time of 50% of expenditure incurred are being done. Periodic monitoring of the Projects are also done.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Reasons for time and cost overrun
1	2	3
1.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	(i) Change in the desing of the dam. (ii) Adverse geological conditions (iii) Law and order problem
2.	Ranganadi Transmission Line Project	(i) Poor Feasibility Report (ii) Increase in prices (iii) Increase in approved quantities. (iv) New additions in the project
3.	Passyih—Garampani Raflong Assam Portion Road	Insurgency
4.	Liasong—Raja Bazar Road	Insurgency
5.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences Imphal	(i) Physical deviation in project. (ii) Slow execution of project by state P.W.D.
6.	Sansak—Tengnoupal Road	Insurgency
7.	Singhat Singzawl Road	Insurgency

1	2	3
8.	Tamenglong-Toseem Haflong Road	(i) Alignment problem (ii) Insurgency
9.	Wokha-Bokajan Road	(i) Alignment problem (ii) Insurgency
10.	Akhego-Wazeho-Washello Road	Insurgency
11.	Pungro-Mova-Nimmi Road	(i) Insurgency (ii) Local people did not allow execution of further surfacing work by BRO.
12.	Kohima-Leike-Laisong Road	Insurgency
13.	Anguri-Mongkolenba-Tachang-A Tuli Road	Insurgency
14.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project	(i) Insurgency (ii) Major flood (iii) Change in design
15.	Doyang Transmission Line Project	(i) Poor feasibility report (ii) Increase in prices and approved quantities (iii) New additions in project
16.	Manu-chamanu-Govindabari-puldungsi Road	Insurgency
17.	Pecharthal-chebri Road	Insurgency
18.	Rukhia Gas based Thermal Power Project	Non finalization of the revised cost estimate.

Statement II

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amount provided by the Union Government during the last three years (Rupees in lakhs)		
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	7118.00	8800.00	9300.00
2.		Ranganadi Transmission Line Project	2300.00	1100.00	1100.00
3.	Assam	Passvih-Garampani Raflong Assam Portion Road.	—	80.00	300.00
4.		Liasong-Raja Bazar Road	60.00	53.00	10.00
5.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	1449.80	1090.00	1600.00
6.		Sansak-Tengnoupal Road	15.00	205.12	98.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.		Singhat Sinzawl Road	2.00	450.52	445.57
8.		Tamenglong-Touses Haflong Road	—	41.53	63.24
9.	Nagaland	Wokha-Bokajan Road	400.00	359.57	251.04
10.		Akhego-Wazeho-Washello Road	42.00	—	—
11.		Pungro-Mova-Nimmi Road	—	—	—
12.		Kohima-Leike-Laisong Road	100.00	115.00	29.46
13.		Anguri-Mongkolenba Tachang-A Tuli Road.	—	35.00	—
14.		Doyang Hydro Electric Project	6415.70	5400.00	10000.00
15.		Doyang Transmission Line Project	1460.00	1000.00	1000.00
16.	Tripura	Manu-Chamanu-Govindabari-Puldungsi Road	—	—	—
17.		Pecharthal-chebri Road	100.00	195.00	400.00
18.		Rukhia Gas based thermal power Project	1832.00	0.00	0.00

Arrest of Myanmarese Citizens

331. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have arrested Myanmarese citizens trying to enter Pakistan during June, 2000 from the Kutch cost of Gujarat;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been carried out by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being proposed to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

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

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

Extraction of Lignite

332. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge reserve of lignite has been found at Garl, Kapurdi and Jalipa in Barmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have drawn up any comprehensive plan for the extraction of Lignite in these areas; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The details furnished by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. are given below:—

S.No.	Block	Geological Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1.	Giral	101.90
2.	Kapurdi	150.40
3.	Jalipa	316.28

(b) and (c) Giral block is already operational and M/s. RSMDC is mining lignite at Giral from May' 1995. A proposal for its expansion is under examination. Kapurdi and Jalipa blocks have already been explored and the Government has received a proposal for allotting these

blocks to an Independent Power Producer (IPP) for power generation. The proposal will be processed after the IPP produces an in-principle clearance from the Ministry of Power and clears or agrees to clear the exploration charges to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

Road Accident

333. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2111 dated 13.12.1999 regarding first aid to road accident victims and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Government propose to ask the Delhi Traffic Police to provide immediate first aid facility to the road victim;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of people killed in road accidents in Delhi during each of the last three years?

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.

Arms Licence to Criminals

334. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Secretariat had sometime back brought to his notice the matter regarding the issuing of arms licences to criminals in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the detials in this regard and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cabinet Secretariat had informed about indiscriminate issue of arms licences by the licensing authorities in the State of Nagaland to certain persons who did not belong to Nagaland and were residents of Maharashtra. Government of India have already drawn attention of the State Government to this matter and have issued appropriate instructions on 2.2.2000.

Housing as a Fundamental Right

335. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing is proposed to be made the fundamental right of every citizen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Admission in KVs

336. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the number of students given admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas under Minister's discretionary quota during the current year;

(b) the criteria adopted for selecting such students;

(c) whether the admission are given on the recommendations of MPs in whose constituencies there are no such vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of recommendations of MPs have not been accepted alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) K.V.S. has issued orders for 758 children in various Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) The number of such children for discretionary quota is based on state-wise allocation of seats.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) 184 recommendations of MPs were not accepted for the reasons that they were for the admissions to KVs either outside the constituency/State of the MPs or for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

[English]

Expansion of University Education

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received representations for the expansion of university education in the rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the extent to which the demands for financing smaller universities are likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, as modified in 1992, provides that in view of the need to effect an all round improvement in the institutions, it is proposed that, in the near future, the main emphasis will be on the consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and State Open Universities have launched a number of certificate/diploma/degree programmes in various disciplines through Distance Education mode. Thus, opportunities for higher education are available in every part of the country.

UGC provides financial assistance to all eligible Universities as per the prescribed norms and pattern of assistance.

[Translation]

Funds under Integrated Development Programme

338. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided under Integrated Rural Development during each of the last three years and upto June 2000, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken for proper implementation of the said programme in each State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) The State-wise Central funds that have been provided under erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1997-98 and 1998-99 and the present self employment programme *i.e.* Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 upto June, 2000 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Comprehensive and detailed guidelines have been issued for proper implementation of the programme. The guidelines spell out in detail the different components of the programme like identification of key activities, formation of Self Help Group and their capacity building, credit, training and skill development, technolgoy and marketing. The steps taken to ensure proper implementation of the programme in the States are as under:—

(i) Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been formed at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring of the implementation of the programme. The local MPs and MLAs are the Members of the District and Block level Committees.

(ii) Training and sensitization of the States/DRDA, field level functionaries as well as bank officials about the programme are being organised in every State.

(iii) The States/UTs also participate in both National and International Trade Fares to promote marketing of SGSY products.

(iv) The programme is monitored at the State level regularly on the basis of monthly, half yearly and annual Progress Reports.

(v) The programme is also reviewed in the meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) in each State/UT.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	IRDP		SGSY	
		1997-98 Central Releases	1998-99 Central Releases	1999-2000 Central Releases	2000-01 Central Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5434.85	3870.32	8372.804	1709.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	424.45	202.78	92.139	15.14
3.	Assam	1728.48	5246.36	3606.834	–
4.	Bihar	4954.02	6608.31	11918.05	–
5.	Goa	53.97	24.43	59.78	–
6.	Gujarat	2097.64	1455.67	2903.055	69.73
7.	Haryana	593.06	692	1784.177	133.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	225.68	323.26	719.741	–
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	499.9	319.2	411.685	–
10.	Karnataka	2542.58	2439.51	2348.33	–
11.	Kerala	1249.35	1346.69	2083.346	–
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5316.69	6421.25	10857.33	525.52
13.	Maharashtra	4566.8	5772.63	9284.113	939.35
14.	Manipur	206.72	87.76	119.097	–
15.	Meghalaya	186.29	144.49	131.516	–
16.	Mizoram	140.97	104.25	58.152	–
17.	Nagaland	208.71	86.7	102.087	–
18.	Orissa	3404.37	4384.65	7222.672	725.00
19.	Punjab	484.23	416.18	664.977	–
20.	Rajasthan	2080.12	2084.45	3566.336	810.14
21.	Sikkim	49.92	90.57	68.38	47.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	4959.13	3463.58	7548.455	1511.94
23.	Tripura	429.01	635.03	488.117	–
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10077.72	13889.5	14509.837	–
25.	West Bengal	2383.83	2321.76	3952.84	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands	41.7	63	29.90	–
27.	D&N Haveli	31.13	21.88	29.89	–
28.	Daman & Diu	28.91	13.72	29.89	–
29.	Lakshadweep	17.78	3.43	29.89	–
30.	Pondicherry	83.52	29.93	29.89	–
	NYKS*	–	–	–200.00	–
	Total	54501.53	62563.29	93223.31	6486.84

* For implementation of special project in MP, Bihar, Orissa and Assam by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghthan (NYKS)

[English]

Blocks Covered under JRY

339. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the blocks in the country are covered under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the remaining blocks are likely to be covered under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was implemented throughout the country except in UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh through district level panchayat, inter-mediate level panchyat and village panchayat. The funds were utilised in the ratio of 15:15:70 by them. Therefore, JRY was implemented in all the rural blocks of the country. JRY has been restructured, streamlined and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with effect from 1st April 1999. Now the entire funds (100%) are allocated to village panchayats as the scheme is implemented by the Village Panchayat in consultation with Gram Sabha. The objective of restructured JRY is creation of need based rural infrastructure at the village level.

(c) Question does not arise.

Research and Development

340. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that R&D efforts in the country is largely aimless and working without any specific time-bound objectives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The R&D activities in the country are primarily carried out by the various scientific departments/agencies through their laboratories, autonomous institutions and through various academic institutions. The R&D efforts are mission oriented and have clear objectives. The R&D efforts in the country are continuously monitored through rigorous peer-review mechanism to ensure specific time-bound objectives.

Demolition Drive in Delhi

341. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether serious protests have been made by the Public and their representatives against the demolition drive in Delhi;

(b) if so, the specific issues of complaints in this regard and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have cancelled some DDA flats/plots found violating the building laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government are considering the revocation of cancellation in case the allottees of DDA flats/plots remove the unauthorised constructions;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government feel that this menace has spread all over the country and needs to be tackled with a firm hand;

(h) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to State Governments in this regard;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) whether such drives have been launched by the other State Governments in their respective states; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Some representations have been received on action taken by the local bodies/DDA regarding removal of unauthorised constructions/encroachments and asked for their removal. To sort out this issue, a meeting with some of the Residents Welfare Associations was held on 25.6.2000 in which they were asked to give their specific proposals by 31.7.2000. Till then, action on demolition of unauthorised constructions in DDA flats except fresh ones, has been suspended. The views of complainants, architects, aggrieved parties, professionals, etc. would be considered by the Government for further action.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. DDA has cancelled the allotment of 45 flats and 72 plots. However, 12 plots have been restored after the plot holders removed the unauthorised constructions.

(g) to (k) In a meeting held on 26-27 June, 2000 with State Urban and Housing Ministers, the problem of increasing encroachments/on public land was considered and it was impressed upon all that State Governments/ Local Bodies should take firm action against the increasing encroachments and activities of land/building 'mafia'.

Formulation of Model Municipal Corporation Act

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to formulate a Model Municipal Corporation Act which could act as a guide for States;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has decided to send a team of his Ministry and other authorities that would visit the States and interact with the senior officials to bring about implementation of the 74th constitutional amendment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether during the recent National Conference of Mayors, the Mayors complained that they have not been given any powers and privileges;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether recommendations of the State Finance Commissions had not been implemented by the States;

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

(h) the steps taken by the Government for fully implementing the 74th Constitutional amendment?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) After consultation with the Mayors in two days National Conference of Mayors held at New Delhi 29-30th April, 2000, it was decided to develop a Model Municipal Corporation Act to serve as a guide to the State Governments. Meanwhile, a study has been commissioned under the Financial Institutions Reforms & Expansion (FIRE) Project, for developing a Model Municipal Act.

(d) and (e) In the two days National Conference of Mayors referred to in reply to part (a), (b), (c) of the question, various issues relating to urban development and municipal administration were discussed. The mayors present in the conference also raised the issues regarding insufficient powers with them under the prevailing municipal laws. They desired that sufficient administration and financial powers may be entrusted to enable them to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

(f) and (g) Many of the State Finance Commissions set up by the various States to review the financial position of urban local bodies have since submitted their recommendations to the Governors of the respective States. The State Governments are in the process of implementing the recommendations of their State Finance Commission. Since municipalities is a states subject, it is for the concerned State Government to take a decision on the recommendations of the State Finance Commission.

(h) The Constitution 74th Amendment Act came into force on 1st June 1993. As provided in the Act, the State Municipal Laws were amended within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Act to bring them in conformity with the provision of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act. The first round of elections to municipalities have been held in all States/ Union Territories except Bihar and Pondicherry where the same could not be held due to court case. The Government of India is taking all steps to ensure implementation of the various provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act. For this purpose, a series of Regional Meets of Elected Representatives has been conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Calcutta. A National level conference of Ministers of Municipal Administration and Urban Development was also conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development at New Delhi in January 2000. In this conference, the State Governments were asked for early implementation of the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act.

[Translation]

Indira Awaas Yojana

343. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any mechanism for checking the quality of houses constructed under 'Indira Awaas Yojana';

(b) if so, the number of houses found substandard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) As per Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Guidelines, the construction of the house is to be done by the beneficiaries themselves from the very beginning. The beneficiaries may make their own arrangement for the construction and may engage skilled workmen on their own and may also contribute family labour. The beneficiaries have complete freedom as to the manner of construction of the houses.

In addition to regular monitoring of the programme by the Ministry, the programme has been evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission which carried out a Quick Study of the IAY in 1992-93. According to the evaluation done by the Planning Commission 86.4% of the houses constructed under the Yojana were occupied and lived in. Again about 84% of the households expressed satisfaction/partial satisfaction with the IAY houses. The main reasons for their satisfaction with the IAY houses were 'able to satisfy socio-cultural needs' 'suits life-style', 'good construction' etc.

(c) As and when irregularities come to notice, the Ministry of Rural Development immediately takes up the matter with the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

[English]

Branch of NCERT

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a branch office of National Council of Education Research and Training in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The National Council of Educational Research and Training does not plan to have any branch offices. However, it has a production-cum-distribution centre in Bangalore for catering to the supplies of NCERT books in the southern states.

Rehabilitation of Villagers in Kargil

345. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families living in the nearby villages of Kargil whose houses have been ruined in Kargil War;

(b) whether the Government have taken some steps for ensuring rehabilitation of these displaced residents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) As per information made available by the State Government, approximately 3574 families from Kargil,

540 families from Leh and 2000 families from Jammu got displaced due to cross-border firing/shelling in the recent Kargil conflict. In order to rehabilitate these families, the State Government announced a relief package. The relief package announced for Kargil and Leh contained the following major items.

- Rs. 20,000/- under BADP/EAS for construction of bunker to each family/house that has come under heavy border shelling.
- Free ration @ 7 Kgs of rice and 2 Kgs of atta per person per month to the residents of villages that have suffered total loss of crops.
- Cash assistance for essentials @ Rs. 200/- per month to the residents of villages who have suffered total loss of crops.
- Free Kerosene oil @ 10 liters per family per month.
- Cash assistance for fodder @ Rs. 150/- per large animal per month and Rs. 30/- per small animal per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per month per family to families residing in severely affected villages where it has not been possible for the farmers to sow/grow crops.
- House rent @ Rs. 200/- per month to families residing in 16 most vulnerable villages in Drass, Kargil and Batalic sectors, should these families be required to move out due to continued shelling in future.
- Ex-gratia relief @ Rs. 1 lakh per death case and for immovable property damaged @ Rs. 50/% of the loss assessed subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per case as a result of border shelling.
- Free medical treatment including cost of drugs to the displaced persons till such time as they go back to their homes and hearths and also for livestock of families in the border belt where the families have not been able to sow/grow crops due to border shelling/firing, till the next sowing season.
- Issue of identity cards to all male population above the age of 14 years living in border villages.

The State Government is being reimbursed on this account from the National Defence Fund and Central Government funds.

All the displaced persons of Kargil and Leh Districts have since returned to their homes.

Private Participation in Coal Mining

346. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose for comprehensive reforms to encourage private participation in mining of coal and lignite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken a 'Regulatory framework' to review the projects with the help of World Bank;

(d) if so, the outcome of the review;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken;

(f) whether the legislation enacted earlier in this regard has been amended;

(g) if so, the area fixed for participation of private companies in coal sector;

(h) the quantum of coal likely to be extracted by these private companies every year; and

(i) the other terms prescribed for the participation of private sector in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.4.2000 seeks to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 for the following purposes:—

(i) to allow the Indian companies to mine coal and lignite without the existing restriction of captive consumption.

(ii) to engage the Indian companies in exploration of coal and lignite resources in the country.

(c) to (i) The Project "Review of Regulatory Framework of Coal Industry In India" was undertaken with the credit from International Development Association with the following objectives:—

(i) review the mining environmental and labour laws, regulations and control systems under which the Indian coal industry operates;

(ii) review the mining, environmental and labour laws and regulations Governing mining operations in major coal producing countries; and

(iii) recommend improvements to regulatory framework for coal mining in India;

The final report submitted by the Consultant under the project has several recommendations suggesting various reforms in the Indian coal sector. Ministry of Coal has prepared a Time Bound Action Plan for implementing the feasible recommendations in the report. Implementation of the Action Plan does not involve any change in the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000. No specific reservation of areas for participation of Indian companies in non-captive mining of coal and lignite and exploration of coal and lignite resources by them, in the event of approval of the Parliament to the Bill, has been done. The Bill also has a provision to empower the Central Government to determine the location and size of the non-captive coal and lignite blocks and to prescribe other requisite terms and conditions for non-captive mining of coal and lignite. The quantum of coal to be extracted by the Indian companies in non-captive mining will depend on the size of the private investment for the purpose.

Demolitions

347. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

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

(a) whether any meeting has been held recently between him and Presidents of Residents Welfare Association (R.W.A.) of the allottee of DDA quarters on demolition;

(b) if so, the details of issues/suggestions raised by the office bearers of RWA; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Residents Welfare Associations wanted to make certain suggestions regarding major and minor violations. On their representation, except for the cases of fresh illegal constructions, action in hand against illegal construction in the DDA flats has been held over till July 31, 2000.

On the other hand, representations have also been received from those who have suffered on account of illegal constructions in the DDA flats. These representationist want the action to continue. This action was being taken in regard to the following categories:

(i) Where construction has been done covering public space.

(ii) The flat/construction has been commercialised.

(iii) Where additional storey or room has been build on rooftop.

(iv) Where the neighbour has complained, with justification, of his property having been damaged.

(v) Where two or more flats have been amalgamated.

Further action in the mater would be taken after July 31, 2000, keeping, *inter alia*, in view the following:—

(i) The suggestions that may be forwarded by the Residents Welfare Associations.

(ii) Representations made by those who have suffered on account of illegal construction.

(iii) Opinion of the professionals.

(iv) Engineering safety and architectural intergrity of the group housing flats.

Flats under JHRS

348. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for Janata Flats under JHRS 1996 (General) Scheme;

(b) the number of persons so far been allotted the Janata Flats under this scheme; and

(c) the number of persons yet to be allotted the flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The DDA have reported that 20,000 persons were registered for allotment of Janta Flats under Janta Housing Registration Scheme 1996.

(b) 7,088 registrants have so far been covered for allotment of Janta Flats.

(c) 12,912 registrants are yet to be allotted flats under this Scheme.

World Bank Aid for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

349. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved a loan of 45 million dollar Interim Trust Fund Credit to help Central, States and Municipal Government agencies to bolster the poverty reduction programme;

(b) if so, the time by which the said loan is likely to be received;

(c) the details of States to whom these loans are likely to be provided;

(d) whether the State Governments will be responsible for implementing these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implementation timing for project is from 2000-2006.

(c) So far the States of UP, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa and Gujarat are planning to take portions of this loan.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The State Governments are responsible for the provision of over 90 percent of human development and infrastructure, their efforts are critical to sustained poverty reduction. Technical assistance funds through this project will serve primarily those States committed to reforms. However, Central and Muncipal Government agencies will also be eligible to apply for funds aimed at improving poverty monitoring, civil service, reform, and delivery of services such as health and education.

Naxalites Activities

350. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxalite affected State Governments have formulated special action plans to check and curb the activities of naxalites in their States;

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

(c) the salient features thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the time by which the Union Government are likely to approve their action plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the decisions taken at various meetings convened to review the left wing extremist activities. States were requested to prepare Integrated Action Plans encompassing developmental and security aspects of the problems being faced in the areas affected by left wing extremism. Plans of Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1299.77 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 615 crores), Orissa (Rs. 254.98 crores) and Maharashtra (Rs. 838 crores) were recommended to the Planning Commission. Government of Bihar sent an Action Plan amounting to Rs. 27,334.39 crores which has been referred back to the State Government for reconsideration regarding the amount and for incorporating certain details. The States whose plans have been recommended to the Planning Commission have been requested to pursue the matter with the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Guidelines for Admission in KVS

351. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have changed their guidelines for admission by classifying all the Central Government employees into one group and removing *inter-se* priority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have changed their admission guidelines. For purposes of *inter-se* priority, the children of Central Government employees have been grouped under two categories, namely transferable

(category I) and non-transferable (category II). The details of priorities in KVs under Civil/Defence Sectors are given below:

1. Children of transferable Central Government employees including ex-servicemen;
2. Children of non-transferable Central Government employees;
3. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/Institutes of High Learning of the Government of India.
4. Children of transferable State Government employees;
5. Children of non-transferable employees of State Government.
6. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of autonomous bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/Institutes of Higher Learning of State Government;
7. Children from any other category.

The above changes were necessitated to bring the admission priorities in consonance with the objectives of KVS and also to bring about the over-all improvement in the admission process.

[English]

Sharing of Information by Journalists

352. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation which imposes an obligation on the journalists to help the security agencies in curbing the terrorist activities by sharing the information collected received by them in regard to such activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such legislation is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The draft Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2000 prepared by the Law Commission contains provisions by which a duty is cast on every person to disclose information relating to commission of, or intention of commission of an offence defined under the Bill by any person. Similar provisions also exist in the Indian Penal Code 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Government has invited the views of all State Governments on the various provisions of the Bill. Government will also hold consultantions with political parties, other groups etc. before a view is finalised in the matter. No timeframe can be laid within which the bill would be introduced for consideration by Parliament.

[Translation]

Increase in Compensation Amount

353. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the compensation amount of the land acquired by D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request from some organisations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the rate of compensation on which D.D.A. is paying to the farmers at present for their acquired land and the dates on which the amount of compensation was revised?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that two representations have been received in this regard for examination on merits.

(f) The lands acquired by the Government as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and then placed at the disposal of DDA for the purpose of development. The DDA is not directly acquiring the land. For acquiring the land, however, Delhi Government have laid-down the following:

"The minimum indicative price of agricultural land (excluding land situated in river bed between the forward bund), is Rs. 11.20 lakh per acre and Rs. 3.60 lakh per acre for the land situated in the river bed between forward bund. The rate was last revised on 24.9.98 and is effective from 1.4.1998".

[English]

Conversion of Engineering Colleges into IITs

354. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
SHRI SAHIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the existing regional engineering colleges all over the country into the IIT model institutions;

(b) if so, the names of colleges suggested by the Advisory Committee for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be converted and the estimated cost to be incurred therein?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (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 there and, that many of the leading engineering colleges which already have good facilities could be considered for up-gradation. The Committee has also identified some engineering colleges, including all Regional Engineering Colleges, which could be considered for up-gradation. The suggestions of the Committee are being considered by this Ministry.

Addition of Extra Floor

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

(a) whether on the recommendations of Malhotra Committee, permission has been accorded for the addition of one extra floor to three and half storeys in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the availability of electricity, water, parking space, load on existing sewer lines is kept in mind before giving such a sanction;

(d) if so, whether there is acute shortage of water and electricity in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check the stealing of electricity from poles by Jhuggi Jhompari clusters, unauthorised colonies and so on resulting into non-availability of electricity to genuine consumers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) In the light of the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee for Government has increased vide Notification dated 23.7.1998 the FAR number of dwelling units and also max. height as per Statement. This is subject to provisions of the DMC Act regarding layout plan etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Guidelines have already been issued vide this Ministry's letter No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/IB dated 25.9.98 and also vide Notification dated 7.6.2000.

(d) As against requirement of 800 MGD potable water, only 640 mgd potable water is available, thus leading to a shortage.

As against requirement of 2670 MW during peak hours there is shortfall due to T&D losses, conditions in Northern grid of Low Voltage and Low frequency.

(e) Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) has taken steps to reduce the losses including theft of energy. During the period December, 1998 to June, 2000 DVB has checked 98642 cases were booked for theft. Besides, 40874 unauthorised tappings have been removed during the period.

Statement

I. Residential Plot—Plotted housing

S.No.	Area of Plot (Sq. Mt.)	Maximum ground coverage (%)	FAR	No. of DUs	Max. Height (in Mts.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Below 32	75	225	1	12.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Above 32 to 50	75	225	2	12.5
3.	Above 50 to 100	75	225	3	12.5
4.	Above 100 to 250	66.66	200	3	12.5
5.	Above 250 to 500	50	150	3 (4)	12.5
6.	Above 500 to 1000	40	120	6 (8)	12.5
7.	Above 1000 to 1500	33.33	100	6 (8)	12.5
8.	Above 1000 to 2250	33.33	100	9 (12)	12.5
9.	Above 2250 to 3000	33.33	100	12 (16)	12.5
10.	Above 3000 to 3750	33.33	100	15 (20)	12.5
11.	Above 3750	33.33	100	18 (24)	12.5

In case of residential plots above 250 sq.mtrs. facing 24 mtrs. and above road, the FAR shall be increased by the maximum ground floor coverage; maximum height shall be 15 mtrs; and the number of dwelling units shall be as given in brackets.

II. Residential plot—Group Housing:

Maximum FAR 167

Maximum height 33 mtrs.

Levy on additional FAR and/or development charges for additional FAR shall be charged at the rate as decided by the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Transfer of Coal Mines

356. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to transfer a number of coal mines of Central Coalfields Ltd. to Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Coal had intimated to the Government of Bihar that Coal India Limited have no objection to the following nine mines/patches in the command area of Central Coalfields Limited being leased out to the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation (BSMDC), an undertaking of Government of Bihar:—

(i) Jagaldaga

(ii) Jainti Central

(iii) Jainti Khas

(iv) Jainti Jain

(v) Villards

(vi) Villards (P) Ltd. I

(vii) Villards (P) Ltd. II

(viii) Belgara

(ix) Sadampur

The lease of Jagaldaga mines has been surrendered to Government of Bihar on 17.6.99 whereas the leases of Jainti Central and Jainti Khas mines were surrendered on 26.6.2000. Prior approval of the Central Government to grant of mining lease under Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 has been conveyed in respect of Villards mine also. Necessary action as per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of the remaining mines/patches is yet to be taken by the BSMDC.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) of the question.

[English]

Construction of Houses

357. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the performance of the Northern States towards the Centre's programme for building two million additional houses yearly has been rather dismal, while the Southern States have done very well in achieving the target set under the scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any strategy to meet the target in this regard and curb the regional imbalances in housing sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The achievements of Northern and Southern States under the two million housing programme during 1998-99 & 1999-2000 are given in Statement-I & II enclosed. The main reasons for low sanction of schemes from Northern States are that Governments of Northern States may be giving priority to schemes according to their own programmes and because Northern States are also not furnishing Government Guarantee.

(c) and (d) This matter was discussed during the review of this programme in the State Housing Ministers Conference held on 26-27 June, 2000 at New Delhi. It was decided that each State will set up a Special Task Force to look into all the ground level problems particularly those relating to integration with land and urban infrastructure scheme.

Statement I

Two Million Housing Programme Achievements of Northern States

S.No.	State	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Sanction	1998-99 In Progress/ Completed	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) Target	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) Sanction	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) In Progress/ Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	5382	0	0	5382	0	0
2.	Punjab	8935	0	0	8935	0	0
3.	Haryana	6113	2046	0	6113	664	2710
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1645	0	0	1645	0	0
5.	Rajasthan	25071	0	0	25071	0	0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	40995	44550	0	40995	0	8800
7.	Bihar	22535	383	45	22535	0	45
	Total	110676	46979	45	110676	664	11555
Percentage of All India in Progress/Completed				0.12%			4.99%

Statement II

Two Million Housing Programme Achievements of Southern States

S.No.	State	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Sanction	1998-99 In Progress/ Completed	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) Target	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) Sanction	1999-2000 (Cumulative Status) In Progress/ Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29388	33063	0	29388	34316	16835
2.	Karnataka	23923	133708	1840	23923	55900	38962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Kerala	12090	67568	26485	12090	64725	90260
4.	Tamil Nadu	33750	18142	0	33750	30600	19820
	Total	99151	252481	28325	99151	185541	165877
Percentage of All India in Progress/Completed				73.82%			71.63%

Fee Structure in Universities

358. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to rationalise the fees of the universities or colleges which are substantially funded by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have constituted committee to prepare draft framework for fee structure in universities;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of this committee; and

(e) the facilities to be provided to students belonging to weaker section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

[Translation]

Schemes for People Living near Coal Mines

359. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds are released every year by the Government to various States under the welfare and rehabilitation schemes for the people living near the coal mines;

(b) if so, the names of the States eligible for getting such funds and the funds actually released to each State during each of the last three years; and

(c) the actual works carried out in the said States as per the schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Coal does not release any funds to the States under the welfare and rehabilitation schemes for the people living near the coal mines.

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

[English]

Worst Conditions due to Rain

360. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the very first rain of the Monsoon Season has not only once against exposed the preparedness of the departments concerned but also caused great difficulties to the people; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to look into the hollow preparedness and waste of money by the civic bodies in Delhi and bring to book the guilty and culprit officials in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Sir, it is true that monsoon rains have caused water logging in some parts of the city. MCD has reported that the preparedness had been started from March, 2000 by desilting of 1173 nallahs, 35746 bell-mouths, 42012 gully gratings, 2069 vertical chambers and 994.7 KM S.W. drains in various localities in the city. The total silt taken out from nallahs came to about 7 lakhs Metric Tonnes. The MCD has also installed extra mobile pumps in low-lying areas which are prone to flooding, *viz.* Tilak Bridge, Minto Bridge, Shakti Nagar under bridge, Road under bridge (RUB) Badarpur, RUB Ashok Vihar and RUB Zakhira. However, the water logging took place in certain

areas as drains were blocked by garbage or failure of electricity. Action was taken for clearance of stagnant water.

In NDMC areas, clogging of drains also affected the clearance of water for some time.

(b) Necessary directions have been given to the civic bodies to improve their preparedness and in case of inaction to fix responsibility.

Shortage of Coal in CCL

361. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a disciplinary committee was set up to go into the stock shortage of coal in Central Coalfields Limited during 1995;

(b) if so, the details of projects submitted by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No disciplinary Committee was set up by the Government to go into the stock shortage of coal in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) during 1995. However, a Committee was set up by the Ministry of Coal on 7.10.94 under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Mishra, the then Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Eastern Coalfields Limited to investigate into the low despatch of coal in CCL in 1994-95. The Committee submitted its report on 5.1.96 to the Ministry of Coal. Acceptance of the major recommendations of the report by the Ministry of Coal was conveyed to CIL on 3.6.96.

(b) and (c) No project project proposal was submitted by the R.N. Mishra Committee. The Committee made recommendations for taking action against certain executives. The latest status report on the action taken as on 1.7.2000 keeping in view of the recommendations of the Committee is given below:—

Status of action taken on RN Mishra Committee Report, CCL (as on 1.7.2000):

Number of cases in which the coal executives expired/retired before initiation of disciplinary proceedings	—	39
Number of cases in which no irregularity warranting disciplinary proceedings could be found.	—	26
Number of cases in which disciplinary proceedings were dropped after issue of chargesheets	—	2
Number of cases in which Penalties were imposed on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings	—	139
Number of cases in which Chargesheeted executives were exonerated on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings.	—	27
Number of cases in which disciplinary cases are still pending	—	18
Total Number of cases taken up for scrutiny on the basis of the recommendations of the RN Mishra Committee.	—	251

Decongestion of Bangalore City

362. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project sponsored by the Asian Development Bank aimed to decongest Bangalore City by developing satellite townships;

(b) if so, the whether Tumkur was identified as one of the satellite cities to be covered under this project;

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

(d) whether the scheduled closing date of this loan is 30 June, 2002;

(e) if so, whether the major works will be completed before the closure; and

(f) if so, the highlights of the project for the development of Tumkur city and the progress of work thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The ADB assisted Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project is in an advanced stage of implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The various components under the KUIDP in Tumkur are water supply and sewerage, solid waste management roads, drains, truck/bus terminus, poverty reduction and industrial sites and services.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Major works are expected to be completed before the closure.

(f) The projects taken up in Tumkur are as at C above. While a few items of work under the various components have been completed, the work on the remaining items are in progress and likely to be in the year 2000-2001.

Activities of Banned Organisations

363. SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist organisations/anti-national groups receiving foreign assistance;

(b) the details of States affected by their activities;

(c) the details of terrorists organisations/anti-national group banned or proposed to be banned, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have discussed the issue relating to support/assistance being provided to the terrorist organisations/anti-national groups with the respective countries;

(e) if so, the response of these countries thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check their activities effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The major concerns in this regard centre around Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and inter-linked and externally supported subversive activities of militant groups in some States of North East. There are also reports that some militant groups are under pressure to revive militancy in Punjab. As per available information, the following are the major terrorist outfits operating in the country and some of them are enjoying support of foreign countries:—

(1) Hizb-ul-Mujahideen

(3) lashkar-e-Toiba

(4) Al Barq

(5) Jammu and Kashmir Liberation front

(6) Al-Jehad

(7) Jamait-ul-Mujahideen

(8) Tehrik-ul-Mujahideen

(9) Tehrik-e-Jehad

(10) Al-Badar

(11) Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami

(12) Al-Umar

(13) Babbar Khalsa International

(14) Dal Khalsa International

(15) International Sikh Youth Federation (Rode)

(16) International Sikh Youth Federation (Chaheru)

(17) Khalistan Commando Force (Panjwar)

(18) Khalistan Zindabad Force

(19) Khalistan Liberation Force

(20) Khalistan National Army

(21) Kama Gata Maru Dal

(22) United Liberation Front of Assam

(23) National Democratic Front of Bodoland

(24) National Liberation Front of Tripura

(25) All Tripura Tiger Force

(26) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M&K)

(27) Naga National Council

(28) Manipur Peoples Liberation Front

(29) United National Liberation Front

(30) Peoples Liberation Army

(31) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam

Of these, as per available information, the following militant outfits/organisations are banned under Central/ State laws:

Assam

United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)

Manipur

People's Liberation Army (PLA)

United National Liberation Front (UNLF)

Nagland

National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah (NSCN/IM)

National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplong (NSCN/K).

Tripura

All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)

National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

Tamil Nadu

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

(d) and (e) Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of the international community Pakistan's support to cross-border terrorism and continued attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India. The facts regarding Pakistan's State sponsorship of terrorism have been brought before several international fora and have also been raised at high level bilateral discussions with world leaders. Government have also taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistna. The international community now openly recognizes Pakistan's State sponsorship of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in India and the impact this has on the security of our country and the region. This greater awareness is being reflected in the statements of official spokesmen of several Governments and in the international media coverage on Pakistan.

(f) Government has been regularly sensitizing all State Governments and concerned agencies regarding the activities of terrorists/extremists. Intelligence is shared on continuous basis and support is provided by way of financial assistance for modernisation of State Police and deployment of Central Para Military Forces. In order to prevent infiltration, border fencing and flood lighting has been undertaken along stretches of the Indo-Pakistan and Into-Bangladesh borders, besides patrolling. Diplomatic initiative have also been taken with the concerned countries to curb cross-border terrorism.

Indira Awaas Yojana in Orissa

364. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses have not been constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana in Orissa despite the commencement of monsoon; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide alternative shelter to the people who are homeless in the coastal areas following the last year cyclone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No, Sir. As per information received from Government of Orissa, the work has started for the construction of 56,953 houses, out of which 7.273 houses have already been completed and 49,680 houses are in various stages of construction in 12 cyclone affected districts.

(b) As per information received from Government of Orissa, Rs. 271.31 crores has been disbursed as house building assistance to the families whose house have been fully washed away/collapsed or partly collapsed. The affected people have made kutcha structures with the assistance provided by the Government.

Syllabus of B.C.A. in IGNOU

365. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus of B.C.A. in I.G.N.O.U. is not in demand for employment anywhere in the country and outside;

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

(c) whether the study and work centres allotted to Delhi students for the course are over-crowded having out-dated computers and under-qualified teachers;

(d) if so, whether these centres have never been inspected by officials of IGNOU since starting of the course; and

(e) if so, the action proposed 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) and (b) According to information supplied by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the syllabus of the B.C.A. programme has been designed in consultation with academic experts as well as representatives from industry so as to meet the current needs of the Information Technology industry. All programmes of University are of

high standard and are designed to cover both theoretical topics and practical applications while meeting the needs of job market.

(c) No, Sir. The University follows standard norms for setting up work Centres and Study Centres for Computer Science Programmes and also for appointing Counsellors. For conducting the BCA Programme, the minimum qualification for a Counsellor is Masters in Computer Applications (MCA) with some experience. Each Work Centre for BCA Programme has a Programme in-charge with all the adequate facilities including computers and qualified teachers. The Regional Services Division of the University monitors the activities of these Centres on regular basis and according in the norms laid down by the University.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Allotment of Land

366. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2170 dated 14.12.1999 regarding allotment of land etc. and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the date by which the information is likely to be collected and laid on the tale of the House?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (d) The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that enquiry are pending with different District Deputy Commissioners/Collectors and no report/ interim report has been submitted by them so far. The Government of NCT of Delhi is being asked to get the inquiries completed by 30.9.2000.

Issue of Identity Cards to Residents of Indo-Pak Border

367. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to issue identity cards to all the residents within the five kilometers stretch of the Indo-Pak border in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cards would also be issued to other residents in border areas in other States where infiltration across the border has been reporting;

(d) if so, the time by which the work of issuing cards is likely to be started; and

(e) the extent to which the existing measures are sufficient to prevent infiltration across the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As a part of J&K Action Pan 1998, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir has been advised to issue phto identity cards to all male habitants in the age group of 16 to 60 years living within 25 Kms of the Line of Control/International Border.

(c) and (d) A proposal for compulsory registration of all citizens in the country and issuing them Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) under consideration for which a private consultancy firm has been entrusted to work out the feasibility aspect of this scheme.

(e) The Government have recently taken a decision for adopting a multi-modal approach for erecting an obstacle system on the International Border in Jammu Sector to check infiltration and smuggling of weapons/ explosives etc. Some of the other steps taken to prevent infiltration include strengthening border management, gearing up of intelligence machinery, close surveillance of the border by intensive patrolling, conduct of special operations, Nakas and ambushes, provision of specialised equipments like night vision devices etc.

Visit of Delegation to Foreign Countries

368. SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation recently visited Israel, Bratain and France;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the main issues discussed during the visit and the decisions arrived at;

(c) the details of MoUs signed during the visit;

(d) the time by which these MoUs are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the total amount likely to be spent on their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Union Home Minister led a delegation comprising of the Union Home Secretary, Directors of Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation, Director General of Border Security Force and Joint Secretary (Security) to Israel, France and the United Kingdom from 14th June to 24th June, 2000. A visit was made to Gaza (Palestine) on 17th June to meet President Yasser Arafat. The tour was undertaken with the primary objective of discussing the problem of international terrorism and exploring the possibility of bilateral co-operation in fighting the menace.

In Israel, the delegation interacted with president Ezer Weizman, Prime Minister Ehud Barak, Minister for Regional Co-operation Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence Ephriam Sneh, and Police and Security agencies. The visit has opened up the possibility of increased technological, technical and intelligence co-operation between India and Israel. The two sides have agreed to work for early establishment of a Joint Working Group between the two countries.

In France the delegation met the Minister of Interior, Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevenement. As a result of this meeting, France has agreed to support India's draft UN Resolution against sponsorship of international terrorism. India, for its part, will support the French draft resolution against financing of terrorism. It has also been agreed to set up a joint working group between the two countries on counter terrorism. The delegation also visited the INTERPOL Headquarters at Lyon and held discussions on the problems of fake currency, money laundering and other trans-national crimes.

In U.K., the delegation held meetings with Mr. Jack Straw, Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Mr. Robin Cook, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. In these meetings, India's concern over cross border terrorism was discussed in detail. It was agreed that there was an urgent need to build up world opinion against terrorism. India's suggestion to have an institutionalised arrangement of a joint working group for combating terrorism was welcomed as such an arrangement will send a good message to the international community and put sponsor States to shame.

(c) to (e) No Memorandum of Understanding was signed during this tour. Therefore, the question of time and expenditure for its implementation does not arise.

Government Presses

369. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Sarkari Chhapakhano se Saste Padte Hain Bahar Ke Chhapakhane" appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated May 27, 2000;

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

(c) the number of Government Printing Presses in the country;

(d) the main purposes for which these are used;

(e) the reasons for which these presses are dearer than the private presses;

(f) the capacity of Government printing machines as compared to private printing machines;

(g) whether capacity of printing machines on Delhi Ring Road is equivalent to such machines in Aligarh, Coimbatore and Bhubaneshwar;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) the steps being taken to bring them at par with private presses;

(j) whether the Government propose to make an inquiry regarding the reasons responsible for under-utilisation of Government of India Pressess;

(k) if so, the details thereof; and

(l) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The facts as reported in the news-item appear to be based on the C&AG Report No. 2 of 2000 (Civil) Tabled in the Parliament on 17.5.2000.

(c) and (d) There are 21 Government of India Presses which are utilised for printing jobs of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

(e) The reasons for higher cost of printing in the Government of India Presses are:—

(i) Government Presses do not function as commercial establishments but rather play the role of model employer providing facilities like conveyance allowance, dearness allowance etc. to its employees;

(ii) Regular expenditure is incurred on maintaining all facilities and complying with Government regulations under the Factory's Act and other Government orders;

(iii) Overhead expenses are comparably high;

(iv) Presses have to print/execute all types of jobs, including short-run jobs, although such jobs are not economical;

(v) Absence of competitive technology in the Government of India Press.

(f) No such comparision is possible in the absence of data regarding private printing machines;

(g) and (h) The assessed capacity of similar machines installed in different presses can vary depending upon the age and conditions of the machine and nature of jobs executed.

(i) The Government Presses are functioning as a service department and are not being run on commercial lines. Some of the Presses have been modernised by introducing offset technology for improving the quality of printing.

(j) No, Sir.

(k) Question does not arise.

(l) The reasons for under utilisation of Government of India Presses has been identified as:—

(i) Mismatch of operatives with reference to machines.

(ii) Old technology in some of the Government of India Presses.

(iii) Shrot-turn jobs; and

(iv) Shortage of power.

[Translation]

Committee on Official Language

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

(a) the position of the implementation of the report of the committee of Parliament on the official language;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the target prescribed in the annual programme for progressive use of Hindi even after thirty years; and

(c) the reasons for not taking effective steps so far in order to grant promotion to the employees of the official language cadre in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) President's order on the five volumes of the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language have been forwarded to various Ministries/Deptts. for follow up action.

(b) Efforts are made by the Ministries/Departments to achieve the targets laid down in the Annual Programme by Department of Official Language. The work of Ministries/Deptts. is reviewed through quarterly progress reports received in the Department and they are informed about the deficiencies noticed. The policy of the Government is to increase the use of Hindi through motivation, incentives and goodwill.

(c) Officers/employees of Central Secretariat Official Language Service Cadre are promoted according to recruitment rules.

Development of Roads in Rural/Tribal Areas

371. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds for development of roads in the rural and tribal areas;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(c) whether requests have been received from the states for enhancement of funds in this regard;

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

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(f) the number of villages so far connected with roads, state-wise;

(g) the time by which the work in the remaining villages is targetted to be completed and estimated expenditure involved therein;

(h) whether the Government propose to execute this scheme as a centrally aided scheme; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (i) A National Rural Roads Programme is currently being formulated to provide for construction of all-weather roads in rural areas. The matter has been discussed with the State authorities who are preparing requisite Master Plans and who have offered suggestions in regard to the funding of the Programme.

Funds for Development of Rural Areas

372. SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States for the development of rural areas;

(b) the year when this criteria was fixed;

(c) the allocation of funds for the development of rural areas during each of the last three years upto June, 2000, State-wise, scheme-wise;

(d) the amount spent by each State so far towards the implementation of each scheme;

(e) whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation for upliftment of most backward States like Bihar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The criteria for allocation of funds to States under major Rural Development Programmes and the year when this criteria was fixed are as given below:

S.No.	Name of the Programme/ Scheme	Criteria for Allocation	Year in which fixed
1	2	3	4
1.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	Incidence of poverty in the States.	1.4.1999
2.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Incidence of poverty in the States.	1.4.1999
3.	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	Ratio of rural poor population in a State to the total rural poor in the country.	1.4.1999
4.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	Poverty ratio and housing shortage (weightage being 50:50).	1.4.1999
5.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	40% weightage given for Rural Popoulation, 35% to the States under Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and special category hill States in terms of rural areas, 10% to Not	1.4.1999

1	2	3	4
		Covered/Partially Covered villages (at 2:1 ratio), 5% to quality affected villages and 10% to overall water resource availability (un-irrigated over irrigated area)	
6.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	45% weightage being given to incidence of poverty in the States, 45% weightage being given to rural population and 10% weightage being given to the North Eastern States.	1.4.1999

(c) and (d) The State-wise allocation of funds and amount spent under major Rural Development programmes during the last three years and upto June, 2000 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal for enhancement of allocation to the backward States like Bihar as the allocation of funds under rural development programmes is based on the criteria listed above.

Statement

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes during 1997-98

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	IRDP		JRY		EAS	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8612.23	11499.86	19410.49	18745.52	20925.00	29448.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	644.07	565.71	199.21	241.82	2362.50	2586.93
3.	Assam	2834.27	3561.33	6389.03	5546.71	10740.00	12756.22
4.	Bihar	16754.81	12422.08	38073.25	36250.75	22792.50	29085.62
5.	Goa	146.57	161.19	275.15	155.77	175.00	246.90
6.	Gujarat	3160.43	3396.75	7124.30	6999.43	5400.00	6608.27
7.	Haryana	759.67	811.98	1711.53	1995.94	3337.50	2906.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	247.71	414.89	683.98	693.88	3187.50	2871.59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1032.15	788.84	1389.86	1475.73	5950.00	9266.22
10.	Karnataka	5780.01	5470.83	13033.90	12578.33	13250.00	16628.22
11.	Kerala	2103.50	2531.96	4742.08	3655.38	4986.25	4371.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10914.93	11995.66	24597.23	24574.06	26884.81	32326.96
13.	Maharashtra	9388.40	9396.08	21159.28	21438.52	14168.14	14935.95
14.	Manipur	464.47	286.88	255.34	114.80	1012.50	1047.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	493.36	374.82	298.78	247.74	275.00	447.58
16.	Mizoram	208.50	213.58	125.86	124.18	1000.00	901.24
17.	Nagaland	346.81	221.49	320.26	383.06	2625.00	4516.95
18.	Orissa	6987.62	6037.88	15746.50	15073.72	18401.98	18865.57
19.	Punjab	538.77	572.29	1217.19	1310.34	2300.00	1055.11
20.	Rajasthan	4533.18	3929.19	10219.44	10330.83	11581.25	14485.71
21.	Sikkim	57.79	112.41	116.60	185.97	275.00	552.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	7786.50	9283.85	17547.45	20699.98	23400.00	29363.46
23.	Tripura	662.64	736.08	331.65	351.51	1800.00	2904.92
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20988.66	21266.38	47301.56	48122.11	39310.08	40665.55
25.	West Bengal	7719.41	4778.49	17395.93	12404.99	9737.50	11467.13
26.	A&N Islands	73.29	36.89	94.31	14.36	80.00	13.64
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	15.49	12.37	51.18	46.94	30.00	62.52
29.	Daman & Diu	28.90	13.69	30.16	30.28	0.00	21.64
30	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Lakshadweep	7.22	3.83	47.28	78.98	0.00	78.98
32.	Pondicherry	59.87	56.73	93.34	66.55	60.00	7.71
	All India	113351.23	110954.01	249921.18	243938.18	246047.50	290496.89

		IAY		ARWSP		CRSP	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11212.93	14792.02	7964.00	8782.08	642.00	1534.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.89	210.49	1444.00	1959.24	15.00	5.04
3.	Assam	3691.04	4174.86	2438.00	1801.81	243.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	21996.36	21755.80	9380.00	867.36	1129.00	0.00
5.	Goa	109.54	88.47	227.00	328.27	9.00	0.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Gujarat	4116.21	4354.57	4672.00	5353.45	290.00	233.33
7.	Haryana	988.70	976.51	1746.00	1893.44	105.00	74.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	345.50	452.00	1568.00	1138.71	101.00	165.19
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	703.33	968.16	4395.00	2339.20	140.00	2.54
10.	Karnataka	7530.54	9206.40	7325.00	9146.56	520.00	813.65
11.	Kerala	2739.81	2975.78	3724.00	4117.72	401.00	292.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14210.72	170230.99	8817.00	5112.81	751.00	486.93
13.	Maharashtra	12224.69	16856.95	10602.00	10465.00	822.00	3108.72
14.	Manipur	129.71	229.78	529.00	577.96	30.00	37.20
15.	Meghalaya	151.34	58.88	568.00	730.94	32.00	16.60
16.	Mizoram	63.41	66.54	406.00	490.08	9.00	7.25
17.	Nagaland	161.43	294.12	422.00	209.35	19.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	9097.18	8844.81	4173.00	3468.91	451.00	179.68
19.	Punjab	703.31	829.90	1330.00	1784.28	107.00	68.52
20.	Rajasthan	5904.80	5874.66	8732.00	10470.46	388.00	175.68
21.	Sikkim	59.09	86.88	372.00	435.60	9.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	10137.75	20881.44	6314.00	7947.00	680.00	613.48
23.	Tripura	168.63	266.55	505.00	994.62	49.00	40.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27328.99	19859.83	14775.00	12663.00	1595.00	1597.09
25.	West Bengal	10049.84	7852.57	5704.00	4422.36	608.00	199.28
26.	A&N Islands	47.27	20.28	12.50	0.00	5.00	2.23
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	5.00	–
28.	D&N Haveli	25.37	14.18	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.78
29.	Daman & Diu	14.99	9.95	12.50	0.00	5.00	2.26
30.	Delhi	–	–	5.00	–	5.00	–
31.	Lakshadweep	24.21	18.52	12.50	0.00	5.00	2.25
32.	Pondicherry	47.27	125.96	5.00	1.84	5.00	5.21
	All India	144085.22	159147.85	108190.00	97502.05	9180.00	9688.66

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes During 1998-99

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	IRDP		JRY		EAS	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7734.30	8906.70	14629.93	14710.40	29340.33	25245.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.82	566.62	321.65	326.12	647.77	2327.96
3.	Assam	10492.72	3907.11	8357.73	10967.57	19325.30	14522.95
4.	Bihar	25336.66	14222.45	47925.96	41851.12	89777.08	28469.20
5.	Goa	17.82	89.11	215.25	166.80	382.05	261.48
6.	Gujarat	2911.34	3279.96	5506.98	5958.62	11465.60	6613.24
7.	Haryana	1712.78	1319.13	3239.85	2908.76	6148.61	2704.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	721.32	504.40	1364.43	1083.72	2448.15	3048.81
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	892.74	893.09	1688.66	1489.06	3177.72	5163.92
10.	Karnataka	5840.48	5353.60	11047.66	11288.71	22336.37	13482.60
11.	Kerala	2620.60	2769.01	4957.05	4089.65	9046.70	5425.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12842.50	11645.05	24292.41	22760.65	47053.06	32960.40
13.	Maharashtra	11545.22	10301.92	21838.53	20780.48	42619.01	10979.33
14.	Manipur	703.42	188.19	560.30	430.78	991.08	1340.12
15.	Meghalaya	788.10	267.34	627.74	348.96	976.70	583.33
16.	Mizoram	182.36	227.24	145.26	318.37	463.63	1161.29
17.	Nagaland	540.60	473.37	430.60	956.77	1387.37	2123.65
18.	Orissa	8846.44	7366.17	16733.63	15218.63	31952.26	17341.91
19.	Punjab	832.40	794.65	1574.54	1381.15	2955.69	2969.16
20.	Rajasthan	4434.88	4530.66	8388.86	9780.60	18169.46	15277.04
21.	Sikkim	201.90	132.13	160.83	411.41	572.24	580.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	6838.82	8181.67	12936.06	14974.42	27910.48	24449.66
23.	Tripura	1270.06	1045.32	1011.64	2296.83	3308.47	2181.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27883.22	24885.62	52742.94	55507.20	108250.14	588816.72
25.	West Bengal	9831.06	4264.22	18596.09	12372.19	30968.28	10031.17
26.	A&N Islands	69.58	38.12	117.89	37.07	154.96	35.04
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	41.53	9.39	77.81	36.75	114.56	9.47
29.	Daman & Diu	27.43	12.41	37.70	6.04	43.74	1.14
30.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	6.85	3.32	59.10	29.29	88.39	88.29
32.	Pondicherry	56.83	49.94	115.42	72.83	188.25	24.14
	All India	145627.78	116227.75	259702.47	252560.95	512263.42	288218.49

		IAY		ARWSP		CRSP	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10463.01	12555.62	9991.36	9991.36	642.12	2928.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	230.04	276.05	3623.00	1408.12	45.00	4.49
3.	Assam	5977.28	7172.73	6120.00	3222.87	559.00	45.0
4.	Bihar	34275.65	41130.78	11768.50	850.24	564.42	66.53
5.	Goa	24.00	28.20	283.75	14.83	9.36	0.00
6.	Gujarat	3938.48	4726.17	5860.51	6310.99	200.00	610.61
7.	Haryana	2317.08	278.49	2190.91	2186.43	104.84	71.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	975.80	1170.96	1967.07	1992.50	101.09	154.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1207.70	903.55	5514.58	2735.37	140.48	28.05
10.	Karnataka	7901.06	9481.28	9177.40	9472.45	520.43	769.36
11.	Kerala	3545.25	4254.30	4673.49	3158.62	400.62	673.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17373.43	20848.46	11063.07	10488.04	750.69	519.72
13.	Maharashtra	15618.46	18742.16	13301.46	41891.94	821.83	3209.46
14.	Manipur	400.71	480.86	1330.00	357.07	65.00	2.50
15.	Meghalaya	448.95	538.74	1425.00	1157.05	70.00	8.33
16.	Mizoram	103.89	124.67	1018.00	1200.40	30.00	20.99
17.	Nagaland	307.95	369.54	1058.00	482.23	48.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	11967.54	14361.05	5236.47	4352.52	451.17	13.88
19.	Punjab	1126.08	1351.05	1668.62	891.62	106.71	37.11
20.	Rajasthan	5999.54	7199.45	10954.54	10686.04	387.52	187.28
21.	Sikkim	115.03	138.03	434.00	411.12	40.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	9251.63	11101.95	7922.54	13151.14	679.56	571.73
23.	Tripura	723.50	868.20	1262.00	2128.95	120.00	32.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37720.65	45264.78	18537.93	18198.87	1594.99	1700.00
25.	West Bengal	13299.53	15959.43	7169.63	5862.21	304.21	81.36
26.	A&N Islands	44.40	44.40	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.10
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	5.00	–
28.	D&N Haveli	43.8	43.8	12.5	0	5.00	0.26
29.	Daman & Diu	1.82	1.82	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.19
30.	Delhi	–	–	5.00	–	5.00	–
31.	Lakshadweep	3.65	3.65	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.32
32.	Pondicherry	56.57	56.57	5.00	1.79	5.00	4.26
	All India	185462.44	219477.23	143611.83	152604.77	8791.96	11726.92

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes during 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	SGSY		JGSY		EAS	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8292.73	10044.08	12426.03	9954.72	13718.06	14595.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	182.32	377.09	2733.20	461.48	301.61	1360.57
3.	Assam	4737.45	4503.96	7096.69	6619.20	7836.76	5043.05
4.	Bihar	27166.08	10067.96	40706.24	35324.14	44938.57	25956.42
5.	Goa	79.71	8.43	182.82	114.34	31.63	102.07
6.	Gujarat	3121.53	2448.03	4677.39	3089.08	5163.68	4652.86
7.	Haryana	1836.48	1963.41	2751.79	2666.86	3037.90	3974.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	773.41	667.38	1158.90	1163.94	1279.38	2163.69
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	957.20	787.32	1434.28	811.66	1583.40	2203.56
10.	Karnataka	6262.20	3532.70	9383.41	10191.73	10359.02	10090.82
11.	Kerala	2809.83	2506.81	4210.38	3652.85	4648.06	4688.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13769.77	9918.36	20632.82	20841.39	22778.18	24019.00
13.	Maharashtra	12378.81	10204.07	18548.90	18748.46	20477.26	13258.20
14.	Manipur	317.59	0.00	475.89	93.87	525.37	766.44
15.	Meghalaya	355.83	75.02	533.17	180.98	588.61	465.47
16.	Mizoram	82.33	9.98	123.38	187.29	136.21	354.90
17.	Nagaland	204.13	0.00	365.73	222.99	403.75	714.97
18.	Orissa	9485.20	7457.65	14212.82	13751.69	15690.57	14025.60
19.	Punjab	892.51	987.57	1337.34	1014.24	1476.39	2289.88
20.	Rajasthan	4755.12	6270.68	7125.14	8149.69	7865.94	7300.22
21.	Sikkim	91.17	81.62	136.60	156.26	150.80	132.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	7332.59	10234.93	10987.33	13391.37	12129.70	14164.47
23.	Tripura	573.44	813.62	859.24	643.70	948.60	1201.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29896.51	6628.31	44797.57	35804.80	49455.30	40846.19
25.	West Bengal	10540.91	3741.63	15794.71	7683.96	17436.92	9981.08
26.	A&N Islands	59.78	42.89	93.87	14.29	54.73	14.01
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	D&N Haveli	59.78	2.34	61.96	0.85	54.73	2.94
29.	Daman & Diu	59.78	7.50	30.02	0.00	1.82	0.91
30.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	59.78	0.25	47.06	10.43	3.65	49.84
32.	Pondicherry	59.78	81.77	91.91	41.9	69.32	47.89
	All India	147193.75	93465.34	220558.39	194988.10	243145.86	204469.48

		IAY		ARWSP		CRSP	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14714.67	16793.91	9143.26	9480.80	570.77	2231.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1005.33	732.02	2476.00	1209.38	30.00	8.65
3.	Assam	20877.33	6184.05	4180.00	5529.21	792.82	5.00
4.	Bihar	51464.00	35852.08	9380.00	335.48	1585.89	185.98
5.	Goa	90.67	44.90	352.92	112.18	6.48	0.00
6.	Gujarat	4324.00	4480.92	6028.52	12365.49	250.00	12.21
7.	Haryana	1561.33	1708.73	1883.91	2476.98	179.05	6.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	686.67	931.12	2275.77	3198.72	70.56	136.90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	824.00	733.05	6381.44	573.87	87.86	0.00
10.	Karnataka	7864.00	8089.57	8402.25	4318.48	461.14	576.23
11.	Kerala	4736.00	3920.97	4307.88	3407.40	298.28	275.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12244.00	14228.74	9444.68	4882.96	876.21	217.23
13.	Maharashtra	14113.33	20073.90	13614.41	72436.69	804.89	1972.38
14.	Manipur	924.00	78.41	907.00	88.89	52.98	3.48
15.	Meghalaya	1409.33	93.18	974.00	665.34	57.48	19.91
16.	Mizoram	346.67	320.38	696.00	376.05	14.79	1.00
17.	Nagaland	870.67	872.21	724.00	362.00	39.84	0.00
18.	Orissa	2205.33	11525.98	4067.93	2536.61	527.98	4.76
19.	Punjab	993.33	1001.14	1920.64	1090.18	155.13	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	4310.67	5342.69	125675.22	5822.74	478.23	0.00
21.	Sikkim	162.67	84.15	460.83	418.94	14.70	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	7794.67	16165.86	6334.66	10669.47	567.17	296.74
23.	Tripura	1910.67	2012.15	862.00	560.00	92.92	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31420.00	27957.70	14775.00	11040.46	1962.33	663.49
25.	West Bengal	16085.33	8382.78	7008.15	4022.26	892.60	294.86
26.	A&N Islands	129.00	0.50	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.32
27.	Chandigarh	–	–	12.5	0.00	5.00	0.06
28.	D&N Haveli	69	23.7	12.50	0.00	5.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	27.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Lakshadweep	3.00	5.99	12.50	0.00	5.00	1.66
32.	Pondicherry	67	25.48	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.15
	All India	213233.66	187666.83	130112.47	157406.58	10865.10	6922.91

Allocation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes during 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	SGSY	JGSY	EAS	IAY	ARWSP	CRSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4559.77	11636.45	8117.40	14714.67	11600.00	203.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	251.07	609.19	432.52	969.15	3492.00	11.50
3.	Assam	6523.63	15828.99	11242.39	21806.39	5898.00	303.95
4.	Bihar	14937.28	38119.67	26591.67	51464.00	9380.00	565.60
5.	Goa	66.67	171.21	18.71	90.67	1404.00	2.31
6.	Gujarat	1716.39	4380.17	3055.55	4324.00	7085.00	126.79
7.	Haryana	1009.77	2576.93	1797.64	1561.33	1943.00	63.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	425.25	1085.24	757.05	686.67	5091.00	25.17
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	526.32	1343.14	935.98	824.00	8788.00	31.34
10.	Karnataka	3443.27	8787.17	6127.85	7864.00	10350.00	164.51
11.	Kerala	1544.99	3942.77	2750.41	4736.00	5746.00	106.41
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7571.32	19321.86	13477.00	12244.00	11109.00	312.54
13.	Maharashtra	6806.51	17370.07	12117.08	14113.33	16933.00	287.11
14.	Manipur	437.33	1061.17	753.31	1155.53	1282.00	20.31
15.	Meghalaya	489.99	1188.89	845.31	1535.28	1373.00	22.04
16.	Mizoram	113.39	275.10	197.33	368.56	981.00	5.67
17.	Nagaland	204.13	815.53	579.00	991.08	1020.00	15.27
18.	Orissa	5215.44	13309.70	9284.62	12205.33	6213.00	188.31
19.	Punjab	490.75	1252.37	873.63	993.33	2383.00	55.36
20.	Rajasthan	2614.59	6672.39	4653.22	4310.67	16361.00	170.61
21.	Sikkim	125.53	304.60	216.26	265.71	650.00	5.64
22.	Tamil Nadu	4031.84	10289.17	7177.55	7794.67	7308.00	202.33
23.	Tripura	789.64	1915.97	1360.31	2241.64	1216.00	35.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16438.61	41951.03	29264.36	31420.00	14775.00	699.94
25.	West Bengal	5795.92	14791.07	10318.01	16085.33	7895.00	304.12
26.	A&N Islands	50.00	84.64	32.38	129.00	13.00	4.88
27.	Chandigarh	–	0.00	–	–	–	0.00
28.	D&N Haveli	50.00	55.87	32.38	69	7.00	3.88
29.	Daman & Diu	50.00	27.07	1.08	27.00	0.00	0.77
30.	Delhi	–	0.00	–	–	5.00	2.31
31.	Lakshadweep	50.00	42.43	2.16	3.00	0.00	0.48
32.	Pondicherry	50.00	86.00	41.02	67.00	5.00	2.68
	All India	86379.38	219295.86	153053.17	215060.33	160306.00	3945.00

Salem Steel Plant

373. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Public representatives or from the Government of Tamil Nadu to reconsider the decision to privatise the Salem Steel Plant, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether there is any possibility fo develop Integrated Steel Plant at Salem;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the employees of the said plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These representations have conveyed the concern of employees and people and, *inter-alia*, suggested that SAIL should abaondon the move to privatise Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and Government should provide financial reliefs and make investments to turn it into a profitable unit.

(c) Government has noted the concern expressed in the representations.

(d) and (e) Government has no such plan at present.

(f) While approving the restructuring proposal of SAIL, Government has stipulated that jobs of existing employees would be protected.

Conversion of High-Grade Coal

374. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present rules laid down for conversion of coking coal into non-coking coal;

(b) the quantum of high grade coal (coking coals) converted into low-grade coal (Non-coking coal) in coal mines under Central Coalfields Limited during the last three years and till date;

(c) whether the high-grade coal is being sold at lower prices causing huge losses to the company;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct high-level inquiry into this bungling;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per Government Notification bearing No. 28012/7/93-CA dated 16.6.94 "Coking coal, weakly coking coal, semi coking coal which fall outside the categories shown in Table-I shall be treated as Non-coking coal for the purpose of pricing and classified accordingly".

As per the guidelines, coking coal having ash% more than 35 canot be treated as washery-IV grade. Therefore it has to be re-assigned some grade. Accordingly, in CCL 3 cases namely Karo VII seam at Karo OCP-I, KARO VII seam at Khas Mahal Project (KMP) and IInd bottom seam at Parej East Project have been converted from washery-IV grade to Non-Coking coal. However, grade declaration has been done with the approval of Coal Controller.

(b) No high grade coking coal seam/mines have been converted to low grade non-coking coal under the command area of CCL. However, CCL had classified only inferior grade coking coal (For example washery-IV) to non-coking coal in case of one seam each at 3 mines, namely Karo-II seam at Karo OCP-I, Karo-VII seam at KMP and IInd bottom seam at Parej East during the last three years as the above coal had higher ash percentage than those suitable for coking coal.

(c) It is not a fact that higher grade coal is being sold at a lower price.

(d) to (f) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the question.

Issuance of False Caste Certificates

375. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the false caste certificates are being issued by the officals of Tribal Welfare Department;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard from the genuine Tribal Associations from the States particularly from Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the officials involved in issuing fake caste certificates?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Caste certificates are issued by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations after due verification by them. However, a representation from Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad has been received in this Ministry for verification of caste certificates of some allegedly Pseudo Tribe employees belonging to the State of Maharashtra who are working in Government of India. The representation has been forwarded to the State Government of Maharashtra for necessary action.

[English]

Production of Titanium

376. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India still to tap its rich reserves of wonder metal" published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 22, 2000.

(b) if so, whether it is true that Titanium has its application in aerospace, power and bio-medicines and is as strong as steel but much lighter in weight;

(c) whether the experimental production of titanium is being undertaken in Research Plant of Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to consider the recommendations of Technology, Information Forecasting and Assessment Council for the construction of 1000 tonne Plant for the production of indigenous Titanium?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad in collaboration with Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) is developing the technology for conversion of TICL 4 to Titanium Sponge on industrial scale batch sizes which could be directly utilised for setting up a commercial plant for production of Titanium Sponge. The technology development activity was started *ab initio* at DMRL, first in 2-ton batch size and now has been established in the 3.5 ton batch size by state of the art combined process technology. In Jan 2000, the process parameters have been optimised and product purity of Titanium Sponge has been achieved to international standards. Some Titanium Sponge has already been supplied to M/s. Midhani, Hyderabad for melting and conversion trials to mill products.

(d) The needs for setting up a 1000 tonne per year Titanium Sponge plant was mooted in 1986. The essentiality for India to proceed ahead with 1000 tonne per year plant was reiterated by the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council in its report entitled "Titanium - a Material for the future". A study has been undertaken by the Department of Atomic Energy to determine the viability of setting up a 400 tonne per year plant.

Fake Universities

377. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have declared some universities as fake universities;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities, location-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to create awareness among the students about these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Presently there are 18 Universities/Institutions in the country which have been declared as "Fake" and which are functioning in violation of the UGC Act, 1956. A statement showing the list of Fake Universities and their location as on May 1, 2000 is attached. A special cell known as Malpractices Cell to deal with matters relating to the existence/functioning of Fake Universities in the country have been set up for the purpose in the UGC and AIU. The Cells are in touch with different agencies of the Central Government and the State Governments to take such measures as are considered necessary for

checking the menace of fake institutions. At the beginning of each academic session, the UGC also issues a press release in national dailies advising students, wards and the public at large, not to pursue Higher Education/courses in such self-styled Universities/Vishwavidyalayas which are fuctioning unauthorisedly in different parts of the country.

Statement

List of Fake Universities as on May 1, 2000

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (UP).
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP)/Jagatpuri, Delhi.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi.
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (UP)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabd (UP).
7. National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur.
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh (UP).
9. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
10. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala
11. United Nations University, Delhi.
12. Vocational University, Delhi.
13. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
14. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)
15. Arabic University, Nagpur.
16. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP)
17. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110 009.
18. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka).

Drinking Water Mission

378. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drinking Water Mission is not properly responding to the urgent requirements of the different parts of the country;

(b) whether a little progress has been made by the Drinking Water Mission;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the Drinking Water Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments have been implementing Rural Water Supply Programmes under the State Sector Minimum Needs programme (MNP). The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission supplements the efforts of the State Governments mainly by providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) with the prime objective of ensuring coverage of all rural habitations with access to safe drinking water supply. Powers to plan, sanction and implement individual Rural Water Supply Schemes have been delegated to the State Governments. In order to meet the urgent requirements of drinking water on account of drought, cyclone, flood etc. in various parts of the country, assistance is provided to the States every year from the Clamity Relief Fund (CRF) For undertaking immediate relief measures. Releases from this fund are made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The progress made with the efforts of the Mission could be assessed from the fact that as per the latest informatioin furnished by the State Governments, as on 1.4.2000, out of 14,22,664 rural habitations in the country, 11,72,728 habitations have been fully covered and 2,22,493 are partially covered with drinking water facilities as per the norms of the programme.

(d) In order to give focussed attention to achieve the objective of the National Agenda for Governance of the Government to provide safe drinking water to all villages in five years, a new Department of Drinking Water Supply has been created with the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission functioning in the Department.

Federal Law Enforcement Agency

379. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a central law enforcement agency to investigate "Federal Crimes";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether creation of Central Law enforcement agency would lead to the law and order problem for State list to concurrent list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) The concept of "federal crimes" and the need for having a Federal Law Enforcement Agency are being examined. The question of bringing about suitable legislation in this regard, if necessary, will be considered at the appropriate time.

Talks with Christian Representatives

380. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have called a meeting of various Christian organisations, Public representatives and Chief Ministers to discuss the attacks on Christians;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues discussed thereat and the decisions taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have sought reports from various States on the issue;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Christians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. As per available information, most of the incidents relate to law and order/crime. With regard to the recent series of bomb blasts in the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa, the involvement of an organisation called Deendar Anjuman has been established.

(e) Although law and order is a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to provide security to the minorities and their institutions and to deal firmly with the perpetrators of violence against them.

The Central Government has issued detailed revised guidelines for the promotion of communal harmony and national integration in October, 1997. Intelligence inputs are shared with the State Governments concerned and alert messages and advisories are sent from time to time. The Central Para Military Forces are made available to them on specific requests and a special force called the Rapid Action Force has been set up to deal exclusively with communal riots. Assistance is also provided for the modernisation of the policing structure. A high level meeting was convened on 4.7.2000 to review the situation.

[Translation]

Development of NCR

381. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any policy or programme for the systematic development of National Capital Region for the next 15-20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said programme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted the National Capital Region Planning Board under the NCRPB Act, 1985 with the concurrence of the Legislatures of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for preparing the plan for promoting growth and blanced development of the region and for coordinating the implementation of such plan.

The Board has taken the following steps:—

(i) Board has drawn up and notified a regional plan for NCR, which envisages development of six Delhi Metropolitan Area Towns and eight

Priority Towns within the NCR and five Counter Magnet Towns located outside the boundaries of the Region.

(ii) The Board has extended financial assistance to the participating States for projects which include projects for creation of infrastructure.

(iii) A number of feasibility studies/functional plans for upgradation of urban services have also been carried out by the Board.

(iv) The Board in its 25th meeting held on 12.7.2000 has decided to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (UDPAM) for the preparation of the new regional plan upto the year 2021 with policies and programmes for development of NCR.

(c) The implementation of such policies/programmes has to be done by the participating State Governments and concerned Central Ministries and is to be carried out within the perspective timeframe of 2021.

(d) Does not arise in view of part (c) above.

Mega City Status to Ahmedabad

382. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding 'status of Mega City to Ahmedabad' appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated June 24, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to allocate funds to municipal bodies whose municipal limits have been expanded; and

(d) if so, the details of such municipal bodies and amount allocated so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item referred to in part (a) of the question attributes to certain statements by Minister of State for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation regarding proposal for including Ahmedabad under the Mega City Scheme, the National Slum Policy, enhancement of budget provision for improvement of slums from Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and scheme for providing 20 lakh houses under the 'Vajpayee Nagar Vikas Yojana' etc.

As regards the proposal to include Ahmedabad in the Mega City Scheme references received from Government of Gujarat in this regard were considered and not found feasible on account of the fact that the population of Ahmedabad (Urban Agglomeration) as per 1991 census was less than 4 million as against the criterion of 4 million and above as per 1991 census for inclusion of cities under the scheme.

Regarding enhancement of budget allocation for slum improvement programme under the National Slum Development Programme, from Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 1000 crores as reported in the news paper the Government is not aware of such a proposal.

Regarding provision of houses under 'Vajpayee Nagar Vikas Yojana', the State Government had reported launching of a new scheme called Vajpayee Nagar Vikas Yojana. While seeking financial support for this programme the State Government had also sought some financial assistance for the massive housing programme undertaken in the urban areas. However, no details of the programme have been furnished. There is no Central Sector programme under which financial assistance could be provided for undertaking housing activities.

With regard to the National Slum Policy, the introduction of the Policy in Parliament will be subject to further discussions with the State Governments, concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Amendment of Human Rights Act, 1993

383. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission's proposal to amend the Human Rights Act, 1993 to make it more viable is pending before the Government;

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

(c) the details of the areas that need amendments in the NHRC Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) National Human Rights Commission has sent a proposal suggesting amendments in various sections of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The proposed amendments relate to structure and powers of the Commission, constitution of State Human rights Commission, transfer of complaints/inquiries to State Commissions etc.

The proposal received from the Commission is being examined by the Government. As the proposal would require inter-action with various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments, no specific timeframe can be indicated.

District Rural Development Agencies in Gujarat

384. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has established District Rural Development Agencies like that of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to contribute towards pension and gratuity to be paid to employees of the said agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) Common guidelines have been issued to all the States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh for DRDA organisation and its administration. According to the issued guidelines, every district will have its own DRDA. DRDAs in Gujarat have been established as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The list of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in Gujarat is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines, the DRDAs do not have provision for permanent staff. DRDA staff are to be taken on deputation basis from other departments. The question of payments of pension to the staff of the DRDA, therefore, does not arise.

Statement

DRDA in Gujarat

Sl.No.	DRDA
1	2
1.	Ahmedabad
2.	Amreli
3.	Banaskantha
4.	Bharuch
5.	Bhavnagar
6.	Dangs-Ahwa
7.	Gandhinagar
8.	Panchmahal
9.	Jamnagar
10.	Junagarh
11.	Kachchh
12.	Kheda
13.	Mehsana
14.	Rajkot
15.	Sabarkantha
16.	Surat
17.	Surendernagar
18.	Vadodara
19.	Valsad
20.	Anand
21.	Dahod
22.	Narmada
23.	Navsari
24	Porbandar
25.	Patan

Migration from Villages

385. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to stop migration from villages to metropolitan cities and towns by introducing a job oriented rural development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the following programmes for generation of employment and rural development in rural areas all over the country;

(1) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

(2) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

(3) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

EAS is specially designed to create wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment for rural poor.

(c) The amount allocated and physical achievement under these schemes during 1999-2000 are as follows:—

Scheme	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)	Physical achievement	
EAS	1824.10	2,566.39	Lakh mandays of employment
JGSY	1655.00	2,486.18	Lakh mandays of employment
SGSY	1105.00	579502	Individuals assisted

Modernisation of Bihar Police

386. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum seeking Rs. 92 crore for modernisation of Bihar Police is pending before the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be given so as to deal with the problem of growing extremism in Bihar?

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

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

Poverty Alleviation in Andhra Pradesh

387. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the districts identified for Poverty alleviation by the Union Government in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the present status of Poverty Alleviation schemes in these districts; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the aforesaid head by the State and the Central Government during each of the last three years, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), the scheme for poverty alleviation launched by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 01.12.1997 is applicable to all urban towns in India, including those in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The progress under SJSRY is monitored at the State level only. The cumulative achievements under different components of the Scheme as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

(i)	Number of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro-enterprise under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	— 14576
(ii)	Mandays of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)	— 7.17 lakhs
(iii)	Beneficiaries covered under Community Structure	— 34.93 lakhs

(c) The scheme is funded on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States. Since the monitoring is not done at the district level, the State level expenditure as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

Year	Expenditure reported (Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	44.58
1998-99	411.88
1999-2000	1825.16

[English]

Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO

388. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes pending for financial assistance with HUDCO from various States especially from Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) whether HUDCO has any agency for monitoring the utilisation of loans provided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) State-wise details of housing & urban infrastructure schemes pending with HUDCO are given in Statement-I. Details of housing & urban infrastructure schemes from Maharashtra, pending with HUDCO at Regional Office (RO) and Headquarters are given in Statement-II.

(b) and (c) HUDCO has its own full fledged multi-disciplinary project appraisal and monitoring team and all sanctioned projects are monitored by the contiguous Regional Office and Zonal Office in States/UTs.

Statement I

State-wise details of Housing & Urban Infrastructure Schemes pending with HUDCO

(Rupees in lakh)

State/UT	Housing Schemes Pending		Urban Infrastructure Scheme Pending		Total	
	No. of Schemes	Loan amount sought	No. of Schemes	Loan amount Sought	No. of Schemes	Loan amount Sought
Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00	45	88592.78	46	88617.78
Assam	0	0.00	8	12179.99	8	12179.99
Bihar	1	42.24	1	119.15	2	161.39
Delhi	22	21072.95	2	1048.34	24	22121.29
Goa	0	0.00	2	3100.00	2	3100.00
Gujarat	10	5964.73	3	367.09	13	6331.82
Himachal Pradesh	1	36.92	1	2374.06	2	2410.98
Haryana	0	0.00	7	23422.90	7	23422.90
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	1	365.65	1	365.65
Kerala	18	5466.95	21	32702.65	39	38169.60
Karnataka	31	11402.02	15	48584.24	46	59986.26
Meghalaya	0	0.00	1	700.00	1	700.00
Maharashtra	20	20749.94	18	45740.12	38	66490.06
Madhya Pradesh	13	3932.76	25	29090.73	38	33023.49
Orissa	5	1777.38	2	2835.00	7	4612.38
Pondicherry	0	0.00	1	284.61	1	284.61
Punjab	0	0.00	9	7293.03	9	7293.04
Rajasthan	2	5.85	4	1349.99	6	1355.84
Sikkim	1	38.75	0	0.00	1	38.75
Tamil Nadu	9	1101.39	17	31352.96	26	32454.35
Tripura	0	0.00	4	118.40	4	118.40
Uttar Pradesh	11	3156.34	22	31395.12	33	34551.46
West Bengal	9	2940.95	3	7315.00	12	10255.95
Toal:	154	77714.17	212	370331.81	366	448045.98

Statement II

Details of Pending Housing Schemes from Maharashtra

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes pending with Agency		Schemes pending with Regional Office		Schemes pending with Head Quarters		Total Schemes pending	
No. of schemes	Loan amount	No. of schemes	Loan amount	No. of schemes	Loan amount	No. of schemes	Loan amount
6	2198.80	6	12982.78	8	5568.36	20	20749.94

Details of Pending Urban Infrastructure Schemes from Maharashtra

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes cleared by urban infrastructure committee of HUDCO and yet to be sanctioned			Schemes in pipeline			Total		
No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount
1	6500.00	4500.00	17	59470.64	41240.12	18	65971.64	45740.12

Human Genom

389. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Human Genom has been discovered recently by the scientists;

(b) whether the Institute of Moleculor Biology had also sent a proposal in this regard some year ago;

(c) if so, the reasons for turning down the proposal by the Government; and

(d) the position where India stands in this fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) On 26th June, 2000, a working draft of the human genome sequence has been announced. In this international programme six countries have participated namely USA, UK, Germany, France, China and Japan.

(b) to (d) Some scientists in the country had given a proposal in 1989-90s to the Government. Thereafter, discussions were held amongst scientists to evolve a strategy for human genome initiative. Accordingly, programmes have been initiated in three major areas *viz.* Human Genome—an Indian Initiative, Human Genome Diversity and Gene Therapy & Bioethics. Fourteen genetic diagnosis cum counselling units have been established in different regions to provide prenatal diagnosis and counselling to the affected families for common genetic disorders prevalent in the country Programme on Functional Genomics and Human Genome Diversity are also under implementation with promising research leads. Also, a research proposal on sequencing of human 'Y' chromosome has been implemented since 1995 by Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad. A sound infrastructure and expertise has been created in functional genomics and related areas in India.

Losses of Central Coalfields Limited

390. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines under Central Coalfield Limited running into losses as on date;

(b) the losses suffered by each mine during the last three years;

(c) the reasons therefor, coal-mine wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check losses in the coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The number of coal mines of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) running into losses during the last three financial years is given below:—

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (provisional)
Number of loss-making mines of CCL	50	50	53

The annual accounts for CCL for the year 1999-2000 are yet to be audited. The accounts of CCL and other subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited are prepared for one full financial year and therefore, the number of coal mines in CCL running into losses and the losses incurred by them from the period from 1.4.2000 to 25.7.2000 are not available. However, the losses incurred in the mines of CCL during the last three financial years of 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (provisional) are given mine-wise in the Statement.

(c) The reasons for losses in the 53 coal mines of CCL listed in the Statement are generally common in all such mines. The main reasons for losses in such mines are given below:

(i) Share of production from low grade reserves has increased against the high grade reserves resulting in adverse product-mix.

(ii) On account of delay in land acquisition, forest land clearance and rehabilitation of villages, the workable coal reserves got depleted. As a result coal production could not be made good

(iii) Production of medium coking coal got reduced on account of depletion of workable reserves.

(iv) Seven areas in CCL have old and less productive mines with large work force. This adverse production-manpower ratio is affecting profitability of the company. In particular, the uneconomic underground mines of CCL have high incidence of manpower. Out of 53 loss-making mines of CCL listed in the Annexure, 32 are underground mines. 60.38% of the loss making mines of the company are underground and therefore, the majority of the loss making mines of the company are underground.

(v) Adverse age profile of Heavy Earth Moving Machine (HEMM) in CCL on account of high number of older equipment resulted in poor availability and utilization. This situation has lead to low productivity of the equipment.

One of the main reasons for losses of CCL as a whole, has been the write off/adjustment against old sundry debtors during the last three years amounting to about Rs. 215 crores.

(d) The steps taken to check losses in the coal mines in the CCL are given below:—

(i) Closure of some of the most uneconomic and unviable mines and re-organisation or restructuring of existing uneconomic mines so that production and productivity is increased in those mines.

(ii) Reduction of manpower through VRS as well as redeployment of manpower in a planned way by imparting training as well as upgradation of the skill of existing manpower.

(iii) Developing new mines like Jharkhand Opencast and Topa Opencast and diversion of Phusro Jarangdih Rail line which will improve not only product mix but also increase coking coal production thereby improving the capacity utilisation of the washeries.

(iv) Focusing attention on rehabilitation as well as land acquisition and forest clearance matters. The mines are being completed within the scheduled time-frame which will increase production and productivity in CCL in coming years.

(v) Taking corrective steps to improve the age profile of HEMM by giving thrust on replacement of HEMM during the current year as well as terminal year of the IXth Plan. This will improve availability and utilisation. In fact, the capacity utilisation of HEMM which was around 64% before three years has now come to about 77% in 1999-2000.

Statement

Statement of losses incurred in the mines of CCL during the last three financial years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Mine	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Bhurkunda OC	840.00	719.00	1725
Bhurkunda UG	913	721	576
Lapanga UG	488	488	467
Saunda-D UG	1468.00	1343.00	1270.00
Saunda-D OC	618.00	740.00	905.00
Central Saunda UG	1150.00	965.00	989.0
Saunda UG	797.00	1255.00	1373.00
Hendigir UG	531.00	656.00	896.00
Sayal-D UG	2082.00	2529.00	2465.00
Urimari UG	255.00	210.00	172.00
Gidi-C OC	NIL	730.00	1203.00
Religara UG	85.00	121.00	194.00
Religara OC	683.00	NIL	621.00
Sirka UG	807.00	740.00	789.00
Sirka OC	1885.00	439.00	286.00
Argada UG	210.00	344.00	430.00
Mankichuri UG	144.00	82.00	40.00
Hutar UG	261.00	219.00	190.00
Rajhara OC	305.00	490.00	411.00
Bachra-Ray UG	557.00	622.00	111.00
Kuju UG	959.00	1423.00	1299.00
Kuju OC	274.00	160.00	226.00
Ara UG	710.00	499.00	469.00
Ara OC	568.00	881.00	860.00

1	2	3	4
Sarubera UG	576.00	630.00	790.00
Sarubera OC	543.00	486.00	415.00
Topa UG	809.00	932.00	1174.00
Pindra UG	660.00	706.00	689.00
Pundi OC	210.00	625.00	384.00
Kedla UG	501.00	483.00	311.00
Tapin (S) UG	27.00	95.00	110.00
Tapin (S) OC	NIL	NIL	214.00
Jharkhand OC	13.00	254.00	534.00
Laiyo UG	531.00	635.00	459.00
Bokaro OC	1043.00	765.00	1316.00
Kargali UG	338.00	316.00	357.00
Kargali OC	119.00	1485.00	2771.00
Karo-1 UG	396.00	366.00	436.00
Khasmahal UG	419.00	435.00	570.00
Karo Spl. UG	695.00	815.00	714.00
Gridih UG	139.00	157.00	172.00
Gridih OC	1633.00	2275.00	2432.00
Dhori OC	1241.00	743.00	586.00
Amlo OC	NIL	NIL	171.00
N.S. Dhopi UG	659.00	675.00	549.00
Dhori (K) UG	269.00	211.00	134.00
Dhori (K) OC	18.00	416.00	234.00
Kathara OC	1797.00	2798.00	2272.00
Jarangdih UG	1111.00	1412.00	1141.00
Sawang UG	752.00	993.00	874.00
Sawang OC	670.00	520.00	311.00
Govindpur UG	878.00	956.00	1019.00
Govindpur OC	752.00	975.00	1104.00

Projects in Karnataka

391. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Karnataka Municipal Development and Urban Infrastructure Project being assisted by the World Bank;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a priority-wise list of cities/towns to be covered under this project; and

(c) if so, the names of such cities/towns?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The project has been renamed as "Karnataka Water and Urban Management Project (KWUMP) and initial studies are underway. However, at present there is no commitment on the part of the World Bank to fund this project.

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka has submitted a list of following cities/towns to be covered under this project:

Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Bhadravati, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hospet, Hubli-Dharwad, Raichar, Shimoga, Gadag Betegeri.

[Translation]

Bomb Blasts in Delhi

392. SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of bomb blasts occurred in Delhi during each of the last three years and till date;

(b) the loss of life and property suffered therein;

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished so far in connection with each incident; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(d) The steps taken by the Government in this regard include strengthening of intelligence network; intensification of beat ptrolling; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggages prticularly in crowded market places and places of entertainment; and formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district.

Statement

Year	Number of Incidents	Number of Persons Killed	Property Damaged	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Persons Punished
1997	24	11	Two buses, one jeep, window panes of buses, one "Chhole-Bhature" stall, floor of the bus and front wind glasses, one sofa set, one refrigerator, etc.	7	—
1998	5	4	Four cars, one cycle, one scooter, window panes of buildings, seven buses, two cycle rickshaws, one motor cycle, one ice-cream trolly and one Three seater rickshaw.	—	—
1999	2	2	Three cars, three scooters, one motor cycle. one rickshaw and part of police post.	2	—
2000 (upto 30.06.2000	5	2	Window panes and berth of the compartment, entire building of guest house, one door of Piao, window panes of bus, one DTC enquiry booth and one MCD dustbin.	2	—

Issue of Open Passes to CCS Assistants

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

(a) whether the practice of issuing open passes to the C.C.S. Cadre Assistants for performing important role in policy matters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue open passes again to them in pursuance of representations submitted by the employees federation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Effective from June, 1998 open photo passes for Government servants, which entitle the holders to unrestricted entry to offices of the Cental Government under the security cover of Secretariat Security Organisation are issued only to Gazetted Officers. The practice of issuing open photo passes to non-Gazetted officers, including Assistants, Personal Assistants, etc., has been discontinued. The decision is based on the reassessment of the nature of functions and responsibilities of various levels of officials and their requirement of frequent visits to various Government buildings (other than the ones where they are working), in discharge of their responsibilities. However, in appropriate cases, open photo passes are issued to non-Gazetted officials on need based basis, on the merit of each case, on the specific recommendation of the concerned Ministry/Department.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Deployment of Para Military Forces

394. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to recover the amount in lieu of deployment of the Para-Military Forces;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of outstanding amount to be recovered from various States and Public Undertakings on this account; and

(d) the steps taken to recover this outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The deployment cost are being recovered but due to financial constraints of the different States, the same have not been realised fully. In the case of dues of CISF on the PSUs, dues are being recovered. However, some of the PSUs have not paid their dues as some of them have either gone sick or are closed or facing financial difficulty.

(c) Details are given in the Statement-I and II.

(d) This Ministry had been regularly pursuing the State Government and the PSUs to pay the dues. In addition, releases made by this Ministry to various states under different, schemes are being adjusted against outstanding amounts.

Statement I

Outstanding dues from various States as on 1.4.2000 for deployment of CPMFs.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	BSF	CRPF/RAF	CISF	ITBP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1,75,98,867	43,86,49,161	—	—	45,62,48,028
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,16,04,900	85,81,24,350	—	68,85,416	91,66,14,666
3.	Bihar	45,700	67,51,79,556	4,05,24,366	5,75,15,415	77,32,65,038
4.	Delhi	—	129,27,23,419	140,51,59,149	—	269,78,82,568

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Goa	—	14,80,886	17,150	—	14,98,036
6.	Gujarat	—	93,68,215	—	—	93,68,215
7.	Haryana	—	57,38,715	4,12,99,401	16,05,15,066	20,75,53,182
8.	Kerala	—	12,70,760	—	—	12,70,760
9.	Karnataka	—	2,75,47,115	1,05,207	—	2,76,52,322
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	6,44,154	—	6,44,154
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	57,77,172	{-2185}	—	57,77,172
12.	Orissa	—	21,66,854	—	—	21,66,854
13.	Pondicherry	—	1,11,00,597	—	—	1,11,00,597
14.	Punjab	29,83,44,230	203,85,83,772	4,27,61,417	23,83,91,611	261,80,81,030
15.	Rajasthan	—	39,51,123	—	—	39,51,123
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	75,83,70,522	1,42,52,331	—	77,26,22,853
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3,98,848	125,47,70,004	1,50,35,170	83,43,350	127,85,47,372
18.	West Bengal	—	1,95,24,184	—	—	1,95,24,184
	Total:	36,79,92,546	740,43,26,405	1,55,97,98,345	47,16,50,858	980,37,68,154

Note: Exempted Category States:

(a) J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.
(b) Assam 10% since 1.4.98.
© UTs without legislatures.

Statement II

List of the Defaulting Undertakings for the Month of March 2000

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertakings	Monthly Average Billing (Rs. in Lakh)	Last Balance	Current Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BCCL Jharia	353.11	1513814204	1568675400
2.	HEC Ranchi	70.66	387113314	391894448
3.	RSP Rourkela	142.67	352437167	352657203
4.	DSP Durgapur	145.89	283260279	290283521
5.	BSP Bhilai	151.71	186592276	190635956
6.	VSP Visakhapatnam	75.40	155591405	157938328
7.	ECL Seetalpur	100.34	160004985	147915053
8.	IISCO Bumpur	82.21	136357114	127630700

1	2	3	4	5
9.	ASP Durgapur	42.61	109790979	113236917
10.	CCL Bihar	75.93	99674864	103932033
11.	MAMC Durgapur	14.03	92879637	94979140
12.	CCWO Dhanbad	19.98	84070056	85608130
13.	IDPL Rishikesh	10.58	57311300	58247651
14.	KCC Khetri (W/D)	0.00	50652644	50652644
15.	TSL Naini	9.71	46134463	46764465
16.	HFCL Namrup	20.05	48114006	46692858
17.	FCI Sindri	22.31	44181745	44662026
18.	OTHPP Obra	50.16	43919921	43485816
19.	HMT Srinagar	7.28	37150342	39180862
20.	ATPP Anpara	38.00	36652086	35018198
21.	HFCL Durgapur	13.43	34718626	33375973
22.	HFCL Haldia	14.36	33516664	32094535
23.	HMT Rani Bagh	8.10	30996182	31645134
24.	HTPP Harduaganj	33.87	29208275	29356249
25.	NPPCL Nagaland	13.19	27008607	27175904
26.	PTPS Panki	26.04	22365993	22712298
27.	HAL Pimpri (Pune)	8.48	22632247	22730041
28.	BOM Bolani (RSP)	12.48	22369360	22378915
29.	PTPP Parichha	26.68	24352552	22223191
30.	NPP Nowgaon	18.83	22787659	22200949
31.	TTPP Tanda	20.06	21105927	21998723
32.	IDPL Hyderabad (W/D)	0.00	21844340	21844340
33.	HFCL Barauni	9.83	22234218	20703699
34.	FCI Ramagundam	11.18	19106864	20328724
35.	IDPL Muzaffarpur	6.73	18394667	18394667
36.	FCI Gorakhpur	8.08	17167611	18031624
37.	HOC Rasayani	13.56	17191204	17973159
38.	IDPL Gurgaon	3.81	17353380	17570827
39.	BOGL Durgapur	3.14	16920352	16962294
40.	FCI Talcher	10.28	15602170	16566098
41.	Rohtash Industries	5.32	15893562	16410821
42.	SPEC Kovvur	2.99	14302943	14547719

1	2	3	4	5
43.	FACT Cochin	23.46	12962036	14409297
44.	BPCL Naini	7.72	12174256	12637918
45.	DCC Dankuni	9.30	12206193	12412701
46.	BLSM Bhavnathpur	6.84	12407930	11550179
47.	CPP Cachar	17.05	9728587	11405568
48.	National Museum N. D.	7.31	10480910	11100009
49.	ITI Raibareli	12.59	10427997	11093998
50.	ITI Naini	17.70	11931193	11005439
51.	TSP Tunghadra	3.79	10489145	10826912
52.	RCP Rakha (W/D)	0.00	10579336	10579336
53.	HIL Rasayani	8.98	8996217	9664876
54.	BHEL Jhansi	13.59	8177398	9514373
55.	KIOM Kiriburu	9.85	10764016	9430896
56.	NIL Jadavpur (W/D)	0.00	8685418	8685418
57.	MFL Manali	12.18	6744040	7601815
58.	SAIL (SY) Paharpur	9.70	4995871	5976696
59.	HIL (UDL)	5.53	5461870	5951747
60.	BRL Ramgarh (W/D)	0.00	5268981	5268981
61.	HIL Delhi	4.30	4300938	4683572
62.	SIIL Palancha (W/D)	4.30	4583385	4583385
63.	PTPS Panipat	6.68	4247139	4105906
64.	SAIL/HSSY Vizag	2.79	1485045	1676908
65.	SCL Mohali (W/D)	0.00	1493375	1493375
66.	ONGC Madras (W/D)	0.00	1449543	1449543
67.	PGCIL Moga (Pb) (W/D)	0.00	8295	9363
	Total	1886.73	4602825304	4675435444

Outstanding dues against the Undertaking for the Month March/2000

Sl.	Name of the PSU	Date of Induction	No. of posts	Avg. Bill lakh	Last Balance	Amount Billed	Total Rupees	Amount Received	Balance Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	AGPP/NTPC Anta Kota	30/12/88	146	12.56	997463	845090	1842553	997463	845090
2.	ALK Neemuch	11/06/70	46	4.41	345296	305705	651001	345296	305705
3.	ASP Durgapur	20/09/70	498	42.61	109790979	3445938	113236917	0	113236917
4.	ATPP Anpara	01/12/85	474	38.00	36652086	2531308	39183394	4165196	35018198
5.	AUGPP Etawah	07/12/88	168	13.40	1115458	1036546	2152004	1115458	1036546
6.	Balco Korba	11/05/73	273	19.44	0	1932749	1932749	0	1932749
7.	BARC/TAPS Tarapur	15/12/99	287	0.00	3406350	2516084	5922434	0	5922434
8.	BCCL Jharia	11/09/72	4521	353.11	1513814204	54861196	1568675400	0	1568675400
9.	BCPP Korba	15/04/98	128	8.69	723371	685250	1408621	1335666	72955
10.	BOL Bhanur	15/05/89	217	16.07	2279650	1408318	3687968	0	3687968
11.	BOL Kanchan Bagh	04/03/93	165	12.26	2348704	1625253	3973957	0	3973957
12.	BHEL Bangalore	01/07/97	90	7.58	3194948	705110	3900058	1084999	2815059
13.	BHEL Bhopal	18/11/81	753	55.66	11856955	3574743	15431698	0	15431698
14.	BHEL Hardwar	28/12/75	579	43.28	10417906	3724662	14142568	6436608	7705960
15.	BHEL Jhansi	29/09/75	181	13.59	6177398	1336975	9514373	0	9514373
16.	BHEL Ramachandrapura	12/04/88	470	36.96	12696571	1898951	14595522	4428432	10167090
17.	BIOP DEP-14 (Kiridul)	05/05/73	179	13.45	5696064	1129591	6825655	1094132	5731523
18.	BIOP DEP-5 (Bacheli)	10/01/73	142	10.83	5875461	2547303	8422764	7468803	953961
19.	BKPL Barauni	01/01/82	24	1.98	177673	144245	321918	321918	0
20.	BLSM Bhavnathpur	25/04/85	109	6.84	12407930	477571	12885501	1335322	11550179
21.	BNP Dewas	03/02/72	386	30.63	0	2143708	2143708	2143708	0
22.	BOGL Durgapur	05/11/70	41	3.14	16920352	141942	17062294	100000	16962294
23.	BOM Bolani (RSP)	20/04/85	154	12.48	22369360	1112974	23482334	1103419	22378915
24.	BPCL Bombay	30/03/90	209	16.98	4634785	1194898	5829683	1359210	4470473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	BPCL Naini	09/11/74	91	7.72	12174256	463662	12637918	0	12637918
26.	BRL Ramgarh (W/D)	//	0	0.00	5268981	0	5268981	0	5268981
27.	BRPL Bongaigaon	16/11/76	397	32.71	9314780	3086148	12400928	4383637	8017291
28.	BSL Bokaro	02/11/69	1830	160.79	103942968	11430170	115373138	23428189	91944949
29.	BSP Bhilai	15/10/71	1759	151.71	186592276	4043680	190635956	0	190635956
30.	BSP Surangani (HP)	15/7/85	134	10.85	5132832	1052994	6185826	1536621	4649205
31.	BTN Mines	26/7/92	80	6.59	522	483765	484287	522	483765
32.	BTPS Badarpur	01/01/85	390	29.28	9261247	3019959	12281206	5898488	6382718
33.	BTPS/DVO Bokaro	20/9/89	392	30.04	5984940	1834649	7819589	0	7819589
34.	CCIL Tughlakabad	15/9/97	125	9.88	3025554	939273	3964827	0	3964827
35.	CCL Bihar	08/01/96	1654	75.93	99674864	9112557	108787421	4855386	103932033
36.	CCWO Dhanbad	21/04/72	311	19.98	84070056	1538074	85608130	0	85608130
37.	CHEP Chamera	31/03/94	160	7.82	1799028	864962	2663990	1357242	1306748
38.	CLZS Chittorgarh	10/08/91	186	12.91	3481980	768897	4250877	3480780	770097
39.	Cochin Shipyard	01/03/71	122	12.81	7469165	719154	8188319	6301855	1886464
40.	CPP Cachar	15/09/82	200	17.05	9728587	1676981	11405568	0	11405568
41.	CPT Calcutta	21/02/71	1341	109.04	36232676	7280479	43513155	0	43513155
42.	CPT Cochin	01/03/71	509	37.73	8017245	1687288	9704533	3108682	6595851
43.	CTPS Chandrapura	17/02/92	405	29.92	5767036	1703959	7470995	0	7470995
44.	DCC Dankuni	09/02/83	113	9.30	12206193	1371726	13577919	1165218	12412701
45.	DESU New Delhi	05/06/87	114	8.94	826995	782307	1609302	826995	782307
46.	DHEP Dalhasti	01/12/91	602	49.66	12794867	4405873	17200760	12795287	4405473
47.	DHEPP Doyang	06/04/94	185	14.19	8774621	0	8774621	2818260	5956361
48.	DIOM Donimalai	11/01/72	80	6.82	535715	574389	1110104	1110104	0
49.	DMP Panna	07/01/72	79	5.21	0	541221	541221	0	541221
50.	DOS ISRO Bangalore	/ /	0	0.00	330278	61783	392061	0	392061
51.	DSP Durgapur	03/08/70	1598	145.89	283260279	7023242	290283521	0	290283521

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
52.	DTPS Durgapur	02/03/82	395	27.00	16870744	2215393	19086137	5335338	13750799
53.	DVC Hqrs. Calcutta	01/01/82	63	6.16	3892	388739	392631	0	392631
54.	ECL Seetalpur	15/07/83	1100	100.34	160004985	5252075	165257060	17342007	147915053
55.	FACT (UOL)	01/04/73	364	25.22	13024227	2355705	15379932	2230695	13149237
56.	FACT Cochin	15/04/70	307	23.46	12962036	1447261	14409297	0	14409297
57.	FBP Farakka	03/02/77	602	45.86	18605126	3909252	22514378	0	22514378
58.	FCI Dighaghat	13/10/70	65	6.47	1266307	0	1266307	1266307	0
59.	FCI Gaya	20/04/71	55	4.34	2378039	0	2378039	2027069	350970
60.	FCI Gorakhpur	08/09/72	124	8.08	17167611	864013	18031624	0	18031624
61.	FCI Mokameh	13/10/70	68	5.85	2846237	0	2846237	1752298	1093939
62.	FCI New Jalpaiguri	12/05/72	119	8.37	1271679	819599	2091278	712817	1378461
63.	FCI Phulwarisheriff	20/04/71	38	3.34	498093	0	498093	498093	0
64.	FCI Ramagundam	19/12/71	173	11.18	19106864	1221860	203268724	0	20328724
65.	FCI Sindri	12/01/72	357	22.31	44181745	2189911	46371656	1709630	44662026
66.	FCI Talcher	13/02/72	133	10.28	15602170	963928	16566098	0	16566098
67.	FGPP/NTPC Faridabad	13/04/72	94	0.00	589942	1096642	1686584	0	1686584
68.	FGUPP/NTPC Unchahar	30/11/87	396	29.58	0	2277666	2277666	2277666	0
69.	FSTPP Farakka	15/06/81	654	45.52	4253961	0	4253961	4253961	0
70.	GAIL Etawaha (Pata)	10/05/95	216	13.37	1531236	1899716	3430952	1531236	1899716
71.	GAIL Tripura	//	180	6.66	1999067	0	1999067	0	1999067
72.	GAIL Usher (MS)	25/09/98	72	4.27	565432	549116	1114548	1114548	0
73.	Goa Shipyard	26/01/96	113	8.11	1216341	825337	2041678	801765	1239913
74.	GOF Ghazipur	06/11/70	123	10.59	1113577	53438	1167015	0	1167015
75.	GOF Neemuch	06/11/70	104	5.00	376757	311515	688272	376757	311515
76.	HAL Pimpri (Pune)	26/01/75	79	8.48	22632247	514559	23146806	416765	22730041
77.	HDC Haldia	22/09/71	443	32.60	2690380	2591607	5281987	2690380	2592607
78.	HEC Ranchi	20/11/71	1088	70.66	387113314	4781134	391894448	0	391894448

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
79.	HEP URI Baramulla	10/04/92	685	43.57	1413361	9065426	10478787	5907227	4571560
80.	HFCL Barauni	08/01/70	136	9.83	22234218	611669	22845887	2142168	20703699
81.	HFCL Durgapur	22/12/72	197	13.43	34718626	925760	35644386	2268413	33375973
82.	HFCL Haldia	01/08/72	200	14.36	3351664	1014490	34531 54	2436619	32094535
83.	HFCL Namrup	13/09/75	199	20.05	48114006	1844172	49958178	3265320	46692858
84.	HIL (UOL)	12/04/73	72	5.53	5461870	489877	5951747	0	5951747
85.	HIL Delhi	27/04/72	50	4.30	4300938	382634	4683572	0	4683572
86.	HIL Rasayani	15/03/80	97	8.98	8996217	668659	9664876	0	9664876
87.	HMT Ranibagh	10/12/94	112	8.10	30996182	648952	31645134	0	31645134
88.	HMT Srinagar	16/12/71	99	7.28	37150342	2030520	39180862	0	39180862
89.	HNL Kottayam	10/02/88	202	14.53	3820732	1130872	4951604	0	4951604
90.	HOC Rasayani	08/04/73	167	13.56	17191204	781955	17973159	0	17973159
91.	HPCL Bombay	14/12/88	251	20.07	9461630	1451651	10913281	1662413	9250868
92.	HPCL Bottling Plant	20/09/94	38	2.86	496418	339233	835651	319516	516135
93.	HPCL-VR-Vizag (VSP)	20/11/87	214	16.14	1367581	1734557	3102138	1532455	1569683
94.	HSL (S/Y) Durgapur	01/07/87	36	2.00	738701	195187	933888	386728	547160
95.	HTPP Harduaganj	18/06/83	407	33.87	29206275	2370279	31578554	2222305	29356249
96.	HWP Manuguru	14/12/87	241	17.08	1623831	1487503	3111334	1623831	1487503
97.	HWP Talchar	07/11/77	32	2.19	198550	261686	460236	198550	261686
98.	HZL Agnigundala	15/12/71	47	3.32	458316	227370	685686	685686	0
99.	HZL Bhilwara	10/07/81	117	8.24	1972569	781557	2754126	2754126	0
100.	HZL Sargipali	19/01/87	71	5.38	2276842	509705	2786547	2786547	0
101.	HZL Tundoo	22/12/72	72	6.65	1265442	599715	1865157	599715	1265442
102.	HZL Vizag (VSP)	14/11/74	176	12.60	0	985111	985111	985111	0
103.	IDPL Gurgaon	01/06/81	49	3.81	17353380	217447	21844340	0	17570827
104.	IDPL Hyderabad (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	21844340	0	17570827	0	21844340
105.	IDPL Muzaffarpur	15/10/81	35	6.73	18394667	0	18394667	0	18394667

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106.	IDPL Rishikesh	26/03/77	149	10.58	57311300	936351	58247651	0	58247651
107.	IFFCO Aonla	25/05/94	137	10.54	1012818	1120822	2133640	1012818	1120822
108.	IFFCO Phulphur (UP)	23/07/95	182	14.73	4654218	934230	5588448	0	5588448
109.	IG Mint Hyderabad	01/03/80	163	13.74	4517131	1014408	5531539	3582554	1948985
110.	IISCO Burnpur	10/11/89	942	82.21	136357114	4707323	141064437	13433737	127630700
111.	IOC Barauni	20/09/73	400	32.33	7233904	0	7233904	7233903	1
112.	IOC Faridabad	14/08/85	57	4.40	351033	543118	894151	351033	543118
113.	IOC Gauhati	14/01/77	337	29.84	6524692	2849992	9374684	6524692	2849992
114.	IOC Mathura	02/10/75	389	30.25	13224640	5480623	18705263	18705263	0
115.	IOC Panipat	05/08/96	186	13.85	0	1339415	1339415	1339415	0
116.	IOC Shakurbasti	22/09/86	488	39.80	5934656	3947089	9881745	5934656	3947089
117.	IOC (GR) Baroda	20/05/72	457	30.86	5931823	2480139	8411962	6135475	2276487
118.	IOC/HRP Haldia	20/01/70	180	13.26	4264633	1893895	6158528	5842938	315590
119.	IOC/LPG GAIL Lakhwa	04/08/93	133	4.52	1596709	766348	2363057	1596709	766348
120.	IOC/LPG Tikrikalan	19/02/90	141	11.13	3330509	874421	4204930	2389773	1815157
121.	IP BHEL Jagdishpur	20/10/86	72	6.28	1659043	493304	2152347	1031998	1120349
122.	IPCL Baroda	17/07/72	602	43.51	1250337	6959225	8209562	4008907	4200655
123.	IPCL Dahej	21/04/99	323	0.00	2075217	1301781	3376998	2075217	1301781
124.	IPCL/MGCC Nagothane	01/11/89	411	31.47	12953166	2237923	15191089	0	15191089
125.	ISRO Bangalore	15/04/85	169	14.47	5691773	1461895	7153668	2800113	4353555
126.	ISRO Lucknow	08/10/99	23	0.00	170761	-60	170701	170701	0
127.	ITI Mankapur	15/04/85	207	17.37	6749457	1532555	8282012	3430403	4851609
128.	ITI Naini	11/10/71	199	17.70	11931193	1070357	13001550	1996111	11005439
129.	ITI Palghat	19/02/76	82	6.44	335	590147	590482	590147	335
130.	ITI Raibareli	18/01/85	161	12.59	10427997	666001	11093998	0	11093996
131.	JLM Jaggayapet (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	1678255	6173	1684428	878247	806181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
132.	JNPT Sheva Bombay	01/12/84	336	20.14	7286748	0	7286748	0	7286748
133.	KAPP Surat	16/06/86	261	20.25	5116485	2468778	7585263	1452517	6132746
134.	KCC Khetri (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	50652644	0	50652644	0	50652644
135.	KCCPP Kayamkulam	17/11/96	92	8.05	915201	810719	1725920	875112	850806
136.	KGPP/NTPC Surat	10/08/89	152	12.60	2203418	1820932	4024350	891133	3133217
137.	KIOCL Kudremukh	15/01/77	345	24.92	2251212	1806380	4057592	4057592	0
138.	KIOM Kiriburu	02/04/72	109	9.85	10764016	435976	11199992	1769096	9430896
139.	KPT Kandla	12/05/99	654	0.00	0	2639223	263223	2639223	0
140.	KSTPP Korba	02/12/81	418	31.01	2718586	2336179	5054765	2718586	2336179
141.	KTPS Kota	04/09/96	172	9.75	6946065	1260312	8206377	2921527	5284850
142.	Kuteshwar Mines	21/10/87	79	6.44	4815978	427122	5243100	3075552	2167548
143.	KhSTPP Khalagaon	04/07/87	415	27.53	11487471	2278254	13765725	13765731	-6
144.	LIL Thane, Bombay	16/01/85	99	7.11	618892	677525	1296417	618892	677525
145.	LPG Vijaipur (GAIL)	07/06/93	154	10.96	0	806594	806594	806594	0
146.	MAMC Durgapur	20/09/70	180	14.03	92879637	2099503	94979140	0	94979140
147.	MAPP Kalpakkam	25/09/72	572	39.48	14781745	4170221	18951966	0	18951966
148.	MCF Hassan	06/12/82	58	4.56	403602	443059	846661	846661	0
149.	MOL E/Y Bombay	17/09/84	245	48.78	2156025	2730690	4886715	2156025	2730690
150.	MOL N/Y Bombay	15/05/85	47	3.30	0	425897	425897	0	425897
151.	MOLB Madras	15/09/72	33	2.07	368222	209135	577357	416593	160764
152.	MFL Manali	25/11/70	160	12.18	6744040	857775	7601815	0	7601815
153.	MIOP Meghataburu	21/04/72	113	9.70	5566292	513095	6079387	3968084	2111303
154.	MPT Goa	03/03/71	275	23.03	10478435	1479227	11957662	8855102	3102560
155.	MPT Madras	31/06/72	807	68.52	29619799	4764468	34384267	11983609	22400658
156.	MRL Manali	15/02/73	248	18.64	0	1489500	1489500	1489500	0
157.	MTPS Majia	11/07/93	266	21.28	9957101	0	9957101	8730653	1226446
158.	NALCO Angul	5/05/83	657	37.02	9846549	4575313	14421862	10496423	3925439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
159.	NALCO Daman Jodi	27/08/86	415	31.33	3256828	2387501	5644329	2387501	3256828
160.	NAPPA Narora	16/05/85	347	29.01	2448403	2433234	4881637	2448403	2433234
161.	National Museum N.D.	01/05/90	63	7.31	10480910	619099	11100009	0	11100009
162.	NFC Hyderabad	24/07/87	413	30.48	13630931	3169420	16800351	13211597	3588754
163.	NFL Bhatinda	18/06/75	213	15.69	5444590	114293	5558883	1615080	3943803
164.	NFL Nangal	15/04/73	284	21.89	6109912	1205667	7315579	4178388	3137191
165.	NFL Panipat	08/03/76	219	16.84	9744844	1681918	11426762	2605967	8820795
166.	NFL Vijayapur	05/02/85	218	18.09	1333924	1497033	2830957	1333924	1497033
167.	NIL Jadavpur (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	8685418	0	8685418	0	8685418
168.	NJPCL Jhakri	02/09/94	112	8.95	1402655	808278	2210933	1402655	808278
169.	NLCL Neyveli	18/05/94	1248	82.82	38343778	8100271	46444049	38343778	8100271
170.	NMPT Mangalore	10/04/80	197	13.86	0	2072220	2072220	2072220	0
171.	MNP Mysore	01/11/94	200	9.03	20015	1265145	1285160	1285160	0
172.	NNP Salboni	27/12/92	186	12.03	0	1605217	1605217	1605217	0
173.	NPC Kaiga	10/11/92	182	9.78	2867742	1144011	4011753	1710452	2301301
174.	NPP Nowgaon	07/03/83	225	18.83	22787659	1660685	24448344	2247395	22200949
175.	NPPCL Nagaland	25/02/77	155	13.19	27008607	1167297	28175904	1000000	27175904
176.	NRL Numaligarh	30/11/97	92	8.23	409374	2442278	2851652	1107536	1744116
177.	NRSA Balanagar Hyd.	03/07/85	100	7.79	1025173	1220704	2245877	726448	1519429
178.	NTPC Dadri	12/02/88	341	23.35	3068507	2178027	5246534	3052028	2194506
179.	NTPC Kaniha	03/09/91	407	25.89	4840029	2590735	7430764	7430764	0
180.	NTPC/JGGPP Jhanoor	05/07/94	174	6.96	1635542	1171191	2806733	1135576	1671157
181.	OIL Duliajan	18/02/85	1550	130.42	17516028	13322715	30838643	9959742	20878901
182.	ONGC Ahmedabad	28/06/91	307	21.85	6549176	1696041	8245217	8245217	0
183.	ONGC Ankleshwar	25/06/91	189	14.77	4411426	1264211	5675637	4411426	1264211
184.	ONGC Hazira	15/08/88	369	23.54	0	2204704	2204704	2204704	0
185.	ONGC Mehsana	17/06/91	339	26.34	8197265	2147557	10344822	10142165	202657

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
186.	ONGC Bombay	21/02/78	706	47.95	21606077	4261116	25867193	17093709	8773484
187.	ONGC Dehradun	10/10/86	163	11.78	2717280	1113111	3830391	2182139	1648252
188.	ONGC Gandhar	05/01/96	103	7.94	2455215	651769	3106984	1501990	1604994
189.	ONGC Jorhat	30/07/89	845	66.21	19782398	19053859	38836257	5977203	32859054
190.	ONGC Madras (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	1449543	0	1449543	0	1449543
191.	ONGC Narsapur	05/08/88	87	6.67	1960622	389337	2349959	604414	1745545
192.	ONGC Nazirpur Assam	13/03/86	1439	122.74	70668731	10315231	80983962	27422232	53561730
193.	ONGC Tripura	19/02/90	324	45.43	14651288	5766588	20417876	8565832	11852044
194.	OTHPP Obra	16/04/89	729	50.16	43919921	4055996	47975917	4490101	43485816
195.	PGCIL MCGA (Pb) (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	8295	1068	9363	0	9363
196.	PGCIL Wagoora	05/01/96	86	7.79	2165615	846995	3012610	646930	2365680
197.	PPL Paradip	11/03/88	160	12.37	6381325	877006	7256331	0	7258331
198.	PPT Paradip	11/03/88	499	43.98	24854488	10322335	35176823	14718265	20458538
199.	PRL Ahmedabad	/ /	35	6.81	292290	183938	476228	292290	183938
200.	PTPP Parichha	20/05/83	329	26.68	24352552	2417034	26769586	4546395	22223191
201.	PTPS Panipat	08/03/96	85	6.68	4247139	829022	5076161	970255	4105906
202.	PTPS Panki	15/06/84	336	26.04	22365993	3346305	25712298	2000000	23712298
203.	PTPS Patratu	17/05/89	362	31.53	15318619	2439107	17757726	0	17757726
204.	Raja Rampur Library	/ /	0	2.37	1655939	0	1655939	1655939	0
205.	RAPS Kota	10/02/88	508	42.66	10009868	-1274717	8735151	0	8735151
206.	RCFL Thal	04/07/79	170	11.21	0	0	0	0	0
207.	RCFL Bombay	01/11/69	442	33.92	0	2538946	2538946	2538946	0
208.	RCP Rakha (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	10579336	0	10579336	0	10579336
209.	ROM Udaipur	22/09/82	131	9.87	889155	788312	1677467	889155	788312
210.	RHEP Rihand (Pipri)	28/11/87	164	11.66	5690808	910751	6601559	686920	5194639
211.	RHSTPP Rihand	15/01/85	378	27.44	11877365	2501799	14379164	10077443	4301721
212.	Rohtash Industries	11/05/95	0	5.32	15893562	517259	16410821	0	16410821
213.	RSP Rourkela	08/11/71	1619	142.67	352437167	10713397	363150564	10493361	352657203
214.	RSTPP Ramagundam	29/03/81	525	34.60	0	3256879	3256879	0	3256879
215.	SAC Ahmedabad	08/04/76	146	8.32	877765	496115	1373880	1323856	50024
216.	SAIL E/Y Vizag	04/09/77	60	3.86	781792	330015	1111807	0	1111807

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
217.	SAIL (SY) Paharpur	04/09/77	97	9.70	4995871	980825	5976696	0	5976696
218.	SAIL/HSSY Vizag	04/09/77	30	2.79	1485045	191863	1676908	0	1676908
219.	SALARJUNG Museum	03/05/98	91	12.48	2977981	1317331	4295312	2980915	1314397
220.	SBSS Salakati	20/01/96	81	7.64	2752787	632232	3385019	1767241	1617778
221.	SCCL Bellampalli	06/05/91	1564	121.07	66325465	10390122	76715587	10450968	66264619
222.	SCL Mohali (W/d)	/ /	0	0.00	1493375	0	1493375	0	1493375
223.	Shar Centre	16/04/73	645	44.96	5841791	2931236	8773027	8773027	0
224.	SHEP Salal	15/07/85	339	25.47	8179323	2746474	10925797	8179313	2746484
225.	SIIL Palancha (w/o)	/ /	0	4.30	4583385	0	4583385	0	4583385
226.	SMPL Rajkot	10/12/86	198	14.69	2752326	1270647	4022973	4022973	0
227.	SMPL Vadinar	01/12/81	99	7.85	2375385	583883	2959268	2375375	583893
228.	SPEC Kovvur	04/11/87	38	2.99	14302943	244776	14547719	0	14547719
229.	SPM Hoshangabad	15/06/75	400	29.65	8788723	1907314	10696037	8788723	1907314
230.	SSP Salem	01/03/73	256	19.96	0	1333446	1333446	1333446	0
231.	SSTPP Shaktinagar	30/07/79	475	30.68	0	6068755	6068755	6068755	0
232.	STPP Simadhari, Vizag	14/10/99	70	0.00	899785	1031760	1931545	968195	963350
233.	THDC Tehri	02/07/90	161	11.63	0	2358515	2358515	960550	1397965
234.	THEP Baneassa	23/11/87	125	8.77	7813091	875093	8688184	3524581	5163603
235.	TPT Tuticorin	16/09/71	248	19.40	5080565	1522883	6603448	3384360	3219088
236.	TSL Naini	08/02/88	130	9.71	46134463	630002	46764465	0	46764465
237.	TSP Tungabhadra	05/09/72	48	3.79	10489145	337767	10626912	0	10826912
238.	TSTPP/NTPC Talcher	03/06/95	235	9.68	4480797	1298949	5779746	0	5779746
239.	TTPP Tanoda	10/04/85	280	20.06	21105927	1824356	22930283	931560	21996723
240.	UCIL Jaduguda	19/05/72	165	13.46	2769710	534512	3304222	159660	3144562
241.	UTPS UKAI	23/07/92	180	12.81	6972012	1642813	8614825	4059441	4555384
242.	VPT Visakhapatnam	25/08/71	965	56.11	29212530	6378524	35591054	22922620	12668434
243.	VSP Visakhapatnam	10/08/83	1077	75.40	155591405	7019345	162610750	4672422	157938328
244.	VSSC Thumba	17/11/81	526	65.67	27092195	5666489	32758684	0	32758684
245.	VSTPP/NTPC Sidhi	16/12/85	364	33.11	9222955	3036727	12259682	2420139	9839543
246.	Zawar Mines (Udaipur)	15/02/85	172	15.19	0	2272146	2272146	0	2272146
247.	ZSO Udaipur (DEBARI)	17/07/80	144	11.05	1317559	674644	1992203	1317559	674644
	Total			5790.35	5747570136	528332461	6275902597	706218556	5569684041

[English]

Insurgency in J&K

395. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Militants attacks on the security forces, pickets and petrols/civilians have increased in the valley;

(b) if so, the number of security personnel/civilian killed and injured during the last one year and till date; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restore law and order in the Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There have been continued efforts on the part of Pak ISI and pro-Pak militant outfits to induct more mercenaries from across the border into J&K with a view to escalate violence.

(b) The details of incidents and casualties in terrorist violence in J&K are as under:—

	1999	2000 (upto June 30)
No. of terrorist incidents in J&K	3071	1395
No. of SFs killed	356	170
No. of SFs injured	741	357
No. of Civilians Killed	821	361
No. of Civilians injured	1119	489
No. of militants killed	1082	663

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to curb terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management, neutralising plans of the militants by pro-active action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Group and Intelligence Group of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces etc.

[Translation]

Private Vehicles of Delhi Jal Board

396. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private vehicles engaged by the Delhi Jal Board for supplying water to the public in Delhi have failed to supply drinking water to public thereby causing loss of lacs of rupees to the Delhi Jal Board;

(b) if so, whether the Government have reviewed the practice of suppling drinking water through these vehicles in Capital;

(c) if so, the result thereof;

(d) whether polluted water is being supplied by these private vehicles to Delhiite; and

(e) if so, the action taken against such vehicle owners?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) As reported by the Jal Board, there is no such failure.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) As reported by Jal Board, no polluted water is being supplied.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

[English]

Modernisation of Coal Mining Operations

397. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast resources and investment was put into the modernisation of coal mining operations during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the amount spent for the acquisition of machinery for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether all the machinery are being used; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the productivity of coal mines has been increased as a result of the said investment in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The coal companies do not separately allocate resources for modernisation of coal mining operation from their plan outlay. The company's plan outlay includes funds for modernisation of coal mining operations, which is a continuous process. Last three years' plan outlay of coal companies are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Year	Plan Outlay
Coal India Limited	1997-98 (Actual)	1824.55
	1998-99 (Provisional)	1831.97
	1999-2000 (Provisional)	2804.28
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	1997-98 (Actual)	208.48
	1998-99 (Provisional)	206.09
	1999-2000 (Provisional)	141.07
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	1997-98 (Actual)	186.34
	1998-99 (Provisional)	581.93
	1999-2000 (Provisional)	614.03

(c) and (d) As result of modernisation of coal mining operations, the productivity of coal mines (measured in output per manshift) has increased and is shown in the table given below:

Productivity (Output Per man Shift)

(In tones)

Year	Coal India Limited	Singareni Collieries Company Limited
1997-98 (Actual)	1.93	1.45
1998-99 (Actual)	2.03	1.42*
1999-2000 (Provisional)	2.05	1.55

* SCCL witnessed growth in productivity except in 1998-99 which was due to strikes.

Salaries to Sarpanch/Panches

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

(a) whether the Government propose to provide salaries to the Sarpanch and Panches under the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a Legislation in this regard is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Unutilised Funds under Operation Blackboard Scheme

399. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 38,000 additional posts of teachers are lying vacant in primary and upper primary schools in various States and the funds remain unutilised under the Operation Blackboard Scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Filling up of vacant posts of teachers and appointment of additional teachers is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government under the scheme of Operation Blackboard provides financial assistance to the State Governments for appointment of third teachers in primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and additional teachers in upper primary schools on the basis of proposals received from them. Financial assistance is also provided to State Governments for Teaching Learning material for Upper Primary schools. State-wise details of teachers posts sanctioned in primary and upper primary schools are given in Statement-I and II respectively. Similarly a Statement showing unutilized funds lying with State Governments is given in Statement-III.

(c) There is constant interaction with the State Government and Union Territory administration in this regard. Quarterly progress reports are sought and reviews are undertaken periodically by officials of this Ministry with State Education Secretaries. Senior officers of this Ministry have also been nominated to act as Area Officers for different States/UTs to closely monitor the implementation of Central Sponsored Schemes including Operation Blackboard.

Statement I

Details of third teachers posts sanctioned/appointed for Primary Schools with enrolment exceeding 100 Under Expanded Operation Blackboard Scheme from 1994-95 to 2000-2001

(As on 21.7.2000)

S.No.	States/UTs	Total number of teachers sanctioned	Total Number of teachers appointed	Number of teachers to be appointed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20849	20849	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	225	225	–
3.	Assam	1723	–	1723
4.	Goa	2	1	1
5.	Haryana	199	199	–
6.	Himachal Pradesh	838	838	–
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200	1200	–
8.	Karnataka	3855	3855	–
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22163	22163	–
10.	Maharashtra	4200	4200	–
11.	Meghalaya	200	200	–
12.	Mizoram	171	171	–
13.	Nagaland	95	–	95
14.	Orissa	5258	5258	–
15.	Rajasthan	1692	1692	–
16.	Tamil Nadu	4613	1602	3011
17.	Tripura	210	210	–
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11800	11800	–
19.	West Bengal	3750	712	3038
20.	A&N Islands	2	–	2
	Total	83045	75175	7870

Statement II

Details of additional teachers posts sanctioned/appointed for Upper Primary Schools under Expanded Operation Blackboard Scheme from 1994-95 to 2000-2001

(As on 21.7.2000)

S.No.	States/UTs	Total number of teachers sanctioned	Total number of teachers appointed	Number of teachers to be appointed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5380	5074	306
2.	Assam	6730	2378	4352
3.	Haryana	1204	–	1204
4.	Himachal Pradesh	347	347	–
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2668	2668	–
6.	Karnataka	18916	18916	–
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6445	6445	–
8.	Maharashtra	10969	7064	3905
9.	Meghalaya	733	733	–
10.	Nagaland	161	–	161
11.	Orissa	10023	–	10023
12.	Punjab	1687	1353	334
13.	Rajasthan	1903	1903	–
14.	Tripura	435	435	–
15.	West Bengal	2353	–	2353
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5310	–	5310
17.	Delhi	196	196	–
18.	Pondicherry	44	44	–
	Total:	75504	47556	27948

Statement III

Unutilised Funds under Operation Blackboard Scheme

(As on 21.7.2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Released	Utilised	Unspent Balance

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	274.51	274.51	–
6.	Gujarat	9682.98	8550.40	1132.58
7.	Haryana	1316.64	835.04	481.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4980.73	4980.73	–
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6237.89	5865.74	372.15
10.	Karnataka	31768.79	27202.25	4566.54
11	Kerala	1691.89	1691.89	–
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17943.71	13076.89	4866.82
13.	Maharashtra	33182.01	30876.80	2305.21
14.	Manipur	457.00	276.80	180.20
15.	Meghalaya	2730.32	2658.32	72.00
16.	Mizoram	623.71	623.71	–
17.	Nagaland	324.11	295.11	29.00
18.	Orissa	24890.04	18934.38	5955.66
19.	Punjab	3900.13	3431.47	468.66
20.	Rajasthan	22299.75	21793.16	506.59
21.	Sikkim	124.66	112.51	12.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	6842.54	5277.26	1565.28
23.	Tripura	843.57	816.70	26.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25654.15	25654.15	–
25.	West Bengal	6318.34	4511.47	1806.87
26.	A&N Islands	30.09	12.09	18.00
27.	Chandigarh	1.17	1.17	–
28.	D&N Haveli	36.46	17.96	18.50
29.	Daman & Diu	21.44	19.68	1.76
30.	Delhi	427.83	373.84	53.99
31.	Lakshadweep	2.48	2.46	0.02
32.	Pondicherry	103.73	103.38	0.35
	Total:	261726.16	225543.36	36182.80

Note:— The unutilised funds are from out of funds sanctioned for Teaching Learning Equipments to State Governments mainly for upper primary schools.

Integrated Slum Improvement Housing Project

400. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government agencies have proposed an ambitious integrated slum improvement housing project for the rehabilitation of about 10,000 units from various parts of the capital at Narela in North Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high power Committee has also been constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(e) whether the Government have also planned to develop this area as industrial area to provide jobs to the slum dwellers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Slum & JJ Department (MCD) has been allocated about 35 hectare of land in different sectors of Narela for squatters rehabilitation programme. About 8909 squatter families are likely to be resettled there.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Narela sub-city has been planned as an integrated township for a population of 1.2 million with work centres like commercial activities, Government offices, freight complex, warehousing, transport terminals, industries, etc. Government of Delhi (DIDC) has also developed an industrial estate (247.0 ha.) and proposed a large industrial complex *i.e.* "Narela-Bawana Industrial Complex" which has been planned covering an area of 703 ha. (Phase-I). This would generate ample employment opportunities for the relocated slum dwellers.

[Translation]

Paharia Adivasi

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pharia Advasi apnê Haq Ke Liya Bagawat Ki Dagar Par" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated June 08, 2000;

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

(c) whether the tribals are demanding the partnership of Gram Sabha in the soico-economic development works;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check hunger, poverty and exploitation of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected.

Fire/Caving in the Mines

402. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people have been affected by the fire and the caving in of the mines by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited Jharia and Raniganj coalfields;

(b) if so, the number of people affected and identified so far;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study to rehabilitate the affected people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) On the basis of various studies including the diagnostic study of mine fires in BCCL, it is estimated that around 22,000 houses/hutments in BCCL are falling in the critically endangered zone on account of fire and subsidence and need to be shifted.

(c) to (e) A number of study groups and committees have examined the issue in the past including the Standing Committee on Energy (1998-99) which also examined the fire and subsidence control in coal mines. The Standing Committee on Energy's report was submitted on 23-3-1999 and action taken report has also been forwarded to the Parliament. Prior to this, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) was constituted in December 1996 to look into the problems of fire and subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields to recommend mitigative measures. The Committee submitted its report in January 1998 and recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government of India. Details of the recommendations are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Recommendation of the Committee

(i) Wherever possible settlements of all unstable areas should be shifted to non coal bearing zones. For this purpose satellite townships are the best long term solution against subsidence hazards in the coalfields.

(ii) There should be a total ban on any new construction over declared unsafe areas in the coalfields. Government of Bihar should also enact a suitable legislation in line with the one already existing in West Bengal preventing construction over unsafe areas.

(iii) For tackling the problems of fire and subsidence both in Jharia Coalfields & Raniganj Coalfields, the participation and assistance from State Government and local administration is essential. Any enforcing agency mitigating measures against fire and subsidence in RCF and FCF should be adequately represented by the above authorities.

(iv) The mitigation measures against subsidence and fire hazards are very costly options and fruitful implementation of these measures can only be possible through separate executing agency with such agencies responsible for formulating schemes, their implementation and management of funds should be finalised at the earliest. A broad outline of executing agencies has been evolved in consultation with the concerned State Governments, and the Government, companies.

(v) The innovative hydro-pneumatic stowing technology currently being used at some locations in RCF has been found to be very slow process. High pressure slurry pumping technology for underground void filling should be tried at some locations in BCCL for stabilising inaccessible unstable under ground workings.

(vi) Intensive stabilisation work of unstable areas under locations, like Raniganj town from where populations can not be shifted, should be carried out and persons affected in the high risk but low density areas may be relocated in a phased manner.

(vii) For arranging fund for the purpose of stablisation of subsidence prone areas and resettlement of affected people, the money could be made available either through planned expenditure as may be approved by Planning Commission or unplanned expenditure from Coal Conservation and Development Act fund after making suitable amendment.

(viii) Considering the urgency one scheme each by ECL and BCCL for shifting of the population from the unsafe areas may be taken up without waiting for the positioning of the institutional arrangement from planned funds available with Department of Coal.

(ix) The Interim Report submitted by BCCL and ECL jointly with State authorities on the fire and subsidence prone areas indicating likely affected population and financial implications should be kept in view while drawing priority-wise schemes for immediate and effective way to deal with the problems.

Running of Light Vehicles by CCL

403. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited plies their own school buses and light vehicles;

(b) if so, the amount spent on their procurement during the last three years and till date alongwith the number of such vehicles at present;

(c) the number of such projects and units of Central Coalfields Limited where the school buses have been made available;

(d) whether such vehicles are also engaged on contract in the Central Coalfields Limited at present;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for not purchasing the vehicles from the funds of Central Coalfields Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is having 120 nos. of school buses which are catering almost all the units of CCL. During the last three years, Rs. 43.94 lakhs have been spent on the procurement of school buses which includes fabrication of body. CCL is having 683 nos. of light vehicles and an amount of Rs. 210.02 lakh has been spent on procurement of light vehicle during the last three years. CCL plies its school buses in all the units.

(d) Normally CCL runs its own school buses for carrying the wards of its employees. However, due to exigencies, on account of breakdown of school buses, surveyed off vehicles, as well as for delay in procurement action and fabrication of body, hired buses are engaged.

(e) At present 2 nos. of school buses and 52 nos. of light vehicles.

(f) As already indicated in reply to parts (b) & (c), CCL has spent Rs. 43.94 lakhs for school buses and Rs. 210.92 lakhs for light vehicles, the question of not purchasing the vehicles from CCL's funds does not appear to be correct.

B.E./B. Tech. Courses in Delhi University

404. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to introduce B.E./B.Tech. Courses in the Food Technology in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said courses are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per information received from Delhi University, the Delhi University received a proposal from the College of Applied Science to redesignate the existing B.Sc. (Hons.) Food Technology Course available in the Delhi University to B.E./B. Tech. course. The proposal is under consideration of the University. No action is required at the level of Government.

[English]

Privatisation of Higher Education

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

(a) whether privatisation of higher education will leave a gap for the poorer Students being unable to afford private education; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that higher education is accessible to all the sections?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal of the Government to privatise higher education where outlays have been increased from Rs. 800 crores during the 8th Plan to Rs. 2500 crores in the 9th Plan Period. However, education is integrally linked with national development where partnership with the private sector would also need to be encouraged so as to optimise financial, physical and intellectual resources. This is all the more so in the context of the evolving educational scenario.

As part of its commitment to increase access to higher education in addition to the formal education system, the distance education system is further being utilised. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is taking active steps to reach out to educationally backward areas, so as to service the educational needs of those disadvantaged.

Report Cards

406. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of 44 Asia Pacific Nations discussed 'education for all' in the meeting held in Bangkok in January, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the conference has reviewed the report cards in regard to the provisions of education over the past decade;

(c) if so, the main points discussed and agreed upon thereat; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the education system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Asia-Pacific Conference on Education for All (EFA) 2000 Assessment was organised at Bangkok from 17-20 January, 2000 by UNESCO and its EFA Forum partners. The Conference reviewed the progress of EFA goals during the last decade on the basis of Country Assessment Reports of 41 countries of the Asia-Pacific Region. The Conference deliberated upon various aspects of EFA with reference to the goals set at the World Conference on Education for All held in Jomtien (Thailand) in 1990 and the emerging challenges in Early Childhood Care and Education, Primary Education, Adult Literacy

and Continuing Education. It also discussed measures for improvement in quality of education, elimination of gender disparities and resource mobilization. The Conference adopted the "Asia and Pacific Regional Framework for Action: EFA".

Government is committed to achieve the goals of EFA as enunciated in the National Policy on Education, 1986 (as updated in 1992), the Asia-Pacific Regional Framework and the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in April, 2000.

Visit of Minister to Moscow

407. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the Minister of Science and Technology visited Moscow recently to give a further boost to co-operation in Science & Technology between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details of talks held during the said visit and MoU signed in this connection?

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

(b) Talks were held with Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Industry, Science & Technology and Minister for Education of Russian Federation. It was agreed to extend the ongoing Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation (ILTP) in Science and Technology between India and Russia by another 10 years and further intensify cooperation by bringing about greater involvement of industry.

During the visit, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in Science and Technology was singed between the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Russian Research Centre (Kurchatov Institute). The Minister for Science & Technology also inagurated the Indo-Russian Centre for Advanced Computing Research using Super Computer Param 10000 set up in Moscow.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

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

(a) whether some posts of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes under various categories are lying vacant in various Departments and Undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various categories of employees working in these Departments and undertakings under his Ministry have been given promotions and fresh recruitments have also been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of fresh recruitment made under various categories during this period and so far in the current year, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitment and promotions of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was created consequent upon bifurcation from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and came into being during October 1999. The Cadre controlling authority of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is still Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and no separate cadre of Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been formed. The details of vacancy position in regard to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes in the cadre of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is mentioned below:

	SC	ST
Group 'A'	Nil	Nil
Group 'B'	01	Nil
Group 'C'	Nil	Nil
Groupd 'D'	Nil	Nil

(c) to (f) No Sir. Does not arise.

District Institutes of Education and Training

409. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:
SHRI ANADI SAHU:

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

(a) the number of districts covered under the scheme for providing financial assistance for setting up of District Institutes of Education and Training in Bihar and Orissa;

(b) the amount sanctioned and provided for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the time by which the remaining districts are likely to be covered under the scheme in the States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 33 districts in Bihar and 13 districts in Orissa have been covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring & Reorganisation of Teacher Education.

(b) The amount provided to Orissa in the last three years and the current year under the scheme is as under:

1997-98	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
1998-99	Rs. 220.21 lakhs
1999-2000	Rs. 342.59 lakhs
2000-2001	Rs. 359.45 lakhs

No fund has been released to Bihar in the last three years as the State Government has not intimated the utilisation position of funds released earlier.

(c) It is envisaged that by the end of IX Plan 500 districts in the country would be covered under the Scheme. The coverage of remaining districts in Bihar and Orissa would depend upon the achievement of satisfactory progress in implementation of Scheme in the districts already covered in these States.

Construction of Integrated Workshop Complex

410. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval of the Government for the construction of an integrated workshop complex in 1991 for the reorganisation of Kathara Opencast Project under the Central Coal-fields Ltd. was not taken;

(b) if so, whether the works had been started without the approval of the Government;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the said project and the amount spent on the project;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to non-approval of the said project Rs. 1.80 crore of the mobilised fund of CCL remained blocked for more than four years;

(e) if so, the total amount misused in the said project; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials for launching the project without approval and also for the misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The scheme for regional base workshop at Kathara was approved by the Board of Directors, CCL at its 262nd meeting held on 20.7.1993 at a contract value of Rs. 12.05 crors. Since the total value of the scheme was only Rs. 12.05 crore which was well within the delegated powers of the CCL Board, no separate approval either from CIL or from Government was required.

(b) The work started with due approval of competent authority *i.e.* CCL Board of Directors.

(c) The work was awarded at a cost of Rs. 12.05 crore. The amount spent right from the beginning till the end of the project is as under:

(i)	Payment for drawings & Design	Rs. 27.56 lakh
(ii)	Mobilisation advance	Rs. 120.50 lakh
	Total	Rs. 148.06 lakh

Apart from above an amount of Rs. 52.13 lakhs has also been spent on construction of boundary wall which is not a wasteful expenditure as huge chunk of land of CCL has been saved from unauthorised occupation which can be utilised in future.

(d) It is not a fact that due to non-approval of the said project Rs. 1.80 crore of the mobilised fund of CCL remained blocked for more than four years.

As already stated vide answer to part (a) above, the scheme had been duly approved for a contract value of Rs. 12.05 crore. A mobilisation fund of Rs. 1.20 crore was given by CCL to the contractors (M/s. Braithwaite & Co., A PSU of Government of India) against a bank guarantee for the same amount from them. This is besides taking a security deposit of Rs. 0.60 crore from them in the form of another bank guarantee.

Having terminated this contract due to very poor progress of work CCL contemplated to realise Rs. 1.20 crore (Mobilisation fund+Rs. 0.60 crores (Security) *i.e.* a total of Rs. 1.80 crore from the party, but could not succeed as the party obtained an injunction against this from Alipore Court, Calcutta.

Thus the matter is sub judice.

(e) This canot be quantified at this stage, since the matter is sub judice. However, some of the structural steel available at the site are proposed to be utilised in Jharkhand workshop for which N.I.T. has been floated and drawings are under preparation.

(f) Question does not arise.

[English]

Compensation to Land Owners

411. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a number of complaints about the non-payment of compensation amount and not providing jobs to the persons whose lands were acquired for mining by the different coalfields of the country;

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

(c) the number of such cases pending with Coal India Limited as on date; and

(d) the time by which these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The number of complaints about non-payment of compensation and non providing of jobs to the persons whose lands were acquired for mining by the different coalfields of Coal India Limited, company wise, is stated as under:—

Company	Complaints received		Cases pending	
	Compensation	Employment	Compensation	Employment
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	66	Nil	66
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Coalfields Limited	22	38	8	6
Western Coalfields Limited	Nil	117	Nil	66
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Coalfields Limited	Nil	306	Nil	260
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Nil	23	Nil	23

(d) As regards payment of compensation, no time limit can be specified as it is not solely dependent on coal companies. For providing employment to land losers in lieu of land, cases are scrutinised and processed as per the prevalent norms of giving employment in the company subject to the clearance of dispute of right title, if any, submission of required documents, age of claimants, fitness etc.

Mechanisation of Coal Mining

412. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rapid mechanisation of coal mining under Central Coalfields Limited are causing heavy unemployment; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider to have balanced mechanisation especially in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Rapid mechanisation has not been done in Central Coalfields Ltd., Mechanisation of coal mining in CCL does not cause any unemployment because mechanisation is done to the extent that CCL remains efficient and competitive, keeping safety in view. The manpower of CCL is more than the requirement in certain categories. Surplus manpower is not being retrenched. They are re-trained for the jobs wherever required.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Sale Prices of Coal

413. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times, the sale prices of coal of different grades have been revised since January 1997;

(b) the authority assigned for the same and the procedure to be followed up for fixing the sale prices of coal;

(c) whether the value of coal at the pit mouth of the same grade vary from mine to mine; and

(d) if so, the details of sale price of coal per tonne at pit mouth, mine-wise and Grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) the sale price of coal of different coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) has been revised since January, 1997 on different occasions as detailed below.

(i) On 31.3.97, the prices of non-coking coals of grades D, E, F and G were revised for all subsidiary coal companies.

(ii) On 30.9.97, the prices of non-coking coals of grades A, B & C of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), coking coals of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and non-coking coal of grade C of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) were revised.

(iii) On 21.8.98, the prices of coal of all coal companies were revised.

(iv) On 5.1.99, the prices of non-coking coal of grades A, B, C and D of ECL were revised.

(v) On 31.5.99 the prices of all grades of coal produced in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) were revised.

(vi) On 11.4.2000 prices of all grades of BCCL coal were revised.

(vii) On 20.4.2000, the prices of all grades of coal produced in ECL were revised.

(b) During the above period CIL was given the power to revise the prices of all varieties of coal in the manner as described below:—

(i) CIL was given power by the Government to fix the prices of deregulated coals on its own.

(ii) CIL had also been empowered to fix the prices of regulated varieties of coals till 1st January, 2000 once in every six months by up-dating the cost indices as per the escalation formula contained in the 1987 report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(iii) From 1st January, 2000 the Government allowed CIL to fix the prices of all varieties of coal in relation to the market prices.

(c) The value of coal at the pit mouth is different in different subsidiaries. However, in ECL, BCCL and SECL, the prices are also different in different coalfields and also in different mines.

(d) The details of the latest sale prices (base prices) of coal per tonne at pit mouth of different subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited are given in the statement attached coalfield-wise and group of mine-wise.

Statement

Sale price (base price) of coal of different coal companies of Coal India Limited effective from 20th April, 2000

Table-I (Non-Coking Coal)

Subsidiary	Grade of coal	Steam & Rubble Rs./tonne	Slack Rs./tonne	Run of mine Rs./tonne
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Raniganj)	Coal produced in colllieries listed in Annexure-I			
	A	1362	1274	1262
	B	1293	1204	1193
	C	1116	1028	1016
	D	923	830	823

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Raniganj)	Coal produced in other collieries of Raniganj Coalfield			
	(a) Long flame Coal			
	A	1248	1158	1148
	B	1184	1094	1084
	C	1025	935	925
	D	849	755	749
	Non-long flame coal			
	A	1176	1086	1076
	B	1114	1024	1014
	C	954	864	854
	D	780	686	680
	E	576	482	476
	F	479	385	379
	G	371	277	271
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Salanpur)	Non long flame coal			
	A	1170	1080	1070
	B	1063	973	963
	C	891	802	791
	D	731	637	631
	E	576	482	476
	F	479	386	379
	G	371	278	271

Note:— An additional charge of Rs. 25.00 per Te. of Steam coal produced from the Mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited listed in Annexure-IV shall be charged over and above the listed price of Steam coal of the respective fields.

Eastern Coalfields Limited (SP Mines)	Coal produced in collieries listed in Annexure-I			
	A	1299	1210	1199
	B	1184	1095	1084
	C	1005	916	905
	D	832	742	736

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited (SP Mines)	Long flame Coal			
	A	1190	1101	1090
	B	1086	997	986
	C	923	834	823
	D	768	675	668
	Non long flame coal			
	A	1118	1028	1018
	B	1015	925	915
	C	853	763	753
	D	700	606	600
	E	576	482	476
	F	479	385	379
	G	371	277	271
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Mugma)	Long Flame Coal			
	A	1190	1100	1090
	B	1086	996	986
	C	923	833	823
	D	768	674	668
	Non-long flame coal			
	A	1118	1029	1018
	B	1015	926	915
	C	853	764	753
	D	700	606	600
	E	576	482	476
	F	479	386	379
	G	371	278	271
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Rajmahal Project)	Long flame coal			
	D	932	838	832
	Non long flame coal			
	E	739	646	639
	F	643	550	543
	G	535	441	435

1	2	3	4	5
Western Coalfields Limited	Long Flame Coal			
	A	1096	1046	1036
	B	1038	968	978
	C	974	924	914
	D	923	869	863
	Non-long flame Coal			
	A	1033	983	973
	B	975	925	915
	C	912	862	852
	D	859	805	799
	E	685	671	665
	F	574	560	554
	G	438	424	418
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal produced in collieries listed in Annexure-I			
	A	1134	1079	1068
	B	1032	977	966
	C	872	817	806
	D	748	694	688
	Long Flame Coal			
	A	1030	990	970
	B	938	888	878
	C	793	743	733
	D	685	631	625
	Non-long flame Coal			
	A	967	917	907
	B	875	825	815
	C	730	680	670
	D	621	567	561
	E	465	451	445
	F	475	361	355
	G	274	260	254

1	2	3	4	5
Central Coalfields	Long Flame Coal			
Limited & Bharat	A	1079	1029	1019
Coking Coal Limited	B	982	932	922
	C	830	780	770
	D	716	662	656
	Non-long flame Coal			
	A	1012	962	952
	B	916	866	856
	C	764	714	704
	D	649	595	589
	E	487	473	467
	F	393	379	373
	G	287	273	267
Northern Coalfields	Long Flame Coal			
Limited	A	1088	1038	1028
	B	991	941	931
	C	837	787	777
	D	723	669	663
	Non-long flame Coal			
	A	1021	971	961
	B	924	874	864
	C	770	720	710
	D	655	601	595
	E	492	478	472
	F	396	382	376
	G	289	275	269
Mahanadi Coalfields	Long Flame Coal			
Limited	A	992	942	932
	B	903	853	843
	C	765	715	705
	D	663	609	603

1	2	3	4	5
	Non-long flame Coal			
	A	929	879	869
	B	840	790	780
	C	702	652	642
	D	599	545	539
	E	448	434	428
	F	361	347	341
	G	263	249	243
Table-II (Coking Coal)				
Bharat Coking Coal	Steel Grade I	1800	1750	1740
Limited	Steel Grade II	1513	1463	1453
(for collieries listed in	Washery Grade I	1319	1269	1259
Annexure III)	Washery Grade II	1103	1053	1043
	Washery Grade III	831	781	771
	Washery Grade IV	777	727	717
Bharat Coking Coal	Steel Grade I	1601	1551	1541
Limited	Steel Grade II	1347	1297	1287
	Washery Grade I	1175	1125	1115
	Washery Grade II	984	934	924
	Washery Grade III	743	693	683
	Washery Grade IV	965	645	635
Eastern Coalfields	Washery Grade I	1293	1203	1193
Limited (Mugma)	Washery Grade II	1088	999	988
	Washery Grade III	830	741	730
	Washery Grade IV	779	690	679
Central Coalfields	Washery Grade I	1175	1125	1115
Limited	Washery Grade II	984	934	924
	Washery Grade III	743	693	683
	Washery Grade IV	695	645	635
South Eastern Coalfields	Washery Grade I	1084	1034	1024
Limited	Washery Grade II	908	858	848
	Washery Grade III	687	637	627
	Washery Grade IV	644	594	584
Western Coalfields	Washery Grade I	1084	1034	1024
Limited	Washery Grade II	908	858	848
	Washery Grade III	825	775	765
	Washery Grade IV	688	638	628

1	2	3	4	5
Table-III (Semi-Coking and weakly coking coal)				
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (for collieries listed in Annexure III)	Semi Coking Grade I	1274	1224	1214
	Semi Coking Grade II	1065	1015	1005
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Semi Coking Grade I	1135	1085	1075
	Semi Coking Grade II	950	900	890
Eastern Coalfiled Limited (Ranigunj)	Semi Coking Grade I	1336	1247	1236
	Semi Coking Grade II	1124	1034	1024
Central Coalfields Limited	Semi Coking Grade I	1135	1085	1075
	Semi Coking Grade II	950	900	890
All subsidiaries other than Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Eastern Coalfields Limited and Central Coalfields Limited	Semi Coking Grade I	1084	1034	1024
	Semi Coking Grade II	908	858	848
Table IV (Direct Feed Coking Coal)				
Direct feed coking coal of collieries listed in Annexure II/Ash exceeding 20% but not exceeding 21%	1786	1736		1726

(Note: Bonus/Penalty @ Rs. 119/- per te. per percent decrease/increase in Ash.)

Note:— This price shall not be applicable for the supplies to SAIL so long the price of such coal is covered by Agreement.

Table—V (Assam Coal)

Unit	Grade of coal & UHV Range (K.Cal/Kg.)	Steam & Rubble Rs./tonne	Slack Rs./tonne	Run of mine Rs./tonne
North Eastern Coalfields	A 6200-6299	984	934	924
	B 5600-6199	801	751	741

Note:—

1. In grade A for every additional UHV of 100 K. Cal per Kg. exceeding 6299 K. Cal per Kg. additional Rs. 60 per M. Te. shall be added to the price of a grade.

2. For UHV exceeding 7099 K. Cal per Kg. the price of coal shall be Rs. 1700 for ROM coal and the price difference among the steam, slack and run of mine coal shall remain the same.

Eastern Coalfields Limted

01. Dalurband
02. Pandaveswar
0.3 Kendra
04. Khottadih VG
05. Khottadih OCP
06. Khottadih CHP
07. Samla
08. Purushottampur OCP
09. Dalurband OCP
10. Natundanga
    a. Pansuli (Natundanga 1 & 2 Pits)
    b. Pure Samla (5&6 Pits)
    c. Darula (South Samla)
11. Gangaramchak
12. Jorekuri/Palasthali
13. Jhanjra Project
    a. Jhanjra 1 & 2 Incline
    b. Jhanjra 3 & 4 Incline
    c. M.I.C.
14. Nakrakonda
15. Sonpur Bazari Project
    Kumarkhela OCP
16. Sonpur Bazari Project
    (Kumarkhela OCP) CHP
17. New Kenda
    a. New Kenda UG.
    b. Kenda West OCP Unit
18. New Kenda CHP
19. Krishnangagar
20. Bahula
21. Bahula CHP
22. Lower Kenda
23. Haripur
24. Haripur OCP
25. Chora
26. Chora OCP
27. Siduli
28. C.L. Jambad
29. Madhaipur
30. Manderboni
31. Bankola
32. Centenary Incline
33. Shyamsundarpur
34. Kumardihi A
    a. 3 & 4 Pits
    b. North Incline
35. Tilaboni
36. Moira
37. Khandra
38. Kumardihi B
    a. 5 & 6 Pits
    b. Goenka Kajora A & B Pits
    c. C Pit
39. Shankarpur
40. Shankarpur (3&4 Pits)
41. Shankarpur (Bonbahal)
42. Shankarpur OCP
43. Naba Kajora
44. Madhabpur
45. Madhabpur 10 & 11 Pits
46. Dhandardihi OCP
47. Lachipur
48. Ghanashyam
49. Khas Kajora
50. Ghanashyam OCP (Quary No. 4)

51. Madhujore
52. Madhusudanpur
53. Parascole
54. Parascole OCP
55. Jambad
56. Jambad OCP
57. Central Kajora
58. Amritnagar
59. Amritnagar CHP
60. Mahabir
61. North Searsole
62. Kunustoria
63. Kunustoria CHP
64. Bansra
65. Bansra OCP
66. Toposi
67. Toposi Nibon Reconstruction Project/OCP
68. Chora Block Mine
69. Parasea
70. Parasea OCP
71. Parasea 6 & 7 Incline
72. Belbaid
73. Amrasota Incline A&B
74. Bhanora
75. Bhanora West
76. Block Mine
77. Girimint
    a. Adjai
    b. Kusadanga Incline
78. Sripur
79. Jamuria (A&B Pit)
80. Ningah
81. S.S. Incline
82. Rana
83. Ranga GGF
84. Ghusick
85. New Ghusick
86. Muslia
87. Kalipahari
88. Damra
89. Ramjibanpur
90. Barmondia
91. Chalkballavpur
92. Monoharbahal
93. Tirat
94. Kuardih
95. Ratibati
96. Ratibati Project (7 Pit)
97. Chapui Khas
98. J.K. Nagar
99. Jemehari
100. Nimcha
101. Nimcha OCP
102. Satgram Project
103. Benalee
104. Mithapur
105. Pure searsole
106. Satgram Incline
107. Kalidaspur Project
108. Ardhagram OCP
109. Seetaldasji Sector of J.K. Nagar Fire Project
110. Ranipur
111. Parbella
112. Dubeswary
113. Bhamuria
114. Seetalpur
115. Sodepur
116. Mouthdih

117. Poidih U.G.
118. Poidih OCP
119. Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pit
120. Chinakuri 3 Pit
121. Patmohona Pit
122. Bejdih
123. Methani UG
124. Methani OCP
125. Dhemomain
126. Narsamunda
127. B.C. Incline
128. Nageswar
129. Kankartala

South Eastern Coalfields Limited

01. Churcha (Expansion & West)
02. Katkona (3 & 4)
03. Pandavapara
04. Bisrampur OCM
05. Jainagar 3 & 4
06. Jainagar 5 & 6
07. Kumda 1 & 2
08. Kumda 7 & 8
09. Balrampur
10. Dugga OCM
11. Bhalgaon
12. Kalyani UG
13. Mahamaya
14. Chirimiri OC
15. West Chirimiri OC
16. Korea OC/UG
17. Kurasia UG/OC
18. Ajanta Incline
19. Chirimiri UG
20. Duman Hill UG (Kotmi Seam)
21. New Chirimiri Ponri Hill (NCPH)
22. North Chirimiri (Ghorghella/Bijora)
23. Sonawani
24. West Chirimiri UG
    a. Kanchan Incl.
    b. Main seam
25. North Chirimiri Kaparti/No. 1
26. Rajnagar OCM
27. Bijuri
28. Jhimar-II (14 & 15)
29. Kapildhara
30. Kurja
31. Malga
32. New Rajnagar (JKD A-1)
33. Rajnagar (JKD 4A)
34. Rajnagar 7 & 8 (JKD 4A)
35. Rajnagar 7 & 8 (JKD A-II)
36. Somna
37. South JKD (5 & 6)
38. West JKD
39. West JKD (B seam/Palkimara)
40. Behraband Pilot Mine
41. Daikhal Patch OC (Jamuna OCM)
42. Kotma West OCM
43. Bhadra 7 & 8 (Narayan Inc.)
44. Govinda
45. Harad Incline
46. Jamuna 1 & 2
47. Jamuna 3 & 4
48. Jamuna 7 & 8
49. Jamuna 9 & 10
50. Jamuna 11 & 12
51. Kotma
52. Meera Incline

53. Amlai OCM
54. Baiga OCM
55. Dhanpuri OCM
56. Amlai UG
57. Bangwar
58. Dhanpuri Incline
59. Navgoan
60. New Amlai UG
61. New Chachai Incline
62. Rajendra UG
63. Subhash Incline
64. Birsinghpur
65. Nowrozabad East (No. 8)
66. Nowrozabad West (No. 5 & 10)
67. Pali
68. Pinoura
69. Piparia
70. Umaria
71. Vindhya
72. Shivani UG
73. Jhilimiri UG
74. Bhaskarpara UG
75. North Chirimiri (Deva Incline)
76. Bartarai UG
77. Sharda OCM

Annexure-II

List of Collieries Producing Direct Feed Coal

Colliery	Seams
1	2
Bhowrah (N)	XIV (LOC XIII) XVIII T
	XVIII B, XVIII, XIV, XIII
Bhowrah (S)	XVII
Balihari	XI/XII, XV
P.B. Project	XI/XII
Bhagaband	XV
Pootkee	XI/XII
Kustore	XI/XII
Burragarh	XIV
Simlabahal	XI/XII
Hurriladih	XIV, XI, XVI
Bhalgora	XI/XII
Madhuban	XVI C (LOC XVT)
Begunia	CHANCH SEAM
Victoria West	LAIKDIH

Annexure-III

List of Collieries producing coking coal linked to washeries

Colliery	Seams
1	2
Murlidih 20/21	III (Moh T)
Bhatdee	III (Moh T)
Moondih	XVIII
	XVII T
	XVII B
	XVI T & B
N. Tisra	IX/X (LOCAL X)/I (LOCAL O)
Joyrampur	VIII A (LOC. IX)
Lodna	IX/X (LOC. X)/VIII A (LOC. IX)
	XI/XII
	VIII
	VII
Bagdigi	IX/X (LOG.X)/VIII
Jealgora	XIIIA (LOC.XIII)/XIIIB/XI/XII/XIV
Bararee	XIIIA/XI/XII/XIII/IX/VIII
Bhowrah (N)	VI (LOCAL VII)
	XII (LOCAL XI)
	X (LOCAL IX)
	XI/XII (LOC. XII)

1	2
Bhowrah (s)	IX/X (LOC.X/XI)
	VIII A (LOC. IXB)
	IV T
Bhowrah OCP	XIV/XV (XIII/XIV)
3 Pit OCP	IX/X (LOC. X/XI)
North Amlabad/	XI (LOC. XV)
Amlabad	XVI M (LOC. XVI T)
Sudamdih	VIII A
(Shaft)	IX/X
	XI/XII LOCAL
Sudamdih (Inc)	VI
	VIII
	LOCAL
	VIII A
Loyabad	XVI A
	XVI
	XII
	XI
	X
East Bhuggatdih	X
ENA OCP	XI/XII/XV
Simlabahal	XB
	XM
Laikdih Deep	Jograt
Ganga OCP	X
Gondudih OCP	X
Kusunda OC	X
Godhar UG & OC	X
Gopalichak	X
	XI
	VIII (LOCAL IX)
Pootkee	X
Gopalichak 5/6	XIV
	X
Bhagaband	XVII B
	XVI A

Annexure-IV

List of Collieries Producing Premium Steam Non Coking Coal

Field	Area	Colliery
Ranigunj	Kajora	Jambad U.G.
		Naba Kajora
		Madhabpur
Ranigunj	Kunustoria	Parasea O.C.P.
		Purandip Incline
		Bansra O.C.P.
		Parasea 6 & 7
		Parasea
		Belbaid
Ranigunj	Sodepur	Patmohana
Ranigunj	Pandaveswar	Khottadih O.C.P.
		Chapapur II
		Badjna
		Shyampur B
		Rajpura O.C.P.
		Nirsha O.C.P.
Mugma	Mugma	Mandman Incl.
		Khoodia
		Kapasara
		Lakhimata
		Kumardhubi
		Barmuri Project

Joint Venture of SAIL

414. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India invited global tenders for the joint venture participation in its subsidiary Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, the details of tender received from Indian and foreign companies separately; and

(c) the time by which this joint venture is likely to be cleared alongwith the investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) SAIL has issued an advertisement inviting "Experession of Interest" (EOI) for joint venture participation in its subsidiary Company Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO). The last date for receiving the EOI is 31st August, 2000 and details of EOIO's would be known thereafter.

(c) Conversion of ISSCO into a joint venture is planned to be completed by June, 2001. Quantum of investment would be known at the time of finalisation of joint venture.

[Translation]

Underground Drainage Schemes

415. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent the underground drainage schemes of Satna and Katni cities for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) No proposal for underground drainage schemes of Satna and Katni has been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Delhi Police Officials

416. SHRI JAI BHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "70 Delhi Police personnel have come under a cloud for their alleged links with criminals appearing in 'The Times of India' dated June 2, 2000;

(b) whether the Government have confirmed the genuinty of the report or the fact that the officials had developed links with the criminals; and

(c) if so, the details in this connection and the policy of 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) Delhi Police, as a part of an exercise to weed out undesirable elements within its ranks, has identified 36 police personnel suspected of having links with criminal elements. The activities of these suspected personnel are under cose scrutiny. In the meantime, all these 36 police personnel have been assigned non-sensitive functions. In addition, ten other opolice personnel were during the current year removed from service because of their involvement in criminal activities.

Demand/Export of Hot Rolled Coils

417. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Hot Rolled Coils has been increased in the domestic and the international markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the profit likely to be increased as a result thereof;

(d) the quantity of Hot Rolled Coils produced by SAIL during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the quantity of the Coils exported during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The international and domestic prices of HR Coils started firming up during the last quarter of 1999-2000. There is no firm data available to establish any increase in the demand for HR Coils in the international market. The domestic demand and the apparent consumption of HR Coils for the preceding 4 years is given below:

('000 tonnes)

Information	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Prov.)
Domestic Demand/ Apparent Consumption	4721	4969	5238	6141

(c) Profits would increase on higher production and sales of Hot Rolled Coils.

(d) Hot Rolled Coils produced by SAIL integrated Steel Plants during the last three years and upto June, 2000 is as follows:

	Year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01 April-June
HR Coils Rourkela & Bokaro	Production-For sale	1161	866	1546	467

(e) HR Coils exported by SAIL during 1997-2000 and April-2000 is given below:

Tonnes	(Provisional)
1997-98	31348
1998-99	21250
1999-2000	246617
April-June '2000	32624

Housing Schemes

418. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have announced a Rs. 1197 crore package for the construction of houses in urban and rural areas specifically for economically backward classes and creation of infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the construction work in regard to the Housing Scheme, low cost sanitation scheme and National Slum Development Scheme has been started;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress of works reported;

(d) whether the HUDCO has also decided to sanction Rs. 300 crore to the Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation for the construction of 2.65 lakh houses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Construction of Growth Centres/Business Complexes

419. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of growth centres and business complexes being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in the Trans-Yamuna area alongwith the targeted date of completion;

(b) the cost escalation of each of the project due to delay in the execution of work project-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the early execution of the work on the ongoing projects in the Area?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The DDA have reported that no Growth Centre is under construction in the Trans-Yamuna Area. However, the details of six Business Centres, namely, Laxmi Nagar District Centre, Mayur Place District Centre, District Centre/ Facility Centre at Shastri Park, Sub. C.B.D. Shahdara, Community Centre at Yamuna Vihar and Community Centre at Karkardooma which are being constructed by the DDA in Trans-Yamuna Area are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The construction cost of Laxmi Nagar District Centre Phase-I has increased from Rs. 182.73 lakhs to 823.55 lakhs. No revision of cost in other Commercial Centres as given in reply to part (a) of the question has taken place till date.

The revision in estimate and delay caused is due to long gestation and phased manner of implementation of these projects.

(c) Efforts are being made by the DDA for early disposal/auction of plots and their early construction by the respective allottees as per terms and conditions of allotments.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Commercial Complex	Date of Completion of Services in Phase-I	Likely Date of Completion of Phase-II Activity	Remarks
1.	Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre	Since completed	2001	The services in the first phase have already been completed. The development activities in Phase-II are now in progress and are likely to be completed by 2001 subject, however, to completion of building activity in balance plots.
2.	Mayur Place Distt. Centre	Dec., 2002	—	The target date of completion of Phase-II activity cannot be indicate at this stage as all the lots have not been alotted/auctioned.
3.	Distt. Centre/ Facility Centre at Shastri Park	Dec., 2001	—	—do—
4.	Sub. C.B.D. Shahdara	June, 2002	—	—do—
5.	Community Centre at Yamuna Vihar	Dec., 2001	—	—do—
6.	Community Centre at Karkardooma	Dec., 2001	—	—do—

Unviability of Coal

420. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal produced by Indian Mines has become unviable in the domestic market due to high freight charges by the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Railway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The coal produced in Indian mines is burdened with cost additionalities, including high rates of railway freight. The high incidence of railway freight over long distance is one of the main factors making Indian coal uncompetitive *vis-a-vis* imported coal, particularly in certain coastal areas.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Coal has written to Ministry of Railways for redressing the imbalance in the railway freight structure which is heavily loaded against the commercial viability of domestic coal. The matter is being pursued vigorously with Ministry of Railways.

Malhotra Committee Report

421. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been controversy on the recommendations of Malhotra Committee and the move recently taken by the Government for the demolition of farm houses;

(b) if so, the details theeof;

(c) whether some farmhouses have been demolished;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether policy in regard to farm houses has been finalised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Government have vide notification dated 07.06.2000 suspended the building norms of farm houses as notified on 23.07.1998 as continuance of these norms would have resulted in virtual conversion of green lands into residential colonies. Reports have revealed that in most cases there is hardly any farming activity and these farm houses are being misused for residential, commercial and other non-conforming purposes.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) to (f) The precise information in this regard is being collected from the MCD and DDA etc. and will be furnished. It is proposed to revert to the pre-23rd July, 1998 planning norms. Objections/suggestions received in response to public notification will be examined.

Pavement Dwellers

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

(a) whether certain people in Chandigarh dwell on the city pavements on road-side green areas;

(b) if so, the number of such dwellers; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the city pavements?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Population Education Resource Centre in Universities

423. SHRI ANADI SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Population Education Resource Centres and Population Education Clubs instituted in universities and colleges;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce such centres in Uttkal University, Bhuvaneshwar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, 17 Population Education Research Centres (PERCs) have been established in Universities, and 1400 Population Education Clubs (PECs) in Colleges.

(b) and (c) A PERC was established in Utkal University in 1996.

Patent Facilitating Fund

424. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Patent Facilitating Fund;

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

(c) whether the Government have issued the policy/ guidelines for the use of the said fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely impact on the domestics trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Third Phase of JRY in Bihar

425. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the third phase of Jawahar Rojgar Yajna was started in Bihar;

(b) the number of programmes/projects started so far under this phase;

(c) the names of districts in the State selected for this phase;

(d) the funds allocated to the state in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the performance of implementation of the programme in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) There was no scheme known as third phase of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in Bihar. However, a sub-scheme known as Third Stream (Innovative JRY) was introduced in 1993-94 all over the country including Bihar. The basic objective of this scheme was to provide wage employment and create rural infrastructure in remote and most backward areas which were by passes by the normal ongoing rural development programmes. The scheme was implemented depending upon the projects received from State Governments. This sub-scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.1999. A total of 92 projects were sanctioned in different States of the country, out of which 9 projects were sanctioned for Bihar.

(c) to (e) The details of the 9 projects sanctiored in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Reported month	Project period	Dated of sanction	Total project cost	Approved central shate	Central share released	Total fund available	Expdt. reported	%age of expdt to TAF	%age of project cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1993-94										
1.	Special project for development of fish culture in Madhubani distt.	March, 97	2	28.3.94	135.69	108.55	54.78	68.47	63.60	92.89	46.87
2.	Housing and Incoming generating programme for primitive tribal of Lohardagga district	Nov., 99	3	28.3.94	92.15	73.72	73.72	92.15	59.25	64.30	64.30
	1994-95										
3.	Upliftment of Primitive tribals (Birhors) of West Singhbhum	March, 96	2	26.8.94	73.00	37.90	18.95	23.69	13.32	56.23	18.25
4	100% irrigation for SC/ST through bamboo boring in four distt. of Purnea division. (Purnea, Kishanganj, Araria and katihar distts.)	Nov., 98	3	14.9.94	600.00	480.00	400.20	500.25	495.24	99.00	82.54
5.	Development of Primitive tribals group of Bihar in Ranchi divn.	April, 98	3	23.12.94	1695.65	1365.53	904.36	1130.45	436.57	38.62	25.75
6	Horticulture development in the tribals sub-plan of Ranchi divn.	Dec., 98	2	23.12.94	46.78	37.42	18.71	23.39	17.97	76.83	38.41
	1995-96										
7.	100% irrigation through Bamboo boring in Supaul		3	22.3.96	144.96	115.97	57.98	72.47	—	—	—
8.	100% irrigation through Bamboo boring in Saharsa		3	22.3.96	28.50	22.80	22.80	28.50	18.70	65.61	65.61
9.	100% irrigation through Bamboo boring in Madhepura		3	22.3.96	172.00	137.00	68.80	86.00	—	—	—
	Total				2988.73	2378.89	1620.3	2025.37	1104.65		

[English]

Panchayati Raj System

426. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have represeted against the introduction of changes in the existing Panchayati Raj System;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or redress the grievances of the grassroot governance?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) Some States are not in favour of changes in the existing Panchayati Raj System and are of the view that since the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 was adopted after a nation-wide debate, any proposed changes would be likely to weaken grassroot democracy.

Issues of grass-root governance relate mainly to the devolution of financial and functional powers to Panchayats and Empowerment of Gram Sabhas, which is a continuing process, and in regard to which the Central and the State/UT Governments have taken initiatives. The Government of India have also advised certain State/UT Governments to expedite the process of empowerment of Panchayats.

[Translation]

Open-Cast Mines

427. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields has signed any agreement with private companies for the mining of open cast mines;

(b) if so, the names of these companies; and

(c) the details of clauses of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer to part (a) of this question.

Construction of Lavatories in Bihar

428. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes sanctioned by the Union Government for the construction of lavatories in various States particularly in Bihar;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various States in this connection during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of cities selected and benefited by implementation of such schemes, State-wise; and

(d) the details of cities likely to be benefited thereunder during the Ninth Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS) which is being operated through the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), as on 30.6.2000, 826 schemes have been sanctioned at a project cost of Rs. 1340.22 crores including Central Government subsidy of Rs. 467.99 crores and loan from HUDCO of Rs. 610.82 crores. Out of these schemes, 9 schemes have been sanctioned in Bihar at a project cost of Rs. 26.07 crores including Central Government subsidy of Rs. 11.07 crores and loan from HUDCO of Rs. 12.71 crores.

(b) Details of Government of India subsidy and HUDCO loan released to various Sates during the last three years are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Details of cities State-wise selected under LCS are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) Since LCS is a demand driven scheme, future sanctions under LCS depends upon proposals received from the State Governments.

Statement I

Funds released by HUDCO under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme as on 30.6.2000

(Rupees in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.87	80.52	3985.10	794.27	4270.183	3625.59
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	400.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
5.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.55	0.00	55.00	95.51
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.82	0.00	299.95
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.24
12.	Meghalaya	10.43	8.47	19.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
14.	Orissa	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.94	722.23
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	164.63	0.00	166.48	0.00	38.47
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	19.69	105.87	31.11	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.79	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1244.92	972.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	602.19
20.	West Bengal	376.45	388.15	270.00	0.00	1279.77	764.41
21.	Andaman & Nikobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total:	2442.17	1633.71	4881.06	1130.47	5918.89	6164.59

Statement II

Towns covered under LCS

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns Covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113
2.	Assam	27
3.	Bihar	42
4.	Goa	1
5.	Haryana	76
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	27
7.	Karnataka	52

1	2	3
8.	Kerala	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	112
10.	Maharashtra	224
11.	Manipur	5
12.	Meghalaya	2
13.	Mizoram	1
14.	Orissa	63
15.	Punjab	75
16.	Rajasthan	156
17.	Tamil Nadu	89
18.	Tripura	12
19.	Uttar Pradesh	69
20.	West Bengal	107
21.	A&N Island	1
	Total:	1269

[English]

Sick Subsidiaries of Coal India

429. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidiaries of Coal India reported sick;

(b) the financial losses of these units during the last five years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve their functioning and reduce their losses;

(d) whether the Government propose to disinvest these subsidiaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) is the only subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) which has been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction as a sick industrial company under Section 15(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(b) The loss incurred by ECL in the last five Financial years for which accounts have been audited are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Loss of ECL
1994-95	575.54
1995-96	391.22
1996-97	341.15
1997-98	541.89
1998-99	472.47

(c) to (e) On 24.10.98, the Board of Directors of ECL passed a resolution for closure of 64 highly loss making mines of the ECL. Several alternate measures for revival of ECL were engaged to suggest a package of revival measures for ECL. The ICICI Ltd. in their report have also recommended closure of the 64 loss making mines. The ICICI report is under consideration of the Ministry of Coal for preparing a revival package for the company. There is no proposal to disinvest the CIL shares of ECL. All the shares of ECL are held by CIL, the holding company.

Addition in Government Quarters

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

(a) whether the addition in type-II quarters can be considered by the Government as per the bye-laws and existing structure of the layout/houses;

(b) if so, the details of those bye-laws;

(c) whether additions can be allowed in case the space is reorganised without disturbing the layout keeping in view the requirement of safety and health and other bye-laws;

(d) if so, the number of cases in which such a permission has been granted during each of the last three years;

(e) the number of requests received by the Government in this regard and the action taken thereon during the said period;

(f) whether similar restrictions have been imposed in L.B.Z. where additions have been made in the bungalows by the C.P.W.D. itself; and

(g) if so, the reasons for not taking any action against the allottees and the CPWD for illegal and unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Building bye-laws are not uniform these vary from one city to another and within the city from one area to another. Additional construction in Type-II quarters are permissible if these conform to the bye laws of the local area. However, such construction are usually not permitted, since every type of quarters have its own defined specifications about floor area etc.

(d) and (e) No such permission for additional construction in Type-II quarters has been granted during the last three years.

(f) No additional construction in the bungalows of LBZ area permissible. However, CPWD has been permitted to take up certain additional construction in the bungalows of Ministers/Judges of Supreme Court/High Court/Secretaries to Government of India to meet their functional requirement when the total plinth area of a bungalow has been below the entitlement of the occupant.

(g) CPWD has carried out additional construction in accordance with the approved guidelines and as such no action is called for in the matter.

[Translation]

Hostels and Education Centres for Working People

431. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Government of Bihar for setting up of hostels and formal education centres for working persons during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of hostels and education centres sanctioned for the State during the said period?

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

UNESCO's Centre in NCERT

432. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO has opened a centre in National Council for Educational Research and Training (N.C.E.R.T.);

(b) if so, the details alongwith the purpose thereof; and

(c) the manner in which expenditure of its operation is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No Sir. However the UNESCO has offered to set up an International Institute for Special Needs Education for training, resource development, research and net-working for special needs education in Asia Pacific Region. The Government have accepted the offer.

IPS Officers

433. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IPS officers at present;

(b) whether some IPS officers have not been posted in any department;

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

(d) the number and names of such IPS against whom action has been taken by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) 3309, Sir.

(b) and (c) The postings of IPS officers is the prerogative of the Cadre State to which the officer belongs. The information regarding the same is not maintained centrally by this Ministry and therefore, the same is not available. As far as Central Government is concerned, the question of any officer, who is on Central Deputation, remaining without posting does not arise.

(d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Action taken by Government of India against IPS Officers during the last 3 years is as under:

1.	Total number of cases	23
2.	Charges dropped after enquiry/ Court orders	5
3.	Suitable penalty imposed after completion of regular disciplinary Proceedings.	8
4.	Cases pending at various stages of disciplinary proceedings	10

Following officers were charges sheeted for various charges of corruption and other misconducts committed by them during their tenure on Central Deputation:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer
1	2
1.	Ms. Rekha Khare, IPS (Prob.)
2.	Shri A.A. Khan, IP (WB:77)
3.	Shri A. Ramu, IPS (OR)
4.	Shri Anil Khanna, IPS (RJ:81)
5.	Shri B.B. Sanyal, IPS (Retd.)
6.	Shri C.M. Ravindran, IPS (SK:77)
7.	Shri G.R. Meena, IPS (MP:90)
8.	Shri K. Narayan, IPS (KTK)
9.	Shri K.S. Dhillon, IPS (Retd.)
10.	Shri M.K. Narayan, IPS (Retd.)
11.	Shri M.K. Singhal, IPS (Prob.)
12.	Shri M. Sekhar, IPS (GJ:83)
13.	Shri Mathew John, IPS (MT:69)
14.	Shri P.A. Reddy, IPS (AP:68)
15.	Shri P.M. Sawant, IPS (MT:77)
16.	Shri P. Pandian, IPS (TN:79)
17.	Shri R.B. Sree Kumar, IPS (GJ:71)
18.	Shri R. Baral, IPS (MT:82)
19.	Shri R.K. Sacchar, IPS (OR:65)
20.	Shri S.P. Pandey, IPS (MP:74)
21.	Shri T. Correya, IPS (MP:69)
22.	Shri U.N. Biswas, IPS (WB:68)
23.	Shri Y.P. Singh, IPS (MH:85)

Apart from the above Sanction for Prosecution has been issued under PC Act against the following officers:

1. B.N. Jena, IPS (OR:78)
2. E. Harihame, IPS (TN:63)
3. G. Veeraraghvan, IPS (TN:68)
4. Shri M.W. Chitale
5. Shri Gurdial Singh, IPS (GJ:69)
6. Shri S.P. Pandey

Enquiry against following officers is pending with CBI:

1. Shri Brijender Rai, IPS (HY:74)
2. Shri R.K. Sharma, IPS (PB:62)

Neelachal Steel Corporation

434. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons likely to be displaced due to setting up of Steel Plant in Orissa by the Neelachal Steel Corporation:

(b) whether efforts have been made to rehabilitate the displaced persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) According to information received from Government of Orissa and M/s. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd., 634 families have been displaced due to setting up of Steel Plant by the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) at Duburi in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts have been made to rehabilitate the displaced persons, according to the comprehensive guidelines issued by the Government of Orissa. Besides

rehabilitation by Government of Orissa, sizeable number of oustees have been provided with indirect employment at the construction site. As per the recent survey done by NINL, out of 634 nominated job seekers of the oustee families, 288 are working with different contractors at the project site. In addition, 17 oustees are undergoing ITI training at ITI, Cuttack at the expenses of NINL. Another 17 oustees, who have passed matriculation examination, are also being considered for ITI training. Up to date status of 634 oustees is as under:

• No. of oustees employed in various skilled and unskilled jobs under contractors.	288
• Nos. employed from amongst the relations of oustees	8
• No. sponsored for training in ITI in two batches and will be absorbed in NINL/KMCL	34
• Oustees whose whereabouts is not known and oustees either died or Physically disabled	34
• No. of oustees not willing to work due to old age	110
• No. of oustees not yet deployed	160
	634

[English]

Production and Import of Coal

435. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal production in the country during the last three years alongwith the quantum of coal imported during the said period;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the import of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The quantum of coal produced in the country and the coal imported during the last three years are given below:—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Total Production	Total Import		
		Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total
1997-98	297.17	10.65	6.56	17.21
1998-99	292.27	9.64	6.00	15.64
1999-00 (Provisional)	300.09	10.00	7.50	17.50

(b) and (c) Government does not imported coal. Import of coal is under Open General License (OGL) and is resorted to by the consumers depending on their requirements.

Electricity Load

436. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the electricity load sanctioned in type II quarters in Government houses in Delhi alongwith the year in which it was sanctioned;

(b) whether that load is keeping pace with the modern day living and necessity of life;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to increase the load; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The sanctioned load for type-II quarters varies from 0.5 KW to 1.8 KW per quarter in Government colonies constructed 1950 onwards. In case of very old construction, the sanctioned load is less than 1.00 KW. It is not keeping pace with the modern day living with the advent of modern electrical gadgets and need for enhancing the load is being felt.

(c) and (d) Electrical load is being augmented in phases depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se priority of the areas.

J.J. Clusters

437. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jhuggi Jhompari cluster is coming up rapidly in the Rangpuri hillock in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not taking any steps in this regard;

(d) whether the civic bodies have been instructed not to provide civic amenities to JJ clusters after a cut off date;

(e) if so, the cut off date notified;

(f) whether any survey has been made to know the number of JJ residents who are illegally migrated from Bangladesh; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Unauthorised structures which had come up in Kh. No. 1337 of Rangpuri village were demolished while taking over physical possession from Land Acquisition Collector on 5.7.2000. Unauthorised structures could not be demolished in Kh. No. 1338 due to law & order problem and rain and, therefore, the physical possession of the land could not be taken over by DDA. On the request of residents of that area on 18.7.2000 to Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Minister, it has been decided that the demolition may be kept in abeyance till further orders, primarily because of rains. No new entrants would be allowed into the cluster.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Delhi Police is conducting a survey to identify the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. During the survey 982 illegal immigrant Bangladeshis have been identified out of whom 276 have been deported and 10 Bangladeshis have been arrested under the Foreigner's Act. Rest are awaiting deportation.

[Translation]

Standard of Indian Science

438. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of the Indian Science has fallen over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the scientists are apprised of the major decisions taken in various high level meetings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Views have been expressed at various forums that standard of Indian science has fallen over the years. However, this is not true. India has made significant achievements during the last few years in various sectors of Science & Technology which have been recognised by the international scientific community. These developments are in sectors like Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Space, Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Industrial Research, Pharmaceuticals and Biomedical Research etc., and in particular Information Technology and software engineering.

(c) and (d) In most of the high level meetings, involved in the policy decision making, the Government ensures participation of working bench level scientists along with academicians and technologists from the academic sector, National labs, and industrial sector. In areas where the research & development is oriented towards specific industry sector like Biotechnology, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Technology Development, Instrument Development, Information Technology etc., the representatives from the relevant Industry sector association along with working level scientists from the academic sector also participate in the decision making exercise. The National Science Academies, the Academy of Engineering and other S&T Professional Bodies who are represented on such policy making Committees also play an important role in disseminating the policy decisions to the working bench level scientists and to the scientific and technological community at large.

Technology Development Board

439. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of composition of the Technology Development Board;

(b) the objectives of the board;

(c) the names of companies have been provided loan or financial assistance by the board during the last three years; and

(d) the purposes for which such assistance has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) The Technology Development Board, constituted in terms of Technology Development Board Act, 1995, comprises eleven members, six of whom are ex-officio members, drawn from scientific and socio-economic Departments/Ministries of the Central Government, as under:—

(1)	Secretary to the Government of India Deptt. of Science & Technology	Ex-officio Chairperson
(2)	Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research.	Member
(3)	Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.	Member
(4)	Secretary to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Defence Research & Development	Member
(5)	Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion.	Member
(6)	Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Rural Development.	Member

In addition, the Board has four non-official members appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons having experience in the technology development and application, banking and finance, industry, agriculture and rural development. Besides, the Secretary to the Technology Development Board is also an ex-officio member of the Board.

(b) The Technology Development Board has been set up to provide financial assistance to industrial concerns and other agencies attempting development and commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology to wider domestic applications and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) A list carrying the names of the companies/ agencies which have been sanctioned loan or financial assistance by the Board during the last three years, is given in Statement enclosed.

(d) The Technology Development Board extends financial assistance for the development and commercialisation of new products, processes and applications through indigenous technological efforts for sectors such as agriculture, chemicals, engineering, electronics and telecommunications, environment, medical and health, information technology, transportation, etc.

Statement

Names of Companies/Agencies which have been sanctioned loan or financial assistance by the Technology Development Board during the last three years

I. *During 1997-98*

S.No.	Name of the Company/Agency	Amount of loan or financial assistance sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	300.00
2.	A.P. Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Ltd., Hydefabad.	340.00
3.	NICCO Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	562.00
4.	ABL Biotechnologies Ltd., Chennai	179.00

1	2	3
5.	Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad	325.00
6.	Usha (India) Ltd., Jagdishpur, UP.	222.00
7.	Alpha Amins Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	150.00
8.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Distt. Ropar, Punjab	155.00
9.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Distt. Ropar, Punjab	193.00
10.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	154.00
11.	Prathista Industries Ltd., Secunderabad	70.00
12.	Eddy Current Controls (I) Ltd., Chalakudy, Kerala	115.00
13.	Gujarat Oleo Chem Ltd., Ahmedabad	333.00
14.	Cousik Machinery Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore	43.00
15.	Ajay Biotech (India) Ltd., Pune	175.00
16.	Naveen Additives Ltd., Hyderabad	270.00
17.	J.K. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta	150.00
18.	Eicher Motors Ltd., Indore	400.00
19.	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	550.00
20.	Amalgam Leather Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	460.00

II. *During 1998-99*

S.No.	Name of the Company/Agency	Amount of loan or financial assistance sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad.	450.00
2.	Highway Cycle Industries Ltd., Ludhiana	100.00
3.	A.V. Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad	480.00
4.	Avra Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	200.00
5.	Manukirti Biogems (Pvt.) Ltd., Bangalore	57.00
6.	Multi-Arc India Ltd., Mumbai	180.00
7.	ATV Projects India Ltd., Mumbai	383.00
8.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.	693.00
9.	Mark Medicines (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi	700.00
10.	The Associated Cement Company Ltd., Mumbai	360.00
11.	Selco International Ltd., Hyderabad	455.00
12.	Innomedia Technologies (P) Ltd., Bangalore	245.00
13.	Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi	100.00
14.	Goodwill Organics Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	185.00
15.	Prathista Biotech Ltd., Secunderabad	370.00

1	2	3
16.	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, UP.	400.00
17.	Samtel Color Ltd., New Delhi	495.00
18.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd., Chennai	196.00
19.	Usha India Ltd., Jagdishpur, UP	40.00
20.	Somaiya Organics (India) Ltd., Mumbai	150.00
21.	J.K. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta	218.00

III. *During 1999-2000*

S.No.	Name of the Company/Agency	Amount of loan or financial assistance sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Medtech Products Ltd., Chennai	400.00
2.	Alpha Amins Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	100.00
3.	Puskar Chem Ltd., Mumbai	162.00
4.	South India Drugs & Devices Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	40.00
5.	Gujarat Oleo Chem Ltd., Panoli, Gujarat	130.00
6.	Eicher Motors Ltd., Pithampur, MP.	1500.00
7.	Nicco Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	1869.00
8.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	6530.00
9.	Shriram Coconut Products Ltd., Coimbatore	300.00
10.	Saumya Medicare International Ltd., Tadepalli, A.P.	480.00
11.	Shripet Industries Ltd., Chennai	50.00
12.	Somaiya Organo Chemicals Ltd., Sameerwadi, Karnataka	350.00
13.	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	1300.00
14.	Ned Energy Ltd., Hyderabad	400.00
15.	Acme Metal Powder Pvt. Ltd., Pondicherry	200.00
16.	Sagrik Process Analysis Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	57.00
17.	United Phosphorus Ltd., Vapi, Gujarat	489.00
18.	Gunjan Paints Ltd., Ahmedabad	87.00
19.	Prathista Industries Ltd., Secunder	400.00
20.	Avantel Softech Ltd., Hyderabad	130.00
21.	MPR Agglomerates Ltd., Hyderabad	490.00
22.	Twenty First Century Battery Ltd., SAS Nagar, Punjab	590.00
23.	Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad	1100.00
24.	Banyan Networks Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	200.00

[English]

Grades of Coal Under MCL

440. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and offtake of different grades of coal under Mahanadi Coalfield Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) the pit Mouth value per Tonne of different grades of coal at different points of time from 1st January 1997, till date;

(c) the number of times the prices of different grades of coal at different Pit Heads have been increased during the said period; and

(d) the profit and loss of Mahanadi Coal field Limited during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Details of grade-wise production and offtake of coal in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) during the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given below:—

(In million tonnes)

Grade	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Production	Offtake	Production	Offtake	Production	Offtake
Grade A	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Grade B	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.35
Grade C	0.93	1.02	0.32	0.60	0.34	0.60
Grade D	1.66	1.44	2.18	1.85	1.80	1.63
Grade E	0.83	0.70	1.27	1.29	2.60	2.51
Grade F	38.40	39.79	39.43	37.82	38.54	37.04
Total	42.17	43.28	43.51	41.83	43.55	42.13

(b) The pithead value per tonne of different grades of coal produced by MCL *w.e.f.*. 1.1.97 till date is given in the Statement:

(c) The pithead prices of different grades of coal produced by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited have been increased three times during the above said period.

(d) Year-wise profit earned by MCL are given as under:

Year	Net Profit before tax (Figures in Rs. Crores)
1996-97	326.65
1997-98	654.11
1998-99	601.31

Statement

Grade	Effective from 1.1.1997 (Rs. Per Tonnes)		
	STEAM	SLACK	ROM
1	2	3	4
A	908.00	898.00	888.00
B	823.00	813.00	803.00
C	708.00	698.00	671.00
D	486.00	472.00	466.00
E	342.00	328.00	322.00
F	277.00	263.00	257.00
G	203.00	189.00	183.00

1	2	3	4
		Effective from 1.4.1997	
A	908.00	898.00	888.00
B	823.00	813.00	803.00
C	708.00	698.00	671.00
D	584.00	570.00	564.00
E	420.00	406.00	400.00
F	399.00	325.00	319.00
G	247.00	233.00	227.00
		Effective from 1.10.1997	
A	948.00	898.00	888.00
B	863.00	813.00	803.00
C	731.00	698.00	671.00
D	624.00	570.00	564.00
E	420.00	406.00	400.00
F	339.00	325.00	319.00
G	247.00	233.00	227.00
		Effective from 22.8.1998	
A	992.00	942.00	932.00
B	903.00	853.00	843.00
C	765.00	715.00	705.00
D	663.00	609.00	603.00
E	448.00	434.00	428.00
F	361.00	347.00	341.00
G	263.00	249.00	243.00

Losses to Steel Authority of India Ltd.

441. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited is running at losses;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred by SAIL as on March 31, 2000;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken to bring down the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has incurred a loss of Rs. 1720 Crores as on March 31, 2000.

(c) and (d) The heavy losses during 1999-2000 are mainly due to stress on margins arising out of sluggish demand for steel, greater competition from imports & enhanced supplies in domestic markets and higher interest and depreciation cost on account of capitalisation of modernisation of steel plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro.

Government has recently approved a plan for the business and financial restructuring of SAIL with a view to increase its competitiveness and to turn the company on to a parth of profitability. It is also in constant dialogue with SAIL and periodically reviews its performance to increase its competitiveness and efficiency.

Revision of Royalty Rate of Lignite

442. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has represented to streamline the existing system of fixing the rate of Royalty on Coal;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a statutory body of experts for the revision of rates of royalty;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to revise the rate of royalty on lignite every three years;

(d) if so, the reasons for not revising the rate since 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Coal, there is no coal reserve in the State of Gujarat. Therefore the question of receipt of any representation from the Government of Gujarat for streamlining the system of fixing the rate of royalty on coal does not arise. However, the Government of Gujarat have represented to the Ministry of Coal for streamlining the system of fixing the rate of royalty on lignite.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Coal had set up a Study Group on 16.3.95 to consider the revision of royalty rate on lignite. The Study Group in its recommendations made on 14.9.97 suggested that the rate of royalty on lignite should be linked with that of coal. Based on the recommendations of the Study Group, the Ministry of Coal is considering to enhance the rate of royalty on lignite to a reasonable level. No periodicity of revision of royalty rates on minerals including lignite has been laid down in law. The proviso to Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 stipulates that no revision of royalty rate on minerals can be done more than once during any period of three years.

[Translation]

Accommodation Allotted to Political Parties

443. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the accommodations allotted to various political parties have been cancelled;

(b) if so, whether the residential accommodation allotted from general pool to the employees of various political parties have also been cancelled;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had issued guidelines regarding the allotment of residential accommodation to the employees of the political parties;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken to comply with those guidelines; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Cancellation of allotment of Government accommodation allotted to various political parties have been done in terms of revised guidelines finalised by the Government for allotment of accommodation from General Pool to political parties.

(d) and (e) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 23.12.96 in CWP No. 585/94 had directed to frame revised guidelines and the political parties would be entitled to allotment as per the policy to be framed. After the policy has been framed, those political parties who would be in occupation of excess number of units or would not be eligible as per the revised policy, would be given reasonable time to vacate the accommodation under their occupation.

(f) Revised guidelines have been framed and issued. A copy of the guidelines is as Statement enclosed.

(g) The question does not arise.

Statement

(i) The National Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall be allowed to retain/secure

allotment of one house 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 three 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 be retained by the party President of recognised national party in case the president does not have a house in Delhi, either of his own or allotted by Government 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 case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.

(v) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political party stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or up to the time the allotment has been made, whichever is earlier would be given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Government accommodation.

[English]

Capacity of Pellet Plant

444. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pellet plant commissioned by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited at Mangalore is running to its capacity;

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

(c) whether the export performance of KIOCL has recorded a steady growth during the last three years;

(d) the plans on the anvil for diversification of production in the related areas; and

(e) the extent to which KIOCL is likely to sustain its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The capacity utilisation of the pellet plant during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Capacity Utilisation in Percentage
1999-2000	110
1998-1999	84
1997-1998	97

(c) The export performance of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) during the past three years has been as follows:

(Quantity in million tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Concentrate		Pellets	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1999-2000	2.819	20731	3.235	41348
1998-1999	2.376	18407	2.650	36369
1997-1998	3.315	23310	2.830	36081

(d) As a diversification measure, KIOCL, in joint venture with Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited & Metal Scrap Trading Corporation has floated a separate company called M/s. Kudremukh Iron and Steel Company Limited for setting up of a Pig Iron and Ductile Iron Spun Pipe Plant at Mangalore. Construction of the pig iron component of the project has been completed and the commissioning is in progress. KIOCL has also plans to set up a Coke oven Plant at Karwar.

(e) The balance weathered ore reserves available in the existing mine are likely to last for another 6-7 years. With a view to extend the mine life and the operations, the Company has taken a conscious decision to restrict the production of iron ore concentrates to 5.5 million tonnes per annum. Studies are being conducted to establish economic feasibility of mining the primary ore available at the same mine to the extent of 340 million tonnes.

Management Colleges

445. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of management colleges set up during each of the last three years;

(b) the criteria fixed for starting such colleges; and

(c) the number of students awarded MBA degree during the said period; and

(d) the number of such new colleges proposed to be set up in near future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The number of Management Institutes set up during the last three years with the approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are as under:—

1997-98	75
1998-99	75
1999-2000	59

(b) AICTE considers proposals on the basis of duly prescribed Regulations and also keeping in view the financial viability, availability of infrastructure facilities.

(c) The respective Universities to which the Institutes are affiliated award MBA degree. The intake of students for MBA programme as approved by All India Council for Technical Education during the last three years are as under:

1997-98	4330
1998-99	2706
1999-2000	7293

(d) Setting up of institutions is a continuous process, based on the applications received. During the year 2000-2001, AICTE has issued letter of viability to 15 institutions.

[Translation]

Training Camps

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

(a) whether Pakistan is giving training to the terrorists;

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

(c) whether Pak youths are also being trained to work as Sikh terrorists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per available reports, Pakistan is imparting training to militants for indulging in terrorist/violent activities in various parts of the country. Several training camps are reported to have been established in Pak/POK where training in arms & explosive handling is imparted to terrorists.

(c) and (d) There are no confirmed reports in this regard.

(e) With a view to tackling the problem of terrorism, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, inter-alia, strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of the militants by pro-active action, gearing up intelligence machinery, and providing improved weapons and equipments for Security Forces.

[English]

Construction of Houses

447. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a special legislation to reorganise the State Housing Boards and strengthen the cooperative housing movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a conference of the Housing Ministers of States and Secretaries was held recently to discuss the issues relating to the housing sector;

(d) if so, the details of issues discussed therein;

(e) the details of suggestions made therein; and

(f) the extent to which the Government agree to these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to reorganise the housing agencies in the States & advised them to prepare a new Housing Board Act. The proposed Act would

combine the advantages that are available to a corporatised body, such as flexibility and speed in decision making with the advantages that are inherent in the agency enjoying sovereign powers of the State, such as land acquisition and recovery of the dues as arrears of land revenue.

(c) and (d) A conference of State Ministers and Secretaries incharge of Housing was held in New Delhi on 26-27 June, 2000. Following consisted of the agenda items for discussion in the conference:—

(i) Follow up of National Housing & Habitat Policy, 1998.

(ii) Fiscal concessions in the Housing Sector.

(iii) Legal reforms which may be necessary to strengthen the housing sector.

(iv) Cost effective housing technology promotion.

(v) Review of the progress of the Two Million Housing Programme.

(vi) strengthening of State Housing Boards.

(e) and (f) The main recommendations of the Conference cover the following:—

- Reorganisation of housing agencies in the country and preparation of a new Housing Board Act.
- Enactment of a separate legislation for Housing Cooperative Societies.
- Conversion of the scheme of National Slum Development Programme into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and its integration with a new programme.
- Adoption of innovative and cost effective technologies suitable to local conditions.
- State Governments to consider setting up of Land Banks and use it as a resource for development also to ensure rationalised land use and equitable distributions.
- State Governments to favourably consider exemption of houses of EWS & LIG from stamp Duty.
- Government broadly agrees with there recommendations.

Cyclone Hazard Mitigation Project

448. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet taken any final decision on the use of high-resolution immageries for its cyclone hazard mitigation project;

(b) if so, whether the State Government had planned to obtain the imageries from the US based company's Ikonos satellite by February 2000;

(c) whether the World Bank had given a loan of Rs. 50 crore for this project;

(d) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed the World Bank that due to delay in the Centre announcing a policy on acquisition and distribution of foreign satellite imagery, the project has been held up;

(e) if so, the other reasons for delay in implementing the project; and

(f) whether the project has been abandoned or is still under consideration?

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

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO USQ 1821 DATED 7.3.2000 RE: REHABILITATION OF WIDOWS:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Attention is invited to the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1821 answered on 7.3.2000. In reply to the part (a) of the question in the English version the word "Civilians" in the second sentence has been inadvertently typed as "Widows". The 2nd sentence of part (a) may please therefore be read as "As indicated by State Government, the civilians and security force personnel killed in J&K in terrorist violence is as follows". The Hindi version requires no change as it correctly refers to civilians.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up 'Papers to be laid on the Table'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, you have given a notice for Adjournment Motion regarding attacks on minorities, disinvestment and other things. I have disallowed those notices. Today, we have the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. The Government also is ready to discuss these things. We will decide about it in the BAC meeting.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we also have given a notice for Adjournment Motion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your notice for Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, please hear me under rule 60, sub-clause (1)...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, I do agree with you because you have given a notice on a very important subject. The Government also is ready for a discussion on the subject. They have agreed in the Leaders' meeting to have a discussion on the subject. Today in the meeting of the BAC we would decide about the time and other things.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, what about our Adjournment Motion?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, please see rule 60...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, we would decide about the time and other things in the BAC meeting.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I should be heard under rule 60...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Today at 3 P.M. there is a BAC meeting. We would discuss it there.

Now, the House would take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Jagmohan.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2057/2000]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2058/2000]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2059/2000]

12.02 hrs.

[English]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following 10 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Third Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 17 April, 2000:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2000
2. The Finance Bill, 2000;
3. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2000;
4. The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2000;
5. The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Repeal Bill, 2000;
6. The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2000;
7. The National Housing Bank (Amendment) Bill, 2000;
8. The Cotton Textiles Cess (Repeal) Bill, 2000;
9. The Direct Tax Laws (Miscellaneous) Repeal Bill, 2000; and
10. The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:—

(1) The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2000;

(2) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2000;

(3) The Mizoram University Bill, 2000;

(4) The Designs Bill, 2000;

(5) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2000;

(6) The Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Amendment Bill, 2000;

(7) The Information Technology Bill, 2000;

(8) The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Bill, 2000.

(9) The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 2000.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House would take up item No. 5, hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, what is this...*(Interruptions)* This is such an important matter...*(Interruptions)* and the hon. Minister in-Charge is not present in the House..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Today the flight was late and that is why the Minister also is late!

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, nothing except the statement by the Minister would go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

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* Not recorded.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Accident to Alliance Air Boeing 737 Aircraft at Patna on 17th July, 2000

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was replying my last question in the other House. I am very sorry to have reached late here and through you, I would seek apalogy from the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a deep sense of shock and anguish that I have to inform this august House that an Alliance Air Boeing-737 aircraft operating a scheduled flight CD-7412 on sector Calcutta-Patna-Lucknow-Delhi, crashed near Patna Airport on 17th July, 2000, at about 0735 hrs.

The aircraft under the command of Capt. M.S. Sohanpal took off from Calcutta at 0651 hrs. in the morning. There were in all 52 passengers and 6 crew members on board the aircraft. The flight was uneventful till it reached near Patna Airport. At 0731 hrs., Patna Air Traffic Control cleared the aircraft to descend to 1700 feet. Thereafter, the Pilot reported that he would like to do one orbit which was permitted by ATC. The ATC enquired from the aircraft if the aerodrome was in sight which was confirmed by the pilot. In the process of this orbit, the aircraft came down and after hitting trees and houses, crashed about one kilometer from the touch down zone of the runway. Only six passengers on broad have survived the crash. 46 passengers and 6 crew members have lost their lives. As a result of crash of the aircraft, five persons on the ground were also killed, and five others were injured.

Immediately on hearing the news, Shri C.P. Thakur, Minister of health and myself along with the Director General of Civil Aviation, Chairman & Managing Director, Indian Airlines, Managing Director, Alliance Air, Chairman, Airports Authority of India and other senior officers rushed to Patna to take stock of the situation and supervise the relief operations.

Control rooms were set up immediately at Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow and Delhi Airports for providing all assistance and information to the relatives. The relatives of the passengers and crew members on board the ill-fated aircraft were informed immediately. Relief flights were also started from Calcutta and Delhi, carrying relatives of passengers and crew members, apart from doctors and officials of DGCA, Indian Airlines etc.

Rescue and relief operations were carried out immediately. Prompt medical help was provided to the injured in close coordination with the State Government, and they were taken to Patna Medical College Hospital. Thereafter, 6 injured passengers were shifted to Delhi and admitted to Apollo Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Safdarjung Hospital. One survivor was shifted to Belle Veau Nursing Home at Calcutta. Indian Airlines has made extensive arrangements at its cost, for the treatment of the injured persons. Unfortunately, one survivor, Shri Rohit Ranjan who was admitted in Safdarjung Hospital could not be saved, as he succumbed to injuries on 22nd July, 2000.

The dead bodies of all the persons, who lost their lives in the unfortunate accident, have been recovered. Indian Airlines and local administration had made all arrangements for orderly identification of the dead bodies and their carriage to their respective destinations. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lacs will be provided to the next of kin of each deceased passenger of more than 12 years of age, and Rs. 3.75 lacs for deceased passengers of less than 12 years of age. Similarly, Rs. 1.50 lacks will be provided to each of the injured passengers. Similar amounts will also be provided to the persons on the ground who were killed or injured due to the accident, apart from suitable payment for damage to their property.

The Commander of the aircraft, Capt. Sohanpal was an experienced pilot having a total flying experience of 4361 hrs. Similarly, the Co-Pilot Capt. A.S. Bagga was an experienced pilot having a total flying experience of 4085 hrs.

The ill-fated aircraft was manufactured in June, 1980. All action for the maintenance of the aircraft was being undertaken in a time bound manner as per the schedule, which included the 20 years ageing modification, repairs etc. of the aircraft, which were completed on 29th January, 2000. There was no reported snag in the aircraft when it was released for flight at Calcutta.

The black boxes of the ill-fated aircraft have been recovered. Air Traffic Control tapes, log books of the ATC units and safety services and aircraft maintenance records have also been collected.

Immediately, after the accident, DGCA appointed Shri P. Shaw, Regional Controller of Air Safety, Calcutta, as Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, to commence the investigation. Keeping in view the seriousness of the accident and large number of lives lost, Government has decided to institute a Court of Inquiry and has accordingly requested the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Patna High Court to nominate a sitting Judge to conduct the Inquiry under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

To conclude, I, on behalf of this august House, would like to convey heart-felt condolences and deep sympathies to the members of the bereaved families and I feel very sad and grieved over this tragedy and I want to offer apology.

[Also Placed in Library *See* No. LT 2060/2000]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 6—Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. After the statement by the Minister, there is no provision to ask questions on it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain points which remain unanswered and several Members desire that there should be a discussion regarding this accident so that those question can be answered. I would like to request you that there should be discussion on this subject and if immediately there is no time then it may be included in the business and some time should be allotted for this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pilot has died in the air crash and FIR is being lodged against him. It is very inhuman act...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Minister of Parliament Affairs. Hon. Members please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an unfortunate incident and all of us are concerned about it. I feel that in place of asking question by two-three Members, if we have a discussion under relevant rules, then more Members can participate in it. You may decide but the Government has no objection on holding a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, about this air crash accident, different statements have been coming in even during the inquiry which is going on. That is creating confusion. ...*(Interruptions)*. so many authorities including the Ministers are giving their verdict about this accident, about the condition of the plane etc. Those things should stop immediately...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir my request is that the lodging of an FIR against the pilot is an inhuman act.

MR. SPEAKER: I would give time for discussion.

12.14 Hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Council of Indian Institutes of Technology

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, 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 Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That in pursuance of section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, 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 Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 $^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to more:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri E. Balanandan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member 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 one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri E. Balanandan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

RE: PASSING OF A RESOLUTION BY THE J&K LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'. I now call Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice of an Adjournment Motion. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, West Bengal is under a great threat. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, I have given notice. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will call all of you one-by-one. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have more than thirty notices with me. I will call all of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have given notice both under rule 184 and 193 on a matter of far-reaching importance. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what Shri Scindia says.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The Jammu and Kashmir Assembly has passed a Resolution endorsing the recommendations of the State Autonomy Committee.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: After this, I will call you also.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am appealing to all of you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to repeat what I have said. *...(Interruptions)* The hon. Speaker has called me. Why do you not allow me to speak?

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* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all of you one-by-one.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a women of weaker section has been raped in Rajasthan. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: You will get your turn.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record now except what Shri Madhavrao Scindia says.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bandyopadhyay ji, I will call you to speak. Please resume your seat.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice under both rules 184 and 193 on a matter of very far-reaching importance to the country.

The Jammu and Kashmir Assembly has endorsed and asked the Union Government to implement the recommendations of the J&K State Autonomy Committee Report. I do not have to emphasise what wide ramifications this whole issue has. I would request you that my notice under rule 184 or my notice under rule 193 should be accepted. There should be a discussion on this issue so that the whole matter could be discussed threadbare as it concerns the future well being of our country, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given a notice to move an adjournment motion, to discuss the decision of the Central Government...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice on the issue of autonomy in Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, have you given notice on the same subject?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes Sir.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia you can make your submission later on. Now Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of giving autonomy to Kashmir has become a matter of concern for the whole country because the Government has neither taken initiative in this direction nor considered this issue seriously. According to the information received from the newspapers the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir had met the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Home Minister prior to the presentation of this resolution in Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly. However, it seems that this issue was not taken seriously and the resolution was passed in the assembly. Immediately after the passage of this resolution, hon'ble Prime Minister responded by saying that it is within the ambit of the constitution. The Home Minister said that it could be discussed in the House. Thereafter a decision was immediately taken by the Cabinet. We are aware as to why that decision was taken. It was so because all the political parties unitedly took a stand that it is not the question of autonomy of Kashmir only, it will not confine to Kashmir only rather many other states of the country expressed their views in favour of autonomy.

So far as the feelings of the people of Kashmir are concerned, I had stated in 1996-97 that all facilities should be provided to them. Various problems like illiteracy and unemployment are existing there because of the firing which goes on continuously on the border. Transportation facilities should be provided there. We are in favour of providing these facilities to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know answer to three points from the Government—who is looking after this issue — Prime Minister, Home Minister, Defence Minister or Shri Jagmohan. Different statements are being made in this regard. Besides, it is also noteworthy that the activists of Hurriyat who have been released are Pro-Pakistani but Dr. Farooq Abdullah favours India though he tables of autonomy. I would like to know whether the Chief Minister was taken into confidence before releasing the Hurriyat activists. It seems that Chief Minister has not been consulted in this regard. He has issued a statement that Government can hold dialogue to find some way out in this regard. I would like to know as to what extent Government agree or disagree with the

* Not recorded.

resolution of autonomy passed in the Assembly? Since there seems to be no reply coming from the Government, we would like to know from our Congress friends as to who was the chairman of Autonomy Committee. A congress leader was the Chairman.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: He has resigned.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: But he resigned afterwards.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Shri Mulayam Singh, what are you talking?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: A deal was struck in respect of Parliament and a settlement was made for Rajya Sabha ticket, therefore, we are having every right to raise this issue.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request that he should speak on the basic issues.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am talking about the basic issues only. Why are you objecting to it? The discussion will certainly reveal the truth. The son of a Minister of National Conference who has resigned, is in fore front in supporting the issue of autonomy. How this can be concealed? This much hint I am giving. ...*(Interruptions)* you have to clarify it. You are the leader of the Congress Party, you should clarify it during discussion. Government should solve the problems of Kashmiri people and more facilities should be provided to them. But the question is, why this issue has been raised? Why the demand to revert to pre 1953 status was raised now? There was peace in the intervening period. National Front Government also came to power, why this question was not raised at that time? Why it is being raised now?

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, some rules have been laid down for zero hour which are to be followed...*(Interruptions)*. He raised the issue for discussion during zero hour, we have also requested for it...*(Interruptions)* all members can express their views in details in this regard, we do not have any problem in that, but what is the significance in discussing it right now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: After discussion its importance will be realised.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we will have to reply if he raises such controversial issues.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): You should allow everybody to speak on this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are other Members also who have given notices to raise important issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: After all, what is its importance...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, it's O.K. that it creates problem for the Government but what is the problem of our Congress friends. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, 37 Members have given notices to raise matters in 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why are you giving clarifications? Why are you so much worried, it is the Government that should be concerned.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am not worried, If you want to hold full fledged discussion on it, you can do it just now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Now, Home Minister has denied it. But why it is an important question. Home Minister has denied that the Government ever spoke in favour of the division of the State into three parts. At the same time he has also mentioned that Sangh Parivar is in its favour. It has been published in the newspapers that the Home Minister has relations with Sangh Parivar you have stated that you are proud to be associated with Sangh Parivar since the age of 14. Then what is your problem? Why are you worried? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, you should be very brief in 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why he is objecting it? What is his problem?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, what is the need of such a lengthy speech. I will also speak if you permit me.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate, it is zero hour submission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You may start, nobody is going to stop you. You may start and continue for hours. I have no objection but why are you raising objection when I am speaking on the issue of R.S.S.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: We would like to follow the Parliamentary Conventions while working. Hon'ble Speaker is giving the permission to raise the issue in Zero Hour and discussion does not take place during that period.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up, other members may also like to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: That is why, I would like to know about your relations with 'Sangh Parivar' Hon'ble Murli Manohar Joshi, the Cabinet and you also have relations with Sangh Parivar. You never hide it. Patwa ji is also accepting his relation with Sangh Parivar and I say that they all have relations with 'Sangh Parivar'. But do not harm the interests of the country. From the beginning you are speaking about the division of the states and about the question of autonomy. The questions which were never raised before are being raised here because there is lack of cohesion in the Cabinet due to the wrong policies of the Government. So this question has become a matter of debate and it is a big threat to the unity of our Country.

Therefore, I demand that discussion should be held on this issue under rule 193 or 184.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an important issue has been raised which is agitating the country. We shall make our submissions because every political party has its views on this. The question of autonomy is not restricted to Jammu and Kashmir alone. Different shades of autonomy and different concepts of autonomy are being put forward. There have been demands for a long time for this. The Sarkaria Commission has given its report. Of course, the BJP have been changing this stand from time to time because they happen to be in the Government now...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, is BJP being discussed here?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is an important subject. The leaders are making some submissions. Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in matters like this concerning the country as a whole, what we find is that the Opposition and Parliament are being ignored totally and repeatedly. We find the Central Cabinet immediately responding to the autonomy resolution without consulting anybody and then dragging its feet after rejecting it outright. After that, they called the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to have talks with the Prime Minister himself. What sort of policy and what sort of attitude in this of the Government? They are doing it just because there is some trouble in the NDA and there is some murmuring by some of the NDA partners in different States including our good friend, Shri Vaiko's temporary friend, Shri Karunanidhi and also by Akali Chief Minister. I would call दिखावा चल रहा है, तमाशा चल रहा है by calling the Chief Minister one by one. But nothing is discussed in Parliament on this important issue. The Opposition is not consulted. Is it a matter for the Government alone when they are speaking in different voices? Therefore, it is a very serious matter which should be discussed as early as possible so that every political party can give its views and the Government can consult Parliament and they cannot ignore Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Today, we have Business Advisory Committee meeting at 3 o'clock.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the merits and de-merits of this case. It should be discussed in Parliament. There is a lot of demand from the States. They are also interested in autonomy. So, my party is also interested in this.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Sir, I support that this issue should be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. We are not discussing this subject.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Sir, you have allowed others. Please allow me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed all the leaders. Please understand.

[Translation]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: It is injustice to us. I should be given an opportunity, to speak on behalf of my party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. Everybody wants to discuss this matter in the House.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Sir, this matter should be discussed. Sir, when you have allowed others, I should also be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak at the time of discussion on this subject. You have not given notice.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the specific issue raised by hon'ble Shri Madhav Rao regarding the resolution passed in the Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir is an important issue and discussion should be held on it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just now told me that yesterday, on the very first day of the session when all the leader assembled, Government gave assurance that they are ready to hold the discussion at any time. Meanwhile my friend Shri Mulayam Singh has raised such issues which in my opinion should be clarified at once otherwise a misunderstanding can be created. One thing is that this is a very lengthy resolution because the report itself is a lengthy one.

The resolution has two major parts. One part of the resolution says that their right should be enhanced. Somebody called it autonomy, some say that more powers should rest with the state Government rather than the Central Government. The second important part is that the constitutional status of J&K should be restored to Pre Position 1953. Considering the thrust of the resolution the Union Government thought it prudent not to delay the process of giving our response. Hence the Government made its stand clear immediately.

I remember that on my returned from abroad, I was asked about the resolution but I refused to comment upon it as the issue pertains to Legislative Assembly. I said that I would like that the Cabinet as a whole representing the Government should comment on this issue and it was done. While commenting on it we had stressed that during the formation of the Government in 1999, our Manifesto laid emphasis on the fact that as Central Government has vast powers, some of the powers can be transferred to the State Governments. It will work towards a healthy democracy. On the basis of Sarkaria Commission's report, we have taken several steps in this direction in the Inter-state council and will continue to do so in future as well. We conveyed to the State Government also that so far as the question of increasing their powers is concerned the Union Government was ready to discuss the issue with them. We do the same with other states also. Therefore, there is nothing contradictory in it.

Secondly, Dr. Farooq Abdullah has strongly contradicted the statement published in the newspapers on this issue. He has stated that it is wrong to ascribe all these things to the central Government or the Home Minister. He said that the Home Minister has repeatedly stated that the country was divided in 1947 on the basis of religion. But now there will be no further division of any of the states what to talk of the country on the basis of religion....*(Interruptions)*

12.38 hrs.

RE: DECISION TO CLOSE DOWN SIX CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE DISINVESTMENT POLICY

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given notice of Adjournment Motion on the closure of six Central Public Sector Undertakings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling one by one. But you are disturbing the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The way in which disinvestment is being done by the Central Government, they have decided to close down six Central PSUs, namely, Mining Allied Machinery Corporation, National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd., Weighbird India Ltd., Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, and Footwear and Tannery Corporation Ltd.

An expert Committee was appointed in the month of March 1999 to go into this question. That expert Committee submitted its report in September 1999. But it has nowhere recommended the closure of any of these six PSUs. Rather, this expert Committee recommended for exploring other options like joint venture, etc.

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Without exploring other options, without making any other exercise, without trying to review all these important public sector undertakings which are located in the States of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, the Government of India has decided to close them down.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Although the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Industry is also discussing the matter, such an abrupt decision was taken by the Government of India in the midst of the discussion. This will indeed have an adverse impact on the employment and economy of West Bengal and UP. There are thousands of workers who are employed in these undertakings. They will be thrown out of employment if these six public sector undertakings are closed down. How can the Government take a decision to close them down without exploring other options, as suggested by the Expert Committee? Then, what is the use of appointing an Expert Committee which has not recommended for the outright closure of any of these public sector undertakings? The MMTC is a very important and vital public sector undertaking in the State of West Bengal manufacturing underground mining machinery. If this industry is closed down, then we will have to import this machinery from multinational corporations...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal has given notice. Shri Acharia, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Similarly, the Rehabilitation Industry Corporation (RIC) was set up for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan. If this industry is closed down, then what will happen to these people? ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I demand that the Government should review the decision which they have taken to close them down. I also demand a discussion on the way disinvestment is being done by this Government and the outright selling of vital public sector undertakings with no evaluation being done. ...*(Interruptions)* The new Minister has made a statement that White Paper on this will not be published. There will not be any White Paper on the disinvestment of public sector undertakings. ...*(Interruptions)* They are taking such decisions bypassing Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is a very serious matter. Lakhs and lakhs of people are losing their jobs and you are saying that he cannot raise it. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the most insensitive and anti-people Government allowing such a thing. Should we keep quiet without raising it?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many hon. Members have given notice on this issue. Therefore, I am calling Shri Rupchand Pal. It is a very important issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, bypassing this Parliament, the Government is taking disastrous decisions which will have far-reaching consequences for the Indian economy. In fact, family silver is being sold out on a platter without evaluation of the shares, without following any norms. They are hand-in-glove with some foreign companies and Indian companies. These *nava ratnas* and *mini ratnas* are not only diluted and weakened but they are being handed over and sold out. There is no consensus even within the Government about strategic and non-strategic industry. One Minister is saying that the oil sector is strategic and some other Minister is speaking in a different voice. Instead of taking the State monopoly to commanding heights of the economy, they are creating cartelisation as it is happening in the case of IPCL. Reliance is indeed going to buy out the prestigious IPCL. Even when the report with regard to the telecom is yet to be submitted in October, the Prime Minister himself is announcing that by 15th August, the long distance telecom lines will be given to such and such private sector.

The Government has no uniform consensual approach towards disinvestment. The Disinvestment Commission has not been constituted. We demand a full discussion. We demand that this process should be stopped. They should not be sold out in such a manner. Parliament should be allowed to discuss this issue and give necessary directions with regard to the disinvestment methodology. Government should come out with a White Paper. We demand a White Paper with regard to the Disinvestment Policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please take your seat. I have given the floor to Shri Chandra Shekhar.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, UP): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question raised by our friend just now has assumed a very big significance at present. At the time of presenting the last budget, the Government claimed to mobilise Rs. 1000 crore by selling the shares of Public Sector Undertakings. The countrymen don't know as to how the Government arrived at the figure of Rs. 10 thousand crore. At that time it was also claimed that the shares of only those companies (PSUs) will be sold which are running in losses. Four weeks ago, the Minister of Disinvestment and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said that if only those companies are sold which are running in losses, then it would not be possible to achieve the target of mobilising ten thousand crore rupees. Hence even the profit earning companies would have to be sold. Now I am unable to understand as how can the Government give contradictory statements

and can advocate a complete change in policy. I do not want to give a long speech. I would only give two examples. The Modern Bakery was sold for Rs. 126 crore while the management of the company claimed that it is worth Rs. 2000 crore...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I won't give a chance to those who create pandemonium in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvansh ji, you please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Neither the officers nor the staff of the company was consulted before setting out the deal. I feel constrained to say that it has been mentioned in the report of the Government that not even the price of the land was taken into consideration while selling the company and the pretext extended by the Government on this account are extremely ridiculous. The issue of selling of Air India was raised. It was reported in the newspapers that our friend Shri Sharad Yadav who is also the Minister of that particular Ministry also registered his dissent against the same. An understanding for selling 25 percent of the shares was reached between them and the Minister of Disinvestment but it was raised to 26 per cent so that the management of Air India, could be handed over to a foreign company. The Minister of Civil Aviation was forced to witness it silently.

Right now, our friend has also mentioned the selling of 6 more companies. Who had decided that Rs. Ten thousand crores will be mobilised through the disinvestment of PSU's and what criteria was followed while calculating this amount? Till now only those companies were being sold which were running in losses but now even the profit earning PSU's are being sold.

I would like to cite only one more example. There is no other country in the world wherein its Air carrier has been sold. Sri Lanka perhaps is the only such country which had to resort to such a sale in special circumstances. India will be the first such country where its Public Air Carrier, Air India operating its flight in 36 countries of the world will be disinvested and its share will be sold. In the same August House, the previous Government had announced that privatisation will not be allowed to take place. Earlier our Government had not granted permission to a particular Airlines to operate its flights in India but now the very same Airlines is trying to buy the shares of Air-India. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why it is happening? I don't criticise for the sake of criticism. There is enough documentary evidence to prove that the country is being guided by the foreign powers even in the matter of very basic things...*(Interruptions)* The Government a quite aware of there dangers and all these documents have been prepared under the full knowledge of the Government. I don't say that only this Government has promoted privatisation but even the previous Governments have played their roles in it. I have continuously been raising this issue. Today the situation has come to such a passe that if the Parliament Session is not held for a day then the Member of Parliament might even think that the country has been mortgaged to a foreign powers. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, please don't be enraged by my remark. Very soon you are going to hear this stigma. Our friend Shri Murli Manohar Joshi has sent a 'Chaupai' by Tulsidas about Lord Krishna just before the commencement of the business of the House.:

"Mor Mukut, Kati Kachhani Ho hath,
Tulsi Mastak Tab Nane Jab Dhanush Ban Ho Hath"

I do not know as to when the sight measures would be taken by the Government or whether it will keep on acting like sikhandi in an impotent way. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the country is facing the danger and there is a need to protect the country from this danger...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is there, I will call you, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay. Please do not waste the time of the House. You will get the chance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please sit down. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know what is happening. I have given the floor to Shri Shivraj V. Patil. You will get the chance. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very difficult to control this House. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are conducting the House in an orderly manner so that everybody would get the chance. If you stand up and insist, neither you will get a chance nor others will get the chance.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Whether my notice is below someone else's?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your number will certainly come, your notice is with me. I will certainly call your name.

...(Interruptions)

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Atrocities are being committed on Harizan women in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is being ruled by the Congress Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rajo Singhji, you are a senior Member.

[English]

Nothing will go on record. I have given the floor to Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your Notice is with me, all will get an opportunity to speak. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I will not take much of the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Only submission which I want to make is that this matter of disinvestment is very important. It should not only be discussed in this hour but a separate and comprehensive discussion should take place on disinvestment. There is no policy followed by the Government in this respect. What is being done is quite disturbing and it is going to affect the entire economy of the country and it is going to affect ultimately the sovereignty of the country. That is why we shall have to take a dispassionate view as to what should be done and in what manner it should be done and what should not be done. If the loss-making public sector undertakings cannot be disinvested and if the Government is trying to disinvest those public sector undertakings which are profit-making, we do not understand as to how the economy of our country is going to be managed. I would like to understand as to what is the difference between selling the gold outside the country because foreign exchange is not there and selling the public sector undertakings in the country because there is a deficit.

What is the difference between the two? We have not been able to manage our own economy and that is why we are taking these steps. We shall have to have a clear-cut policy with respect to this issue. If there is no policy and if the policy is changing every now and then, we are all disturbed, the entire House is disturbed and the people are disturbed. If we are disinvesting the public sector undertakings within a period of some months, which have taken 50 years to come up, and we take pride in disinvesting these public sector undertakings within weeks and months, the country would not understand as to why this is being done.

So, our submission is, let there be a full-fledged discussion and let there not be any limitation on the speeches and the views the Members would like to express. Let there be a policy formulated, not by the Government, but by the representatives of the people and let that policy be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a few Members who have given notice to speak on this subject. I will call them and then call the Minister to respond.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The people of the entire country are a witness to the process of disinvestment...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when there is going to be a full discussion on this subject, what is the need of allowing more Members to speak now?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have given notices and their names are listed here. I will give them a chance to speak.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the senior leaders have already spoken on this subject. The other Members can simply associate themselves with the points made by them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unfortunately, the practice has been that all the Members are making a speech during the Zero Hour. I am trying to ask them only to associate themselves with the points made already made by others.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you have to only associate yourself with the points already made by other hon. Members.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, he will speak now and after that somebody else will speak. So, we will not get our chance. They can just associate themselves with the points already made by others. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rudy, you are only wasting the time of the House. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, how many more Members will speak on this subject?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rudy, if you insist like this, we will close and we will adjourn for Lunch and none of you will get a chance. But I want to give you a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am here to control the House. Why are you standing up when I am on my legs? I seek the cooperation of the Chief Whip.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If senior leaders stand up and interrupt like this when I am on my legs, it is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, Don't be energy.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, you are a senior leader. You should know the elementary rules. I am on my legs. I am trying to control the House. But you are also standing up. It is very unfortunate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you should only associate yourself with the points made by others. That is all. Then, I will ask the Minister to respond.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had made me do so. The Modern Food Industry was also sold by the same people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has accured the Minister of taking bribe...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

What has he said just now? Can you allow such thins to go on record? It is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he has said anything like that, I will expunge it.

13.00 hrs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing objectionable will go on record. Even if it has gone on record, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, why are you permitting him to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, it is the first Zero Hour of this session.

[Translation]

As I said you should associate else I will call the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude in a single sentence.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given the Notice. Regarding the sale of modern food industries, the rumour is rife throughout the country that these people have sold the property worth Rs. five thousand crore for 120 crore only. ...*(Interruptions)** and the portfolio of the Minister in whose tenure it was done, has been changed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing objectionable will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request you to expunge from record whatever is being said by the Hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All those objectionable things will be expunged.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Certainly, there is a need to expunge. It is a urgent thing to speak like this. Today morning also the hon. Speaker sir had expunged whatever he had said and afterwards Chander Shekharji had also recorded his dissent against his behaviours still he is using the same language. It may please be expunged.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Even if it goes on record, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Pramod Mahajan will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): First let them be quiet then you should stand. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, the Airports Authority of India has decided to lease out the Indian airports. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, I have given the floor to Shri Mahajan.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Let it be on record. ...*(Interruptions)* I gave a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is the second time that I have asked him to react.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, the Airports Authority of India has decided to lease out Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai Airports to private agencies. ...*(Interruptions)* All the employees have gone on strike. ...*(Interruptions)* Even as a Member of Parliament, I participated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, what is this? I have given the floor to Shri Pramod Mahajan.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: At the outset, I would like to make it very clear and I have made it repeatedly clear. Not only that, on Thursday, the other House is

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* Not recorded.

discussing the Disinvestment Policy of the Government. So, the first thing is that the Government has no objection to discuss the Disinvestment Policy threadbare. It is for you to decide the time and the form of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am really surprised and pained to see that the political parties which have been parts of appointing the first Disinvestment Commission in this country are now challenging the very concept of Disinvestment Policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says.

*(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Secondly, another coalition which came into this country, after forming the Disinvestment Commission did not disband the disinvestment in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you the floor.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Reassembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the court has given its verdict that the step taken by the Government of Maharashtra against the Shiv Sena Chief Bala Saheb Thackery was illegal. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the court has given a befitting reply of the illegal and conspirational act of Maharashtra Government against Bala Saheb Thackery, Chief of Shiv Sena. Hon. Shri Bala Saheb Thackery has repeatedly declared his compliance of the law of the land and his attitude for the respect of the judiciary. Today, the Shiv Sena Chief himself appeared before the court because during the last 10-12 days, whole of Maharashtra was in turmoil...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is the State subject.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The people of the Mumbai and Maharashtra were apprehensive as to what will happen and were even not willing to go to the homes for work. Shiv Sena Chief has shown to the entire country that he accepts and respect the law of the land. But it was the responsibility of the elected Government of Maharashtra to comply with the law of the land...*(Interruptions)* and to run the Government and administration according to the constitutional means and regulations.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been said.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: If the Government itself violate the law then what will happen to Maharashtra and to the entire country. Hence, I demand that the Deputy Chief Minister, the Home Minister of Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)* should immediately tender his resignation...*(Interruptions)*. Not only the Deputy Chief Minister but even the Chief Minister repeatedly kept on saying...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: He is saying that the action which is being taken is legal and the hon. Chief Minister is repeatedly saying that it is the decision of the Cabinet hence the Government of Maharashtra should itself tender the resignation and the Chief Minister also should resign from his office. Hence I demand that the Government of India should seek an explanation from the Government of Maharashtra as to how and why it has taken such a step. I have been repeatedly saying that the law has been misused by the Maharashtra Government by distorting it to score personal vendetta in the name of law. Hence the Chief Minister and the entire Cabinet of Maharashtra should immediately resign.

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* Not recorded.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government wanted to initiate riots in Mumbai which had not taken place in Mumbai for the last five and a half years. The Law Secretary of the Government of Maharashtra had given a statement that the step taken by the Government was illegal...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Now, the Government of India should order probe into the case.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: We are grateful to Bhartiya Janta Party for cooperating in fully right from Mumbai to Delhi.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before the House takes up the Legislative Business, I have to inform the House that three State Reorganisation Bills relating to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, are listed in today's List of Business for introduction.

Kumari Mayawati and Sarvashri Trilochan Kanungo, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Ramji Lal Suman, Basudeb Acharia and Rupchand Pal have tabled notices to oppose the introduction of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Right now, Shri Sharad Pawarji is not being spotted in the House, Chhagan Bhujbal is only his disciple. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this running commentary?

Kumari Mayawati and Sarvashri Trilochan Kanungo, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Ramji, Lal Suman, Basudeb Acharia and Rupchand Pal have tabled notices to oppose the introduction of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill; and

Kumari Mayawati and Sarvashri Trilochan Kanungo, Prasanna Acharya, Padmanava Behera, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Ramji Lal Suman, K.P. Singh Deo, Basudeb Acharia and Rupchand Pal have tabled notices to oppose the introduction of the Bihar Reorganisation Bill.

All these notices have been given by the hon. Members within the prescribed time, that is, by 1000 hours today. I will allow the Members to make a brief statement in respect of a particular Bill which they want to oppose after the Minister has sought leave of the House to introduce that particular Bill.

These Bills were circulated to the Members on 17 May, 2000 in the Chamber during the previous Session. By way of abundant caution, the Bills have been got reprinted and circulated again to the Members on 22 July, 2000. All the requirements of Rules and Directions in respect of these Bills have now been fulfilled. Hon. Members have also got sufficient time to study the provisions of these Bills. I seek the co-operation of Members from all sections of the House to facilitate smooth disposal of the items of Business relating to these Bills.

Now, Shrimati Vasundhara Raje to move for leave to introduce a Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a separate Bill.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): So far as Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bills are concerned, I am not going to oppose.

14.14 hrs.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS WELFARE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and in relation to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Freedom of Information Bill 2000 enables to the extent possible disclosure of information by Central Government, State Government and other public authorities specified in the Bill. The proposed Bill seeks to provide statutory right of individual institutions to seek information which they wish to obtain from public authority, subject only to the restrictions allowed under Article 19(1) and 19(2) of the Constitution, and exceptions provided in public interest in the proposed Bill.

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 25-7-2000.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, I will call you in a minute. Please take your seat.

Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and in relation to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

you can speak now, Shri Radhakrishnan.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I oppose the introduction of this Bill at this stage. In the first stage, it is only an eye wash. While welcoming the principle involved in the Bill, I am constrained to oppose the Bill on some other grounds.

Now here is a Bill which is not good in nature, if I put it correctly. On payment of fees everybody can get a copy of the order or information that is required. We appiy to the court and on payment of fees we will get a reply. So also in all public offices even now we can get information or we can get a copy of the order on payment of fees. That is the provision in the present Bill also.

Now if we were making an earnest attempt to give the right to information, I would suggest that there must be an amendment to the Constitution that it must be made a Fundamental Right. So, the hon. Minister will have to bring in an amendment of the Constitution making the right to information a Fundamental Right. Without doing that, they are bringing another Bill which will not stand legal scrutiny. Moreover, there is an inherent lacuna in the Bill that there is no provision for taking the matter to a court of law. The first authority will be prescribed by law, the second appellate authority also will be prescribed by the Central Government, as the case may be. So, in the instant case it is only for propaganda purpose that the NDA Government has moved a Bill to make the right to information a right to education. But it is not a right.

If it has to be made a right, fundamental changes will have to be made and I would ask the hon. Minister, as I have suggested earlier, to bring an amendment to the Constitution making that right a Fundamental Right because there are so many instances. That can reduce, reject any information on the pretext that it is in the interest of the State. So, which is the authority to decide? There is no provision. So, I would suggest that this is only for propaganda purpose and the purpose will be served only by moving an amendment to the Constitution, making the right to information a Fundamental Right So, I oppose it.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: At the outset I am constrained that this should be oppose at the introductory level. I would like to say that all these issues will be raised in the House and will definitely be put through during the discussion stage and if there are any lacunae at all, through the discussion they will be taken care of.

However, Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that when a Motion to initiate a legislation is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation which is outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion here.

So far as the Government is concerned, we are of the view that the Parliament is competent to legislate on all matters envisaged in the Bill. This view that Parliament is competent to legislate on matters envisaged in the Bill has been confirmed by the learned Attorney General of India. The entire Bill has been drafted keeping in view the provisions of Article 19 of the Constitution and there is no incongruity between the Constitution and the proposed Bill.

As far as the question of the jurisdiction of the courts through appellate provision is concerned, since judicial review is an inherent part of the Constitution it is neither the intention nor is it legally possible under the proposed Bill. In fact, the Freedom of Information Bill does not bar the jurisdiction of the courts at all and we have in addition provided for administrative appeals and review of any decision of the competent authority to withhold information.

I would also like to say that the Bill has been considered by three separate Groups of Ministers, appointed by different Governments and the GOMs have gone into it in great detail while framing the Bill.

The proposed Bill also conforms favourably with similar laws in various countries like Canada, USA and Australia and it can be said, therefore, that the proposed Bill is as advantageous as any similar legislation's in other countries and it is consistent with constitutional provisions.

Therefore, the notice of the hon. M.P. to oppose the introduction of the Bill at this stage may be rejected as he will have adequate opportunity to express his views when the Bill comes up for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and in relation to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I introduce the Bill.*

14.21 hrs.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Border Security Force Act, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I introduce the Bill.

14.22 hrs.

MADHYA PRADESH REORGANISATION BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, I support these three Bills for creation of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. But, at the same time, I strongly demand that the Government of India should introduce a similar Bill in Parliament for creation of long-awaited separate State of Bodoland without any further delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, you are always disturbing the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, today the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, on behalf of the Government of India is going to present the Bills regarding the creation of separate states out of the existing three states. I have to say something about all the three Bills. Though our party is not against the creation of small states and instead it supports the move of creating small states out of the portions of higher States. Not only this, our party even supports the bifurcation of big districts into smaller districts for the smooth and efficient administration and efficacious law and order situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of creating Uttaranchal in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, our party supports the move and it is the opinion of our party's think tank that before passing the legislation for the creation of Uttaranchal State the contentious issue over Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar as to whether they should be included in the proposed hilly state or in the former Uttar Pradesh needs to be resolved first. It is my submission to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the issue must be resolved in a democratic manner by either constituting a commission to carry out a survey in regard to find out the majority will of the people of both these districts over the question of as to in which state they would like to live. You must take a decision only on the basis of the survey report submitted by the Commission of the majority of the people prefer to live in Uttaranchal we do not have any objection over it. We do not have any objection over the choice of their state but this issue should be decided in a democratic manner...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, right now only the constitutional issues should be taken up, the issues of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar should be raised when a debate over them takes place.

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* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 25.7.2000.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Alongwith it the other States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Vananchal in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* let me present my view point. Our party supports the issue of creating smaller states as a separate Vananchal State in Bihar, Chhatisgarh in Madhya Pradesh. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to remove the objections over the three bills before passing them in the House. Today, you are going to present all the three Bills. Our party is not opposing the Bills, instead we are supporting it with open heart. But my submission before you is that you must try to do away with the objection over them before reintroducing them in the House for open debate and passing them. Presently we are supporting all the three Bills and we are not opposing them.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 72, we have the right to oppose. Further, it provides that if there is a necessity for discussion on a technical matter, then you may grant a permission. The population of our country is 100 crore and it is grappled with various problems. In Assam, people are demanding for Bodoland. Shri Subhash Ghishing is demanding for Gorakhaland. Gegdekar is raising the issue of Nagaland. In our Bihar, the question of Mithilanchal is being raised. In Uttar Pradesh, the question of Avadh and Purvanchal is being raised. Shri Ajit Singhji is also not present here. In this State the question of green State, in Maharashtra the question of Vidharba, in Gujarat the question of Saurashtra, in Andhra Pradesh the question of Telangana and in Jammu and Kashmir the demand of Laddakh is being raised. These are the demand. Where does this Government intend to lead the country to whether it wants to push the country into the fire of agitations and unrest. As I had said earlier, in 1956 State Re-organisation Commission was constituted. In view of the many faceted problems being faced by the country, a State Re-organisation Commission should be set up and it should work as per the hopes and aspirations of the people of the country. But this Government is bent upon dividing the country. Though they want to take political benefit of it yet they say that it is our commitment. The Government has brought this Bill on the basis of pick and choose. Therefore, we rise to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only raising the question of Madhya Pradesh wherein a new State called Chhattisgarh has been created. In reality, it has only 24 'Garhs' where this Government has taken away the remaining 12 Garhs. That region is dominated by tribals. The BJP and Congress Party unitedly following the divide and rule policy to avert the dominance of Adivasis in these areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be obliged if my petition is accepted which I am submitting here. This petition is addressed to Prime Minister and it contains signatures of 50 MLAs and Ministers of Madhya Pradesh. Besides it contains signatures of 15 MPs also. They have presented this petition to hon. Prime Minister. Many Members who have signed this petition belong to ruling party and they have stated that the Chhattisgarh which is being carved out of Madhya Pradesh will be real Chhattisgarh only when Adivasi dominated districts of Sidhi, Shahdol, Dhindhri, Umeria, Balaghat and Mandla are included in it. Initially, after independence when States were being re-organised, there was a proposal for creation of a separate State for Gond Adivasis but some people having vested interest did not allow it to happen. The names like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were given to the States but not Dakshin Pradesh and Purva Pradesh etc. because it was apprehended that later these states may become Adivasi States. Around 12 tribal leaders came to us and said that even the Members belonging to ruling party are unable to express their views and aspirations of the oppressed, tribals and the exploited people. I have the signatures of around 12 MPs with me...*(Interruptions)* If you allow me, I would read out the names or if you say so I will place the details on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji this is introduction stage, this is not a discussion stage. What is your objection?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have got papers with me. It contains signatures, if you want you can examine it but atrocity on poor should be stopped. attempt is being made to suppress poor Advasis. I am raising the grievances of poor Adivasis and none can prevent me from doing so. This paper is a proof from this you will come to know as to who have signed this...*(Interruptions)*

I want to raise technical issue. This Bill relates to amendment of constitution. In the Practice and Procedure by Kaul and Shakdhar. It is written on page 812 that:

[English]

"Recommendation of the President is required for introduction of Bills in the following cases:

Bills relating to formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of the existing States..."

[Translation]

The recommendation of President is necessary in this. The rule at page 813 say:

[English]

"PRINTING OF THE RECOMMENDATION ON BILLS:

Every recommendation of the President for introduction or consideration of a Bill is printed along with the Bill for the information of members. The letter from the Minister concerned to the Secretary-General conveying the recommendation is reproduced verbatim in the Bill after the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In cases where the recommendation is not received in time for being printed alongwith the Bill, it is published in the Bulletin. Here also, the letter of recommendation is reproduced in extenso."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have seen these three Bills thoroughly. It is there in the rules that the recommendation of the President is required for introduction of such type of Bills. After the statement of objects and Reasons the recommendation of President is required. But we have seen that recommendations of President is not there in those three Bills. Therefore, in view of the aforesaid rule and convention the leave to introduction of the Bill should not be granted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides all these things, I would like to mention one more thing that the introduction of this Bill in the House by Government is not according to the rules. During last session, it was mentioned in one of the Bulletine that recommendation of President is necessary for this purpose but it was for the last session and now that session has passed. In this regard, it is clearly written in the law that:

[English]

"However, fresh notice is required of intention to move....."

[Translation]

Now, he has given fresh notice, but he is not permitted to move it. I would like to bring it to the notice of hon. Minister of Home Affairs that in this regard the rule says:

[English]

"However, fresh notice is required of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation of the President is necessary and if such sanction or recommendation, earlier granted, has ceased to be operative".

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after taking everything into consideration, it is observed that the said Bill do not contain recommendations of the President. Also nothing is mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons. I have thoroughly gone through all the three Bills but I could not trace any information.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Bills relate to those States of our country which have highest population. I have objection regarding Madhya Pradesh Re-organisation Bill that it has been brought in as contravention of rules, laws, conventions and constitution as well which is not just but even then whatever you decide will be acceptable to us. But I would only like to say that the poor untouchable, Adivasis backward classes, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes people are being suppressed. These people have been facing exploitation for last many years. Now if this suppression continues, it will not be tolerated.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is going to present in the House the Bills seeking creation of three new States *viz.* Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand from Bihar. I oppose the time of introduction of these Bills. In principle, infact the Samajwadi party is in favour of smaller States but is not pertinent to create new States in these circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tense atmosphere is prevailing in the entire country. The legislative Assembly of J&K has passed the proposal of autonomy. Before this, the Tamil Nadu Assembly has also passed similar proposal. A proposal has been passed by Orissa Legislative Assembly in which it has been demanded that those parts of Bihar where the Oriya language is spoken by majority people should be included in Orissa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I mean to say that despite the creation of these three new states this process will not come to an end. Even if you divide Uttar Pradesh into 4-5 parts it is not going to work. As Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has said that a demand to create Bundelkhand State out of Uttar Pradesh is also being made. Similarly, the demand for creating Bodoland and Gorkhaland in North-Eastern States is also being made. When the proposal of autonomy was passed in J&K similar demands were echoed from Assam and Punjab also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I am saying all these to Government because our country is burdened with the domestic and foreign debt. Our Government has 99 billion foreign debt to be repaid. Several new building like legislative Assembly of new States, Civil Secretariats, High Courts etc. will have to be constructed. It is beyond my comprehension as to from where this Government will bring such huge amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, by creating these smaller States a conspiracy to divide and disintegrate the entire country has been hatched which will be fiercely opposed by Samajwadi party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that this will lead to agitations and riots in various parts of the country and similar demands from other States are likely to be raised which will be hard to fulfil. I vehemently oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000. My opposition is on some valid grounds. When the States were reorganised in the 1950s, the States' Reorganisation Commission was constituted. As per the recommendations of the States' Reorganisation Commission, in 1956, the States were reorganised. My District was in Bihar, prior to 1956. Then, on 1st November, 1956, it was merged with West Bengal. Manbhum was divided into two districts, that is, Dhanbad and Purulia. What was the basis for the reorganisation of States at that point of time? The basis was the language. But what is the basis now? What has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons? Nothing about the reasons or the objects has been stated here. Why are they now coming forward with a Bill to reorganise Madhya Pradesh? This is because some people are demanding it. If you say that there are demands coming from various States, then why is it that the Government of India could not constitute the States' Reorganisation Commission? So, I would like to know as to what is the basis for the reorganisation of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

What has been stated here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It says:

"In his Address delivered to Parliament on the 25th day of October, 1999, the President stated that necessary action would soon be initiated for the creation of a new State of Chhattisgarh. The Bill seeks to give effect to that commitment. ..."

So many commitments were given by the hon. President in his Address to Parliament, including reservations for women. They have introduced a Bill, almost ten months back. Now, they have not come forward to pass that Bill. So many commitments were given. Why is the Government selective? I would like to know as to what are the objects and the reasons.

1. "The Bill aims at reconstituting the existing State of Madhya Pradesh into two separate States.

2. The Bill provides for the territories of the two States and makes the necessary supplemental and incidental provisions relating to representation in Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

3. The proposed reorganisation of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh will meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Chhattisgarh."

This might be the only reason, and there are no other valid reasons for the reorganisation of States.

My Party is against the formation of smaller States. We have been demanding Statehood for Andaman and Nicobar Islands; we have been demanding Statehood for Lakshadweep. An assurance was given on the floor of this House, maybe, by the United Front Government, by the Home Minister that the question of giving Statehood for Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be considered.

Sir, I introduced the Bill and in reply to the debate on the Private Members' Bill, an assurance was given to this effect. A commitment was made. But it is yet to be fulfilled. So, there is no valid reason for introduction of this Bill.

Sir, moreover a very pertinent point has been raised by my friend Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh that this Bill does not carry the recommendation of the hon. President. How could we know that the President has recommended this Bill? In the last Session when the hon. Home Minister tried to introduce the Bill, at that point of time, the recommendation of the President had been there in that Bill. But this Bill has been re-printed—this is not the same Bill which the hon. Home Minister wanted to introduce in the last Session — and the recommendation of the hon. President has not been incorporated in this re-printed Bill.

Sir, the re-organisation of the States would create so many problems. Similar demands would also come from various other States like Andhra Pradesh — I do not why the Members from Andhra Pradesh are silent—from West Bengal, from Maharashtra and from other States also. Now there is already a demand for further division of the State of Uttar Pradesh. There is already a demand for Mithilaganj in the State of Bihar. Then there is a demand for a separate Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Such demands will be raised from other parts of the country also. Therefore, we oppose it. We request the Minister of Home Affairs not to introduce this bill. Please withdraw it. Do not create such problems in our country.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

[English]

Do not divide this country. We want a united India. This re-organisation of States would create so many problems and the fissiparous tendencies will raise their heads and demands would come from various other States also. We are already facing a lot of problems and this would further create new problems.

Sir, so my humble submission before the hon. Home Minister in particular and before this Government in general is that they should not introduce this type of Bills.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, I am opposing this Bill at the very introduction stage. This is not going to help our country in any way. It is going to weaken the unity and integrity of this country. The unity and integrity of this country is in danger at the hands of the present Government. This is true.

Sir, apart from the legislative competence and the recommendation of the hon. President, as has been mentioned by my honourable colleagues — I am not going into the details of that. I hope the hon. Home Minister would reply as to why the recommendation is missing and such other things — the unity and integrity of the country is in jeopardy. It is because the democratic aspirations of the people of this country are being expressed all these years in different ways. For example, let us take the case of linguistic aspiration. There are demands from different sections of the people for recognition of their mother tongue. But this is not being taken care of. There is a continuous demand for Statehood from the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and such other places. But they are not being responded to although an assurance to this effect has been given on this very floor of this House.

This will open a Pandora's box. This is not going to help in the development of States. This is not going to help in the fulfillment of genuine democratic aspirations of the people. As some hon. Members have mentioned, this will only create further problems. In the present situation when imperialist forces are out to cause destablisation of this country, smaller States will be used for ulterior purposes. It has come out in the papers that at the instance of American imperialist forces certain developments have taken place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. You know as to how such things are happening. It has been published in the papers. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may deny it on the floor of the House but it has come out in the press that it was his own proposal that Jammu and Kashmir should be divided into three States.

We all know how Gorakhaland movement was encouraged by very important people in Delhi and how the Government of West Bengal, with the help of the Central Government, fulfilled the democratic aspirations of the agitating people by forming the Autonomous Council. ...*(Interruptions)* If this is implemented, many demands for smaller States will come from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and many more places. It will not strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, my party is opposed to the formation of smaller States. Formation of smaller States will not help solve the problems of unemployment. The Government is causing serious damage to our economy. De-industrialisation is taking place. Small and cottage industries are being ruined by this Government. I plead with the Government not to cause further disintegration of the country and not to encourage fissiparous and divisive forces in the country. I plead with the Government to withdraw this Bill. we can discuss this issue on the floor of the House and find out what is good to fulfil the democratic aspirations of the people and how best we can respond to their aspirations.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, hon. Home Minister will give reply to the three Bills together.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me take the sense of the House first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) Sir, you give your ruling on the question of the Bill not having the President's recommendation.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me two minutes to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will give his reply now.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The will give the reply after that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage I can call only those Members who have given notice.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is a very serious matter.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): it is the question of division of States.

MR. SPEAKER: How can, I call you when you have not given the notice.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, the issue is regarding the division of Uttar Pradesh. We request you. Today, the issue of outcoming is being discussed all over the country. As, the proposal regarding the autonomy of Kashmir has been passed in the Legislative Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I should also be given chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's objection on recommendation of the President, under Rule 348, President's recommendation in respect of a Bill, if received after the printing of the Bill, is to be notified in Bulletin Part II. The recommendation of the President required for introduction of these three Bills was received from the hon. Home Minister and included in paragraphs No. 888, 889 and 890 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II of 16.5.2000.

The objection of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, is therefore, overruled.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this has been reprinted. ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is there on page 811 of the Practice and Procedure, which says:

"However, fresh notice is required of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill in respective of which sanction or recommendation of the President is necessary and if such sanction or recommendation earlier granted has ceased to be operative."

[Translation]

That which happend in the last session...*(Interruptions)* That is over now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is already answered. Your objection is overruled.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, please allow me also to speak. I am totally on a different point.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you also.

Now, shall we go to the Item No. 11 Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Kumari Mayawati.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Should I move the third Bill also?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, You can move the third Bill also.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Either it could be one by one or, I will move all three Bills, and when there is debate, I will reply. I am entirely in your hands. As you please.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: It should be one by one.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I am saying so because I found that those who rose to oppose the Bill, several of them have nothing to say about the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. But they were speaking the Bihar Reorganisation Bill and the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. Therefore, I have pointed out to you that it is entirely upto you.

MR. SPEAKER: You please reply one by one.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If you permit me, I would reply to this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Yes, Sir, the reply should be one by one. Introduction also should be one by one because issues are different.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can reply now on Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was carefully listening to the members who have raised objection to the introduction of Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill also. I am glad that most of the members have not opposed it in principle. However, some members have done that. Some of them said that formation of smaller states will disintegrate our country. Some are in favour of formation of smaller states but they have some reservations regarding the provisions made in this bill and wanted that the matter should be decided after due consultation. Two different approaches came to light. Some members raised the objection that why Government is adopting pick and choose policy when similar demands are being raised in various parts of the country. Shri Basu Deb Acharia has asked.

[English]

Why is the Government selective?

[Translation]

I would like to clarify that I am aware of the many demands being raised on the basis of different reasons in various parts of our country. We all are aware that in 1956 when the State Reorganisation Bill was passed in the Parliament and thereafter while setting up the State Reorganisation Commission, it was stated that administrative and financial viabilities will be taken into consideration but the biggest factor at that time was language.

[English]

It was a essentially a linguistic reorganization of the State.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Language was taken as the basis of state reorganization.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let me complete...*(Interruptions)* Reorganisation of the States done in 1956 continued till date. As a result of it some very large Hindi spoken States like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were created because no Hindi spoken State was created earlier on linguistic basis. But large size of the State resulted in an imbalanced development of the States and a demand was raised that these States are being neglected. You may visit any part of Uttaranchal, you will notice that people there are strongly in favour of formation of separate Uttaranchal State. The same feeling is there in the minds of people of Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand...*(Interruptions)* I will complete my speech.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: The same demand is being raised by the people of Bodoland.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am trying to explain that we have not picked and chosen ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Let me complete

We have not been selective. We have fixed a criteria which I tell you. So far as my party is concerned, it has always been in favour of formation of Vidarbha as a separate State...*(Interruptions)* Prakash Ambedkarji is demanding it. There is a reason why we did not implement it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Would you please yield for a second?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, he is not yielding. You have already spoken.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not yielding.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a commitment by a former Minister of Home Affairs on granting statehood to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The people of those islands are also human beings. They also have aspirations. What have you done for them? There is also Lakshadweep.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: First of all I would like to make a mention of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill which I have demanded to introduce in the House. I have been told that the other two bills will be discussed later on. In this connection, if any one made any submission about Andaman-Nicobar and Laksha Dweep, I will mention about that also in my reply. At this moment, I will say this much only that the people of Chhatisgarh want that a separate State should be formed for them. It is right that the same demand is being raised in other parts of the country also. Our Government has fixed a criteria from the beginning itself that if in an area people want that a separate state should be constituted for them but the people of rest of the state are against it, that means that there is no unanimity on this issue. However, if people of an area as in Jharkhand want formation of Jharkhand as a separate state and Legislative Assemblies of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also stated that Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal should be formed as separate states, then we will mention the name of only those states in our manifesto. Our party BJP is the largest party. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, I am not yielding. This is not fair...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the Legislative Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir has passed the resolution of autonomy by 2/3 majority ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat. What is this? This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was giving argument as to why did we pick and choose. We have taken decision on the basis of certain parameter and we are adamant to that decision from the day one since our Government was formed. We too have difference of opinion as today Orissa was referred was correct. Their Assembly might have passed the resolution but for that they were not alienated. I told them that at present we will do only those things on which entire NDA is committed. We will certainly pass them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are two different point of views. On the one hand a demand has been made that State reorganisation commission should be constituted and on the other hand it was demanded that no new state should be formed. If any thing is to be done then the state status should be given to Andaman and Lakshadweep. These are contradictory views. In so far as the opinion of the present Government is concerned, the Government is of the view that in the present given circumstances constitution of state reorganisation commission is like the opening of Pandora Box, that we do not intend to do. But where a definite consenses has been evolved, the state Assemblies have also supported it. These are three States. Out of them there is not much difference of opinion regarding the different areas of the Chhatisgarh, but I can atleast assure

* Not recorded.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

that at the time of discussion for the consideration of this issue, we will take decision after obtaining advice of the concerned Members. I would like that the desire of the people regarding the formation of Uttaranchal, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand must be fulfilled. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Madhya Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I introduce* the Bill. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objection?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is making it a party issue, whereas this is a national issue. *...(Interruptions)* He says that since the NDA wanted, it he is doing it. *...(Interruptions)* Is it not a national issue? Is it a party issue? He says that the NDA wanted it and so, he is doing it. *...(Interruptions)* It is not acceptable to us. We do not accept it. *...(Interruptions)* He is forcing it, without giving us a proper opportunity. Protesting against this, we walk out from the House.

15.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, as far as this issue is concerned, our Party stands committed to this. *...(Interruptions)* The Home Minister said that the entire NDA was taken into confidence. *...(Interruptions)* But in the presence of the Home Minister, one of the constituents of the NDA says that there was no unanimity *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): No. He is just a leader of one of the NDA constituents.

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* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It is not in the manifesto of the Samta Party, that is why I do not agree with it.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member of National Democratic Alliance, Prabhunath Singh has refuted the proposal that has been laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Home Affairs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I will take action against you.

[Translation]

Why are you coming in the well time and again.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I oppose the Bill for the reorganisation of states. It is correct that the hon'ble Minister of Home may argue that they have passed it is Uttar Pradesh Legislature Assembly also. But when Haridwar is being kept aside then the proposal of Haridwar was not passed anywhere. When the legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh has not passed the proposal of Haridwar then how did you include it. From the very beginning we had our reservation regarding the Udham Singh Nagar and honouring the sentiment of the people the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs had also at several occasions told this and when 90 percent of the Grampanchayats and the people of Udham Nagar want to remain in Uttar Pradesh then why are you including it in Uttarakhand against their sentiments. Thus such demands will be raised in all other states. You are selling the undertakings. You will not make capital and Governor house. There will be disputes for water and electricity. You have already opened up Pandora Box. Where will you make High Court?

MR. SPEAKER: It is simply the introduction stage, and not the discussion. Mulayam Singh ji you may speak when there will be discussion on this issue.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Ok I will follow the rules. But it is the division of the country, it will support divisive forces...*(Interruptions)* Have you ever thought about the impact of Uttarakhand. This proposal is creater of divisive forces in the entire nation. New demands wil be raised due to this. How will you make capital and secretariat.

15.14 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH REORGANISATION BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support Uttaranchal Bill. I do not rise to oppose it. My party support this Bill. About Haridwar district and Udham Singh Nagar I had requested the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to adopt democratic course at the time of passing of this Bill. Thereafter I do not have any objection and I am on my leg to support the Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was fierce opposition regarding the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand**.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker Sir, it is not good. He is telling wrong thing.**

[English]

Mr. Speaker Sir, this should not go on record.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: **These words should not form part of the record.

MR. SPEAKER: We will expunge them.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: George Fernandes Committee was constituted where is the report of that Committee. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab were its Members. The Government have felt. ...*(Interruptions)* The issue of Udham Singh Nagar is a case of prima-facie. The Committee was headed by a cabinet Minister of the Government.

Where is that Committee report? That report has not come yet. Why the Government is adamant on introducing it. I would like to read out the technical matter here again. It has been written on page number 811:

[English]

"Lapsing of Notices—On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, lapse and if the Members concerned desire to raise the matter in the next Session, they must give fresh notice of the same".

[Translation]

Hon'ble Advaniji has given a fresh notice.

[English]

"However, fresh notice is required of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill - Just now he has asked for leave - in respect of which sanction or recommendation of the President is necessary and if such sanction or recommendation earlier granted -

[Translation]

The earlier President's recommendation has been published in the bulletin—

[English]

has ceased to be operative

[Translation]

Law says that it will not be operative. I am again requesting for printing of the recommendation of the Bill.

[English]

"Every recommendations of the President for introduction or consideration of a Bill is printed along with the Bill for the information of Members."

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising the same objection to which a ruling has already been given.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It says:

"The letter from the Minister concerned to the Secretary-General conveying the recommendation is reproduced verbatim in the Bill after the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In cases where the recommendation is not received in time for being printed along with the Bill, it is published in the Bulletin. Here also, the letter of recommendation is reproduced *in extenso.*

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II Section-2 dated 25.7.2000.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

[Translation]

Where is that recommendation? It should be after objects and reasons. There is another para in it.

[English]

"A Bill requiring President's recommendation for introduction is withdrawn in case it is introduced."

[Translation]

The law says that even if it is introduced, it will have to be withdrawn. I request you not to support the Government in its evil deeds. You are the guardian of the country as well as of democracy. You are custodian of democratic conventions and parliamentary system. The Government should not be permitted to flout rules written on page number 811, 812 and 813 of the statute book. You should ask them to withdraw this Bill and evolve a consensus on it. Thereafter recommendation of the President should be sought for consideration. I would like to make only that submission.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In support of your objection you have quoted Pages 811, 812 and 813 of Kaul and Shakdher. The pending notice of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill does not lapse. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has referred to Rule 335 which states that fresh notice for intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall be required if the recommendations of the President to introduce the Bill have ceased to be operative.

The presidential recommendation in respect of three Bills has not ceased to be operative. No fresh ntoice is therefore required for the introduction of these Bills. These Bilsl have been reprinted only because the copies of these Bills were circulated in the House during the previous session, these copies had been exchausted and there was demand for more copies.

Now Shri Ramji Lal Suman. He has given a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I opposed the formation of Chhatisgarh state and now I oppose formation of Uttaranchal Pradesh. It is really sorry that hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has said that for formation of new states, opinion of all the concerned Members was obtained but at the same time hon'ble Member Shri Prabhunath Singh from an allied party of the Government interrupted him saying that allied parties were not taken into confidence in this regard. As Shri Mulayam Singh has also stated that bill regarding Uttaranchal Pradesh, which was passed in the legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh was quite different than the present bill regarding reorganisation of States, as passed by the Union government. The controversy regarding Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar is still unresolved. This is the country of 100 crore people. I am unable to understand as to why Government was in such haste in the matters of formation of states that it could not evolve consensus on this issue by taking even 100 persons into confidence. National Democratic Front does not represent the whole country. It would have been better if all the political parties were consulted on this issue and consensus was evolved. I have already submitted that Uttar Pradesh and some Hindi speaking States do not have funds to pay salaries to their employees and developmental works are not being taken up. Who is going to bear this expenditure of billions of rupees? The Government owes external debt worth billions of rupees. Mr. Speaker, Sir, reorganisation of States at this juncture is not proper. It would have been better if before bringing this bill these points are discussed comprehensively. I, therefore oppose this bill.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I oppose the introduction of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000. In reply to the first Bill, the Home Minister had not replied to any of the questions raised by me. I wanted to know what were the objects and reasons. The reasons that he stated was the aspiration of the people and the Resolution passed by the State Assembly. The Uttar Pradesh State Assembly had passed. Resolution for the creation of Uttaranchal. I would like to know whether that Resolution specifically stated that Udhamsinghnagar and Hardwar should also be included in the new State of Uttaranchal.

Now, if that was there, then why did the Government appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes? And he also tried to have a consensus. We have seen in the newspapers that there were some meetings with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. But what was the decision taken by that Committee? The Home Minister has not referred to that. He has not referred to whether the Defence Minister was able to reach a conclusion in regard to Udham Singh Nagar. Today, while coming to the Parliament House, I saw a huge demonstration by thousands of people in the streets of Delhi. They demonstrated against the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in the new State of Uttaranchal. That has not been

clarified by the Home Minister. Moreover, what is the basis of the reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh? Why? He was telling that there is no need for any States' Reorganisation Commission and if a States' Reorganisation Commission is constituted, it will open the Pandora's box. But there is justification for constituting a States' Reorganisation Commission because that will recommend a basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objection to the Bill?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: At that point, the basis of the States' Reorganisation Commission was the language. But what is the basis now? Even the NDA is not unanimous. There is no consensus among the constituents of the NDA. Already Shri Prabhu Nath Singh has objected and my friend, Shri Devendra Yadav is also not supporting and Telugu Desam Party is silent. They are not fully supporting the proposal.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): We have not given notice on this. But at the time of discussion, we will spell out our policy.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But you are not fully supporting the reorganisation of States. You have a separate view. As such NDA is not unanimous. Then, why is the Government taking such a partisan view? This will destroy the unity and integrity of the country. This will open the Pandora's box. There was a commitment and desire of this House that Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep will be given Statehood. ...*(Interruptions)* Our hon. Deputy Speaker is from Lakshadweep. Statehood should be given to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. That was the desire of this House. But why is that commitment given, on the floor of the House, by the former Home Minister not being implemented by the present Home Minister, Shri Advani? You kindly tell us your difficulty in giving statehood to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. I had introduced the Bill and there was complete unanimity on this point among the parties which were present. That is not being implemented but a partisan view — not the view of the entire NDA because this is not brought before the NDA — is to be implemented. What about your Committee, Shri George Fernandes?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please conclude. You are a senior Member and you very well know the rules and procedure.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Shri George Fernandes, you were made the Chairman of that Committee and you met the Chief Minister also. What did you do? This has not been referred to here. I urge upon the Home Minister not to introduce this partisan Bill.

This will create so many problems. This will divide the country. Please do not do that. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Home Minister to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, I oppose the Bill on five grounds. First, it is selective and partisan. It does not fulfil the democratic aspirations of the people of this country. Second, there is no consensus either among the people or amongst the NDA partners on this particular issue. Third, it is not going to help the development of this particular State, Uttar Pradesh, nor the newly proposed State. Fourth, the unity and integrity of this country will be in grave danger as a result of the opening up of the Pandora's box which will be used by the foreign agencies to destabilise the country. Fifth, the Government has set up one Committee to go into the details and the nitty-gritty of this problem. This House should be apprised of the recommendations. This House has a right to know about them. Only after a full-fledged discussion and a consensus among the different sections of this House, can we bring forward such a Bill which may be helpful to the country and also in conformity with the aspirations of such people who may be demanding these things.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already discussed the other points but I would like to reply to the points raised by Shri Rupchand Pal. I would like to say that partition of India took place only in 1947 and not in 1956. I do not know whether Shri Rupchand Pal was there in 1947 or not? At this stage, I will not discuss the viewpoint of this party towards partition. But it will be injustice to term the reorganisation of States in 1956 as partition. In the same manner sentiments of people of that area and their Legislative Assembly are being respected through these three bills, though there may be petty differences on points like the inclusion of Haridwar etc. I feel that not a single person is against formatioin of Uttaranchal and perhaps in this House also except Marxists no one is against it. We are not discussing merits of this bill at present. Normally constitutional and legal objections are raised at the time of introduction of Bill and at that time it was stated that recommendation of the President is required which was not taken. I, myself looked into it to find out the lacuna and you had given a ruling in this regard. I feel that it should clarify this point. I need not to say much on it and at the time of passing this bill we will try to evolve consensus in this regard. There is no question to make haste in this regard. But in view of the sentiments of people of these three areas we should also not delay it much and try to form of Uttaranchal State.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): What about the Bodoland?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I respect your sentiments. I hope for formation of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing state of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I introduce* the Bill.

15.34. hrs.

BIHAR REORGANISATION BILL**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 12. Shri L.K. Advani.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill. I have no objection to it. As I have already told that if any objection persists in this bill, it will be removed before passing this bill. I rise to support this bill.

[English]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000, which is sought to be introduced by the hon. Home Minister, for two reasons.

In the first place, history has caused immense damage to Orissa and Oriyas, on their economy, language, culture etc. and we hope that this august House would repair some of the damages caused to a great region of this nation. It is a docile State. Under this Bihar Reorganisation Bill, the Government is proposing to create a new Jharkhand State. The people of Saraikala and Kharsawan were with Orissa when Bihar and Orissa States were together. It is not that Bihar was under Orissa, but it was Bihar-Orissa State. It was under Orissa Division and even in 1936, when separate Orissa was born it was a tributary State under Orissa. Even after Independence in 1947, Saraikala and Kharsawan acceded to Orissa. In 1948, since Mayurbhanj had not acceded to Orissa for some reason, it was temporarily handed over to the Central Government. The Central Government, in its turn, handed it over to Bihar for some time. The wily politicians at the Centres have caused immense damage to Orissa and, I think, as a partner of the National Democratic Alliance, the damage will be repaired to some extent.

Sir, I demand that Sarikala and Kharsawan should be transferred to Orissa when the new State of Jharkhand is created. Now, the State of Orissa is ruled by the coalition Government of BJD and BJP. The Legislative Assembly of Orissa has passed a unanimous resolution demanding the transfer of Saraikala and Kharsawan to Orissa. In Orissa, BJD, BJP and all other political parties have also passed a unanimous resolution demanding the transfer of the same. Actually, Saraikala and Kharsawan are not big areas. Thy are very small areas belonging to West Singhbhum district. If the Government does not do that, we will be disappointed. So, I cautioin the Home Minister and I would like to remined him the famous quotation of Dryden, who said this 300 years ago. I quote:

"Beware of the fury of the silent man;" a day will come when the silent man will be furious and will burst like an atom bomb."

Saraikala and Kharsawan should be transferred back to Orissa. I am not against the creation of Jharkhand State. But I am against the Bill, which does not contain the provision to transfer Saraikala and Kharsawan to Orissa.

The second reason is very specific for which I am objecting the introduction of this Bill. I would like to draw your kind attention to Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

"(1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall involve particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

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* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 25.7.2000.

Please show me in the Bill where there is a mention about the financial memorandum and whether language and spirit of Rule 69 has been incorporated. If it has not been incorporated, it is out of order. Please declare it here and now. If I am wrong, please correct me also. If there is any other decision contrary to the Rule mentioned in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Therefore, I request you to kindly go through the Rules. Please do not allow introduction of the Bill, as such. It should be verified Saraikala and Kharsawan should be handed over to Orissa. Jharkhand be created.

What should the financial memorandum contain? In that particular region, how much revenue is being raised? How much amount is being spent in that region? Immediately after the creation of that State, how much amount will be spent in that region? All these things—showing both recurring and non-recurring expenditure—should be incorporated. Even a token amount must be there. But it is not there. You kindly go through the financial memorandum. It does not say so in that language and spirit. Therefore, please reject the Bill. Do not allow the Bill to be introduced.

[Translation]

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not opposing the Bihar Reorganisation Bill in principle as it is historical necessity. For last several decades the tribal people of Bihar had been staging agitation and movement for this Jharkhand region. The Government is going to do this historical task. I am opposing this Bill for the injustice that was done to the Orissa people some 53 years back by including the princely state of Saraikala and Kharsawan where three and half crore Orissa people reside in Singhbhum district of Bihar. The Government does not intend to take advantage of the historical opportunity to undo the injustice done to the Orissa people. That is why I am opposing the Bill.

As Kanungo ji just now said that the Saraikala and Kharsawan district are having Oriya culture. My submission is that most of the resident there are Oriya speaking people, their traditioin is Oriya. Technically it is the same, ethically it is one, culturally they are the same. It is inseparable part of Orissa. After independence, when under the leadership of Sardar Patel these states were merged with Orissa, then the kings of Saraikala and Kharsawan had agreed to consent for the merger with the Union Government on the condition that their princely states should remain in Orissa but probably Saraikala and Kharsawan were two such princely states of Hindustan which were merged with Bihar in place of Orissa against the will of the kings of respective princely states and it was said that these princely states had no any territorial connection with Orissa as the king of Mayurbhanj delayed in giving its consent for the merger in Orissa. SRC was constituted, boundary commission was constituted but even their report is not unanimous. At that time, late Shri Rajendra Prasad who was the President of India was resident of Bihar. I do not intend to tell all these things, but why Oriya speaking region was robbed from Orissa. Just now the Minister of Home Affairs was telling that the legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh has passed the resolution for the Uttaranchal State. The legislative assembly of Madhya Pradesh has also passed the resolution for Chhatisgarh State. The legislative Assembly of Bihar too has passed the resolution for the creation of Jharkhand State. It is appropriate that the Central Government should give due respect to the proposals of these Assemblies. In this regard, I would like to say that the Legislative Assembly of Orissa too has unanimously passed this resolution and the cabinet of Orissa has also passed the resolution. I would like to reiterate that all political parties of Orissa—state level political party or all India national level political party.

[English]

"Each and every political party in Orissa have unanimously passed the resolution demanding the re-merger of Saraikala and Khersawa in Orissa."

[Translation]

The Central Government should reorganise this proposal, the sentiment of 3.5 crore people of Orissa. Today the question is raised as to why did we remain silent for fifty years. Today they are raising this question. We were never silent. You might remember and if you see the history then you will find that when in 1956 the report of SRC came, there was agitation in entire Orissa in 1955 and 1956, the people died there. Thousands of people were wounded in lathi charge and thousands of people went to jail. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objection?

[Translation]

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: As I have told that the Government is doing a historical work in forming the state of Jharkhand. Similarly it is historical duty of the Government to undo the historical blunders that was committed towards Orissa. That is why, I reqeust the Minister of Home Affairs that today he should not introduce this Bill, should defer it. He should introduce this Bill after necessary modification that Saraikala and Khersawa may be merged with Orissa.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanungo, the financial memorandum is alsc there in the Bill at page 47.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Yes, it is there but is it as per the language and spirit of Rule 69? I have said that in my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: That is also there in that.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Bu the position about the recurring expenditure and non-recurring expenditure may be incorrect.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see page 9 also.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: I have gone through that.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): From the statement, practice and action I am finding that there is no uniformity in the speech and action of the Government. The Government says one thing and do something else. Just now the Minister of Home Affairs was telling that the legislative assembly has permitted him. The Bihar Assembly had rejected the proposal for the division of Bihar when the president had demanded. Thereafter, you were as obstinate to introduce the Bill as you are at present. What is a legislative assembly in your opinion. When anything is passed by the Bihar legislative assembly you make it a basis. I will give you an oath that you accept the proposal of Bihar Legislative Assembly word by word as there is no option for back-track...*(Interruptions)* The Legislative Assembly of J&K has also passed. Then we will see as to how much honour will you give to the proposal passed by the legislative asembly. Do you want democracy or what do you want to do...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him. It will be problematic if he is disturb.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The movement is going on for Jharkhand for hundred years. The British rule did not consider it justified. There was discussions in Constituent Assembly in which it was said that there was no justification to it. During Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru's regime it was declared not justified, during late Smt. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi's regime too it was not found justified. But the movement remained on. The demand was being raised. When Shri Narasimha Rao was in power, the support of Jharkhand party was needed, so it was due to the political reasons that the division of Bihar was given air to it. Thereafter, BJP came into power. These people are now agreed on Jharkhand. But originally there was demand for greater Jharkhand in which the rule of tribal people was visualised. It was demanded that the greater Jharkhand should be made by way of including the tribal dominated areas of Bengal, Orissa. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Gondawana was in Madhya Pradesh. They are dividing it into two. The Gondawana which was a tribal dominant region are being divided into two parts in order to establish rule over it in future. The legislative assembly had rejected it and even after that it was insisted and sitting was organised here in which allegations and counter allegations were hurled. The Bill could not be introduced on that first day and when it was introduced it was lapsed. Such attempts were made in the past. Now they say that they honour the legislative assembly and they are democratic. I hand over the proceedings of the legislative assembly and legislative council at your disposal and I am laying it on the table of the House.

That is also Sovereign legislature. Bihar and Orissa were created out of Bengal in 1912 after the latter's partition. Legislative Assembly was created in Bihar and Orissa. Orissa was separated from Bihar in 1937 and Bihar Legislative Assembly has been functioning since then there. The issue has been debated in Bihar Legislative Council. The objectives and reasons were not part of the Bill that was sent to Bihar. There are about 25-30 senior legislators who belong to all parties. All of them expressed their surprise over this, such an efficient ministry of Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*. Disturbance proves advantageous for us. The debate was carried out for quite a long time and it was covered in 26 pages. They have expressed their concern. The Government of Bihar was also repeatedly forced to think as how to mobilise the public opinion regarding the Bill. Even then it was passed by Bihar Legislative Assembly. Recently, this time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it later on.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has got a regard for the decision of Bihar legislative Assembly and his party has even proposed for more. I am telling you that there is an unanimous proposal for 1,89,900 Crore rupees and the rest may be given to Bihar whose financial condition will become worse and this proposal has been passed unanimously.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): How is it that you have now stopped crying for the Adivasis of Bihar? why don't you cry?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If the Jharkhand state is created, it will be in the welfare of Adivasis. Is there anyone to accept this challenge? Is there anyone who will fight for the welfare of Adivasis. On one hand the issue for a separate Adivasis state in Bihar is being raised while the same is denied to the Adivasis of Gondwana in Madhya Pradesh. Why are you adopting this discriminatory attitude. I will expose you and tell the reality as to who are the real well-wishers of Adivasis. It was passed in the Legislative Assembly unanimously. The amendment of that economic package is being brought in it. He did not mention it but said that it has been referred to the Planning Commission this jeopardizing the progress in this matter. So a move to threaten the very existence of Bihar has been made through the creation of this new State. I want to say that our proposal which has been unanimously passed by Bihar Legislative Assembly and also by Bihar Legislative Council is for allocation of Rs. 1,89,900 crore rupees but it has been revised to Rs. 2,10,000 crore by Bharatiya Janata Party. The proof of it is the proposal by Bharatiya Janata Party wherein 2,10,000 crore rupees have been demanded. I would like to say...*(Interruptions)* You people are not even consulted. Shri Kanungo and Shri Prasanna Acharya who are the members of NDA, recorded their objections. What is the use of getting your objection registered here? Shri Prabhunathji has touched the real issue. Why are you making the differences among NDA public. You are expressing your solidarity, stop the yesmanship...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am raising a question. The ten crore population of Bihar has been exploited. This exploitation has been unabatedly going on by the Government of India. Our amount of 6 crore and 85 lakhs has been withheld...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Twenty years have passed since the Panchayat Elections were last held and your Government has been ruling for the past 15 years ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): You keep into your conscience, what is your Government doing in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* No funds are available for developmental works...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Development of the public of Bihar cannot take place by the discussion of Bihar. The Central Government showed shun its dishonest attitude and double speak. It showed shun away from its injust action and accept the Bill passed by Legislative Assembly in its letter and spirit. Once the hon. Home Minister accepts the proposal only then I will pay need to the pleas of decorum and democracy.

Sir, the views of other hon. Members should also be heard over this subject but I don't find your technical division in this regard proper. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PADMANAVA BEHERA (Phulbani): Sir, I am one with my hon. Friends, Shri Trilochan Kanungo and Shri Prasanna Acharya.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Home Minister has said two things in his speech regarding the creations of new states. One thing he has said is that the legislative Assemblies of the states have passed the Bill and secondly people living in the newly created states are in favour of the move. It seems that the hon. Home Minister is under this wrong impression that the creation of new states is the panacea for all the problems in India. The problems of poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development which are directly linked with the people of this country are neither being discussed in the House nor outside it. The creation of separate state is not going to bring a dramatic change in the lives and condition of the people of those states. You should pay attention towards the fundamental problems of India. The issues of as how to improve the economic condition of the people, how to reduce unemployment, create new employment opportunities, to construct the roads and the developments of the country should be discussed in the House. Through you, I would like to say to the hon. Home Minister that he should not act in haste and should take the people of the country in confidence which will yiled good results.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, there is a big difference between what they say and what they preach. The National Conference of the Working Committee of their party has been held in Agra. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

He is talking about poor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, though we people do hold metings in Five-Star hotels sometimes, 80 percent people living here live in hotel only, this is the difference...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I rise to oppose the introduction not from any point of view of language on which the States Reorganisation Commission of 1956 was done, neither from the point of the largeness or the smallness of the States. But mine is a totally different point and I would like to crave the indulgence of the House and draw you back to 1947 during the lapse of paramountcy.

When paramountcy was over, on the 14th of August, 1947, Saraikala and Kharswan, along with the other Orissa States, 26 of them, out of the 544 were the first to accede to the Indian Union and thereafter when the Merger Agreement took place in 1948, till then, my father was the first and till 1948 the Collector of Balasore used to look after Saraikala and Kharswan. But due to some action later on by some understanding Saraikala and Kharswan were administered by someone from Bihar. This was taken up in the Federal Court which was there during the Constituent Assembly days. When the Constitution came into being, the Federal Court was replaced by the Supreme Court. The Federal Court did not give a decision. The Supreme Court Swept it under the carpet and then suddenly we found that the aggressor like Israel was riding roughshod over the area of the Arab countries, the aggressor took charge of Saraikala and Kharswan.

I am not talking of language or anything. Otherwise, I will go to Jagdalpur, I will go to Srikakulam, your own State. There are 40 per cent Oriya speaking people and I am not talking about language, culture or anything. Today Kashmir is in India because of the signature of Maharaja Hari Singh. So also, Saraikala and Kharswan merged with Orissa part of the Orissa States, the 26 of them in the Eastern State Agency. Just before Mayurbhanj which is part of Orissa used to be part of the Bengal State along with Tripura.

Therefore, the just demands of Orissa have not been looked after in this legislation which has been brought, the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. Since no States Reorganisation Commission has been set up after 1956 there was no opportunity for this House or for Orissa or for the Orissa Assembly or for anyone to come forward with any grievance. Now that this legislation has been brought by the hon. Home Minister—the hon. Minister is a very able and capable Home Minister—I am sure if he goes through what I have said, if I have said something which is not factual, if I have said something which is not true, he can set it aside. But if what I have said is true then I expect the Home Minister to correct the aberrrations and to return Saraikala and Kharswan to Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We are opposing the Bihar Reorganisation Bill-2000. There are no need to bring forward this Bill. State Reorganisation Commission should have been constituted but it was not done so. The reasons being cited for bringing forward this Bill are also not valid ones. One of the reason being cited is that the Bill was passed unanimously in Bihar Legislative Assembly. But it is not the case for our party opposed the passage of the Bill and voted against it. Hence it is not correct to say that it was passed unanimously, instead it may be said that the Bill was passed with a majority. Would you only implement those which have been unanimously passed in Bihar Legislative Assembly. Hence we are saying it a selective. Whether the State Council of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has not passed a Bill seeking to aquire state status to it. It has not been implemented but the efforts are being made to effect partition in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The opinion of the entire House, all political parties and all constituted parties of N.D.A. has not been seeked in this regard. Right now Shri Prabhu Nath Singhji and Devendraji are trying to get ready to speak and they will certainly to so.

It is being demanded from Orissa to return back Kharswan and Saraikala. The demand to return back not only Purulia alone but the entire Dhanbad district is being made by Bengal also for Purulia has a majority population of Bengal speaking persons. But we do not want the division and partition but want to secure the integrity of the country. But the steps being taken by you will lead to many such demands from other states of the country also and you will not be able to check it. It is the reason for our opposition to the Bill.

Secondly, you are also mentioning about the proposal of Legislative Assembly. But the economic package is also linked with it. The economic package of 1 lakh, 79 thousand and 900 crore is very much a part of the Bill. But nowhere in the Bill it has been mentioned. You must think over it a bit. The Legislative Assembly of Bihar has passed it with majority. BJP had made a demand for 2 lakh 10 thousand crore rupees. You must tell about it while you will give replies. Hence we say it is selective. You want to divide the state. The issues related to the partition of the state are not distant from it. The proposal was passed with majority but if south Bihar is separated from North Bihar then what will happen to it? We will have to think about it. The Government have not thought over it. It has only thought in terms of dividing the state and if a demand for the partition of a state is made it should be fulfilled. Is there no basis for it? We oppose it, I will submit to the Home Minister that he should not bring forward this Bill and withdraw it for the integrity of the country and the partition of Bihar.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not partition.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I also know Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: He calls himself the Messiah of the poor. He wants to put South Bihar at the mercy of the North Bihar and want to bring the package afterwards. Which people live in South Bihar? The Adivasis living there are being exploited for hundred of years. They don't want Bihar to be self-reliant. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We know all the things quite well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: You don't know anything about it you don't visit Purulia. Some things are not to be said publicly. Today you are speaking it out before the entire country. Till when you will keep them as your slaves? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chaubey, you are unnecessarily provoking him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is an anti-national act. You want to divide the country. Hence we oppose it. This Bill should be withdrawn.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, when I have been saying that there is no consensus in this country about the steps being taken by this Government, it is only corroborated subsequently that in Orissa, where some of the partners of the NDA Government are ruling, the State Assembly has adopted a Resolution with regard to Seraikella and Kharsawan. But this Government has not been listening to the very justified and democratic demands expressed in the Resolution passed by the Orissa Assembly. When the hon. Home Minister has been saying about consensus in the Government, even at that point we find that Shri Prabhunath Singh, whose party is a partner in this Government, has been objecting to that, saying that there was no consensus and this decision is unilateral. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Shri Mandal, please take your seat.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, this Government is behaving in a manner opposed to each other. On the one hand they are taking away the rights and authorities of the States and depriving the authorities of the States and on the other hand failing to respond to the needs of the States in critical situation which we have witnessed very recently in the State of Maharashtra when the State has sought some help in the form of Central forces from this Government.

This Government is eroding the authorities and rights of the existing States. On the other hand they are trying to say that they are fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the people. They are doing it to fulfil some partisan ends and they are doing it in a selective manner. So, I am opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh and Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, please understand. You have not given any notice. At this stage, without notice, the Chair cannot allow you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given the notice though a bit late.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given the notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a little late. It is an issue related to Bihar, I will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singh ji, you have not given the Notice.

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* Not recorded.

SHRI FRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I have given.

MR. SPEAKER: The notice was to be given in the morning at 10 O'clock, not now.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to express my sentiments before the House within two minutes. Right now the Bihar Reorganisation Act has been brought.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some set of rules should be applied for all members in regard to giving an opportunity to speak in the House. He has not given a written Notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I have given the Notice late.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: We people have also given it late.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that the Bihar Reorganisation Bill has been brought in the House. We take it for granted that NDA manifesto promised for the creation of a Vananchal State while the issue of creating Jharkhand is still going on. In Bihar also the demand for the creation of Jharkhand was going on for several years....

MR. SPEAKER: You speak out as to what objection do you have regarding the Bill.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, without going in the background no one will be able to understand about the objections. I want to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, let the NDA be brought into peace. We are in the opposition. We are confused as to what they are doing and saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singh ji, this is the introduction stage, hence there is no question of consideration you can say it at that time.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I am not giving speech but registering my objection. I want to say that a delegation headed by Shri George Fernandes met with the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had assured them giving a special package in case of the partition of Bihar but no mention of this package has been made in this Bill and it has also not been made clear as to what package will be offered for the rest of Bihar. I would like to submit before you that unless the issue of providing package for the rest of Bihar is made clear, this Bill should not be brought else it will tantamount to playing with the sentiments of people of Bihar.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in principle I am not against the State Reorganisation Bill and am also not against it because I think this will help in development of the tribals and down-trodden people. The Bills objects and reasons are brought after hard work done in the entire country and only after rehearsal and exercise this Bill is brought.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can see in its reasons objects and reasons which honble. Shri Prabhunath Singh said correctly that special package thing could not be found in this. It is not mentioned clearly anywhere. The Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission was sent. Is any plan being made for the remaining nine crore people's needs against their poverty, flood devastation, river in Bihar and sand. Bihar should not be turned into a colony. Bihar should not be divided. We are one people Tribals and remaining nine crore people tribals and remaining nine crore people of Bihar are one. We are attached with their sentiments. But we do not want this. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not against these principles. But have you ever thought about the lives of those nine crore people six crore of which live in flood for six months in drought for next six months. Have you ever imagined what is the condition of the rest Bihar. Therefore I want to request you and as Shri Prabhunath Singh ji said correctly and I also associate myself with it that NDA's meeting of all partners was not called. I record this in the proceedings. All Members of NDA were not taken into confidence and this Bill was moved only after talking to a few leaders. Therefore I want, a comprehensive Bill should be brought. Such type of Bill should come definitely. We people are not against the Bill but only 25 per cent of the proposal which was passed in Bihar Legislative Assembly has been included and brought here. And the concept, aims and objects contained in remaining 75% of the motion passed by the Assembly has not been included. BJP's hon'ble Members who are residents of Bihar also know this.

Our hon'ble Members know, which people and how they have been in favour of Greater Jharkhand State. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, this is introduction stage. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: All right I know that it is at introductory stage. I will speak when the subject is taken up. But I humbly request the Government through you not to bring this Bill in its present form and it should withdraw it immediately.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my appeal, through you, to the Government is that any Bill that the Government wants to introduce in future—it is a different issue whether we cooperate or not—let them sort the issue among their constituents and bring it here, and not put us into greater confusion about transparency of the functioning of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* This is questioning their transparency. ...*(Interruptions)* No, they cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): It was agreed to by all the Leaders in the NDA. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Memebrs, please do not interrupt. It has already taken two hours.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the discussion of Re-organisation Bill on Bihar, the most important point that has emerged is when two states Jharkhand and Bihar are formed what would be the financial status of Bihar. And due to this the point of special package was raised by Yadav ji, Prabhunath Singh ji and the opposition. About that I can say this much only, from that time onwards in 1998 when for the first time it was thought about constituting a new State. Prabhunath Singh ji said correctly that we used to call it Vananchal at that time. It was not called Jharkhand. When Jharkhand movement was started then it was not conceptualised to make only South Bihar as Jharkhand. The people who started the movement said Chhotanagpur Santhal Pargana, parts of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where majority of tribal population live be taken and should be made a part of Jharkhand State.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Greater Jharkhand State.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes, it is all right. But when Vananchal was conceptualised by Bharatiya Janata Party afterwards it was done in this form because we did not think it would be possible that rest of States would give part of their State and a new State would be formed. It is not practical and this was also proved when one by one the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh said that they do not want to become part of Jharkhand under any circumstances. Then we said area of Chhotanagpur Santhal Pargana be kept in the form of Vananchal. We named so because at that time we envisaged for Greater Jharkhand, therefore we kept it apart. About that we advised them not to fight on name. After all the movement was started by the people, especially the tribals started the movement in the name of Jharkhand. Therefore if they think that area of Chhotanagpur, Santhal Pargana area and conceputalised to form different State then you should not fight on name. And therefore in 1998, at that time when we were talking about Vananchal we were concerned because most of the resources of Bihar State are here. There are minerals, and many other things, so what will happen to North Bihar. We want, when two States are formed then both should be prosperous. There should be no scarcity and therefore in the name of special package people asked for so many crores of rupees. It is very difficult to say at this time whether entire Bihar has so much crores of rupees or not. But conceptualising for the first time on State re-organisation in 1998 the Cabinet took the decision and I would like to read out that decision because regarding today's discussion it is relevant.

[English]

"In view of certain normative economic factors that would operate in the remaining State of Bihar, consequent upon the formation of a new State of Vananchal, a dedicated unit may be set up in the Planning Commission to deal exclusively with Bihar under the direct charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. This unit will *inter alia* ensure that with the help of better financial management and adequate devolution of funds from the Centre, multi-faceted development of the region takes place especially with respect of core infrastructure."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is very vague.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: This is the decision and with your permission I move this Bill because still this is not law. But it is written in statement of objects and reasons of paragraph 3.

[English]

"Paragraph 3 says,

The Government has set up a unit in the Planning Commission under the direct charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, to deal exclusively with matters relating to the development of the rest of Bihar, consequent upon the formation of the State of Jharkhand."

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

I am mentioning these things because this Government is not in different towards the fact that division of Bihar will be such that most of the resources will be transferred to South Bihar i.e. the state of Jharkhand. Let North Bihar also become prosperous, and North Bihar also develops. This is also the responsibility of Union Government and we are aware of it. Rest of things would be discussed at the time of argument. I will give reply when it would be brought for consideration *...(Interruptions)*

16.28 hrs.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members then left the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

16.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to set up more LPTs in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that people of district Bilaspur and large part of adjoining areas, which falls under my Lok Sabha constituency Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh are pining for watching the programmes telecast by Doordarshan. There was a proposal to set up a VLTP on Shri Naina Devi Hills, but so far there is no progress regarding it's installation. To facilitate viewing of Doordarshan programmes in this area my suggestion is that there is an urgent need to instal one each LPT at village 1. Ratanpur 2. Kotdhar (village Chamelu or Bachratu) and 3. Bilaspur (Bandla) of district Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, I request you to consider it sympathetically and give direction to the concerned officials to carry out inspection surveying the areas for setting up LPT's so that Doordarshan programmes could reach to the people of far flung and remote and backward areas. I may please be intimated regarding the action taken in this regard.

A study and relay centre (Akashvani Kendra) is also urgently needed so that the people living in Bilaspur and it's vicinity could hear the programmes of Akasvani easily. My suggestion is that if an F.M. relay centre is set up in Bandla then Akasvani programme can be heard in large areas. Kindly take required action for surveying for this purpose.

16.32 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

(ii) Need to formulate a plan to check population explosion in the country.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, the Government should conduct a review of population explosions in the country and formulate a plan immediately by including voluntary organisation to check increasing population.

Several schemes should be launched to promote planning of small families and check increase in population. If we are able to check our increasing population then it would have a positive impact on the economy of our country. We will be in a position to save far more money by reducing the population than the amount spent on such schemes.

(iii) Need to ensure early commissioning of T.V. relay stations at Radhanpur and Disha in Gujarat

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banaskantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards Radhanpur T.V. Centre and Disha T.V. Centre of North Gujarat. Sophisticated equipments have been installed at both these stations by spending crores of rupees. But these stations have not become fully operational. Therefore, we are not in a position to make optimum use of our equipments. We attracted attention of the Government towards this and we were assured that these will become functional shortly but still they have not been made functional.

* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

I request the Government to make both of these T.V. relay stations functional immediately.

(iv) Need to provide adequate funds to the Government of Gujarat for providing incessant supply of water to industries in industrial area of Badodara, Gujarat.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a 70 km. belt in Badodara, Gujarat known as industrial area of Gujarat. Most of the chemical industries are based here. Thousands of crores of rupees have been invested in this area. State as well the Central Government is proud of these factories. Neither these industries can be shifted nor closed. Plenty of water is required for smooth functioning of these factories. Crores of litres of underground water is drawn for these industries everyday. No other alternative source of water has been found to operate these industries. Under these circumstances (drought) it is sure that underground water will be depleted totally.

Therefore, Union Government is requested to arrange for alternative source of water to keep above industrial area alive. For this purpose either the Central Government should formulate any scheme or provide necessary funds to the State Government so as to save industries from being closed.

[English]

(v) Need for overall review of Primary Education System

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the deplorable condition of schools throughout the country either run by Union Government or State Government particularly in Aurangabad District of Bihar.

The policies and programmes of the Union Government on primary education system in the country have not been successful. Union Government have not taken any steps even during the past several years to check the proper implementation of primary education system in States. The funds allocated to State Governments for primary education have been diverted either for other purposes or not utilised at all. The guidelines or directives the Union Government have issued to State Governments to implement the primary education system have not been followed. The result is that where school buildings are there, no teachers exist and the schools for which teachers exist no building is there.

Since the past more than one decade the condition of schools in Aurangabad District of Bihar has gone from bad to worse. Neither the Union Government nor the State Government has been taking adequate steps to set it right. Since the policies and programmes on primary education system have been drafted by the Union Government, I urge upon the Government to ensure its proper implementation in each and every village and district of the country. The entire primary education system which is not functioning well could be saved only by sincere efforts of the Union Government in consultation with the State Governments.

(vi) Need to direct All India Council of Technical Education to permit State Government of Karnataka to increase Information Technology related courses in Engineering Colleges

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore): There are as many as 77 Engineering Colleges in the State of Karnataka. As there is enormous potential for information technology related courses, more number of Engineering Colleges require to be set up in the State. It is an admitted fact that IT has become an integral part of everyone's day to day life. It has been given wide acknowledgement worldwide. Increase in the IT related courses will brighten the prospects of the students not only of Karnataka but also of entire India. Students from all States come to Karnataka to study engineering because of the study atmosphere, high standard of imparting teaching and the care that is taken by the State Government. Thousands of students passing from Engineering Colleges are posted in India and go abroad every year. So, the increased educational prospects in IT related courses would not be confined to Karnataka alone, the students coming from various States will derive the benefit. But the All India Council of Technical Education has not approved the increase of introduction of IT related courses in the Engineering Colleges in that State.

I seek the intervention of the Government of India in the matter and request the concerned Ministry to direct the All India Council of Technical Education to permit the State Government of Karnataka to increase IT related Engineering Courses as required at present.

(vii) Need to look into the performance of health sector to make it more effective

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Sir, the World Health Organisation (WHO) in a bid to provide a framework for a review of the health sector, covers a new area in its annual World Health Report. For the first time the Report conducts an analysis on the performance of the health care systems across the globe. This is significant as besides the usual parameters of the health status in various countries and the level of public health,

[Shri Bijoy Handique]

it has also taken into account health inequalities or disparities within the population in each country, and the distribution of the health system's financial burden within the population.

In addition, it has considered the responsiveness of the health care system, patient satisfaction and the function of the system and the distribution of the responsiveness with the population, or how well people of varying economic status find they are served by the health system.

India has fared poorly in almost every parameter—its ranking ranging from 108 for the level of responsiveness of the health care system to 118 for the performance in terms of overall health status to 133 in terms of health expenditure per capita and 153 in terms of health inequalities. Thus, except in one parameter, fairness in financial contribution where WHO ranks India 42 in the category, her performance causes concern and worry to the nation. Thus the Report does not take as credible the nation's determination to give 'Health for All in the Year 2000'. It is time, the Government took serious note of the Report's analysis so that the performance at least improves in every parameter appreciably.

(viii) Need for early clearance of Kuhyarkutty—Karappara Hydel Project of Kerala

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, a proposal for the Kuhyarkutty—Karappara Hydel Project in Kerala was submitted to the Ministry of Environment of getting clearance. All the required details were also given along with the proposals by the Government of Kerala. But still the matter is pending with the Ministry awaiting clearance. It is a long standing demand of the people in the State. The Government of Kerala is ready to complete all the formalities including expansion of forest area to compensate the loss of forest.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to clear the Project without further delay which will enhance the overall development of this area.

(ix) Need to run Alliance Airlines Flights regularly to Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the Indian Airlines by its fully owned subsidiary Alliance Airlines runs flights from Delhi-Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Calcutta; Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Vishakhapatnam daily; Mumbai-Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam daily; and Chennai-Visakhapatnam-Calcutta four days a week. Of late, the flights of Visakhapatnam are more of an uncertainty rather than a certainty due to poor light and non-availability of aircraft etc.

I request the Minister of Civil Aviation to look into the matter of cancellations etc., and also order to run the flights regularly.

It is also required to extend the present runway to 7,500 feet to facilitate landing of Air Bus 320 to cater to the needs of expanding business opportunities in Visakhapatnam, the important city on the east cost of the country.

(x) Need to protect the interests of potato growers in the country

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, the condition of potato growers is becoming very pitiable. Today the price of potato is lesser than its cost. Due to non-receipt of remunerative prices for several years, potato growers have become penniless. A farmer in Khandoli village under Agra district even committed suicide. In absence of adequate protection from the Government their condition has become worst. Now, potato is considered only as a vegetable. The centre for Potato Research Institute, Shimla has conducted research on potato which has resulted in increased production but how to preserve it safe for a longer period was not included in the research. Because of non-availability of sufficient number of cold-stores preservation of potato has not been possible.

Therefore, I request the Government that potato may be recognised as a food item and it may be brought under support price policy so that there can be a stability in its price, potato growers get remunerative prices and their interests are protected.

(xi) Need to develop Hindi as a national language for all practical purposes

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Sir, over fifty years have elapsed since independence and fifty years have elapsed since constitution was adopted. Though Hindi has been declared as a national language, yet no efforts have been made to establish it as a national language. Whatever efforts have been made to establish it as a national language. Whatever efforts were made, have proved wortheless. Six languages have been recognised as official languages of United Nation, namely Chinese, Arabic, English, Russian, French and Spanish. Though our country have a one sixth population of the whole world, yet the national language of our country has not found a place among the languages of UNO. Most of the countries have their official dealing with other countries in their respective national languages, but for the last 50 years we have been doing all official dealing with other countries in English only and not in Hindi.

While declaring Hindi as an official language in the constitution it was also provided that use of English will be permitted to facilitate smooth functioning of the administration for fifteen years. Now enough time has elapsed.

Therefore, I, urge upon the Government to take early steps so that Hindi not only remains the national language in our constitution but is also used as a national language for all practical purposes.

16.45 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, be taken into consideration by the hon'ble Members."

All first, I would like to elaborate the reasons for making amdnements in this Act. As we all know that Motor Vehicle Act is a Center Act and through this Central Act we regulate the road traffic. There was an old Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 but with technical progress, problem of pollution and road safety aggravated. Then the Government felt the need to make certain amendments in the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939, so in 1988 some amendments were made in Motor Vehicles Act of 1939. In 1994 again it was felt that some more amendments should be made in it. Thus after making these amendments a new act came into existence in 1994. Now in view of the increasing problem of pollution and safety measures, a need was felt to make some more amendments in the Act of 1994 and hence we moved this Bill to make amendments in the Act of 1994. I request the House to give approval to these amendments in the Act. I do not want to discuss it in detail.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Hon. Minister, I have a question.

The 1988 Act itself is out of date. We have brought in many amendments subsequently. So, what is the impediment for the Government to bring in a comprehensive amending Bill to suit the computer age? Traffic violations are taking place every now and then and the present Act is not adequate to meet the requirements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak later on.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Let him answer.

Every day, we are hearing of traffic accidents involving dozens of people. We cannot read a newspaper without the tragic news of a traffic accident in which human lives are lost. The present Act is inadequate and so we cannot cope with the situation. This is why I am bringing this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon. Member, I will reply to your question later on.

[Translation]

I would like to request that now a need was felt for making amendments in the motor vehicles act of 1994, hence this amendment Bill has been presented here. There is not any major amendment but minor amendments have been made in it, as some provision have been made regarding alteration under section 52(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Now no one could make alteration in any motor vehicles which does not confirm to the original specifications. What is the need of making this provision now. It is, because earlier uncontrolled alteration were made in vehicles and engines of vehicles were replaced as per the desire of the owner, which aggravated the problem of pollution and accidents. It also posed danger to road safety. This is the reason why need for making amendments in it was felt, so that alteration could be make in motor vehicles in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Union Government for changing the type of fuel used so that their operations could be facilitated by using ecofriendly fuel. All the hon'ble Members are very well aware of the fact that LPG is considered an ecofriendly fuel now-a-days.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad): Sir, it is very difficult to understand the technical language in which he is speaking of him please explain it in a simple language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now.

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: I am not disturbing him; I am just seeking a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do that later on. Why are you doing it now?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Through this amendment we are going to provide facility of using LPG. In contest of alteration we are going to ensure that the person who have more than 10 motor vehicles can change same made and same type engines. This permission is being granted under the pescribed conditions of the state Governments. Now registering authority should be informed about alteration made in a vehicle within 14 days along with it under this section examption is being given to make different type of alteration than the prescribed pattern for achieving a special objective. Along with it, we have proposed to make amendments in section 58 and sub section 4 of the Motor Vehicles Act. This section pertains to changing of tyres of high capacity which is being misused for over-loading. Earlier operators arbitrarily used to make alteration in tyres for overloading. Now through this motion a provision has been made to delete this section so that tyres of prescribed load capacity should be used. I feel that it is also essential from viewpoint of safety.

We are making provision to delete clause-H of Sub-Section-3 under section-66 of Motor Vehicles Act. Under this Section, earlier there was no need for permit for buses engaged by educational institutions for carrying children. But now provision has been made that obtaining permit is compulsory for them. Besides, we are adding a new section 217(A) into it, which is a saving clause. Through this saving clause we are ensuring the provision of renewal of licences, permits issued under the motor Vehicles Act of 1939. The reason for it is that at present we are not renewing the licences issued under the motor vehicles act of 1939 while being the Motor Vehicles Act of 1994 in existence. Now through this new section 217(A) this provision is being made.

Sir, I have expressed my views before the hon'ble Members regarding this Bill and request them to express their views on it and get passed this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Sir, the hon'ble Minister has moved the bill regarding amendment in Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in this House. While expressing his views on it, in the introductory remarks the hon'ble Minister has raised three main points. The first point is the increasing pollution and through this bill, it has been proposed that pollution would be controlled and traffic would be regulated to minimise the environmental pollution. This is one of the objectives of the bills. I feel that no one has any objection if a bill is brought with such an intention and objectives. Secondly, you have stated that some safety measures have been proposed to be taken through these amendments. This bill has been brought to impose restrictions. The uncontrolled modifications, which were made earlier in design and type of vehicles for their misuse could be checked and these could be used as per the prescribed capacity of the vehicle so that number of accidents could be reduced. The provisions being made for this purpose would be welcomed by all. No. one will oppose this intention of the Government.

Thirdly, you have told that use of LPG in vehicle as fuel will be conferred on the union Government to allow alteration in design, type, additional modifications in vehicles in special circumstances to achieve some special objectives. The other points which have been discussed here like right to renewal of registerations made under Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 are routine matters and there is no objection in it. I have objection on two points and perhaps it is due to ignorance, I request the hon'ble Minister to take the House into confidence and tell that why it was necessary. At present there are several educational institutions which are not sound financially. These have made some how arrangement of vehicles to carry their student residing at far flung areas. These buses are engaged to carry students of various schools. This all was possible because no permit was required for it and thus a cheaper means of transport was provided to children of middle and lower income group. But no provision have been made that such vehicle have to obtain permit I could not understand the requirement of this provision. The House should be taken into confidence over it and information should be given regarding propriety and intention behind this provision. What will be the benefit of doing so?

I would like to draw your attention towards two points. Law is always enacted with good intention whether it enacted in Legislative Assembly or Parliament has enacted very good laws but in spite of it we find that system cannot be improved by merely enacting law. The main point behind it is that the Government and administration cannot bring change and improvement in the situation unless the implementing authorities are made capable, fair and honest for its implementation.

17.00 hrs.

I do not want to comment much on it but we all are aware of the background in which amendment in Motor Vehicle Act has been brought for implementation. The new provisions and law will remain in books only if working of this machinery is not improved honestly and a transparency is not maintained. You cannot ensure proper implementation of this law with the present machinery.

The provisions made through this amendment that in case of alteration there would be no change in basic design of the vehicle but who will ensure that whether several other laws have not been enacted earlier. Are those being implemented properly? We will not be benifitted by it if a practicable and proper system is ensured for its implementation. I request you to look in to the matter for bringing improvement in this machinery.

The second point is regarding environment. You are also concerned over the environmental pollution. It is not enough to make this provision to check it. You are the Minister of Surface Transport. Recently I read a report of Road Research Institute. Several Comments have been made on it and experts have also express their opinions about it. Dispite various modifications of designs, engines and technical improvements in vehicles, their operation cannot be safe if condition of roads is not improved. The present condition of our road causes damage to vehicles at early stage due to which these emit more smoke and it will not be proper if all these points are not taken into account. So, it is necessary that not only laws should be enacted or amended but their proper implementation should also be ensured. It is also necessary to improve the condition of roads, only then we will be able to achieve these objectives.

In the end, I would like to make a suggestion. Several Members know it and I have also read in Newspapers that there is large number of vehicles in Delhi which is even more than the vehicles of Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras. We see and Media is also reporting that problem of environmental pollution is aggravating in Delhi. Therefore, a provision should be made to see that number of vehicle should not increase than certain limit in metropolitan of the country. Limit of maximum vehicles should be fixed and measures should be taken that registration of vehicles should not be more than this prescribed limit in that city because the environmental situation of a city does not permit pollution beyond a limit as it cannot be cleaned or regulated. This point should be taken into account.

Having made these three four suggestions, I feel that if these are considered seriously and if Government is serious about ensuring safe journey and better environment then these suggestions should be considered seriously. I feel that no one has any objection to the spirit of this bill. Atleast, I have no objection to it, therefore I support It.

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the amending provisions of this Bill. As the hon. Minister has clearly indicated, taking into account the road transport technology, the pattern of passenger and freight movement over the years, the development of road network and improved techniques in motor vehicle management, the 1939 Act was replaced by the 1988 Act.

The most important features of the new Act were techniques of road management and safety measures. Somehow or the other it was noticed over the years that the techniques adopted were not eco-friendly and the safety measures were not adequate. So, in 1994 an attempt was made to rectify some of the defects. But even that was not adequate. That is why the present amendments have been proposed. The most important of these are road safety measures and pollution control measures.

As may be seen from the provisions which have been provided, there are three points. The first one is to amend Clause 52(1) Provisio (1). The second is to amend Clause 2 and the third one is to amend Clause 3. I am not going into the details of these amending provisions. But the most important one is the overriding provision which has been provided in the explanation itself wherein it has been clearly indicated that for the purposes of this Section, alteration means a change in the structure of a vehicle which results in change in the basic feature. So, there should not be change in the basic feature of the vehicle. That is why in Clause 1 it has been indicated that no owner of a motor vehicle shall so alter the vehicle that the particulars contained in the certificate of registration are at variance with those originally specified by the manufacturer. These things have been clearly indicated in Sections 110, 113 and 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act. Section 194 deals with penal provisions. I will come to the harassment by the police later on. These are the provisions which are there.

It has been found that a fleet owner has been changing certain parts and the combustion process has also been changed. In the previous Act there were deemed provisions. In order to overcome the cannibalisation - cannibalisation is a word used by the Armed Forces and the police to fit in different parts into other vehicles to make them road-worthy - this process is being given due weightage so far as fleet owners are concerned. To inform the registering authorities, fourteen days have been provided. This is a good feature.

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

But one difficulty would arise which the hon. Minister may kindly take into account. It is about deletion of Sub-Clause 4 of section 58, Clause (1). It is good so far as alterations of the tyres and others are concerned. But it may lead to more abuse. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to GSR No. 214 dated 18th March, 1999. I had brought certain objections to the notice of the concerned authorities. As usual, the authorities, whenever there is an objection, try to overcome by subterfuge or by an escape route or by some other means. My objection was on this. My objection was regarding ply ratings of the tyres. Under the rules framed by the Central Government in 1989, the ply ratings was revised in 1999. In the ply ratings, it has been indicated that for a particular permitted laden weight, the ply rating will be of a specific quantity. The maximum provided by this GSR was 14 ply ratings for a maximum weight permitted to carry 410 kilograms in case of single tyres and 1250 kilograms in case of dual tyres. But in the same GSR, the Government, in their wisdom, have stated in sub-Clause 3 that no tyre shall have a ply rating of more than 20 for applications on highway vehicles. It means a vehicle can have 20 ply ratings although the specifications is for 14 ply ratings. In other words, it means that we are encouraging vehicles to have tyres with more ply ratings in order to take more load on the highways and taking more load on the highways would definitely lead to accidents. So, the safety measures which the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the amending provisions have indicated would be coming to naught because of certain provisions which have been provided in the rules which the Government have been placing before Parliament after a year or two. It is necessary that whenever any rules are framed, it should be immediately placed before the Parliament. Usually, it is seen that those rules are placed before Parliament after a year or so like the rules which I am quoting were circulated in March 1999 but it came to Parliament only very recently. We do not have time to go through these things. Because of my background, I thought that I should go through the GSRs which are coming up so far as motor vehicles are concerned. In passing these amending provisions, it is good that they want an eco-friendly atmosphere and that the fleet owners should not be put to loss and that they should alter the engines. While altering the engines, the internal combustion system can be taken into account and they can bring liquified gas and any other type of power or batteries or whatever it is. But the most important point is that the power of the engine should not be altered. If the power of the engine is altered, then definitely the person who is manufacturing or cannibalising vehicles can put in more axle loads, and more laden axle loads have led to one of the most important accidents on the Raj Mahendri-Hyderabad Road. A ten-wheeler had taken more load on the rear axle. It was negotiating a bridge and while negotiating the bridge, because of the uneven axle load on the rear side, the buoyancy was affected. You might have seen as to how the bridges are constructed. Below the slab, there are some sorts of iron gadgets to give a little bit of buoyancy to the slab.

Because of the excess axle load, in a fraction of a second, that buoyancy was disturbed and the bridge collapsed. Along with it, the trailer also went down. It is all right that we delete Section 58 (1) (4). But we must take into account the provisions which have already been there in the Act. *...(Interruptions)* When we are thinking of amending the provisions, the hon. Minister may kindly take into account Section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 wherein it has been provided that the Central Government has, by rules, to regulate construction, equipment and maintenance of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Minister, you have said in the explanatory provision that no basic structure should be altered. As the Supreme Court says that the basic structure of the Constitution should not be altered, here also, you say the basic structure of a vehicle should not be altered. So, while passing this Bill later on, the hon. Minister may kindly take into account the width, height, length, overhang and load factor of the vehicles and should take into account the size, nature and conditions of tryres etc. These are most important things. Since we are deleting Section 58(1) (4), it is necessary that a comprehensive GSR under the rule-making power of the Central Government should be brought in. The State Governments should not be allowed to go into it because there will be a lot of difficulties. For example, one vehicle coming from one State has to pass through the other State. It will create problems. So, the Central Government should make comprehensive rules in this regard. A lot of vehicles, which are more than ten years or 15 years old, are being altered and brought to my State of Orissa for plying as passenger vehicles. So, unless the Central Government comes down heavily on these fleet owners, the purpose for which these amendments are brought forward will be lost and forgotten.

Sir, these are my suggestions. With these words, I again support the Bill.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward to make two or three amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The above Act was again amended in 1994. The object of the Bill is to prevent the vehicular pollution and to ensure the safety of road users. The proposed Bill prohibits alteration of vehicles in any manner including the change of tyres of higher capacity. The Bill also empowers the Central Government to allow alteration of vehicles for certain purposes. The State Governments are not given these powers. This is very unjust.

There is another aspect which has to be objected to. At present, the vehicles of the educational institutions are not required to get permits from the Regional Transport Office. The amending Bill makes it mandatory to obtain permits. It is all right that a permit is necessary. But in case of schools, children from various places have to come. If permit is required, it is all right. But tax should not be levied in respect of school vehicles because the lower middle class and the middle class students are coming from different places. If the tax is levied, then, that burden will be passed on to the parents and guardians and they would be in a difficult position. So, this should be changed. Therefore, the Government should reconsider the proposal.

There is another provision by which the fleet owners, who own more than ten vehicles, can obtain permission from the State Government to alter any vehicle. This has to be done by the State Government by issuing a notification.

There is a provision to protect the people who own a large number of vehicles. But what about the people who are having a single vehicle? The Government is protecting the rich people, but not the poor people. The approach is not correct. So, I demand that the single vehicle owners should also be protected.

Regarding eco-friendly fuel, the ruling of the Supreme Court is very pertinent. The Supreme Court has directed to take away from the road all those vehicles which are very old and which are causing pollution problems. It is all right. But most of the State Governments have not taken this decision of the Supreme Court seriously. A large number of State-owned vehicles are causing pollution problems. So, they should not be allowed to ply on road. In our country, a lage number of poor people are living and when they travel by road, they breathe polluted air and, as a result, they are affected by various diseases. They have no money for treatment and the Government is not ready to provide all the health facilities to them. I would request that this should be looked into.

Sir, a lot of road accidents take place everywhere, every day, not only because of more number of vehicles, but also due to road conditions, because these are not maintained properly by the Ministry of Surface Transport. This should be looked into and the roads should be maintained well.

Then, there is a provision to ban all the cars anc other vehicles, which are more than 15 years old. It is all right to some case of buses and trucks, but in the case of private car owners and taxis, especially the unemployed youth who are buying second-hand cars and run them as taxis, it will create a lot of difficulties. In such cases, the combustion of the engine should be seen and if that is good, then they should be allowed to ply on the road and they should not be treated on par with buses and trucks. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is facing a major problem because of the NDA brand vehicle.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Similarly, steps should be taken to improve the functioning of the Regional Transport Offices and brokers should not be allowed in the Regional Transport Offices. Even though people are not properly trained to drive vehicles, if they give more money to the brokers they are being given licenses. As a result, a lot of accidents occur. This should be looked into because the Government is also losing revenue. The Motor Vehicle Inspectors and police authorities take money and allow such people to go scot-free. Even though photographs of such vehicles are taken and their registration numbers are noted, the Government is allowing them to go scot-free. because they are close to the leaders of NDA.

If the vehicles belong to the members of the NDA, they will not be checked up. So, the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill. I do hope that if it is sent to a Standing Committee of the Parliament, there will be a threadbare discussion. That would be better for us. We can discuss it here also. The Bill will, therefore, be a comprehensive one and also eco-friendly.

I have already mentioned about eco-friendly norms which have been taken into consideration by your Ministry. A decision has also been taken by the hon. Court to that effect. Those norms will be maintained properly if a comprehensive Bill is brought forward. I think, at present, the Bill is not a comprehensive one. It should be referred to the Standing Committee so that the Euro norms and safety measures are taken care of. In the case of automobiles, the emissions are causing lead poison. It has already appeared in the newspapers that lead toxicity is a major environment problem in Hyderabad. The proportion of health hazards was found to be higher than the accepted international standards in the case of environment not only in

[Shri Sunil Khan]

Andhra Pradesh but also in Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and other thickly populated cities. So, it should be looked into.

There are some provisions about lead toxicity also. Lead-free petroleum is also provided to the vehicles in various parts of our country. If it is so, that will be better for us. The running of vehicles will be eco-friendly.

The provisions which have been framed by the Central Government and the State Governments are completely ignored. The State Government should also frame some rules so that they are able to implement them. When buses run from one State to another State, some problems do arise. As a result, these buses do not get their permits in those States. If there are any such provisions and if the vehicles of one State enter into another State, the concerned officials could see the permits and levy the taxes accordingly. That should be provided for the State Governments also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate that you are so pleased in the Chair that provides us a source of inspiration for my eloquence. I would also like to request other Chairman that they should remain pleased in the Chair. I would like to request Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh he should remain happy while occupying the Chair.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2000 has been introduced. I do not want to go into many facts regarding this but all countries have developed in last 50 years. The rate of growth in India is increasing and communication has played a very important role in the rate of growth. Today it is the third amendment through this Bill. Safety and environment are two main objectives of this Bill. About the enviornment, it is a well known fact that pollutioin adversely effects the environment. This is a frequently debated issue. The hon. Members have discussed about the environmental pollution in Delhi. The entire world has paid attention to this subject. But I am amazed to find that these rules were already there. These rules were already there to check the polluting vehicle. But today such kind of situation has arisen that High Courts and the Supreme Court have to intervene for checking the pollution. Even today Euro II and Euro I norms are being implemented. It is not implemented on account of the effort of your department rather it is done due to the intervention of the High Court and Supreme Court. As a result of this, Euro II and Euro I norms are being implemented in the entire nation.

The Minister is new comer in this Department but this Department is such that while looking into this Act you will have to adopt a philosophical approach. For this you will have to keep in mind the map of India, the basic issues of the entire department and also its requirements. Certainly some officer might have thought about this that there should be permit for school vehicles also. I remember that in one bus accident in Delhi small children were killed. Then it was thought that schools should also take permit but it also should be discussed as to how driving licenses are given in this country. I do not know but like in my district the same procedure might be adopted in other places also for giving driving license. One has to pay different amount to get Learner's license and if one does not want to give test he has to pay money and different amount has to pay for renewal of license. Thus anybody can license in any part of the country. The cost of a human life is only that. Though I can not supply data of accidents in the country but the way the big buses and trucks are being driven in the country that leads to accident in which innocent persons are killed. Not even single license of India is upto the mark as per the international standard. It we go to foreign country and want to drive a vehicle on that license, nobody is ready to give us vehicle. When will we discuss this issue?

Today road safety is discussed. For the road safety we should think about the way licenses are given and what should be the basic parameter for it. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the way trucks, buses, vehicles and jeeps are driven here.

In course of discussion on the issue of pollution, it is said that lead and carbon monoxide are the main pollutant and efforts are being made to use CNG and LPG for this. I am certainly finding difference in this regard. But how will it be implemented to all those places? You will have to be farsighted about implementing these rules in those places and punishing guilty persons. When I was in Bihar Assembly, I was member of Pollution Control Committee. There were three wheeler vehicles. Three passenger used to sit on the front seat and three at the back seat. Thus altogether seven persons including the driver used to board on the three wheelers. If one more person boards beside the driver then it became eight persons and if there were carrier at the roof then two more persons could be accommodated. Thus the situation in which the vehicle is driven is very dangerous. Besides this the capacity of the engine of the three-wheeler is not sufficient. So, in a very short period the engine of that vehicle is seized and it is made functional only after repairing. These days it is found in Bihar that people mix kerosene oil in petrol to run the vehicle. When such vehicle run on the road it emit immense smoke that

choke the people. We are preparing for this at the Delhi level. Today while I was coming, one CNG vehicle was going beside me. There was no smoke in it and driver was driving the vehicle quite conventiently. I was pleased to see it but we should think about the whole nation. We should have strict rules. When we formulate the rules then it should have the jurisdiction from Andaman Nicobar Island to Lakshadweep, from Kashmir to West Bengal and Gujarat. We have to pay attention towards this.

Sir, let us discuss the road safety. I would not like to link it with Motor Safety Act. But we will have to find a way to make people of this country sensitive towards the environment through the curriculum. An effort should be made on behalf of the department to make coordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The different aspects of our way of life like walking, sitting, crossing roads are somehow or the other inherited from our ancestors. Similarly, road safety, road standards, pollution standard all these things should be included in the curriculum, only then our coming generatioin will feel content that we have formulated such rule that brought happiness to the nation. Now excellent vehicles are coming to India as a result of the economic diversification. Certainly though they are costly but it will cause less pollution.

When I was looking at the accident data, I found that every year 70 thousand people die in accidents in the country. It is not this that this rate is less in America. I was also comparing it with international data that people die in accident in abroad also as die in India. But the present rate of accidents in India may certainly be reduced. The cases of injury may also be reduced. I would like to tell the Minister that he has brought special amendment to this issue and this House will always welcome him if he wants to give some idea to improve the communication system in the country by bringing some more amendments in the Motor Vehicle Act.

I conclude while supporting this Bill.

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad): Though I do not oppose the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill that has been introduced by the hon'bel Minister but my submission is that if any suggestions on certain issues are included then it will certainly provide relief to the common man. First of all you have to look into the issues of environment and safety through an amendment. It is a good thing and the Government should pay attention towards this. You deserve thanks that you have paid attention to that. But there are many things attach to it that it will not be beneficial for the common man. If I am right then some three or four years back there was a system that private owners were not permitted to install diesel engine in place of petrol engine. This system is still in your state. I have a question relating to this. Has there been reduction in the incidence of accident or has it brought changes in the quality of environment because of disallowing the diesel engine. Though, this has done great harm. We are in a place which is densely populated and is inhabited by rich people. Did we imagine that situation where a peasant of a small town used to buy old vehicle and install diesel engine and run it. We all know that even today there is dearth of taxies. People used to buy old vehicles and install diesel engine that provided conveyance to the common people. It is fine that you have made law. But I can claim that the diesel engine is being changed because your law has lacunae. It may be that in registration certificate the engines have not been changed but in reality the engines are being changed and the people are using it even today. My request is that such rules should be made that may be contemporary and beneficial to the common people. As you all know petrol engine causes emission of more carbon monoxide than the diesel engine. My request is that common people should be given permission to change diesel engine after doing required modification. The second important thing is that you have said about the LPG. It is good thing. It will certainly be helpful in preserving the environment and reduce the expenditure of people. But have you formulated laws for Delhi or other big cities? Presently, if a person of a small town install LPG kit in his petrol vehicle, then he faces great difficulties in refilling the gas becuase he does not have any facility to refill it. The result is that he keeps cooking gas cyclinder in his dickey and if you carefully see the thing then you will find that if there is any leakage in the cylinder and if any body smoke inside the vehicle then there is ample possibility of vehicle catching fire. It is OK if laws are being formulated for Delhi in Delhi. Then there is nothing to say but if you have the entire nation under your consideration then you should certainly take into account the safety system because it causes accident in our day-today-life. It is very important issue and you should certainly take into account.

You have given permit to those who have already 10 vehicles, but there is no apparent provisions on your part whether you have permitted for the commercial vehicles or have arranged for light vehicles also. If you have done for the commercial vehicle, then there is nothing to worry, you have done well. But do you expect from a person that has ten light vehicle may change the diesel engine of the same capacity? This thing does not appear relevant. Since I am seeing this and I may be wrong that I am not telling you, but my request is that you should maintain uniformity in it that whether it is one vehicle or ten vehicles, if you give permit for changing diesel engine, then you should give opportunity to the

[Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh]

common people to change engine of the same capacity. That is upto you that if he goes to RTO office for registration then the official there must check its quality and capacity. I agree with this that there should be no laxity in it. The second thing you said about pollution. You have banned diesel operated vehicle in big cities. You should alsc make arrangements for banning leaded petrol operated vehicle. You should ban all such vehicles because the people here are so resourceful that if you issue order next morning they will purchase Euro-II vehicle without any difficulty. I am talking about the Delhi city because the laws are being formulated keeping in view the Delhi and not taking into account we people. That is my request, as I come from Uttar Pradesh. Once when you were President of BJP you had banned big tempos in Lucknow and one third of that tempos had reached to Farukhabad which is parliamentary constituency of Munna Babu. You saved Lucknow from pollution but what was the fate of Farukhabad? Do you have any arrangement for this? There should be some arrangement for this as you clean up big cities and leave us at our fate. The changes are also required in it. One more thing is mentioned in your Act. You said that you cannot change the size of the vehicle. This statement of yours sound good as experienced engineers devote their time to ensure the security and safety of the vehicle and the persons traveling in it. That is a very useful thing. But my submission is that if a persons living in remote village purchase a jeep which is even today the cheapest vehicle in India and he puts a canvas roof over it and after a year or two it is torn up then he somehow manage to get a tin roof-cover over his vehicle to protect the people traveling in it from water and rain. To me it seems that you should not have any objection to it because manufacturer produce vehicle on the basis of its quality. To me it seems that you should make arrangement for bringing modification to the design of the soft-top vehicle so that people may take advantage of it and get relief.

Sir, I would like to conclude by mentioning two things. The changes of tyre in commercial vehicle is very pertinent. If 11-tone carrying is permitted in a vehicle but it is carrying 16-17 tones by way of fitting big tyres, then it is absolutely wrong. But I want to make one submission in this regard that if one runs a light motor vehicle by fitting radial tyres and subsequently by lessening the pressure, then he makes the journey a little bit comfortable. If you have made this provision for the commercial vehicle and have banned it then it is OK but this ban should not be extended to the light vehicle.

Apart from that, I would like to make one more request. You have given permission to produce truck to such companies that manufacture trucks that are not appropriate to the Indian roads as it have the capacity to carry 32-32 tones of goods. The result is that roads are being broken. Suppose, the truck owners do not change the tyres and instead of six tyres, they fit ten tyres and port 32 tones goods then image what will be the condition of the road. You should think over this. If one carry more weighs by increasing the numbers of the tyres then roads will be broken.

I would like to make one submission regarding the educational institution. You have done a commendable work by way of arranging permit for the school buses. There is nothing to object it. My request regarding this is that you must give relaxatioin for two to four year, as you think appropriate for giving permit to the buses of new schools.

Besides, I would like to say that you must introduce the system of permit for the school which has obtained recognition from CBSE or ISCE. It will definitely be a good thing but the school which are not recognised should be exempted. The school based in rural areas which impart education in Hindi or regional languages should also be kept outside the purview of permit system. It is because, in far-flung areas, schools are opened for children of poor people who some how make arrangement for a bus or any small vehicle. Hence such schools should also be exempted from permit system. along with it, the schools opened under Ashram or Gurukul patterns should also be kept outside the preview of permit.

With these words, I conclude my speech and I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara): Sir, I welcome the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2000. I felt that this was a much needed Bill. But I am now of the opinion as expressed on both the sides, that this Bill and the amendments to be made, are very few. More dialogue should have gone into it, more consultation should have gone into it, comprehensive Bill should come instead of a piecemeal Bill. I do not call it a half-baked Bill, but it is actually a half-baked Bill because from the turn of the century vehicles came into India and the world at the turn of the century. We have had them for about hundred years. Now, the whole concept is changing. It

used to be a vehicle for the rich; it used to be a vehicle only for the very very sophisticated people. The *Rajas*, the *Maharajas*, the Princes only used to be having vehicles. Now, a common man is using it.

The first Bill came into being in 1939. The next Bill, as you have rightly said, came into being in 1988, which was the 1994 Act. This Bill has come now.

Now, the vehicles are moving much faster. We have freeways and the vehicles are travelling at such a good speed.

We feel very bad when we lose a colleague. Yesterday only we condoled the death of one of our esteemed colleagues.

The road safety is a very important factor. What does this Bill really offer to all of us? One is the CNG, the LPG. It is very rightly said by one of the hon. Members that this Bil is restricted only to the metropolitan cities. How many people are using it in the rural villages? Why do you not have a rural-based Bill separated from the urban areas? There is no problem of pollution. If there is a pollution problem, it is only in Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi or such metropolitan cities. Why are you putting all that eco-friendly things on to the villages? We have a very few vehicles there and there is no problem like that. Why can you not separate these two things?

It is also mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons about things like changing of tyres of higher capacity. All the OE manufacturers are putting low grade tyres when they are selling their vehicles. If they want to put a good tyre of better grade, then where is the problem? Why are you restricting them? That will give them better mileage. They will be better on the freeways.

Sir, for faster speed we need better tyres, better technology and that canot be provided by the OE. Why are you restricting them? Even if it is restricted, as very rightly pointed out, it should be for the heavy vehicles only and not for the light vehicles.

Regarding change of tyres, you cannot change the rim. You can not have a biger tyre. On the same rim, you are having tyres of better playing rating which will give you a better speed on the road.

I welcome what you have said about the operation of buses in the point number three of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They should have permit. It is a very very good step. Every time when our little children go to school and come back we are worried whether they will come back home safely or not. That is a worry of each parent. I think, it is a very welcome step. But along with it, I would request you that each and every bus should be similar to the buses of the European and other countries. They have painted their buses yellow so that people could know that the children are travelling in those buses and they will be more careful. In European countries whenever you are overtaking a yellow bus, and if it is stopped and the children are getting down from it, your licence gets cancelled. How many people know this in India?

One thing is that each permit given to a bus owner to ply children should be coloured yellow. This is there in every country in the world except in India. Why do you not have that there also? I said this in the Rajasthan Assembly and Rajasthan Assembly has already got this Act.

The other thing that I wanted to point out, which was very rightly pointed out by my friend and colleague, hon. Shri Rudy, is this. You can have all the laws but the implementation is very wrong. Most of the drivers are doing drunken driving. How many people are wanting to stop them? Drunken driving is a big offence. In other countries, if somebody is caught doing drunken driving, his licence is immediately cancelled. There have been such instances in America. When a Governor of a State in America was driving in a drunken state, his licence was cancelled. But here, with our political connections, we get away with everything. So, are we going to do something about that also?

The other point is about giving licences only to the educated people. Driver is a very important person, but most of the drivers do not even know what a 'Yellow Line' is and what a 'Double Yellow Line' is. Yellow Line means you cannot cross it and a Double Yellow Line means, you can never cross it, and if you cross it, your licence is supposed to be cancelled immediately. The Highway Petrol will not even be interested in seeing all this. What they will be interested in doing is only stopping a vechicle, finding some fault and getting something for the evening. A chicken or a bottle is what they are interested in getting for the evening. They will not be interested in really penalising such drivers.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now please conclude.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Okay, Sir. Before concluding, I would just like to mention about freeways. People are driving in the wrong way. They do not know what a freeway is supposed to be. When the tractor drivers want to go from one village to another, they do not have a side line. Wherever there is a freeway, there should be a road which connects one village to the other and which should be separate from the freeway. But we do not have a system like that. So, what I request is that they must come out with a comprehensive Bill.

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

This piecemeal, half-baked Bill will not do. Otherwise I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Minister has introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2000 in the House. The House is not aware of the Rules made under the Motor Vehicle Act of 1939. First we draft the bill or enact the Act and later we frame tho Rules. No rules are framed under the Act of 1939. It was amended in 1988 and now Hon'be Minister has introduced this Bill to make amendments in the Act of 1994. I was much sure that as Shri Rajnath Babu is from rural background, so he would definitely be well aware of the position in small towns even. He has been the president of a reputed organisation of India's largest state namely, Uttar Pradesh. I don't understand whether the amendment you have brought through this Bill is alright. You are going to substitute clause 52. The proposed clause read, "Where modification of any part of the engine is made by fitting conversion-kit, such modification shall be carried out subject to such conditions as may be prescribed."

Officers of your department have misguided a person like you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajo Singh ji, how much time would take?

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Just now I have stood to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech tomorrow.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow, the 26th July, 2000.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 26, 2000/Sravana 4, 1922 (Saka).