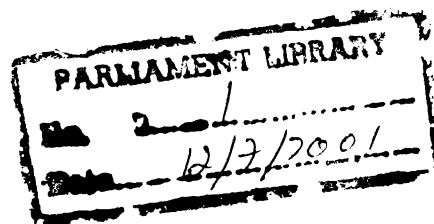


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(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 DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 1, 2000/Sravana 10, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

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

Shri Krishnan Manoharan was a Member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha from 1962 to 1977 representing Madras South and Madras North Parliamentary Constituencies of Tamil Nadu.

He was a member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1977 to 1980, 1985 to 1991, and from 1996 till his death. He served as Minister of Finance from 1977 to 1980 in the Government of Tamil Nadu. Presently, he was the Minister of Revenue in the Government of Tamil Nadu.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Manoharan took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He also served as a member on various Parliamentary Committees in Lok Sabha.

A journalist and an active social worker, Shri Manoharan was associated with various organisations in different capacities. He always stood for the cause of welfare of the poor, the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society.

A man of letters, Shri Manoharan authored two books, namely, "Is it Democracy?" and "Critical Analysis on religion" besides a number of papers on various subjects.

Shri Krishnan Manoharan passed away in the early hours today at Chennai at the age of 71.

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

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

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fire Arms

*122. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases relating to possession and misuse of fire-arms are increasing in the country day-by-day particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, whether the existing policy to keep the fire arms needs review;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(d) the number of persons permitted in Delhi to keep the fire-arms as on date;

(e) the number of persons found misusing their licensed fire-arms during the last three years and till date;

(f) whether a large number of unlicensed fire-arms are also in possession of several persons in the city; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government to apprehend the persons in possession of the unlicensed arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government as implementation of the Arms Act which is a Central enactment is mainly done through State Governments/UT Administrations to whom necessary powers have been delegated under Article 258(1) of the Constitution read with Section 43 of the Arms Act, 1959.

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

(d) to (g) The information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to look into the answer which the hon. Minister has presented to the House. My question is specific. I wanted to know whether the cases relating to possession and misuse of fire-arms are increasing in the country day-by-day, particularly, in the Capital. The hon. Minister's answer is that they do not maintain the account. Supposing tomorrow cyclone takes place in Andhra Pradesh or Orissa. When there is a question eliciting information as to how many people died in Andhra Pradesh or in Orissa, Mr. Minister, will you say that you do not maintain the account? What is the answer? You have to get it from the States. In respect of Delhi, Police is under your control. Do you want to get the House satisfied with this answer?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Reddy, what is your supplementary?

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: There is no supplementary. What is his answer? That is why I request the Chair to come to our rescue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can now put the question direct to the hon. Minister.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I want to know whether he is able to come with a proper answer or not.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the reply, you can put the question. What is your question?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I am prepared to answer if supplementaries are put by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: If the answer is given properly, then only the supplementary would arise. In this case, proper answer is not there. What supplementary do you want me to put?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Reddy, if you are not satisfied with the answer, then also you can put your supplementary. What is there? Please put your supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: If the Minister will reply then he will put his supplementary.

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, all right, I will put the supplementary. Has it come to the notice of the Home Ministry the fact that the Forensic Science Laboratory experts have found and given wide publicity saying that out of the fire-arms that are being used to kill the people, 80 per cent is country-made and a lot of arms are there without any licence? Mr. Minister, what are you going to do with this? The point is that the Home Ministry is the Ministry that has to save the country where no law and order is there in any State. What are the steps that you want to take? What are you thinking about it? Unless you know this problem, how will you deal with it? What is it that you are thinking of?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, part (a) of the question of the hon. Member is whether the cases relating to possession and misuse of fire-arms are increasing in the country day-by-day, particularly, in the Capital. So, definitely, the intention of the hon. Member pertains to this answer...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Why should the hon. Minister know the intention of the hon. Member? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jos, it is not your duty. The hon. Member has put the question and the hon. Minister is replying to it. Please take your seat. You should not intervene in the middle. If you want to put any supplementary, you can put it later on. Knowing the rules very well, you are doing this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: He is talking about the intention of the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: As I understand it, the powers to issue the licence and extend it etc. have been delegated to the respective States. Even with regard to illegal weapons or the legal weapons or the cases filed in respect of a person, records are maintained by the State Governments and not by the Central Government. That is my answer. My answer is very clear.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: The hon. Minister repeats his answer. He says that the records are being maintained by the State Governments. Is this the answer that Parliament has to get from a responsible Minister of Home Affairs when I asked about the safety of the people and use of illegal arms and country-made arms?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member in respect of people possessing illegal weapons. But the account that the Government maintains is in respect of licensed weapons. It does not have any

account in respect of those people who have the illegal weapons. But the concern is shared by the Government and we always advise the State Governments in this regard to take necessary action against those in possession of illegal arms or unlicensed weapons. So far as the licensed weapons are concerned, the records are maintained by the State Governments. Our general information is that the problem relates less to licensed arms and much more to unlicensed and illegal arms. That is the real problem in respect of which no State Government also has any account.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Reddy, your second supplementary.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Does the Ministry know that in Andhra Pradesh, voluntary disclosure of illegal weapons was announced some time back and a lot of persons having illegal weapons got their licenses and their weapons legitimised? The Government would have control over the weapons by legitimising it. Does the Ministry advise the State Governments in this regard? Is Government thinking of any such measure to get out of this problem?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I would like to repeat the same answer. These powers have been delegated to the State Governments. However, the Central Government is sharing the intelligence inputs and giving the instructions to the State Governments to ensure that the instructions are followed in letter and spirit. We have been instructing the State Governments to follow the same. *...(Interruptions)*

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, again it is a matter of the State Government who are maintaining the records. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Reddy, do not confuse him, he is a new Minister.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, he bombarded us when he was in the State Assembly and when I was the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: That was different.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Now, it is the reverse. He should be able to answer the questions. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to convey to the hon. Member, who was a former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, that

I am capable of answering his supplementaries. If he is not posing any supplementary, what can I do?

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: No, the Minister is not able to answer me.

MR. SPEAKER: Take it lightly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: The Minister has informed the House that the Government has got the report from the Intelligence agencies. He should answer as to how many weapons are unlicensed. He himself has committed that he has inputs of the Intelligence agencies. If the State Government has no intelligence. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I would only request the hon. Speaker to look into the answers. The Minister has got information through his Intelligence Department. He shares the same with the States and yet the answer is different. So, I would request the hon. Speaker to postpone the question till the Minister gets the proper answer. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question to the hon. Home Minister is this. Where are the arms manufacturing factories located within the country? Have the States been given intelligence inputs? What is being done to smash this illegal source of internal security to our country?

Secondly, is it true that arms smuggling is taking place into India from across our borders. It is known that these arms include revolvers, pistols, and rifles. What is the scale of such smuggling? What is being done to tackle the threat? Is there a plan for Government-to-Government appeal to those countries which are supplying these arms to our country?*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: As far as first part of her question is concerned, I would again like to say that as far as arms manufacturing factories are concerned, these powers have been delegated to the States. As far as second part of the question is concerned, we would like to say that definitely there are illegal weapons in the country. They have been smuggled by the terrorists of the various groups, mostly from Pakistan. Most of the militants are armed, funded and infiltrated into the country from across the border. We are facing ethnic insurgency in the North-East; we have naxalite problems in five States. Besides that we have caste wars, and so many other problems. So we do admit that there are illegal

weapons in this country. But, respective State Governments are dealing with them. They are seizing the weapons; they are arresting the persons. Most of the militants are being killed in a number of States. The respective State Governments maintain this type of information. We do not maintain any information or records. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government, through you, as told by hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the Government keep account of only those licenses which we issue. There is no doubt, it is matter of internal security of the country. I would like to know from the Government, through you, Sir, whether the Government will collect information regarding illegal arms and weapons in the country. If so, the manner in which the information is likely to be collected and if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: MR. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government do not collect information regarding illegal weapons.

[English]

This is a State subject. If at all, they come across with terrorists or militants who are in possession of illegal arms, how to disarm them and how to recover the weapons etc., these things come under the purview of the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister is replying again and again that it is the responsibility of the State Government and it is true but the State also falls within the country. Affluent people in several States seek license for their protection but they are denied licenses. State Police do not have latest weapons while these weapons are available to militants and terrorist organisations. This has been proved in many police encounters where police personnel have been killed at the hands of criminals. I would like to know from the Government about the action likely to be taken against the State Governments which are unable to control the criminals and seize the illegal arms and unable to protect public life.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that Hon. Member's question relates to one particular State. I would only say that we have tried to work in co-ordination for last few years. Manufacturing of illegal arms

have considerably increased and we cannot escape by leaving the responsibility completely on the States. Permission for Arms manufacturing is granted by the Centre but the arms are manufactured without permission and we have to be active towards such crimes. But in the constitutional system, action is taken through the State Governments, whenever required; we provide intelligence-input, as to what's happening where. In its totality, the concern behind the question is natural, obvious and right and we would be careful about that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that keeping information regarding illegal arms is a State subject. We have received information about a large number of arms and ammunition in Dewas and Malwa districts of Madhya Pradesh and it is apprehended that ISI activities are on the increase in the whole area. The State Government have patronised the criminal elements in the whole episode by manoeuvring. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what would be Central Government's response in the situation when the State Government indulge in manoeuvring, indulge in patronising, ISI activities get a fillip and illegal arms keep dumping in Malwa. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member is levelling allegations against the State Government of manoeuvring. The State Government takes proper action. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: A catch of illegal arms has been seized and I would like to know from the Government the action to be taken against it?

SHRI L.K. ADAVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member is seeking information regarding a particular incident, there should be a separate notice for this.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Sir, share the concern expressed by Shri N. Janardhana Reddy in asking this particular question which has got a lot of relevance in the present days. The reply revolves around that all the powers have been delegated to the

*Not recorded.

State Governments, the respective State Governments have to look after this particular subject and the Government of India has nothing to do with the account to be maintained regarding the licensed arms in possession of several outfits.

Now, the major dimension of this particular problem is only with the unlicensed weapons. These unlicensed weapons are not only being produced across the country but are also being smuggled in from across the borders. If the Central Government shirks its responsibility in having an account about the extent to which the smuggling is going on, to which States it is being routed, where ultimately it is landing, I think, extremism, naxalism and such other elements will continue to be aided by these weapons. If the Central Government simply says that it is a job of only the State Governments and the Central Government will not keep a track of these weapons, it will not be correct.

Will the Central Government have any other *modus operandi* to keep a track about the flow of all these illegal weapons and where the extremist outfits are widely using them?

Is the Central Government coming up with any other policy in detecting this particular thing?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, as I have already said, the Government of India does not disown responsibility if there is smuggling and manufacture of illegal arms. In both case, we have a responsibility. It is our Intelligence set-up which has mainly provided the inputs that have led to the recovery of large-scale arms - both smuggled as well as illegally manufactured - in the past months.

There have been several instances where a large number of arms have been recovered and confiscated. Therefore, there is no question of the Government of India disowning its responsibility. All that was said in the beginning.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You must be having a joint meeting of monitoring authority between the States and the Centre every month on the sensitive States as to how the things are going on. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We are continuing interaction with the State Governments in this regard. All that was said in the beginning was in relation to the number of licensed arms in possession of the people. About, that, it was said that we did not maintain those records. It is with the State Governments.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Hon. Speaker, Sir, with all respect to the hon. Minister of Home and the Minister of State, I had an opportunity to deal with this subject when I was the Minister of State for Home. Something is being concealed for reasons best known to them.

The fact remains that whenever there is a cache, these are displayed on TV and everywhere. The whole country knows about it. In Assam, when there was a surrender by ULFA, you had given arms to SULFA which an ordinary police station did not have. They have AK-47s and other sophisticated revolvers. When there is an attack by the terrorists in the North-Eastern areas—I do not know about other areas - the persons manning the police station go away. As MPs, when we go to the spot, they say: "What could we do? We have got 303s. How can we encounter AK-47s and such other weapons?"

In view of this, there was a time when a limited quantity of sophisticated weapons was given to the Punjab Police. These were also given to others. I do not want to go into details whether you know or do not know about it. Even if you know about it, I think, you have decided to disown it. It is fair enough.

As many hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh and other States have said, instead of keeping such seized arms in the armouries, you should arm the forces like the Territorial Army, Anti-Riots Group, CRPF and others. In the North-Eastern Region, the CRPF personnel are being killed by the terrorists with sophisticated arms. The hon. Home Minister had replied the other day about the number of people that have died there.

With all respect to the hon. Home Minister, I would request him to take our experience also. Those arms should be distributed amongst our police force, which is very active and effective even with their small arms and ammunition. Would the hon. Minister consider this or not?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, it is not merely the arms that are recovered from these terrorists by the police, but also by our armed forces. We have been thinking in terms of utilising them in a proper manner. Therefore, what the hon. Members has said is a suggestion for action, which would be considered.

Financial Assistance to Families of Deceased

*123. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had announced to provide one lakh rupees each to the members of the

families of the persons who died of terrorist attacks in Anantnag and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of families provided with the said amount so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No such announcement has been made by Government of India. The State Government is making ex-gratia payment @ Rs. 1 lakh per person to the next-of-kin in case of death and Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State by way of ex-gratia relief from 1990 onwards.

(c) The Central Government does not maintain record of the persons entitled to ex-gratia relief. However, as intimated by the Government of J&K, since 1990, ex-gratia relief @ Rs. 1 lakh person to the next-of-kin has been paid to 8822 civilians killed in militant attacks. A total amount of Rs. 225.86 crores ex-gratia has been disbursed by the State Government to the next-of-kin of those killed as well as to those injured and for compensation for damage/loss to property during the period of militancy in the State till 31st March 2000. This amount has been reimbursed to the State Government by Central Government in full as part of the security Related expenditure.

[Translation]

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Sir, this reply is self contained, therefore, I am not asking supplementaries.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Home Affairs Committee visited Jammu & Kashmir on 9th, the IG and the Commissioner there have said that there is no sufficient criminal law to deal with militants in the State of Kashmir. They have cited one incident. One hardcore terrorist, by name Bitta Hare, who shot dead 40 Pundits, appeared in a national television saying that he enjoyed their sufferings. He is coming out of jail next week. This is what they said.

Will the Central Government enact a law like TADA to apply to Jammu & Kashmir or Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, which is in vogue in India, in other States? Will the Central Government take up initiative to pass this law to curb terrorism?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, this question relates to the financial assistance to families of deceased.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: My second question is, if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to curb terrorism?

Sir, the hardcore terrorists are protected by law.

MR. SPEAKER: You are again deviating from the main question.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Will the Central Government enact any stringent law?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, the question relates to the reimbursement of the ex-gratia amount.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is trying to provide assistance to those killed in terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir is not good for the country. I would like to ask from the Government as to what action is being taken to curb militancy in Jammu and Kashmir and whether the Government is formulating any scheme to curb it? Whether the Government wish to curb or to increase the terrorism? I charge the Government of increasing terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing to laugh at. It is a serious issue and it is question of providing assistance to those killed in terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you are putting any supplementary or not?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: The concrete measures being taken by the Government to end the terrorism?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I could not understand your supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Whether the Central Government are considering fool proof measures to curb increasing terrorism there?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: It's a question of curbing terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: It's not a question of curbing terrorism. It's a question of providing assistance to the victims.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs was reading his reply. He told in his reply that assistance or ex-gratia of one lakh rupees is being provided to the families or persons killed by the terrorists as compensation. The hon. Minister told that the amount has been distributed among 800 people so far. But, a discrepancy has been noticed in the details of money disbursed. He has mentioned an amount of Rs. 2.2 crore. Had an amount at the rate of one lakh per person been disbursed, then the amount, as per your reply would have been Rs. 8.8 crore. Why is there this discrepancy? Whether the Government provide compensation to those killed at the hands of terrorists or those areas which are more affected by terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that the Central Government is not giving Rs. one lakh to the victims. It is the State Government which is giving this amount.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am asking as the State Government is giving this. There is discrepancy in the two figures. What efforts are being made to do away with the discrepancy? Whether the Government are considering coverage of some insurance policy for those killed at the hands of terrorists?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the answer it is very clearly said that the State Government is giving *ex-gratia* amount to the next-of-kin of those civilians who have been killed as well as to those injured and for compensation for damage or loss to property during the period of militancy in the State till 31st March, 2000. So, this amount includes other amounts also.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been providing *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of militancy - for death, injury, etc. - as per the existing rules. As per the

State Government's Order, Rs. 1 lakh is paid to the next-of-kin in case of death, Rs. 75,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,000 for the permanent disability, grievous injury, and minor injury respectively. So, this amount includes the other amounts also.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am sorry to say that the Home Ministry is so stingy that they are having their own stringent measures and they are not helping the families of those who have been killed due to terrorist attacks very liberally. I was fighting for the families of those who had been attacked by ISI-sponsored Al-Umma for the past three years now. So far, no help has been rendered to the families of those people in Coimbatore who died due to attacks by ISI people. I feel that it is the prime duty of the Union Government to help those families. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This Question relates to Anantnag and Srinagar in Kashmir.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am coming to the point. It is the prime duty of the Union Government to safeguard the future of the families of those who have died for the unity of the nation. So, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether any Special Fund will be created by the Home Ministry to help those families. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that there is any supplementary.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, terrorist attack is increasing everywhere. So, I want to know through you, Sir, whether any Special Fund will be created by the Home Ministry so that these people will be helped in time.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that there is any supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Defence Minister had said that on Kargil...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is the Defence Minister's issue. Now, next Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it has relevance because he had said that it would be dealt with by the Home Ministry. The Defence Minister had said that this

question will be answered by the Home Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: It is the prime duty of the Union Government to create a Fund. The terrorists are attacking now and then.

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary is not related to the main Question.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: I want to know whether the Home Ministry will create any Special Fund in future or not.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a separate question. If you want to ask, you can put a separate question.

[Translation]

Indira Awaas Yojana

*124. ⁺SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under the Indira Awaas Yojana during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed for the construction of houses during the current years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in identifying the districts for the purpose under the Indira Awaas Yojana;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter;

(f) whether the Government have any proposal for the private sector participation in Indira Awaas Yojana; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDARLAL PATWA): (a) to (g) Information in respect of the funds allocated, State-wise, under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years and the current financial year is given in enclosed Statement-I. The targets determined for construction/conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi pucca houses under the IAY during the current financial year, State-wise, is given in enclosed Statement-II.

The Indira Awaas Yojana is being implemented in all the Districts of the country and the question of identifying districts under the Scheme does not, therefore, arise. There is no proposal under consideration, at present, for private sector participation in the IAY.

Statement-I

Funds allocated under Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and during the current financial year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8970.34	8370.41	11036.00	11036.00
Arunachal Pradesh	80.71	184.03	754.00	726.86
Assam	2952.83	4781.82	15658.00	16354.79
Bihar	17597.09	27420.52	38598.00	38598.00
Goa	87.63	19.20	68.00	68.00
Gujarat	3292.97	3150.78	3243.00	3243.00

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	790.96	1853.66	1171.00	1171.00
Himachal Pradesh	276.72	780.64	515.00	515.00
Jammu & Kashmir	562.66	966.16	618.00	618.00
Karnataka	6024.43	6320.85	5898.00	5898.00
Kerala	2191.85	2836.20	3552.00	3552.00
Madhya Pradesh	11368.58	13898.74	9183.00	9183.00
Maharashtra	9779.75	12494.77	10585.00	10585.00
Manipur	103.77	320.57	693.00	866.65
Meghalaya	121.07	359.16	1057.00	1151.46
Mizoram	50.73	83.11	260.00	276.42
Nagaland	129.14	246.36	653.00	743.31
Orissa	7277.74	9574.03	9154.00	9154.00
Punjab	562.65	900.86	745.00	745.00
Rajasthan	4723.84	4799.63	3233.00	3233.00
Sikkim	47.27	92.02	122.00	199.28
Tamil Nadu	8110.20	7401.30	5846.00	5846.00
Tripura	134.90	578.80	1433.00	1681.23
Uttar Pradesh	21863.19	30176.52	23565.00	23565.00
West Bengal	8039.87	10639.62	12064.00	12064.00
A & N Islands	47.27	44.40	129.00	129.00
D&N Haveli	25.37	43.80	69.00	69.00
Daman & Diu	14.99	1.82	27.00	27.00
Lakshadweep	24.21	3.65	3.00	3.00
Pondicherry	47.27	56.57	67.00	67.00
Total	115300.00	148400.00	160000.00	161369.00

Statement-II

Targets fixed for construction and conversion unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi-pucca houses during the current financial year 2000-2001 under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Annual target
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88288
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4246
3.	Assam	98856
4.	Bihar	308784
5.	Goa	544
6.	Gujarat	25944
7.	Haryana	9368
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3870
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4644
10.	Karnataka	47184
11.	Kerala	28416
12.	Madhya Pradesh	73464
13.	Maharashtra	84680
14.	Manipur	5062
15.	Meghalaya	6726
16.	Mizoram	1615
17.	Nagaland	4342
18.	Orissa	73232
19.	Punjab	5960
20.	Rajasthan	25864
21.	Sikkim	1164
22.	Tamil Nadu	46768
23.	Tripura	9821

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	187629
25.	West Bengal	96127
26.	A&N Islands	727
27.	D&N Haveli	414
28.	Daman & Diu	162
29.	Lakshadweep	17
30.	Pondicherry	402
Total		1244320

SHRI MAN SINH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Indira Awas Yojana target has been set for the poor people living in the rural areas of the country. I would like to know the target fixed for rural areas of Gujarat. The scheme of the Government to encourage the administration to achieve those targets in particularly in view of increasing population. Secondly of houses, in these areas, is insufficient. Therefore good houses cannot be constructed. Whether the Government are contemplating to increase this amount?

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount allocated to States, under the Indira Awas Yojana is based on fixed norms. Under this norm the amount is determined by the Planning Commission and Finance Department. On this basis, the States are allocated the amount. Some times it does happens that at the end of the year some funds remains unutilised, then we appropriate that amount.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in part 'c' of the Question, it is mentioned that such complaints are on rise. The Minister has not given the dates in this regard. I represent Saharsa Parliamentary Constituency. In this area, numerous irregularities in selection under the Indira Awas Yojana has taken place. I understand that earlier also hon'ble Members have several times drawn the attention of the Government in this House. Indira Awas Yojana or any other scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The members are not involved in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members are not associated with this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sureshji sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members are not associated with these schemes. The Government of India has taken a decision that in case of centrally sponsored schemes, a supervision and monitoring Committee would be set up at the district, sub-division and block level. But even such Committee has not been set up in my constituency. Therefore, I want to know from the Government through you the total number of complaints received from Bihar, regarding irregularities in selection pertaining to Indira Awas Yojna. The time by which the Committee, for monitoring centrally sponsored schemes—as per clause 2—would be set up in Bihar State particularly in Saharsa Parliamentary Constituency...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? I have not called you.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of non construction or non utilisation of funds as per norms under Indira Awas Yojana is concerned these complaints are received here also. Since this is a State subject, we forward these complaints to State Governments for conducting inquiry on such complaints and we asked for their reaction. ...*(Interruptions)*. It is a continuous process...*(Interruptions)*.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want to hear any reply from the Minister. What is this?

Now the Minister..

...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: If the hon'ble Member already knows the answer, as he is saying in this case then I am helpless. What can I say. I am making a submission that numerous such complaints are received here. These complaints are forwarded to State Government for inquiry and further action for investigating such complaints for their reaction, for decision on it we depend upon State Government. Whatever information is sent by State Governments we monitor it. But it is not possible to send our inquiry commission there. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: There is always this complaint that the grants of the *Indira Awas Yojana* never percolate to the really needy people who should get it. There was some suggestion that the MPs may be involved in it. If it is possible, it is very good. If not would the hon. Minister consider that the NGOs be involved in it? ...*(Interruptions)*.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: Anyway, all right, we want that MPs may be involved in it. Please monitor that these funds really go to the people who need it. Very often they are diverted to other ways. MPs will be there. The Government is committed to it. All right.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this very House I had said that it was my desire that the House. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily you are disturbing the Minister. He is coming to the point. Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know the Members are quite agitated over this question and I know they are quite aware about its misuse. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see the anxiety of the Members. You know their views about enrolment of the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: First, listen to my answer and if there is supplementary I am here to answer it. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please take your seat. The hon. Member has already clearly asked whether you are going to involve M.P.s also in the Indira Awas Yojana.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made efforts in this regard and have sought the views of State Governments, Chief Ministers of State...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Governments are elected constitutionally. I cannot force them to accept my views. I sought their views and they have given some what negative reply.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Why did you give the commitment? The commitment was given in the House. You gave the commitment in advance, before holding talks...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Most of the houses under this scheme are going to the people who are already having two or three houses. What to do against this?...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hold some definite views in this regard and I am making efforts to arrive at a decision.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that he has received complaints about irregularities that occur in the process of identification of the beneficiaries. I may add further that this process is being vitiated both by official corruption and political motivation. If the MPs are asking for their role in the process, it is not because they want to play a role, it is because the State Government and others would like to play a role. If the State Government is a constitutional entity, the local bodies are also constitutional entities; and Parliament of India is a constitutional entity. Therefore, either you make MPs the Chairmen or associate MPs integrally with the process of selection of the beneficiaries. It is a must. In many States, the hon. Minister, who has been the Chief Minister so many times, knows that the selection is made by the Chairman of the District Development Board who is generally a Minister of the State. That selection is politically motivated. If it is impartial, then we have no role to play at all. We do not want to play a role. It is not a very convenient thing at all for us. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to bestow his serious thought on this. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker Sir, regarding the selection of beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana, as per the provision, it is done by Gram Sabha.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It is not so.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Once you have listened you will also understand my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Jaipal Reddy ji has good knowledge of law, he is aware of Constitutional provisions and he knows more than me, but I have to request that due to the subject of State. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister please conclude your reply.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: I am still trying to ensure that hon. Members have decisive role and that's why I want some time.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, M.P.s should be involved in Indira Awas Yojana. What should be done ...*(Interruptions)*. Perhaps I should have believed hon. Minister more than you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a team of Standing Committee of the Ministry of Urban Development visited Karnataka, a month back. We went to a village of Karnataka. People there told us that it was written there that these houses were built in 1996-

97 and 1997-98. Some of our M.Ps suggested to see inside the houses did so.

It seemed that they were occupied two or three days back. Some clean pots and beds were kept there. It seemed that they were occupied two or three days back where as years 1996-97, 1997-98 were inscribed out side. I am of the opinion that they were occupied two or three days back because the Committee had to visit. I am not the only person to be of this, other hon. M.Ps also share this opinion. If the Government does not agree, it should find out a way because there is a big scam in Indira Awas Yojana. There are other things also like this. I request you that hon. M.Ps also should be associated with it.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have replied to earlier.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there should not be any problem with regard to identification of beneficiaries for *Indira Awaas Yojana* because under the present guidelines, *Gram Sansad* or *Gram Sabha* are authorised to identify the beneficiaries. All voters of a particular *Gram Sabha* assemble and they decide about the identification of beneficiaries. So, there should not be any problem in identifying the beneficiaries. I do not know the position in other States, but in the State of West Bengal, it is being done by the *Gram Sabha*. But my question is that the amount which is sanctioned for *Indira Awaas Yojana* is insufficient in the present day time. The prices of all materials have risen. So, there is a need to increase the amount for *Indira Awaas Yojana*. Will the Government consider to increase the amount for the construction of houses for the shelterless under the *Indira Awaas Yojana*? Secondly, there is a problem of maintenance of the houses. There is no provision for maintenance, say, after 5-10 years. So, will the Government also consider to allocate funds for maintenance of the houses constructed under the *Indira Awaas Yojana*?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, in West Bengal, only those who have CPI(M) membership are being identified...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's reply.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the provision of 22 thousands are concerned,

houses are being built. One to misuse of funds they are not built properly. ...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Are you taking any step to increase it?

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA: There is no proposal as of now.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I totally disagree with Shri Basu Deb Acharia's suggestion. I would like to ask the question from the hon. Minister, through you. I feel, the entire House should devote one day on *Panchayati Raj* discussion because half of the money, I can substantiate, is being looted. It is not reaching the poor. ...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, *Panchayati Raj* is a State subject.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am coming to the question, Sir. I know this because I interact with the people in my constituency Raiganj everyday. *Indira Awaas* is not going to be allotted to the deserving poor till you do not involve the MPs. I tell you that the sharing of the money between the administration officials and the *Panchayat* in the village is so rampant that you cannot do anything because in the Constitution, there is no mandatory obligation of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions to submit the audited Statement of Accounts. Therefore, you have to go into the depth, right from the resolution to the devolution of power. My question is, will the Minister consider to review the entire ambit of the devolution of power and distribution of resources and identify the beneficiaries of *Indira Awaas Yojana* by involving the MPs?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Do you agree with Shri Basu Deb Acharia?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I disagree. ...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Hon. Members demand separate discussion on this subject and you give permission, I do not have any objection. As far as *Panchayat Raj* System is concerned, under it the *Gram Sabha* is considered a reliable unit and it gives allocation. ...(Interruptions).

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government sends money to Panchayats but not a single house is allotted on the basis of the recommendations of M.Ps with that money and the entire money is misused. This is also wrong that in Uttar Pradesh even Gram Pradhans are not consulted in this regard. District Authorities take the decision and get the consent of Pradhans unchallenged. I am to say that the fund should be raised till the role of M.Ps is not ensured. You have said in your reply that Lakshadweep has been allocated Rupees three lacs and 17 Houses are to be built with this amount. Is it possible to construct 17 houses with the amount of Rs. three lakhs.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: So far as Hon. Member is concerned, he wants to say that we should stop it. Whose money is it? It is public money. The money sent by the Union Government is also Public money. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: M.Ps. also represent the same Janata. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain order.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, this is a very important subject. Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: If I say that this is public money, there is nothing wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)* if myself or any hon. Member desires to construct some Houses there, it is not possible because it is a State subject. Ultimately state will have to be involved in it. I do not agree that everyone is involved in bungling starting from the Gram Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to that portion which he has replied. I want to ask a basic question. A fact has been shown in the reply of hon. Minister that construction is very important because no one came to the basic question till the discussion was held. Three schemes are being run under the Indira Awas Yojana. New constructions, upliftment and loan of Rs. 50 thousand

through banks and Rs. 10 thousands is given as subsidy. Would you like to give full details regarding all three of them?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Sir, this subject requires a detailed discussion.

SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKAR: Sir, please allow Half-an-hour discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you agree for half-an-hour discussion?

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: If they demand for discussion and you permit it. I do not have any objection.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: A Half-an-hour discussion on this subject is allowed.

12.00 hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Allotment of Land to Private Clubs

*121. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) whether the DDA has been allotting land to the private clubs in Delhi at concessional rates without having any regular policy approved either by the Authority or the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of guidelines for the allotment of land to clubs;

(d) the details of the clubs which applied for the land during each of the last three years;

(e) the details of the clubs allotted land during each of the last three years; and the rates charged by the DDA for the same;

(f) whether private clubs in Delhi have been allotted land at the rates at which land is allotted to the institutional bodies;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the action likely to be taken against the errant officials in the matter;

(h) whether the Government have suffered losses due to absence of any regular policy for the allotment of land to clubs; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (i) Over the years, the DDA has been allotting land to private clubs. The DDA has reported that it had made these allotments according to the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981. It, however, seems necessary to examine further, in depth, the present practice and procedures followed by the DDA, including the land-use of the area in which the allotments are made and the rates charged for allotment. For this purpose, Government have constituted a Committee comprising Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation; Joint Secretary (Lands), Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty

Alleviation; Chief Town Planner of the Town and Country Planning Organization; and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law.

2. During the last three years - 1997, 1998 and 1999 and upto the period 30.06.2000 - the names and other particulars of the clubs from which applications for allotment of land have been received by the DDA, are given in Statement-I. The particulars of the cases of the clubs to whom allotments have been made by the DDA, during aforesaid period, as Statement-II.

3. It is true that the DDA has been allotting lands to private clubs at the rates applicable to institutional bodies. Till August 25, 1999 the rate was the prevailing zonal variant rate; thereafter, it was fixed at 1.5 times the zonal variant rates. No loss appears to have been caused because zonal variant rates have been charged. For fixing these rates, no specific approval of the Government was obtained by the DDA.

4. The guidelines presently followed by the DDA are given in Statement-III.

5. Government have directed the DDA not to make any further allotment to private clubs till the report of this Committee has been received and Government orders issued on the subject. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by August 31, 2000. Further action in the matter, including remedial measures, if any, would be taken after the receipt of the said report.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of Club	Year of the Application
1	2	3
1.	Tagore Garden Club	1997
2.	Sarita Vihar Club	1997
3.	New Pustanjali Club	1997
4.	East Delhi Engineer Club	1997
5.	Sh. O.P. Bhardwaj and Health Club	1997
6.	Dwarka Sports Club	1997
7.	Health & Education Society	1998
8.	Ganga Ram Cultural Society	1998
9.	Delhi Equestrian and Polo Association	1998
10.	Olympic Gym. & Health SPA	1998

1	2	3
11.	Rishi Public Welfare Trust	1998
12.	I.J.A. Trust	1998
13.	Pusa Road Residential Welfare Association	1998
14.	Pragati Educational Society	1998
15.	Great Gatsroy Club of India	1998
1	Star Plus Society	1998
17.	Malviya Cricket Club	1998
18.	North Exten. Social Club	1998
19.	Young Sports and Cultural Society	1998
20.	Great Rohini Club	1998
21.	North Extn. Social Club	1998
22.	Sun Recreational and Cultural Society	1998
23.	Indraprastha Club	1998
24.	Rohini Club Society	1998
25.	Delhi North West Club	1998
26.	North and Club	1999
27.	Rohini Royal Club	1999
28.	Pawan Hans Cultural Welfare Society	1999
29.	Hindustan Football Club	1999
30.	Prince Club	1999
31.	Paschim Vihar Club	1999
32.	Guru Rattan Singh Viyayamshala	1999
33.	City Club	1999
34.	Green Channel Club	1999
35.	Wrestling Club	1999
36.	Rajasthan Club	2000
37.	Goodness Society of Delhi	2000
38.	Shorton Club Rohini	2000
39.	Green Age	2000
40.	Delhi Rajdhani Welfare Society (Regd.)	2000
41.	Millinium 2000	2000
42.	Delhi North West Club	2000
43.	Rock Garden Club	2000

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Club	Area/Date of Possession	Rate	Total Premium Recovered
1.	Shalimar Social Cultural Society	Shalimar Bagh- 3450 Sq. Mtrs. 6.10.99	1.10 crores plus 50% per Acre	Rs. 1,44,17,670/-
2.	Janakpuri Club	Janakpuri- 4671 Sq. Mtrs. 14.6.2000	—do—	Rs. 1,95,20,207/-
3.	East End Club FC-13, CBD, Shahdra	2000 Sq. Mtrs. 3.3.2000	Rs. 77 lacs per acre plus 50%	Rs. 57,07,932/-
4.	City Welfare Society, Distt. Centre Wazirpur	1125 Sq. Mtrs. 5.5.2000 22.5.2000	Rs. 1 crore 10 lacs per acre plus 50%	Rs. 45,86,731/-

Statement-III*Guidelines for Allotment*

The guidelines for allotment of land to public institutions are contained in Rule 20 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981. According to these, no allotment of nazul land should be made unless:

- (i) the institution directly subserves the interest of the population of Union Territory of Delhi;
- (ii) it is generally conducive to the planned development of Union Territory of Delhi;
- (iii) it is apparent from the nature of work to be carried out by the institution that cannot be carried out with the equal efficiency anywhere else excepting the Union Territory;
- (iv) it is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act or it is an institution owned and run by Government or any local body or is constituted under any law in force;
- (v) it is non-profit making in character;
- (vi) it is in possession of sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and construction of building; and
- (vii) the allotment to such an institution is sponsored or recommended by Department of Delhi Administration or Ministry of the Central Government.

National Survey on Drinking Water

*125. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the last survey was conducted to ascertain the status of drinking water supply in the rural habitations;

(b) the findings of the survey, State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made in regard to providing drinking water to the rural population so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) The last detailed habitation-wise survey by the State Governments to ascertain the status of drinking water supply in rural habitations of the country commenced in 1991 and the results were got revalidated during 1993-94. The coverage status of habitations thus obtained were got re-verified and updated during 1996-97 and subsequently a latest status report was obtained with regard to the position as on 01.04.1999.

(b) As per the information compiled on the basis of the latest information furnished by the State/UT Governments based on the updated figures as on 1.4.1999 and the coverage achieved during 1999-2000, the State-wise status of drinking water supply in terms of fully covered, partially covered and non-covered habitations, as per existing norms, in the rural habitations of the country as on 1.4.2000 is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise estimates of the achievements in regard to providing drinking water in terms of population, as on 1.4.2000, is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Coverage of Rural habitation and population under Rural Water Supply Programme upto 1.4.2000*

S. No.	State/UTs	Coverage/Status of habitations upto 1.4.2000 (Nos.)			
		Total	NC	PC	FC
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69732	0	21583	48149
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4298	440	1084	2774
3.	Assam	70669	1623	24318	44728
4.	Bihar	205436	625	144	204667
5.	Goa	396	16	44	336
6.	Gujarat	30269	293	3127	26849
7.	Haryana	6745	12	276	6457
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45367	2738	12961	29668
9.	J & K	11184	2365	3972	4847
10.	Karnataka	56682	65	23129	33488
11.	Kerala	9763	842	6927	1994
12.	Madhya Pradesh	159868	2700	12539	144629
13.	Maharashtra	85930	2597	28740	54593
14.	Manipur	2791	74	469	2248
15.	Meghalaya	8639	633	1127	6879
16.	Mizoram	911	0	569	342
17.	Nagaland	1525	421	691	413
18.	Orissa	114099	448	1469	112182
19.	Punjab	13449	2050	3123	8276
20.	Rajasthan	93946	7864	28843	57239
21.	Sikkim	1679	0	624	1055

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	66631	0	11207	55424
23.	Tripura	7412	696	1043	5673
24.	Uttar Pradesh	274641	845	10236	263560
25.	West Bengal	79036	0	23732	55304
26.	A & N Island	504	0	161	343
27.	D & N Haveli	516	56	259	201
28.	Daman & Diu	32	0	1	31
29.	Delhi	219	0	0	219
30.	Lakshadweep	10	0	10	0
31.	Pondicherry	267	40	85	142
32.	Chandigarh	18	0	0	18
Total		1422664	27443	222493	1172728

Statement-II

Coverage of Rural population under Rural Water Supply Programme upto 1.4.2000

(In lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs	Population covered upto 1.4.2000
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	537.322
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.995
3.	Assam	166.144
4.	Bihar	783.485
5.	Goa	7.033
6.	Gujarat	295.411
7.	Haryana	185.700

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.539
9.	J & K	55.880
10.	Karnataka	386.931
11.	Kerala	111.571
12.	Madhya Pradesh	573.248
13.	Maharashtra	635.393
14.	Manipur	12.674
15.	Meghalaya	14.641
16.	Mizoram	4.712
17.	Nagaland	6.842
18.	Orissa	233.125
19.	Punjab	99.035

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	302.126
21.	Sikkim	3.623
22.	Tamil Nadu	367.297
23.	Tripura	26.574
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1084.600
25.	West Bengal	446.370
26.	A & N Island	2.337
27.	D & N Haveli	1.472
28.	Daman & Diu	1.216
29.	Delhi	9.490
30.	Lakshadweep	0.467
31.	Pondicherry	4.854
32.	Chandigarh	0.662
Total		6411.769

Fake Receipt Racket in Correspondence School

*126. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) whether a major scandal regarding the forged admission and examination receipts has erupted in the school of correspondence courses and continuing Education in Delhi University besides many other irregularities as have been brought out in the news captioned "DU correspondence school shaken by fake receipt racket" appearing in 'Times of India' dated 12.4.2000;

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

(c) whether complaints have also been received regarding the financial irregularities, corruption in appointments and promotions, manipulation in admissions and sexual exploitation of women employees in the colleges under the said University;

(d) if so, the names of colleges about which such complaints have been received during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per information received from Delhi University, certain complaints were received about fake receipts in the School of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education. On the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee/Fact Finding Committee set up by the School to investigate this matter, these cases have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The University of Delhi has informed that during the past three years, complaints from Dayal Singh College, Deshbandhu College, Aditi Mahavidyalaya and Lakshmibai College have been received.

(e) The University of Delhi and the governing bodies of colleges have taken action on these complaints as per the relevant Statutes, Ordinances, Rules & Regulations and instructions issued by the University Grants Commission from time to time save in those cases which are subjudice.

[Translation]

ICDS Projects

*127. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the number of Integrated Child Development Projects sanctioned till date, State-wise.

(b) the total number of anganwadies functioning in the country and the number of blocks covered under ICDS projects, State-wise;

(c) the problems identified so far in the implementation of ICDS Projects and action taken to resolve them;

(d) whether these Projects are being financed by the World Bank also; and

(e) if so, the amount provided as assistance by the World Bank for implementation of these schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) Statement-II is enclosed.

(c) The main problems identified in the implementation of the ICDS Projects are:—

- (i) Inadequate resources for supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) Need for wider coverage of 6 month—3 year age group children;
- (iii) Need for additional training to field functionaries;
- (iv) Expansion of schemes for adolescent girls to meet their needs;
- (v) Need for additional incentives for Anganwadi Workers.
- (vi) In addition, financial norms for provision of certain facilities need augmentation.

The Government of India have taken the following steps to remove these problems and bottlenecks:—

- (i) and (ii) Additional Central Assistance of a minimum Rs. 375 crore for 2000-2001 to all State Governments/UT Administrations for Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS, targeted at 6 month—3 year children has been finalized under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana. Also, States/UTs have been requested to provide adequate supplementary nutrition from their own resources.
- (iii) Provision for training of these workers has been made under a new training programme "UDISHA".
- (iv) Government have approved expansion of the scheme for adolescent girls to 2000 blocks from existing 507 blocks.
- (v) An award scheme for Anganwadi Workers both at National and State/UT level has been introduced. Also, incentive honorarium would be given in States/UTs where performance under Nutrition Scheme is according to prescribed norms.

(vi) The financial norm for provision of medicine kit has been revised and for other components like Information, Education & Communication; Contingency; Petrol Oil & Lubricant; rent etc. are under revision. New item of Pre-school kit for each Anganwadi Centre @ Rs. 500 per annum has been introduced and the financial norms for equipment at Anganwadi Centre, project, district and furniture at block and district are under revision.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Statement-III is enclosed.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of ICDS Projects Sanctioned upto 31.3.2000
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51
3.	Assam	196
4.	Bihar	598
5.	Goa	11
6.	Gujarat	227
7.	Haryana	116
8.	Himachal Pradesh	72
9.	J & K	121
10.	Karnataka	185
11.	Kerala	163
12.	Madhya Pradesh	488
13.	Maharashtra	361
14.	Manipur	34
15.	Meghalaya	30
16.	Mizoram	21

1	2	3
17.	Nagaland	52
18.	Orissa	326
19.	Punjab	142
20.	Rajasthan	257
21.	Sikkim	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	434
23.	Tripura	31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	935
25.	West Bengal	358

1	2	3
26.	A & N Islands	5
27.	Chandigarh	3
28.	Delhi	29
29.	D & N Haveli	1
30.	Daman & Diu	2
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	5
Total		5623

Statement-II*ICDS Projects*

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Anganwadis functioning	Number of Operational ICDS Projects		
			No of CD Blocks covered	No. of Urban projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36228	230	21	251
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2072	46	0	46
3.	Assam	15697	105	2	107
4.	Bihar	35601	312	11	323
5.	Goa	1021	11	0	11
6.	Gujarat	30076	191	12	203
7.	Haryana	13542	111	5	116
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7123	72	0	72
9.	J & K	7042	111	2	113
10.	Karnataka	40014	173	12	185
11.	Kerala	17503	114	6	120

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56675	394	27	421
13.	Maharashtra	44936	244	27	271
14.	Manipur	4440	31	1	32
15.	Meghalaya	2127	30	0	30
16.	Mizoram	1341	20	1	21
17.	Nagaland	2627	46	0	46
18.	Orissa	26063	269	12	281
19.	Punjab	12763	137	5	142
20.	Rajasthan	26015	177	14	191
21.	Sikkim	458	4	1	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	31634	386	45	431
23.	Tripura	3531	30	1	31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	60651	541	19	560
25.	West Bengal	42203	273	21	294
26.	A & N Islands	429	4	1	5
27.	Chandigarh	300	0	3	3
28.	Delhi	3842	2	26	28
29.	D & N Haveli	125	1	0	1
30.	Daman & Diu	84	2	0	2
31.	Lakshadweep	74	1	0	1
32.	Pondicherry	677	3	2	5
Total		526974	4071	277	4348

Statement-III**ICDS Project**

State-wise and year-wise World Bank assistance released under ICDS Projects during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Year			
		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1758.00	1933.10	10024.10	13715.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	44.77	50.00	94.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	—	43.13	75.00	118.13
4.	Bihar	3500.00	5231.00	4086.00	12817.00
5.	Goa	—	—	5.00	5.00
6.	Gujarat	—	246.75	150.00	396.75
7.	Haryana	—	102.28	40.00	142.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	41.90	35.00	76.90
9.	J & K	—	50.51	50.00	100.51
10.	Karnataka	—	360.44	115.00	475.44
11.	Kerala	—	633.14	811.19	1444.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9253.00	5041.00	3787.00	18081.00
13.	Maharashtra	—	994.54	1908.08	2902.62
14.	Manipur	—	44.69	20.00	64.69
15.	Meghalaya	—	47.53	5.00	52.53
16.	Mizoram	—	45.80	5.00	50.80
17.	Nagaland	—	44.50	15.00	59.50
18.	Orissa	766.04	123.39	115.00	1004.43
19.	Punjab	—	104.65	60.00	164.65
20.	Rajasthan	—	619.02	998.94	1617.96
21.	Sikkim	—	44.00	5.00	49.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	671.41	1403.25	2074.66
23.	Tripura	—	45.80	20.00	65.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	630.00	1551.44	2181.44
25.	West Bengal	—	166.21	150.00	316.21
26.	A & N Islands	—	1.18	3.00	4.18
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	1.00	1.00
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	0.50	0.50
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.50	0.50
30.	Delhi	—	—	15.00	15.00
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	0.50	0.50
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	2.00	2.00
Total		15277.04	17310.74	25507.50	58095.28

[English]

Production of Steel

*128. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is recession in the Steel Industry;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) the production of steel during 1999-2000;
- (d) whether the production targets for the said period have been realised;
- (e) if so, the details in this connection;
- (f) the total domestic offtake of the steel reported during the last three years both from domestic sources as well as from import separately;
- (g) the target set for the production of steel during the Ninth and Tenth Plan periods; and
- (h) the steps taken to achieve the target of production of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) There has been a moderate growth in the consumption of steel during the period of last two years. The rate of growth for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 was 4% and 6.2% respectively.

(c) The production of finished steel during 1999-2000 was 26.71 million tonnes.

(d), (e) and (h) After liberalisation of steel sector no production targets are fixed by the Government and the steel producers plan their production on the basis of their estimated demand projections of different products.

(f) The consumption of finished steel from domestic sources as well as from imports during last three years is set out below:

Year	(in million tonnes)	
	Apparent Consumption	Out of which import
1997-98	22.6	1.58
1998-99	23.5	1.13
1999-2000	25.0	1.60 (Prov.)

(g) The Working Group on Iron and Steel for the Ninth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission has projected that the production of finished carbon steel is expected to reach 38.012 million tonnes by 2001-02. No projections have been made for the Tenth Plan period.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

*129. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the requirement of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the requirement of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not conduct any survey to assess the requirement of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country because Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in response to the requests received for the same if the norms laid down for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas are met at a particular place and also subject to availability of budgetary resources.

[English]

Information Technology Courses In Engineering Colleges

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

- (a) whether some State Governments particularly Karnataka have requested the Union Government to increase the number of information technology related courses in the Engineering Colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the AICTE 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 (c) Yes Sir.

State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Karnataka had requested AICTE to increase the number of Information Technology related courses in engineering colleges and also increase in intake in IT related courses. AICTE has already initiated steps in this regard. It has issued advertisements asking engineering colleges having IT related courses to apply for increase in intake of students within 31.7.2000. AICTE has also issued advertisements asking all engineering colleges having good infrastructure and not having IT related courses to apply for starting new IT related courses within 5.8.2000. AICTE will process all these cases on fast track and convey its decision within October 2000.

Theft of Coal

*131. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

	CIL including MCL & NEC			MCL		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Quantity of coal stolen (In million tonnes)	0.0113	0.0165	0.0044	0.000096	0.000144	0.000321
Production of coal (In million tonnes)	261.01	256.49	260.69	42.16	43.51	43.55
Percentage of quantity of coal stolen to coal production	0.004%	0.006%	0.002%	0.00023%	0.00033%	0.00074%
Number of coal theft cases detected	746	3203	192	32	33	54

(c) No investigation into any specific incident of nexus between the officials of coal companies and the miscreants in coal theft is pending in the Ministry of Coal and therefore, no inquiry is being currently conducted. Monthly review meetings with district authorities are being held by the subsidiary companies of CIL for drawing out plans to eliminate the menace and carrying out surprise checks/raids in cooperation with the State Police at sensitive points and lodging of FIRs with the local police. There is security infrastructure of the subsidiary companies of CIL comprising of personnel belonging to company security, hired private security guards, State armed police/

(a) whether there is a large scale theft of coal from the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. and other subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the nexus between the officials and the thieves; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A statement of the quantity of coal stolen from the mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), other subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) and North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), a unit of CIL in comparison to the coal production and the number of coal theft cases detected during the last three years is given below:—

home guards and Central Industrial Security Force who are entrusted the security of individual coal mines.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c) of the question.

[Translation]

Installation of Handpumps

*132. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the installation of handpumps during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of handpumps to be installed under the special package, State-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be installed;

(d) whether all the villages are covered under the Nal-Jal scheme at present; and

(e) if not, the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (e) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes (ARWSP). Powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural water supply schemes have been delegated to the State Governments. No funds are specifically earmarked for installation of handpumps. The funds available with the State Governments, both under the MNP and the ARWSP, are *inter-alia* utilised for installation of handpumps. As such, details regarding the amount allocated for installation of handpumps, the number of handpumps proposed to be installed under any package and the time by which these are likely to be installed are not maintained at the central level.

As per the Action Plan prepared by the State Governments, all the rural habitations of the country are to be covered with drinking water supply facilities in five years, subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Police Reforms Committee

*133. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a Police Reforms Committee under the former Union Home Secretary;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its Report;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee especially with regard to the CBI;

(e) the action taken thereon; and

(f) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its Report?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) The Committee's report is expected in the first half of August, 2000.

Statement

I. Constitution of the Police Reforms Committee:

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| (i) | Shri K. Padmanabhaiah,
Ex-Union Home Secretary | Chairman, |
| (ii) | Shri Vijay Karan, IPS (Retd.), | Member |
| (iii) | Shri M.D. Sharma, IPS (Retd.), | Member |
| (iv) | Shri Amitabh Gupta, IPS
Director General of Police,
Rajasthan | Member |
| (v) | Shri B.B. Nanda, IPS
Director General,
BPR & D | Member-Secretary |

II. Terms of reference of the Police Reforms Committee:—

- (i) To examine and specify the challenges that the police in India would face in the next millennium;
- (ii) To evaluate the strength and weaknesses of the police force, as it is organised and the structured today, to see if it would be able to meet those challenges;
- (iii) To understand and appreciate the gap between the public expectation and the police performance and whether this gap can be filled without making any basic changes in the structure, organization and the attitude of the police;

(iv) To envision a new look, cultured, people-friendly and fighting-fit police force which is able to win the confidence and trust of the people and, at the same time, can tackle effectively the problems of organized crime, militancy and terrorism;

(v) To examine and bring out the challenges which should be made in the following system to transform our police into a most professional and competent force:—

- (a) Recruitment at different level
- (b) Training - both induction and in-service
- (c) Career planning at all level
- (d) Accountability of the Police
- (e) Redressal of public grievances
- (f) Redressal of police grievances
- (g) Police station of the next millennium
- (h) Village and city police
 - (i) Techniques of police investigation
 - (j) Prosecution of cases
 - (k) Management of traffic
 - (l) Dealing with women and weaker sections of society
- (vi) To suggest measures to equip the police to adequately meet the challenges of the modern, hi-tech criminal and cyber crime;
- (vii) To recommend changes in the weaponry, communication and mobility of the police force;
- (viii) To examine how the intelligence gathering machinery could be revamped both at the Centre and the States and how their mutual interaction for intelligence sharing could be made faster and more reliable;
- (ix) To devise methods of insulating the police from politicisation and criminalisation;
- (x) To devise ways of securing public trust and cooperation in preventing and solving crime;
- (xi) To examine the need to clarify some crimes as "federal crimes" and to create a Federal Law Enforcement Agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (xii) The structural changes that need to be introduced for the police to function more efficiently and professionally.

Assistance to Unemployed Youths

*134. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various States for providing financial assistance to the unemployment youths for self-employment in the rural areas during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made so far under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any time limit to eradicate unemployment from the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of implementation of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (e) Assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including unemployed youth belong to such families in rural areas for self-employment, was being extended under the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) till March, 1999. From 1st April, 1999, this Programme, alongwith allied programmes, have been merged to constitute a self-employment programme, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Under the SGSY, assistance is available to Below Poverty Line families, including unemployed youth belonging to such families in rural areas. Available information showing, State-wise, the funds allocated under the erstwhile IRDP during 1997-98 and 1998-99 and under the SGSY during 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 is given in enclosed Statement-I.

2. Available information showing, State-wise, the number of families assisted under the erstwhile IRDP during 1997-98 and 1998-99 and Swarozgaris assisted under the SGSY during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 (upto June, 2000) is given in enclosed Statement-II.

3. It is, subject to the availability of funds, envisaged under the SGSY to assist 30% of the poor families to cross the poverty line in each Block through provision of income generating assets, by way of a mix of Bank Credit and Government Subsidy, during the next five years.

Statement-I

*Central Funds Allocated Under Integrated Rural Development Programme During 1997-98
and 1998-99 and Under SGSY During 1999-2000*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	IRDP		SGSY	
		1997-98 Central Allocation	1998-99 Central Allocation	1999-2000 Central Allocation	2000-01 Central Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4306.11	3867.15	6219.55	3419.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.03	201.91	136.74	188.30
3.	Assam	1417.12	5246.36	3553.09	4892.72
4.	Bihar	8377.40	12668.33	20374.56	11202.96
5.	Goa	73.29	8.91	59.78	50.00
6.	Gujarat	1580.22	1455.67	2341.15	1287.29
7.	Haryana	379.83	856.39	1377.36	757.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	123.86	360.66	580.06	318.94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	516.08	446.37	717.90	394.74
10.	Karnataka	2890.00	2920.24	4696.65	2582.45
11.	Kerala	1051.75	1310.30	2107.37	1158.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5457.47	6421.25	10327.33	5678.49
13.	Maharashtra	4694.20	5772.61	9284.11	5104.88
14.	Manipur	232.24	351.71	238.19	328.00
15.	Meghalaya	246.68	394.05	266.87	367.49
16.	Mizoram	104.25	91.18	61.75	85.04
17.	Nagaland	173.40	270.30	183.06	252.08
18.	Orissa	3493.81	4423.22	7113.90	3911.58
19.	Punjab	269.39	416.20	669.38	368.06
20.	Rajasthan	2266.59	2217.44	3566.34	1960.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	28.90	100.95	68.38	94.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	3893.25	3419.41	5499.44	3023.88
23.	Tripura	331.32	635.03	430.08	592.23
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10494.33	13941.61	22422.38	12328.96
25.	West Bengal	3859.71	4915.53	7905.68	4346.94
26.	A & N Islands	73.29	69.58	59.78	50.00
27.	D & N Haveli	15.49	41.53	59.78	50.00
28.	Daman & Diu	28.90	27.43	59.78	50.00
29.	Lakshadweep	7.22	6.85	59.78	50.00
30.	Pondicherry	59.87	56.83	59.78	50.00
Total		56768.00	72915.00	110500.00	64946.02

Statement-II

No. of Families Assisted Under Integrated Rural Development Programme During 1997-98 and 1998-99 and No. of Swarozgaris Assisted Under SGSY During 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 (Provisional)

S.No.	State/UT	IRDP		SGSY	
		1997-98 No. of Families Assisted	1998-99 No. of Families Assisted	1999-2000 No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	2000-01* No. of Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162117	140880	165190	3503
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12799	12432	3060	50
3.	Assam	39585	47264	17974	15
4.	Bihar	196849	176213	106393	28219
5.	Goa	897	895	479	12
6.	Gujarat	41822	39598	19341	0
7.	Haryana	10853	16743	17348	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5548	7331	8638	102
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13643	13992	5835	184
10.	Karnataka	94688	88007	20145	0
11.	Kerala	44191	39836	29485	989
12.	Madhya Pradesh	138810	126617	112118	1070
13.	Maharashtra	147640	145667	87844	2073
14.	Manipur	4258	1638	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	5167	4219	741	0
16.	Mizoram	2876	3138	0	254
17.	Nagaland	3433	5773	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Orissa	75343	105008	74633	561
19.	Punjab	6107	10357	1694	609
20.	Rajasthan	60819	62922	34120	788
21.	Sikkim	1792	1937	686	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	180696	142813	65427	982
23.	Tripura	11668	18816	8450	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	351146	391832	60647	139
25.	West Bengal	91733	71134	86065	0
26.	A & N Islands	628	604	795	0
27.	D & N Haveli	179	119	N.R.	N.R.
28.	Daman & Diu	188	71	6	0
29.	Lakshadweep	27	9	3	3
30.	Pondicherry	1107	1317	531	29
Total		1706609	1677182	927648	39593

White Paper on ISI Activities

*135. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY.
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the White Paper on ISI activities in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for not publishing the same;

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

(d) whether activities of ISI like involvement in bomb explosions, attacks on Christians etc. are increasing in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb the ISI activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) All relevant aspects pertaining to preparation of a White Paper on ISI activities in India are at present under close examination in the Government.

(d) and (e) There is no let up in the activities of the ISI in sponsoring terrorism in the country and extending various kinds of support including weapons, financial assistance, arms training etc. to the militant outfits operating in the country.

The activities of ISI and all other organisations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, whenever necessary.

Government has taken various steps to combat the sinister designs of Pak ISI by sensitising and gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by Central and State agencies. As a result of the steps taken a number of ISI backed modules have been neutralised in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

Proposals pending with CAPART

*136. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of States pending with CAPART, State-wise;

(b) the period of their pendency with CAPART alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which all these projects are likely to be cleared particularly in case of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) A Statement showing the pendency of proposals, State-wise, is enclosed. The period of pendency varies from 0-4 months to beyond 12 months, the main reasons for which are as follows:—

- (i) Proposals are initially appraised at the Desk level with reference to the general funding norms of CAPART and specific Guidelines, with particular reference to the scheme for which the proposal has been submitted.
- (ii) If the proposal is found to be in order, out of the Panel maintained by CAPART, a Monitor is deputed for pre-funding appraisal who examines the details of the proposal from the feasibility point of view and also assesses the capability and credibility of the organisation. The Monitor is given 45 days for submission of the Evaluation Report. On receipt of the Evaluation Report, the project proposal is processed for being placed before the National Standing Council (NSC) for decision. After the project proposal is approved by the NSC, a sanction letter is issued to the NGO concerned.
- (iii) In some cases additional documents/information (which are found lacking in the project proposal) are also called for from the voluntary organisation, which causes delay in the matter of sanction of the project.
- (iv) In some cases, the Project Evaluators appointed by CAPART submit reports at a delayed date, which results in longer pendency.

2. Decisions in respect of most of the pending project proposals, including those relating to Maharashtra, are expected to be reached over the next four months or so.

Statement

Statement showing position of pending proposals as on 30.6.2000

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of pending projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267

1	2	3
2.	Assam	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Bihar	32
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Delhi	10
7.	Gujarat	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18
9.	Haryana	26
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
11.	Karnataka	47
12.	Kerala	41
13.	Manipur	25
14.	Mizoram	2
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Maharashtra	87
17.	Madhya Pradesh	29
18.	Nagaland	12
19.	Orissa	164
20.	Punjab	—
21.	Pondicherry	—
22.	Rajasthan	52
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	169
25.	Uttar Pradesh	95
26.	West Bengal	174
Total		1321

[English]

Coal Projects

*137. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several coal projects targeted to boost the production of coal are running behind the schedule and are incurring the cost and time overruns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the coal projects running behind the schedule in each company;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to save the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that some of the coal projects are running behind the schedule and are incurring cost over-run.

(b) A list of coal projects running behind the schedule in each coal company is given in enclosed Statement. The reasons for time and cost over-run in various coal projects are as follows:—

- Delay in acquisition of land specially forest land, rehabilitation problems as well as law and order problems.
- Adverse geo-mining conditions including safety consideration of fire, water etc.
- Failure of turn-key contractor and equipment suppliers.
- Delay in obtaining forestry clearance.
- Fund constraints.
- Escalation due to time over-run, addition, variation of exchange rate, change of scope etc.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government for expeditious implementation of coal projects, inter alia, include:—

- (i) Coal companies have been directed to monitor implementation of coal projects regularly and rigorously. In the coal companies a three-tier structure for monitoring the projects i.e. at colliery level, area level and headquarter level is in existence.
- (ii) Projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above are being monitored by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India based on inputs of coal companies on quarterly basis.
- (iii) Implementation of coal projects is periodically subjected to review by the Cabinet Secretariat and by Prime Minister's Office.

- (iv) Review of major coal projects *i.e.* projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above is conducted on quarterly basis by an Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by Secretary (Coal) and having members from Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- (v) Major coal projects are also monitored in the Ministry of Coal at the level of Adviser (Projects) and Additional Secretary (Coal). Coal Projects are also reviewed at site during visits of senior officers from the Ministry of Coal to the coal companies.

- (vi) Based on the results of the above reviews, appropriate directions are sent by the Government (Ministry of Coal) to the coal companies for taking timely remedial action to overcome the shortcomings.
- (vii) Timely availability of land and forestry clearance, wherever required, being crucial for successful implementation of coal projects, constant interaction is made by the Ministry of Coal with Ministry of Environment and Forests as also with the State Government authorities for expediting the same.

Statement

Details of Ongoing Projects (Costing Rs. 20 crs. and above) Running behind the Schedule

(As on 30.6.2000)

S.No.	Company	Project	Type	Date of sanction	Capacity (MTY.)	Sanction Capital (Rs. crs.)	Date of Completion PR SCH.	Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A Coal India Limited								
1	BCCL	Pootkee Balihari	UG	Dec. 83	3.00	199.87	Mar. 94	Mar. 2001
2.	CCI	Parej East	OC	Mar. 93	1.75	116.19	Mar. 98	Mar. 2001
3.	CCL	Saunda D	OC	Sep. 91	0.80	48.96	Mar. 99	Mar. 2001
4.	CCL	Saunda D	UG	Mar. 91	0.63	47.94	Mar. 98	Mar. 2001
5.	CCL	Ray-Bachra	UG	Mar. 91	0.60	30.19	Mar. 97	Mar. 2001
6.	CCL	Sangam Expn.	OC	Feb. 95	0.50	32.66	Mar. 98	Mar. 2001
7.	CCL	Bokaro Bermo Seam	OC	May 95	0.80	46.78	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2002
8.	CCL	Parej East (Non-Strtr)	UG	Sep. 92	0.30	28.42	Mar. 99	Mar. 2005
9.	CCL	Phusro-Jerandih Rly. Line Diversion		March, 91		48.78	June, 97	Dec. 2000
10.	SECL	Behraband	UG	Jun. 94	0.60	48.39	Mar. 98	Mar. 2000
11.	SECL	Churcha West PSLW	UG	Dec. 94	0.65	48.61	Mar. 99	Mar. 2001
12.	SECL	Mahan	OC	Jun. 96	0.36	41.95	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001
13.	ECL	Jhanjra Ph. I	UG	August 95	2.00	403.96	Mar. 98	Mar. 2002
14.	ECL	Satgram	UG	Sept. 90	1.20	148.26	Mar. 95	Mar. 2002
15.	ECL	Kalidaspur	UG	Nov. 95	0.54	74.05	Mar. 98	Mar. 2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	ECL	Sarpi	UG	Sept. 87	0.90	53.05	Mar. 95	Mar. 2005
17.	ECL	Kottadih	(UG+OC)	Jun. 89	2.48	267.52	Mar. 98	Mar. 2003
18.	ECL	Jambad	OC	April 97	0.80	136.88	Mar. 98	Mar. 2004
19.	ECL	J.K. Nagar	UG	Feb. 91	0.87	95.28	Mar. 93	Mar. 2001
20.	NCL	Dudhichua Expn.	OC	Aug. 92	10.00	868.93	Mar. 98	Mar. 2004
21.	WCL	Sasti RO	UG	Apr. 93	0.36	38.25	Mar. 98	Mar. 2001

B Singereni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL)

22.	SCCL	KTK-8 Incline		Feb. 95	0.27	34.51	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2006
23.	SCCL	KTK-3 Incline		Aug. 96	0.30	37.50	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2004

C Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)

24.	NLC	Expn. of Mine-I		Mar. 97	6.5 to 10.5	1602.94	May. 99	Nov. 2002
25.	NLC	TPS-I Expn.		May 97	420	1520.99	Aug. 2000 (Unit. 1)	Nov. 2001
							Feb. 2001 (Unit. 2)	May 2002
26.	NLC	Mine-1A		Feb. 98	3.00	1063.18	Feb. 2001	July, 2001

Quality Improvement In Education

*138. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Primary Education Programme has adopted minimum level of learning as a major strategy for improvement in the quality of primary education and non-formal education programme;

(b) if so, whether it was decided to upgrade the minimum level of learning programme through the institutional mechanism throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which minimum level of learning in the country has been achieved?

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 National Policy on Education, as revised in 1992, had emphasized the need for substantial improvement in the quality of basic education. The Programme of Action of 1992 stressed the need for Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL). This is a recognition that irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, all children must be given education of a comparable standard. The MLL strategy for improving the quality of elementary education is an attempt to combine quality with equity. In 1990, MLLs were laid down for the primary stage. The programme of Action 1992 has further emphasized disaggregated target setting and decentralised planning and had proposed the introduction of MLLs at primary and upper primary stages including coverage of the non-formal education channel. National resource institutes like NCERT, RIEs SCERTs were involved in improving the quality of primary education with a focus on MLL.

(c) On the basis of the Report of the Committee on MLLs at primary stage (1990), the work of promoting

competency - based learning was introduced in the entire country. Development of new textbooks, training of teachers, preparation of work - books preparation of competency based books, preparation of teachers' manuals, translation of MLL document at primary stage in various languages, etc. were taken up in the States. In the Satyapal Anand case regarding elementary education as a fundamental right (1998), introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning at primary level to improve quality of education and to enhance learning achievements of pupil was identified as a priority. As per the submission of the States, 25 States and Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry have introduced Minimum Levels of Learning at primary level. MLL was to be introduced in all the remaining States also, in a phased manner.

(d) The expansion of the MLL approach has taken place through out the country over the last ten years. This has involved assessment of existing levels of learning achievement, modifications of the MLLs to suit local situations, initial and recurrent training of teachers in competency based learning, preparation of teacher training handbooks, introduction of continuous and comprehensive evaluation, and using MLL norms while revising textbooks. The operationalization across States has been uneven. The achievement tests suggest that the MLL approach has proved useful.

Review of Balika Samridhi Yojana

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

(a) whether the Government have since reviewed the Balika Samridhi Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount demanded and the amount sanctioned under the said Yojana to the States during 1999-2000, State-wise.

(d) the number of girls proposed to be covered under the programme and the actual coverage made so far; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for the speedy implementation of the programme?

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 Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana was launched on 2nd October, 1997 with the objective of raising the overall status of the girl child and bringing about a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her. The scheme covers upto two girl children born on or after 15th August, 1997 in a family living below the poverty line, as defined by the Government of India, in any rural and urban area. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the scheme was implemented as a Central Sector Plan Scheme under which the funds were released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for giving a grant of Rs. 500/- in cash to the mothers of the new born girl children. The scheme was reviewed in 1999 and was recast as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to extend 100% Central assistance to States/UTs to provide benefits under the scheme. As per the revised Scheme, the post delivery grant of Rs. 500/- will be deposited in an interest bearing account in a bank or post office in the name of the girl child. In addition the girl child will be entitled to receive scholarship for each class of study successfully completed by her, ranging from Rs. 300/- for Class-I to Rs. 1000/- for Class-X per annum. The scholarship amounts will also be deposited in the above account. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account will be payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then.

(c) State-wise allocation of funds for the year 1999-2000 for the implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana is given in Statement. These grants are to cover the first component of the Scheme.

(d) The number of girl children proposed to be covered under the scheme during the IX Five Year Plan would be about 78 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries expected to be covered during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 were 12 lakhs, 8.58 lakhs and 8 lakhs girl children, respectively.

(e) Funds for payment of the post-birth grant and annual scholarships will be released by the Government of India to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, who will disburse the benefits to the girl child through its Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme infrastructure. The Gram Panchayats/

Municipalities in the States/UTs would be responsible for the monitoring and follow up of the disbursement of the benefits under the various components on BSY. Guidelines for the speedy implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana have already been issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

*State-wise Allocation of Funds for the Year 1999-2000
for the Implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146.35
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.21
4.	Assam	143.66
5.	Bihar	712.46
6.	Chandigarh	1.28
7.	Daman & Diu	0.47
8.	Delhi	12.54
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—
10.	Goa	2.23
11.	Gujarat	105.49
12.	Haryana	57.66
13.	Himachal Pradesh	18.50
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.00
15.	Karnataka	151.35
16.	Kerala	54.62
17.	Lakshadweep	0.26
18.	Madhya Pradesh	366.90
19.	Maharashtra	304.95
20.	Manipur	7.65
21.	Meghalaya	11.90
22.	Mizoram	2.06
23.	Nagaland	3.54

1	2	3
24.	Orissa	221.41
25.	Pondicherry	3.35
26.	Punjab	28.28
27.	Rajasthan	217.12
28.	Sikkim	2.17
29.	Tamil Nadu	158.77
30.	Tripura	11.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	935.94
32.	West Bengal	275.18
Total		4000.00

Mission for Herbal Products Development

*140. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a Mission for the development of Herbal products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific plans proposed by the Government to give a boost to the production of Herbal products;

(d) whether an Institute is likely to be set up for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A National Jai Vigyan Science / Technology Mission project on "Biotechnological Approaches for Herbal Product Development" is under implementation. The objective is to convert the available research leads into potential herbal products. The Institutions implementing the project are: Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow; National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi; Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi and Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu. The focus is on: the improvement of production of ergot, a parasitic fungus on rye that is a source of therapeutically useful alkaloids; improvement of

agrotechnology for a high-yielding variety "Jeevan Raksha" of an antimalarial plant; a herbal extract 'NII-70' isolated from guduchi plant for promoting in vitro growth of bone marrow cells; standardization of a herbal extract 'BHUX' on animal models for the management of hyperlipidaemia and isolation of immunomodulatory agents from *garlic* and *sallaki*.

Various Ministries/institutions have undertaken programmes/schemes to give a boost to production of herbal products through initiatives for conservation, cultivation and genetic improvement of several species of medicinal and aromatic plants. There is no specific proposal for the setting up of an institute for this purpose. The existing institutions and facilities have been utilized to accelerate research and development on herbal products.

Functioning of Horticulture Department

1322. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Horticulture Department of CPWD, many of the posts of deputy directors have been created for outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those posts have been filled up in accordance with the transfer policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the horticulture activities are neglected in the Government colonies;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to review the working of the officers posted there; and

(g) if so, the measure being taken by the Government to sensitise the Horticulture Department to the needs of environment etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Out of a total of 16 posts of Deputy Director (Horticulture) in CPWD, 7 posts have been created outside Delhi, one each at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Jaipur, Bangalore, Nagpur, Bhopal and Guwahati.

(c) and (d) All the posts except those at Bangalore and Guwahati have been filled up. In filling up these posts, the following policy has been followed subject to the administrative exigencies:

(i) Promotee has to move to the available vacancy.

(ii) Longest stayee in Delhi to be transferred outside.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The working of Officers in CPWD are continuously reviewed.

(g) In order to upgrade the level of knowledge and skill of the officers, Government is considering a proposal to set-up a Central Resource Centre on Horticulture.

Allotment of Land

1323. SHRI RAM SAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3162 dated December 18, 1995 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 Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had informed this Ministry that a One-Man Inquiry Committee headed by Shri R.M. Vatsa, IAS (Retd.) was constituted on 16.12.94. No report was submitted by this Committee as the Inquiry Officer had resigned.

(c) and (d) In view of the reply given in part (b), the action taken by the Government thereon does not arise.

Coal Reserves of E.C.L.

1324. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal reserves in the Mugma-Nirsa area of E.C.L. as on the date, grade-wise; depth-wise;

(b) the quantity of coal extracted therefrom and the left reserve therein; and

(c) the scope of expansion and probable life of the coal reserves in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As furnished by Coal India Ltd., the latest available figures of Grade-wise and Depth-wise coal reserves in the Mugma-Nirsa area is available for 31.3.1994 and are as under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Depth Meters	Proved Reserves			Indicated Reserves			Grand Total
	Superior	Inferior	Total	Superior	Inferior	Total	
00-300	11.7	886.5	898.2	3.7	159.3	163.0	1061.2
300-600	NIL	11.3	11.3	NIL	83.9	83.9	95.2
Total	11.7	897.8	909.5	3.7	243.2	246.9	1156.4

There has been no fresh addition to the reserves thereafter.

(b) About 80 million tonnes of coal has been produced from Mugma-Nirsa area since Nationalisation (1973-74). Balance workable reserves in the working seams till date is estimated at 49.14 million tonnes.

(c) Scope of expansion in Mugma-Nirsa area of E.C.L. is limited. Balance reserves is mostly of poor quality. In major parts, overlying seams are worked and water logged. The area is overlain by grand trunk road, Eastern Railway lines, rivers and several villages and townships. Mining of lower seam will be difficult and uneconomic. Probable life of coal reserves in the area at the present rate of production is 30 years approximately.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

1325. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) implemented earlier in all the States/Union Territories has been subsumed in a unified programme called Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.1997. The physical and financial achievements under the SJSRY are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Physical and Financial Achievements Under SJSRY During the Period 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of persons assisted under Self Employment component (USEP) of SJSRY	Amount of subsidy disbursed to beneficiaries by banks under USEP (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Mandays of work generated (in lakhs) under Wage Employment Component (UWEP) of SJSRY	Expenditure on completed works under UWEP (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on ongoing works under (UWEP) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14567	917.47	7.17	614.97	119.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1.04	0	106.77
3.	Assam	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4.	Bihar	590	38.04	4.65	125.21	276.73
5.	Goa	132	4.52	0.64	69.48	34.46
6.	Gujarat	6899	246.56	1.97	390.33	39.06
7.	Haryana	1700	61.04	0.44	102.11	14.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	263	13.11	3.99	256.07	357.53
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1743	94.01	0.15	0.31	19.41
10.	Karnataka	3399	340.83	8.02	561.42	0
11.	Kerala	28310	293.9	1.79	0	251.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42404	1492.19	15.16	1257.17	715.25
13.	Maharashtra	14774	396.43	11.51	1165.25	283.74
14.	Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	414	16.66	0.25	32.04	0
16.	Mizoram	1038	72.67	1.13	127.29	0
17.	Nagaland	585	44.13	0.45	60	42
18.	Orissa	4873	145.99	14.78	1069.39	40.12
19.	Punjab	2782	137.99	2.56	627.93	0
20.	Rajasthan	8449	127.27	3.6	585.27	0
21.	Sikkim	33	1.93	0.44	49.37	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	3035	65.18	40.03	8323.32	20.34
23.	Tripura	38	0.51	1.5	85	15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50914	2843.29	29.37	4912.78	0
25.	West Bengal	845	12.37	20.3	2430.83	106.94
26.	A&N Islands	0	0	0.39	11.15	21.61
27.	Chandigarh*	67	3.22	—	—	—
28.	D&N Haveli	16	0.79	0.62	28.73	45.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Daman & Diu	41	2.43	0.04	3.34	0
30.	Delhi*	100	0.18	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	199	5.09	0.39	17.1	0
Total:		188210	7377.80	172.38	22905.86	2509.91

* UWEP is not Operation in Chandigarh & Delhi

NR Stands for "Not Reported"

USEP Stand for "Urban Self Employment Programme"

UWEP Stand for "Urban Wage Employment Programme"

Farm Houses

1326. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the reply given Unstarred Question No. 4596 on April 25, 2000 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the farm houses have been regularised by MCD in Delhi under the amnesty scheme after scrapping the Malhotra Committee recommendations concerning Farm Houses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (c) To expedite collection of information from the Municipal Corporation, a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Urban Development with Development Commissioner & representative of MCD etc. on it. The Committee has been directed to do its best to collect all the information by August 31, 2000.

(d) No, Sir. MCD has reported that farm houses have not been regularised by it under the amnesty scheme.

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

Workshops of Scientists/Technologists

1327. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop of Scientists and Technologists including experts in Information Technology was held in April to evolve an action plan for the accelerated development of the backward areas of Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the strategies adopted thereat?

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) Sir, a Workshop on the "Role of Science and Technology in the Integrated Development of Uttarakhand" was held during April 21-23, 2000 at Kosi-Katarmal, Almora. Several experts and representatives of various Central and State agencies participated in the Workshop. The Workshop covered four themes, namely, (i) Georesources, (ii) Bioresources, (iii) Infrastructure and Technological Interventions and (iv) Socio-economic aspects. As a follow-up, the Department of Science and Technology has recently set up a Steering Committee to evolve a Mission Mode Project based on the recommendations of the said Workshop and suggest ways and means for inter-sectoral coordination and resource mobilisation.

Utilisation of Funds

1328. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage utilization of the central sector science and technology outlay during the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for the under-utilization, if any;

(c) whether the total plan outlay is expected to be utilized during the plan period; and

(d) if not, the measures being 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 (d) The percentage utilisation of the central sector science and technology plan outlay during the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan was 93.07, 94.53 and 97.78 during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. It is expected that the total plan outlay of central sector science and technology will be fully utilised during the plan period.

[Translation]

Closure of Steel Mines in Madhya Pradesh

1329. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel mines at Babupur in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh have been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of labourers affected as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the labourers of these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) The production and despatch from Ispat Limestone quarry located at Babupur, Satna District, of SAIL, RMD has been gradually tapered off due to quality reasons. The quality of limestone available in Satna is presently not acceptable for steel making due to technological changes that took place at steel plants. During earlier years, Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) was making steel with both open Hearth Furnaces and LD convertors. Now, RSP has changed to LD convertor route only. Satna Limestone was suitable for the open Hearth process route. It is not suitable for LD process due to high percentage of silica. Presently, there is no demand for Satna Limestone.

Therefore, the mines operations have been suspended w.e.f. September, 1998.

(c) and (d) No employees/labourers have been retrenched. 174 employees of the mines opted for voluntary retirement under SAIL VRS-98 scheme in the year 1998. Again, another 280 employees of the mines opted for voluntary retirement under SAIL VRS-99 scheme in the year 1999. Remaining employees have been redeployed to other mines/units of SAIL.

[English]

Revival of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1330. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any plan for the revival of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which the revival plan is likely to be executed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 along with 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.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

1331. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have launched Balika Samridhi Yojana in the country;

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

(c) the benefit given under this scheme to each State particularly in Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether some State Governments have suggested some modifications in this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme of Balika Samriddhi Yojana was launched on 2nd October, 1997 with the objective of raising the overall status of the girl child and bringing out a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her. The scheme covers upto two girl children born on or after 15th August, 1997 in a family living below the poverty line, as defined by the Government of India, in any rural and urban area. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, the scheme was implemented as a Central Sector Plan Scheme under which the funds were released to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for giving a grant of Rs. 500/- in cash to the mothers of the new born girl children. The scheme was reviewed in 1999 and was recast as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to extend 100% Central assistance to States and UTs to provide benefits under the scheme. As per the recast scheme, the post delivery grant of Rs. 500/- will be deposited in an interest bearing account in a bank or post office in the name of girl child. In addition, the girl child will be entitled to receive scholarship for each class of study successfully completed by her, ranging from Rs. 300/- for Class-I to Rs. 1000/- Class-X. The scholarship amounts will also be deposited in the above account. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account will be payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then.

(c) A State-wise allocation of funds for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 for implementation of

the scheme is given in enclosed Statement. The following amount was released to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
1997-98	219.53	238.16
1998-99	219.445	149.54
1999-2000	146.35	158.77

(d) to (f) The State Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan had sent their comments on the draft Guidelines for implementation of the recast Balika Samriddhi Yojana. The comments/suggestions related to:

- (i) opening of interest bearing account to hold deposits of BSY benefits;
- (ii) ownership of BSY beneficiaries account;
- (iii) delivery mode for BSY benefits other than interest bearing account;
- (iv) withdrawal from the interest bearing account to pay insurance premium;
- (v) withdrawal from the interest bearing account towards purchase of text books and uniforms;
- (vi) other procedures envisaged in the draft Guidelines; and
- (vii) administrative costs.

All the suggestions were taken into consideration while finalising the Guidelines for implementation of Balika Samriddhi Yojana. The Guidelines have already been issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations followed by release of funds for implementation of the recast pattern of the scheme.

Statement

Statewise Allocation of Funds for the Years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 for the Implementation of Balika Samriddhi Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.53	219.445	146.35

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1.65	1.02	1.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.32	6.82	6.21
4.	Assam	215.485	129.85	143.66
5.	Bihar	1068.69	630.75	712.46
6.	Chandigarh	1.92	1.42	1.28
7.	Daman & Diu	0.70	0.57	0.47
8.	Delhi	18.815	18.815	12.54
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.80	—
10.	Goa	3.34	3.34	2.23
11.	Gujarat	158.23	108.08	105.49
12.	Haryana	86.495	59.29	57.66
13.	Himachal Pradesh	27.745	27.725	18.50
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.5	48.74	35.00
15.	Karnataka	227.005	226.995	151.35
16.	Kerala	81.925	48.19	54.62
17.	Lakshadweep	0.39	0.39	0.26
18.	Madhya Pradesh	550.35	489.80	366.90
19.	Maharashtra	457.42	324.035	304.95
20.	Manipur	11.48	6.03	7.65
21.	Meghalaya	17.845	9.08	11.90
22.	Mizoram	3.085	3.075	2.06
23.	Nagaland	5.305	3.125	3.54
24.	Orissa	332.115	332.115	221.41
25.	Pondicherry	5.03	5.03	3.35
26.	Punjab	42.415	38.23	28.28
27.	Rajasthan	325.675	244.84	217.12
28.	Sikkim	3.255	3.26	2.17
29.	Tamil Nadu	238.16	149.54	158.77
30.	Tripura	17.425	17.425	11.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1403.391	872.43	935.94
32.	West Bengal	412.775	236.495	275.18
Total:		6000.00	4266.13	4000.00

[*Translation*]**Import/Export of Steel**

1332. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export and import of steel during each of the last three years, year-wise, company wise, country-wise; and

(b) the present rates of steel of different companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) The details of the export and import of steel during the last three years. Company wise/country wise are given in the following annexures.

(i) Quantity of exports, country wise during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (April to December-prov.) is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) Quantity of imports, country-wise during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (April-November (prov.) is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(iii) Quantity of exports, company wise during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(b) After the decontrol of steel in January 1992 the prices of steel are driven by the market forces. The prices of imported and domestic steel items vary depending upon specific grades, thickness and composition. Prices are also dependent on incidence of duties, levies, taxes and foreign exchange rate. These factors are dynamic and keep changing frequently. The open market prices of steel have not shown any drastic increase in the past one year. The market prices of some of the items in different markets of India as on June 2000 are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Country Wise Export of Steel During the Last Three Years 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000 (April-Dec. 1999)

(Qty. in '000 Tonnes)

Country	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (April-December) (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
Australia	20.7	15.1	1.0
Bangladesh	15.1	23.3	8.3
Belgium	92.9	92.0	-
Canada	14.6	36.4	71.1
China	22.9	6.2	-
France	0.0	27.4	-
Germany	0.0	15.3	10.4
Indonesia	169.4	85.5	22.8
Italy	59.6	101.1	99.8

1	2	3	4
Japan	80.3	49.2	31.3
Korea	48.9	0.0	9.1
Malaysia	69.6	49.6	35.9
Mexico	12.2	4.0	15.0
Middle East	182.5	177.7	127.2
Myanmar	44.2	47.7	42.8
Nepal	136.4	162.4	154.1
Netherland	0.0	14.8	—
New Zealand	6.2	5.3	0.6
Philippines	36.9	15.2	2.7
Portugal	0.0	4.6	—
Singapore	16.9	6.1	..1
South Africa	0.0	8.7	—
Spain	43.3	41.8	78.6
Sri Lanka	77.8	49.8	50.9
Swedan	—	—	1.7
Taiwan	183.1	20.1	104.5
Thailand	82.0	0.6	—
U.K.	59.8	32.8	70.0
U.S.A.	181.8	373.3	201.9
Americas	—	—	240.0
Europe	—	—	142.0
Asia	—	—	113.0
Others	725.6	478.7	603.3
Total	2382.7	1944.7	2240.1

Statement-II

*Country-wise Import of Iron and Steel Through Major Ports During 1997-98,
1998-99 & 1999-2000 (April-November)*

('000 Tonnes)			
Country	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (April-Nov. (Prév.))
1	2	3	4
Argentina		1.3	6.4
Australia	3.3	66.8	62.8
Austria	1.2	14.3	—
Belgium	41.0	17.4	24.3
Brazil	26.2	12.9	4.1
Canada	10.4	14.6	19.0
China	8.0	11.3	7.1
CIS	668.3	319.0	266.9
Czech	0.2	—	0.2
E.C.	29.8	20.7	2.3
Finland	1.6	0.8	0.1
France	41.3	27.6	10.9
Germany	188.6	110.0	89.0
Holland	52.6	56.8	40.4
Iran	100.6	204.4	64.9
Italy	26.3	8.4	5.6
Japan	128.0	212.7	267.6
Korea	116.2	166.8	96.3
Kuwait	0.3	1.8	2.1
Mexico	—	21.4	26.0
Romania	17.6	10.7	11.1
Singapore	13.0	17.3	33.8

1	2	3	4
Slovak Rep.	31.8	6.8	6.3
South Africa	109.1	108.9	182.9
Spain	14.7	4.3	8.9
Sri Lanka	0.1	—	0.4
Sweden	10.4	6.2	2.4
Switzerland	0.6	0.4	0.7
U.A.E.	1.0	4.2	4.1
U.K.	53.6	34.4	59.1
U.S.A.	86.3	57.8	71.7
Others	82.3	48.9	29.5
Total	1754.6	1686.9	1305.8

Statement-III*Company wise Export of Steel During 1996-97, 1997-98 & 1998-99*

('000 Tonne)

Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
SAIL (Incl. IISCO)	489	682	437
TISCO	408	421	407
VSP	475	400	201
Secondary Producers	550	880	900

Statement-IV*Lok Sabha USQ. No. 1332 for 1/8/2000)**Market Prices (June, 2000)*

(Rs. Per tonne)

Item	Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad	Kanpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pig Iron	8800	9400	7200	8300	9200	9000
Billets 100 mm	11400	12600	11500	12500	12400	12400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Blooms 150x150 mm	11200	12600	11000	11500	12000	12000
Wire Rods 6 mm	15400	16000	16000	15000	15700	15700
Wire rods 8 mm	15100	15400	15500	15000	15700	15000
Rounds 12 mm	14000	15000	14500	15000	15500	13800
Torsteel 10 mm	14100	15100	15000	15000	14700	14100
Angles 50x50x6 mm	13750	14500	14600	15000	14600	14000
Angles 100x100x8 mm	13400	14100	14300	14900	14800	14000
Joists 125x70 mm	16050	15000	15200	15900	15200	15000
Joists 300x140 mm	15500	16000	16800	16900	16000	15500
Channels 75x40 mm	14100	14700	14200	15000	15000	14500
Channels 100X50	14100	14100	14200	14500	14800	14500
Plates 6 mm	17800	17500	18000	19000	18200	18500
Plates 8/10 mm	17850	17500	18000	19000	18200	17500
HR Coils 2.00 mm	18800	19000	19500	20000	20200	18700
HR Coils 3.15 mm	17800	18700	18500	19800	19000	18000
CR Coils 0.63	21750	23000	23800	23000	23000	23000
GP sheets 0.63 mm	26300	26500	28800	26000	28000	26000
GP sheets 0.63 mm	27000	27000	28800	26500	29000	26250
Melting Scrap	7750	7600	6700	8000	7000	8200
HBI/Sponge Iron	5750	6000	7400	6400	7300	6700

Rural Sanitation

1333. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of rural sanitary schemes being implemented in the country at present;

(b) the details of the proposals submitted under the rural sanitation programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved out of them and the funds allocated for this programme during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) At present the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing rural sanitation scheme namely the Central Rural Sanitation Programme. Budget Allocation of this Programme during the current financial year is Rs. 140 crores.

(b) The details of the proposals received under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme as per the available information, during last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The number of proposals approved and the funds released under Central Rural Sanitation Programme during

the last three years and current year State-wise, is given in enclosed Statement.

(d) Out of the project proposals received under Central Rural Sanitation Programme, so far 51 proposals have already been approved. The project proposals under

the Total Sanitation Campaign are considered regularly by a National Scheme Sanctioning Committee and as per decision taken, projects are sanctioned accordingly. Some of the Project proposals received for model villages under Central Rural Sanitation Programme could not be considered because of limited availability of the funds.

Statement

Details of projects received and funds released; State-wise during the last three years

State/UT	1997-98			1998-99		
	No. of Projects Received	Approved	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs	No. of Projects Received	Approved	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	1	—	—	2	1	506.81
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	2	1	9.12	8	6	139.79
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	3	1	9.12	10	7	646.60

State/UT	1999-2000			2000-2001		
	No. of Projects Received	Approved	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs	No. of Projects Received	Approved	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	7	5	789.53	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	25.48	—	—	—
Assam	3	3	133.22	—	—	—
Bihar	2	2	729.75	—	—	—
Gujarat	3	3	359.10	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	6.85	—	—	—
Karnataka	3	3	536.05	—	—	—
Kerala	6	3	72.82	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	5	—	—
Maharashtra	8	4	1113.62	4	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	1	—	—
Orissa	3	3	243.06	—	—	—
Rajasthan	4	4	333.45	—	—	—
Sikkim	2	2	17.96	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	5	4	513.67	3	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	4	4	170.49	1	—	—
West Bengal	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total:	54	43	5045.07	15	—	—

*[English]***Installation of Tubewells in Tamil Nadu**

1334. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tubewells constructed under various Centre-aided Schemes are not working in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to put them in working condition;

(d) whether the Government propose to install more tubewells in the State during 2000-2001; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that 3051 tubewells including borewells executed under Government aided schemes are not working in Tamil Nadu. These are located mostly in hardcore and drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu such as Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Villupuram, Dharmapuri etc. and the incidence of failure of tubewells/borewells in other districts are very occasional due to localised factors.

(c) As per the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the failure of tubewells and borewells is mostly seasonal and is mainly due to lowering of water table because of monsoon failures. During this year the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs. 25 crore under Rejuvenation Programme for reactivation of failed schemes. Alternate sources will be created and these schemes will be put into beneficial use.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that they propose to install 4898 new tubewells/borewells during 2000-2001.

[Translation]

Illegal Transportation of Coal

1335. SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to illegal transportation of coal from South Eastern Coalfields and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited came to light during the last three years;

(b) the quantum and value of the coal seized therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Some incidents of illegal mining and transportation of coal illegally mined have come to the notice of Coal India Limited. On the basis of raids conducted by security personnel, CISF etc. and coal recovered by them, the total number of cases of pilferages/theft which have come to the notice of South Eastern Coalfields Limited, and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, during the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are as follows:—

Year	Theft/Pilferage				Measures Taken					
	No. of Incidents		Quantity of coal theft (in tonnes)		Value of coal stolen (in Rs. Lakhs approx)		Arrests made		FIR Lodged	
	SECL	MCL	SECL	MCL	SECL	MCL	SECL	MCL	SECL	MCL
1997-98	2	32	13	96	0.09	0.51	21	0	2	32
1998-99	2	33	32	144	0.27	0.84	3	6	2	33
1999-2000	2	54	48	321	0.15	1.66	3	27	2	54

The following steps are taken by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to curb such illegal activities or criminal offences:—

- (i) collection of intelligence reports,
- (ii) round the clock patrolling and surprise raids in illegal mining sites by the security forces of the subsidiary companies of CIL and the personnel of Central Industrial Security Force,
- (iii) blacklisting the seized trucks, carrying illegally mined coal,
- (iv) dozing off and filling up the illegal mining sites,
- (v) reporting cases of illegal mining whether within the leasehold areas of the subsidiary companies of CIL or outside to the District Authorities.

(vi) handing over the illegally mined coal and implements of illegal mining/coal transportation to the local Police Stations and lodging First Information Reports for taking action in such incidents of criminal offences; and

(vii) keeping close liaison with the District and State Authorities in order to seek their help and cooperation in curbing such criminal offences.

[English]

Drinking Water Project

1336. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several drinking water projects of Uttar Pradesh are pending with the Government for special assistance from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly those pertaining to Garhwal Mandal of the State; and

(c) the details of such projects completed recently in the rural areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) As far as rural drinking water supply is concerned, there is no project proposal of Uttar Pradesh pending with the Government of India for World Bank assistance. However, Uttar Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (SWAJAL), costing approximately US\$ 71 million, covering 1100 villages in 19 districts (including Garhwal region) is under implementation in the State with World Bank loan to the tune of US\$ 52.4 million (revised). The project commenced in 1996 and is likely to be completed in 2002.

As regards urban water supply, Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted a project proposal for water supply, sewerage & solid waste management in 15 big cities of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Bareilly, Dehradun, Jhansi, Meerut, Nainital, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Roorkee, Shahjahanpur, Shaktinagar S.A.D. and Varanasi, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2448.78 crores to the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for seeking external assistance from any suitable donor agency. Since external assistance from the World Bank would be time consuming and there is no certainty that the World Bank would ultimately agree to fund the project proposal, the Ministry of Urban Development has advised the State Government to consider the option of availing the Asia Development Bank (ADB) line of credit available under the Urban Environmental Infrastructure Facility Project.

Neem Patent

1337. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the European Patent Office revoked the patent granted on Neem by it for a fungicide derived from the seeds of the neem tree;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take up the case of Basmati rice and other such Indian products patented by the foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) it has been reported that the European Patent office has revoked European Patent No. 0436257 entitled "method for controlling fungi on plants by the aid of a hydrophobia extracted neem oil".

(b) and (c) A petition to challenge limited claims of the patent on basmati rice lines granted by the United States Patent Office was filed in the US Patent office on 27th April, 2000.

Patents are granted under the sovereign prerogative of countries according to their respective Patent Laws and have territorial effect, that is, they are effective only in the country of grant. However, as and when information is received about patents being obtained on certain items which are not considered patentable and which affect Indian interests, steps are taken to assess whether the grant of such patent can be challenged under the patent laws of the country concerned.

In order to protect bio-resources, the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill 1999, contains provisions for mandatory disclosure of source and geographical origin of the biological material used in the invention while applying for patents in India. Provisions have also been incorporated to include the non-disclosure or wrongful disclosure of the same as grounds for opposition and for revocation of the patents, if granted. Provisions in this regard are contained in clauses 8, 17 and 28 of the said Bill.

In order to protect traditional knowledge from being patented, provisions have been incorporated in the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999 to include anticipation of invention on the basis of available local knowledge, including oral knowledge, as one of the grounds for opposition as also for revocation of patent. Provisions in this regard are contained in clauses 17 and 28 of the said Bill.

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

1338. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART has set up its regional offices in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure being incurred by CAPART on these offices during 1999-2000;

(d) the achievements of CAPART in the field of rural technology;

(e) whether CAPART has not been able to achieve results in the field of technology and there is a need to redirect it on the improvement of technology;

(f) whether National Institute of Rural Development has given any suggestions in this regard;

(g) if so, whether there is a proposal to review the activities of CAPART; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The expenditure incurred during 1999-2000 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) 1035 projects involving a sum of Rs. 44.34 crores have been sanctioned to 824 voluntary organisations, NGOs and individual inventors in the field of rural technology since inception and a sum of Rs. 31.69 crores has been released.

74 rural technologies in different fields including Agriculture, Rural Industries, low cost constructions, Water

Harvesting and Management, Energy, Environmental Sanitation etc., have been assisted by CAPART under the scheme. These technologies, *inter-alia*, include NADEP composting tank, Ferro Cement Tanks, Mud Solar Cookers, Traddle pumps, Energy Efficient Devices, Construction Technology etc.

(e) On revision of the position it has been found that though substantial work within the limited resources has been done by CAPART in the field of rural technology yet there is enough scope for expansion of CAPART activities in this field. A core group has been constituted to act as think tank in the field of rural technology for making suggestions for further improvements in this field.

(f) National Institute of Rural Development and Swami Ramananda Tirth Institute of Socio-Economic Research and National Integration conducted a National Conference on Science and Technology inputs for backward area development on May 30-31, 2000 at NIRD Hyderabad in which Science and Technology inputs were suggested for the development of backward areas.

(g) and (h) There is also a National Standing Committee on Rural Technology in CAPART which predominantly comprises representatives of voluntary organisations involved in science and technology work and experts in this field which reviews the implementation of the scheme and make suggestion from time to time.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Regional Committee	States covered under each Regional Committee
1.	Ahmedabad	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli.
2.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3.	Chandigarh	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh & Punjab.
4.	Dharwad	Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, & Minicoy Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu.
5.	Jaipur	Delhi & Rajasthan
6.	Guwahati	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura & Meghalaya.
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
8.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Patna	Bihar

Statement-II**Details of expenditure during 1999-2000 on RCs**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the RC	Admn. Expenditure
1.	Ahmedabad	29.96
2.	Bhubaneswar	28.03
3.	Chandigarh	33.74
4.	Dharwad	24.59
5.	Guwahati	23.06
6.	Hyderabad	30.24
7.	Jaipur	31.08
8.	Lucknow	29.61
9.	Patna	24.10
Total		254.41

Supply of Coal to Gujarat

1339. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirement of coal in Gujarat at present;

(b) the quantity and value of various quality of coal supplied to Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of coal to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The demand for coal is assessed sector-wise for the whole financial year and not State-wise. The details regarding the quantity of coal supplied to various consumers in the State of Gujarat during the last three years from Coal India sources are as under:—

(Figs. in '000 tonnes)

Year	Quantity
1997-98	17249
1998-99	15703
1999-2000	16447

Coal companies are not having the exact value of coal supplied to any particular State, since accounts are maintained consumer-wise. However, the approximate value of coal supplied to the consumers of Gujarat in the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is as under:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1997-98	1315
1998-99	1225
1999-2000 (prov.)	1315

(c) Coal companies are fully capable to meet the requirement of consumers in the State of Gujarat. Priority is accorded in coal supplies to core sector consumers like power, cement and steel. Supply of coal to the power sector is being monitored by an Inter Ministerial Group and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary to ensure that adequate supply of coal to the power sector is maintained.

Release of Amount to Jalgaon Nagar Palika

1340. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an abnormal amount of Rs. 80 crore out of Rs. 101.86 crore has been released by HUDCO as a loan to one municipal council, i.e. Jalgaon Nagar Palika;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the release of such huge amount too is against the norms laid by the department;

(d) whether the Jalgaon Nagar Palika is not in a position to return the regular instalments and interests;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to conduct any enquiry in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has reported the release of Rs. 80 crore to Jalgaon Municipal Council during the last 3 years for various schemes. The money was released because the schemes were found eligible.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Jalgaon Nagar Palika is repaying the principal and interest regularly, as reported by HUDCO.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Encroachment by Petrol Pump Owners

1341. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a large number of petrol pump owners in the capital have made massive encroachments on the public land;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have decided to take strict action against those petrol pump owners and remove all such unauthorised construction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (e) Government have received reports about alleged encroachments by petrol pump owners in the capital. A Survey Committee headed by Chief Vigilance Officer of Ministry of Urban Development, and comprising senior officers of the DDA, L&DO and other local agencies, has been constituted to look into each and every case at site and submit its report by 31st August, 2000. Further action would be taken on receipt of the report.

Irregularities and Economic Offences

1342. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding large scale irregularities and serious types of economic offences concerning the Directorate of Printing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The various issues concerning the Directorate of Printing received through representations have been attended to an appropriate replies have been given to the concerned representations. The relevant details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(1) Maintenance of Phototype Setting System-6:

Annual Maintenance Contracts for the Phototype Setting System - 6 in the Government of India Press, Minto Road has to be awarded as there is no in-house facilities to maintain the said system. Open tenders were called for every year which were advertised in the Newspaper and Indian Trade Journal. A number of firms responded. Technical suitability of the firms were examined by the Purchase Committee/Technical Committee/Committee of Managers. M/s. APM Sales Corporation was found to be technical most suitable for maintaining the said system. On the basis of technical advice the Annual Maintenance Contracts with M/s. APM Sales Corporation were finalized. The said system consists of 100 terminals, 3 Phototype Setting Units, 3 Processor Units, 2 Laser Printers all of which are to be network of Central Processing Unit (CPU). All these equipments are in running condition and provide full output of the jobs executed in them.

(2) Procurement of Paper:

The Dte. of Printing procures printing paper on the basis of average consumption during the previous three years, also keeping in mind the necessity for maintaining stocks for eight month's requirement. Paper is procured with the approval of the competent authority. It is procured against DGS&D Rate Contract if it is as per requirements. In case of urgency or if the required specifications do not match with the DGS&D Rate Contract, open tenders are invited. Delivery is effected by the firms only after pre-dispatch inspection by the DGS&D. Consignees have the right of rejection if any store is found to be deficient in specifications, etc. *vis-a-vis* Acceptance of Tender or supply order specifications within stipulated time limit. There is no question of accepting poor quality consignment and all post purchase cases are subject to Audit.

(3) No Objection Certificates:

A very small portion of specialized jobs which cannot be executed by the Government of India Presses are allowed to be printed through private presses by grant of

No Objection Certificates. The number of NOCs issued to various Government Departments constitute about 1% of the total job received for printing in the various Government of India Presses during the period from January, 1994 to December, 1999.

(4) System 272:

The system 272 of Monotype U.K. was purchased in the year 1983. It has become obsolete and declared unserviceable on 8.4.1994 due to non-availability of spare parts and change in the printing technology.

(5) Envelope Making Machines:

Two Envelope Making Machines and other accessories were purchased through the DGS&D. The machines remain idle for some time due to non-installation/non-commissioning by the authorized representatives. Subsequently, these machines were installed and are now in productive use in the Government of India Presses at Aligarh and Nasik. However, the case regarding procurement of these machines has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation.

(6) Machinery and Equipment were Purchased in the year 1988-89 at Government of India Press, Minto Road:

The Machinery and equipment were purchased in the year 1988-89 for modernization of Government of India Press, Minto Road, which caters to the requirement of Parliament. The equipment installed are working satisfactorily and the jobs of both the Houses of Parliament and other Departments/Ministry are being executed, in this press.

(7) Digitek PTS Unit and Adast Dominant 725-P Machines:

These machines were installed in the Government of India Press (Letter Press Unit), Faridabad. The Digitek PTS Unit was installed in the year 1990 and had been in productive use. However, in the year 1996 Laser Printer of the Unit developed faults which could not be repaired due to non-availability of spare parts inspite of best efforts. Besides, the Red Light Sensitive Resin Coated (RC) paper required to take output from the system was available in the market at the time of installation of the machinery but subsequently the manufacturer stopped its manufacture. As the System could not take any other sensitive paper it could not be utilized any further. The Adast Dominant 725-P two colour perfecting offset printing machine was installed in 1992 and has been in productive use.

(8) 4 Nos. Miller Germany Offset Machines:

These machines were purchased in the year 1987 and are in use for day to day production of Parliament papers and other jobs of Ministries/Departments. There is no proposal to replace them as they are giving satisfactory production. They are not lying in a state of semi-idleness and are being run in two shifts.

(9) Printing of JPC Report through P.S. Press Services, Okhla, New Delhi.

Printing of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was neither entrusted to the Directorate of Printing nor this Ministry has any knowledge about its printing through a private press.

(10) Allotment of Press Pool Accommodation to the Joint Director (Admn.) in the Directorate of Printing:

The allotment of Type D Press Pool accommodation to the Officer was made with the approval of the competent authority on 15.1.1997 after following the relevant rules/procedures. At the time of allotment it was found that out of ten Type D quarters placed at the disposal of the Headquarters Office of the Directorate of Printing from the Government of India Press, Minto Road, four were lying vacant. Therefore, one such vacant quarter was allotted to the said Officer as he was eligible for such class/type of accommodation. It was with the condition that he would have to vacate the same when required by any other eligible officer posted in the Headquarters Office of the Directorate of Printing.

(11) Complaint of Widow of Deceased Employees of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi:

Smt. Rita Rani widow of deceased employee of Government of India Press, Minto Road filed a complaint/affidavit against the Joint Director (Admn.) in the Dte. of Printing. Certain Police Officials from the Tughlak Road Police Station, New Delhi came to him for obtaining his version. The Joint Director (Admn.) claimed that the affidavit was totally false. The matter was inquired into by the concerned Police Authorities who found that no cognizable offence was made out. Therefore, the said complaints/affidavit of Smt. Rita Rani was filed accordingly as per law by the Police Authorities. Information/replies to Parliament Questions and representations received on the subject have been based on the report received from the Station House Officer, Tughlak Road Police Station vide communication No. 3091 SHO/T-Rd dated 25.11.1999 and there is no question of fabrication/manipulation in this regard.

(12) Transfer of Asstt. Manager (Admn.) from Government of India Press, Minto Road:

The concerned Asstt. Manager (Admn.) in the Government of India Press, Minto Road took up charge with effect from 16.3.1999. He has been charge sheeted under rule 14 of the CCS (CCA) Rules on 1.5.2000 for his involvement in a fabricated Transfer Travelling Allowance Claim during his tenure in Government of India Press, Faridabad. He has to discharge the normal functions of Asstt. Manager (Admn.) irrespective of his place of posting. He is neither the disciplinary authority nor the vigilance officer in the Government of India Press, Minto Road. Moreover, his charge sheet pertains to his actions during his tenure in Government of India Press, Faridabad. Therefore, it may not be advisable to pre-judge and prejudice the entire proceedings by transferring him at his stage on the grounds of a pending disciplinary case. As regards, involvement in the matter of subletting the press pool accommodation the concerned officer has denied his involvement and also declined any allegations about receiving commission.

(13) Posting of Deputy Director (Vigilance) in the Directorate of Printing:

There are no specific instructions regarding posting of subordinate officers/staff in the Vigilance Unit of the Attached/Subordinate Offices. The Vigilance Manual provides that Vigilance Officer in the Attached/Subordinate Office will be appointed in consultation with the Chief Vigilance Officer in the respective Ministry/Department. The concerned officer was not acting as the Vigilance Officer in the Directorate of Printing, which is an attached office under the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. Moreover, there was no charge of lack of integrity or moral turpitude against the said officer. Therefore, the appointment/continuation in the post of Deputy Director (Vigilance) in the Directorate of Printing do not appear to be in violation of the norms of the Central Vigilance Commission. However, the said officer has since been transferred from the post of Deputy Director (Vigilance).

[Translation]

Mahajan Committee

1343. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had constituted Mahajan Committee;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the Committee;

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee;

(d) the details of the recommendations accepted completely or partially by the Government; and

(e) the reasons for the partial acceptance/rejection of the recommendations?

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

(b) To examine the freezing of sections in Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(c) The main recommendation is that freezing of sections is not academically sound or administratively feasible. It has been recommended that the Commissioner should have full powers of opening new sections and sanctioning additional staff.

(d) and (e) The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has agreed with the recommendations and has decided to recommend to the Government to keep the salary budget of KVS flexible so that the Commissioner may be in a position to sanction new posts whenever required. The recommendations of the Board of Governors of the Sangathan have not yet been received by the Government.

Claim of Land Under Sea

1344. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to stake claim for taking 10 lakh square kilometres of additional oceanic territory beyond its existing special economic zone under the fresh review by the United Nations convention of law of the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the claim has been accepted by the United Nations and is likely to be beneficial for expansion of mining, fishing and defence related operations of the country;

(c) whether the sea survey has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the survey during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government propose to develop hi-tech unmanned submersible vehicle in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to claim the continental shelf in accordance with United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea. Claims in relation to the outer limits of the Continental Shelf have to be submitted to the Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf (CLCS) within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention for that State. The Convention came into force on 16.11.94 and India ratified the same in June 1995. India thus must submit all the necessary data to the CLCS by June 2005.

The outer limits of the continental Shelf have to be established by physical survey which involves the determination of the water depth and foot of slope through bathymetry and sedimentary rock thickness through seismic reflection and refraction. After delineation India should be in a position to make exclusive claim on the continental shelf. This could provide India with an area of more than 10 lakh square kilometers of continental shelf beyond the EEZ.

The Department of Ocean Development has initiated steps to delineate and present claim before the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf within the prescribed time. In order to reduce cost every effort is being used to use the available data and to limit fresh survey to areas where data is not available. The Existing data is being currently processed to facilitate the survey. Fresh physical survey has not yet commenced.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The year wise allocation for the work during the last three years was as follows:

1997-98	Rs. 1 lakhs
1998-99	Rs. 50 lakhs
1999-2000	Rs. 4 crores

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. A project for the development of a remotely operated unmanned submersible vehicle has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.28 crore. The system shall be capable of operation up to 6000 metres underwater and scheduled to be realised in 3 years.

[English]

Relaxation in Visa for Pakistani National

1345. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted unilateral relaxation in visa regimes for the Pakistani nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan has also made reciprocal gesture in response thereto;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the unilateral relaxation in the visa regimes for the Pakistani nationals has been grossly misused;

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

(h) whether the Government propose to review their decision of relaxation in the visa regimes for the Pakistani nationals; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The unilateral relaxations made during 1997-1999 in the Visa Regime for Pakistani nationals include one year multi-entry EPR (exempted from police reporting) visa to the bonafide Pak businessmen recommended by SAARC Chamber of Commerce of Pakistan with the stipulation that stay during each visit will not exceed three months; EPR visitor visa to young (up to the age of 12 years) and elderly (70 years and above), very well known and reputed Pak journalists, media personalities, very well known and reputed writers on selective basis, cultural groups, artists etc.

(c) to (e) Government are not aware of any specific steps taken by Pakistan regarding its visa policy for Indian nationals.

(f) and (g) Instances have come to the notice where Pak nationals have not gone back after the expiry of the Visa and are not traceable.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) Does not arise.

Bride Swapping

1346. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of Pak's involvement in sending deadly brides to India through the bride swapping operation as reported in the "Pioneer" dated June 11, 2000;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of the Government so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

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

[Translation]

Barren Land

1347. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several lakh hectares of land is lying useless in the country and nothing is being done to make this land cultivable;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the development works undertaken in this connection during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The process of soil erosion and land degradation resulting into degraded lands/wastelands occur due to faulty cultivation practices, deterioration due to lack of appropriate soil and water management, natural and environmental causes etc. Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development) has the mandate to develop wastelands in non-forests areas, aimed at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing biomass availability specially fuelwood and fodder. The Department is implementing various Schemes for development of wastelands in non-forest areas.

(b) As per the 'Wastelands Atlas of India', 2000 brought out by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad using remote sensing technologies, the total extent of Wasteland in the country is 63.85 million ha. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) State-wise of the projects sanctioned under major Wasteland Development Schemes namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) being implemented on watershed basis by the Department of Land Resources during the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Details of State-wise Wastelands in the Country

(Area in Sq. kms.)

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts covered	Total Geog. Area of dist. covered	Total Wastelands area in dist. covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	275068.00	51750.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	83743.00	18326.25

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	23	78438.00	20019.17
4.	Bihar	55	173877.00	20997.55
5.	Goa	02	3702.00	613.27
6.	Gujarat	25	196024.00	43021.28
7.	Haryana	19	44212.00	3733.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	55673.00	31659.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	222236.00	65444.24
10.	Karnataka	27	191791.00	20839.28
11.	Kerala	14	38863.00	1448.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	62	443446.00	69713.75
13.	Maharashtra	32	307690.00	53489.08
14.	Manipur	09	22327.00	12948.62
15.	Meghalaya	07	22429.00	9904.38
16.	Mizoram	03	21081.00	4071.68
17.	Nagaland	07	16579.00	8404.10
18.	Orissa	30	155707.00	21341.71
19.	Punjab	17	50362.00	2228.40
20.	Rajasthan	32	342239.00	105639.11
21.	Sikkim	04	7096.00	3569.58
22.	Tripura	04	10486.00	1276.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	130058.00	23013.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	83	294411.00	38772.80
25.	West Bengal	18	88752.00	5718.48
26.	Union Territories	20	10973.00	574.30
Total		584	3287263.00	638518.31

Statement-II

*The Statement showing details of projects sanctioned under major schemes of the
Department of Land Resources during 1997-98 to 1999-2000*

Sl.No.	State	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) Area (In lakh ha.)	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) Area (In lakh ha.)	Desert Development Programme (DDP) Area (In lakh ha.)	Total Area (In lakh ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.85	7.99	0.98	10.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	—	—	0.01
3.	Assam	0.34	—	—	0.34
4.	Bihar	0.06	0.09	—	0.15
5.	Gujarat	1.38	1.75	1.75	4.88
6.	Haryana	0.12	—	0.88	1.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.08	0.24	1.31
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.27	—	0.66	0.93
9.	Karnataka	1.72	1.24	0.75	3.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.51	1.32	—	2.83
11.	Maharashtra	1.01	1.09	—	2.1
12.	Meghalaya	0.11	—	—	0.11
13.	Manipur	0.66	—	—	0.66
14.	Nagaland	0.61	—	—	0.61
15.	Orissa	1.06	—	—	1.06
16.	Rajasthan	0.89	0.09	4.91	5.89
17.	Sikkim	0.49	—	—	0.49
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.67	2.01	—	2.68
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.78	2.16	—	4.94
Total:		16.53	17.82	10.17	44.52

Water Crisis

1348. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a
comprehensive scheme of Rs. 550 crores for the areas
facing water crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States likely to be benefited thereunder;

(d) whether the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka are likely to be benefited by this scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (e) and (b) A scheme for ground water recharge for effecting sustainable availability of ground water in the country estimated to cost Rs. 550.00 crore prepared by Ministry of Water Resources is at present at the concept stage. The scheme envisages construction of 10,000 ground water recharging structures in "over-exploited" and 'dar' blocks and in water scarcity areas of the country by involving individual groups, voluntary organisations and Non-Government Organisations under the overall technical guidance of Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organisations.

(c) to (e) if approved and implemented the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and North Eastern States are proposed to be covered under the scheme.

[English]

Contamination of Drinking Water

1349. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have come to know through survey report that the water found in some States is saltish and full of Nitrate and Fluoride;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in these areas particularly in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information received from the State/Union Territory Governments, the number of habitations affected by fluoride, salinity, iron, arsenic, nitrate and other reasons in the States and UTs as on 1.4.1999 is given enclosed Statement.

(c) Supply of drinking water to rural areas is a State subject. The Central Government assists the State Governments by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for coverage of rural habitations with safe drinking water. The States/UTs can utilize upto 20% of the ARWSP funds for Sub-Mission programmes meant for tackling quality problems and sustainability issues in respect of rural drinking water. The powers to plan, sanction and implement Sub-Mission programmes have been delegated to the State Governments w.e.f. 1.4.1998. The expenditure for implementation of Sub-Mission projects is shared between the Central and the States/UTs in the ratio of 75:25.

Statement

Status of Quality Affected Habitations as on 1.4.99 as received from the State Governments

S.No.	State/UT	Habitations Affected by						Total
		Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate	Other Reason	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8301	5518	441	0	0	0	14260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
3.	Assam	12	0	40972	0	0	0	40984
4.	Bihar	18	—	23514	—	—	—	23532

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1175	256	0	0	0	0	1431
7.	Haryana	131	0	0	0	0	0	131
8.	Himachal Pradesh	738	106	450	0	0	0	1294
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
10.	Karnataka	954	1002	483	417	0	0	2856
11.	Kerala	115	37	549	0	0	0	701
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1686	788	3297	2	0	0	5773
13.	Maharashtra	21	480	0	0	0	0	501
14.	Manipur	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	282	0	0	0	282
16.	Mizoram	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	128	0	0	0	128
18.	Orissa	2712	3361	58060	0	0	0	64133
19.	Punjab	997	776	28	0	0	0	1801
20.	Rajasthan	16560	14415	0	0	0	0	30975
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1835	5219	1000	0	4000	1400	13454
23.	Tripura	0	0	7283	0	0	0	7283
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1667	624	2115	0	0	0	4406
25.	West Bengal	52	—	—	3133	0	0	3185
26.	A&N Islands	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
27.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
31.	Pondicherry	14	5	17	1	3	0	40
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:		36995	32597	138670	3553	4003	1400	217218

Inclusion of Fashion Technology in College Curriculum

1350. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Fashion Technology in the college curriculum; and

(b) 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) and (b) Appropriate decision regarding introduction of new courses is taken by the concerned College in consultation with affiliating university and the concerned Government. The UGC Standing Committee on Vocational Education has identified Fashion Technology as one of the vocational subjects which could be introduced under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at first degree level.

[*Translation*]

Prevention of Charge-Sheeted Persons from Holding High Posts

1351. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a law to prevent a charge sheeted person from being eligible

for the post of Chief Minister or other high public posts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in SAIL

1352. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Steel Authority of India who have taken Voluntary Retirement during each of the last three years and till date category-wise; and

(b) the details of benefits given by SAIL to those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) SAIL implemented Voluntary Retirement Scheme in calendar years 1998 and 1999 on deferred payment basis. The number of employees, executives and non-executives, who have availed of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the last two years is given below:—

Plants	1998			1999		
	Executive	Non-Executive	Total	Executive	Non-Executive	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BSP	107	1063	1170	515	2882	3397
DSP	121	1133	1254	294	2890	3184
RSP	118	1083	1201	400	2219	2619
BSL	62	846	908	241	992	1233
ASP	177	473	650	298	1231	1529
SSP	12	26	38	21	40	61
RMD	30	576	606	94	910	1004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CMO	17	110	127	58	412	470
RDCIS	4	0	4	25	12	37
CET	3	0	3	14	2	16
MTI	1	1	2	5	3	8
CO	6	6	12	31	13	44
GD-CAL	0	0	0	15	0	15
Total	658	5317	5975	2011	11606	13617

Statement

Voluntary Retirement Scheme was not in operation in 1997. Benefits given to the employees in the VRS of 1998 and 1999 are detailed in the Statement

Compensation of VRS-99 & VRS 98

	VRS-99	VRS-98	
Eligibility	15 years of service or 40 years of age	20 years of service or 50 years of age	
Benefits			
(a)	Monthly benefits (Basic Pay+ DA includes Personal Pay/Special Pay which is counted as pay for all purposes. Employees will be entitled to wage/salary revision implemented from a date prior to date of voluntary retirement.	Paid monthly upto superannuation or 12 years whichever is earlier	paid monthly upto superannuation or 10/12 years, whichever is earlier.
(i)	Above 55 years of age	105%	100%
(ii)	Above 52 years and upto 55 years of age.	95%	90%
(iii)	52 years of age and below	85%	80%
(b)	Gratuity	To be deposited upto 3 years in SAIL PDS	To be paid in cash
(c)	Earned Leave	Deferred (to be paid with monthly benefits)	Deferred (to be paid with monthly benefits).
(d)	Other benefits	Provident Fund Medical - Medical facilities at Plant hospitals or under Mediclaim Scheme for self & spouse. Transfer benefits for settlement as in case of superannuating Half Pay Leave encashment as in case of superannuating limited to 240 days	—do—

Privatisation of Steel Company

1353. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of bidders have represented against the floating of global tenders for privatisation by the Indian Iron and Steel Company; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) No representation has been received from bidders against the floating of Global Tender by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for formation of Joint Venture for Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO).

Amount Spent by Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1354. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited under the community development schemes

against the funds allocated during 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(b) the details of the work carried out and the amount spent thereon in the Palamu district under the said schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited, the amount spent by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited under the community development schemes against the funds allocated during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Budget	Expenditure
1998-1999	102.36	46.00
1999-2000	116.45	58.16

(b) The Palamu district falls under the jurisdiction of Central Coalfields Limited, the details of work carried out and the amount spent under community development in the Palamu district are given below:

(Rs. in '000)

1998-1999		
1.	Nimiatola to Kothe Village-Repairing of road	85.4
2.	CSD College, Cheneya-RCC Gate	75.2
3.	Middle School, Lohara-Repairing of two rooms	73.3
4.	CSD College, Cheneya-Procurement of Desk, Bench	60.7
5.	Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Kothe Village—Furniture	58.4
Total		353.0
1999-2000		
1.	Pandma Village - Repairing of two rooms at Pandma School	73.1
2.	Rajhara-Installation of 4 nos. Hand Pumps	32.1
3.	Cheneya-CSD College-Furniture	60.7
4.	Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Kothe Village-Furniture	60.2
5.	Shivaji Maidan, Rajhara - Repairing of 1 Hand Pump	1.1
Total		272.2

(c) During the year 2000-01, the following community development works are being taken up as per the budget in Palamu district:

1. Construction/Repair of Road Culverts, Construction of Bus Stand Sheds.
2. Repair of Wells, Tube-well, Laying of Pipe Line.
3. Repair of School Building, Furniture etc.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

Pollution in Margherita Coal Belt

1355. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the local people and concerned groups about large scale pollution in the Marghetrita Coal belt due to the Open Cast Mines;

(b) whether the North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) have not put up any affluent control system to check the water and environmental pollution in the vicinity of the Open Cast Minings sites;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the North Eastern Coalfields has been pursuing the afforestation programme to offset the environmental degradation being caused by the Open Cast Mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. NEC has arrangement to check the environmental pollution and effluent treatment.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) and (e) Afforestation programme has been taken up by NEC in integrated areas by opencast mines. Details of afforestation done in last five years are given below:—

Year	Tikak	Tirap
1995-96	40,000	50,000
1996-97	50,000	57,000
1997-98	50,000	50,000
1998-99	35,000	10,000
1999-2000	30,000	20,000

However, complete afforestation shall only be possible when mining activities in opencast mines are fully completed.

(f) Not applicable in view of (d) and (e) above.

Enhancement of Quality of Coal Products

1356. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian coal has high ash content and low calorific value;

(b) if so, the manner by which the Indian Coal compare with other important coal producing countries in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the quality of coal products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian coal in general has high ash content and low calorific value.

(b) Indian coal, though high in ash and low calorific value, has certain plus points like low sulphur and low trace elements compared to coal of other important coal producing countries. Against the average gross calorific value (GCV) of Indian coal of about 4900 K. Cal/KG, the imported coal from different coal producing countries has GCV of more than 6000 K. Cal/KG.

(c) The steps taken by Coal India Limited to improve the quality is as below:

- (i) Coal faces are being properly planned in both underground and open cast mines.
- (ii) OB benches are kept in advance to obviate mixing with coal.
- (iii) Trained personnel are being engaged in sidings/loading points to supervise handling/loading of coal.
- (iv) Provision of quality evaluation of coal supplies to major consumers on the basis of third party/joint sampling analysis.
- (v) Coal beneficiation plants are being encouraged for Non-Coking coal. Five such plants viz. Piparwar, Gidi, Kargali, Dugda and Bina are already functioning.

- (vi) Bombay Suburban Electric Supply corporation (BSES) has also come up with one washery in the private sector at Dipka.
- (vii) Selective mining by conventional mode and surface miners has been introduced.

[*Translation*]

Arms to Licence Holders

1357. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arms manufacturers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these manufacturers are fulfilling the demand and supply of arms;

(c) if so, the duration of time is required for a licence holder to get his arms after its booking;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to enable a common man to get arms on demand or within one month of the booking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The information is not maintained by the Central Government as implementation of the Arms Act which is a central enactment is mainly done through State Governments/UT Administrations to whom necessary powers have been delegated under Article 258(1) of the Constitution read with Section 43 of the Arms Act, 1959.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Licensed Arms/Ammunition Manufacturers in the Country, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Manufacturers
1	2	3
1.	Assam	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	37
4.	Delhi	3
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	32
8.	Karnataka	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8
10.	Rajasthan	16
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	11
13.	Punjab	1

Note: This does not include Manufacture of small arm, by Bharat Dynamics Ltd., & Public undertaking of Government of India. (Ministry of Defence.)

Central Universities

1358. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of universities accorded the status of Central University during the last three years in each State;

(b) the names of the universities likely to be accorded this status during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the policy of the Government to provide grants to the universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) None. However, to honour an accord, the Mizoram University Act was passed in April, 2000.

(b) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 stipulates 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 consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions.

(c) Grants are provided to eligible Universities and Colleges by the UGC as per the prescribed norms and the pattern of assistance.

[English]

Construction of Flats

1359. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats constructed by DDA during each of the last three years, category-wise; and

(b) the cost incurred in the construction of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The DDA has reported that 13,647 Nos. flats have been constructed by it during the last three years. The category-wise details are given as per Statement.

(b) An amount of Rs. 28,878.74 lacs has been incurred on construction of these flats.

Statement

Year	S.F.S.	M.I.G.	L.I.G.	Janta/EWS	Total
1997-98	1781	116	890	848	3635
1998-99	160	1234	2032	612	4038
1999-2000	592	1006	552	3824	5974
Total:	2533	2356	3474	5284	13647

Upgradation of Ring Roads

1360. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has agreed to provide assistance for the ungradation of ring roads in Bellary; and

(b) if so, the funds proposed to be accorded by HUDCO, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Ltd. has sanctioned a Line of Credit loan of Rs. 200 crore to Kamataka Road Development Corporation Ltd. under Phase I, proposals for 7 identified projects including Outer Ring Road to Bellary. So far, no amount has been released by HUDCO.

Indira Gandhi Canal Project In Rajasthan

1361. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is being spent on safe drinking water every year in Rajasthan out of the Calamity Relief Fund;

(b) whether work on the Indira Gandhi Canal Project has been held up in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be completed; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make available drinking water in drought prone areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As per the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan, the amount spent out of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) on water supply schemes during the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is 'Rs. 500 lakh' and 'Nil' respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by 2006-07.

(e) The Government of Rajasthan has informed that in order to provide water on drought prone areas of the State, 4443 hand pumps (2472 under summer contingency

and 1971 under other programme) and 607 tube wells (with power pumps) were constructed and commissioned. Under hand pump repair campaign, 108345 hand pumps were repaired out of total 174038 hand pumps existing in the State. Water transportation was also resorted for 2108 habitations by deploying 925 tankers. For 9 urban towns (affected) 1387.69 lakh litre water was transported by train (292 trains, 4635 wagons).

Natural Resource Licences to SC/ST

1362. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee recommended for the formulation and implementation of a scheme for leasing of natural resource licenses to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during 1992;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon in this regard;

(c) the salient features of any such scheme adopted/implemented for the purpose and the results achieved thereby;

(d) whether the said recommendation is being implemented with satisfactory results; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Salem Steel Plant

1363. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders have been invited for collaboration in regard to the Salem Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of tenders received so far;

(c) whether the collaborators have been selected on the basis of these tenders;

(d) if so, the details of those partners; and

(e) the basis on which they have been selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The following companies have given their "Expression of Interest" (EOI) for participation in the proposed joint venture for Salem Steel Plant (SSP) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL):

— TISCO-USINOR

— Avesta Sheffield

— Shah Alloys

— Jindal Strips

Selection of the joint venture partner has not yet been made.

[English]

Books at Subsidised Rates

1364. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the exorbitant prices of school and college books; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make available books at subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The production and distribution of school text-books is the responsibility of the State Government. So far as the NCERT text-books are concerned, a price ceiling of Rs. 25/- per book has been fixed for class I to VIII. The other text-books of the NCERT are also fixed at reasonable prices.

Under the Scheme of the Subsidised Publication of Books (popularly known as LCUE - Low Cost University Edition) being operated by the National Book Trust of India, only such books are subsidised for which a definite need is felt and which relate to subject areas, where books of an acceptable standard are either not available or are so expensive as to the means of students. Similarly, a Cell has been created under the Director of All India Institute of Medical Sciences for publication of medical books for Indian students.

[Translation]

Level of Sea Water in Bombay

1365. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of sea water in Bombay is rising day by day which may submerge some areas in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) On the analysis of the tidal data collected during the past 100 years at tidal observatory located at Apollo Bandar, Mumbai, the rising trend of less than half a millimeter in sea level at the observatory is noticed. The trend is not significant to draw any definite conclusion.

[English]

MRTS in Delhi

1366. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the construction of Metro Rail Transport Services some buildings coming in the way from Maurice Nagar to Central Secretariat are likely to be demolished; and

(b) if so, the places to which the persons are likely to be migrated?

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

(b)

(i) The persons affected due to demolition of private buildings will be paid compensation from the funds of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd., as per the extant laws, and will have to make arrangements themselves for their resettlement.

(ii) The affected allottees of Government quarters will be provided alternate accommodation by the concerned Government departments.

(iii) The affected jhuggi dwellers will be rehabilitated by Delhi Government at alternate sites where land is available.

Migrated from Punjab

1367. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons migrated to State of Punjab since 1978;

(b) whether the steps have been taken by the Government to monitor the exercise of the right to vote both in the home town and the place where they have migrated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No statistics in respect of the number of persons who have migrated to State of Punjab since 1978 is maintained with Government of India.

(b) to (d) The electoral roll for every constituency is prepared in accordance with provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 under the Superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India. Further, Sections 17 and 18 of the said Act provide that no person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency and more than once in any constituency.

Talk with Militants

1368. SHRIMATI RENKUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held among the Union Government, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, the people of State and the leaders of the militant groups operating in the State;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the stand of Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No such talks have been held. However, having welcomed the move towards peace made by a Senior HM (Hizbul Muzahidin) leader during a press conference on 24 July, 2000 and having taken cognizance of the support extended to the peace initiative by the people of J&K, as also recognising the need for restoration of peace in J&K, the Government would like the HM leadership to come overground and establish contact with the Union Home Secretary to discuss modalities necessary for initiating a dialogue and preparing grounds for restoration of peace. The Government would like to invite all militant groups and political leaders to come forward to restore peace and normalcy in the State of J&K.

Employment Agency for Scientists and Technologists

1369. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a special and permanent employment agency for Scientists and technologists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No Sir. No such proposal is under consideration with the Ministry of Science and Technology. However, a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) set up by the Government under the Department of Science and Technology in January 1982 is engaged in encouraging S&T persons to become entrepreneurs.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Bungalows and Government Accommodation

1370. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted Bungalows and other Government accommodation in Delhi on the ground of security risk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any communication from some politicians whose security cover has been withdrawn;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have served notices for vacation of Government accommodation from such allottees;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far thereby; and

(g) the action the Government propose to take to get back the Government accommodation from such allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. List of persons allotted Government accommodation on security consideration is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that representations against withdrawal of security are considered and appropriate decisions are taken in the light of the latest threat perceptions in each case. Disclosure of their details is not considered advisable in the interest of security of these protectees.

(e) to (g) Details regarding notices for vacation of Government accommodation and action taken by the Government to get back the Government accommodation from such allottees have been indicated in Statement. Flat No. DII/A-77, Nanakpura has been got vacated on 17.7.2000 from Shri Maqbool Dar.

Statement***Persons Allotted Accommodation on Security Grounds***

Sj. No.	Name S/Shri	Accommodation No.	Present Status of Allotment
1.	H.K.L. Bhagat	CI/26, Pandara Park	Allotment cancelled and eviction proceedings initiated under Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act-1971 to get the accommodation vacated.
2.	M.S. Bitta	14, Talkatora Rd.	—do—
3.	Smt. Akbar Jahan Begum	CI/29, Pandara Park	-do-
4.	Mahant Sewa Das	21, Mahadev Road	-do-
5.	Sajjan Kumar	15, G.R.G. Road	-do-
6.	Jagdish Tytler	10, Lodi Estate	-do-
7.	Ashwani Kumar	34, Lodi Estate	-do-
8.	Matang Singh	10, Teen Murti Lane	-do-
9.	K.P.S. Gill	11, Talkatora Road	Allotment cancelled. Eviction proceedings have not been initiated due to the representation received from Sh. K.P.S. Gill against cancellation of allotment. Gill against cancellation of allotment.
10.	Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	35, Lodi Estate	SPG security cover has been provided to her. MHA has not withdrawn its recommendation for allotment of Government Accommodation in her favour.
11.	O.P. Sharma	DII/7, Pandara Road	He has been allowed time upto 31.7.2000 to vacate accommodation with the approval of the competent authority.
12.	Maqbool Dar	A-77, Nanak Pura	Accommodation has been got vacated on 17.7.2000.

Availability of NCERT Text Books

1371: SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the non-availability of the NCERT School text books for the current

academic year resulting in the blackmarketing of the books;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of NCERT school text books at the beginning of the academic year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the report of the NCERT, out of 281 text books, the printed copies of two text books, namely, *Story of Civilisation, Vol. II for Class X* and *Bharat - Sanvidhan Aur Sarkar for Classes IX and X* are awaited and will be available in the market by next week.

(c) The NCERT has already initiated action on printing of text books for the next session 2001-2002 so as to make available all the text books well before the start of the next session.

Staff Strength of SAIL

1372. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plans to reduce its staff strength;

(b) if so, the staff strength of each of the plants under SAIL at present; and

(c) the extent to which the plan for reducing the strength is likely to be effected in each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Present and likely strength in each of the plants of SAIL in next 3 years is as under:—

Plant	Manpower as on 31.5.2000	31.3.2001	31.3.2002	31.3.2003
BSP	44608	42159	39310	36463
DSP	20985	20022	17139	14456
RSP	28221	23940	20835	17729
BSL	43328	39372	36294	33234
ASP	3842	3902	3899	3920
VISL	4661	3775	3184	2558
SSP	1547	1520	1478	1450
Sub-Total (A)	147192	134690	122139	109810
Others	12356	12248	11591	10928
Total	159548	146938	133730	120738

Waiving of Interest on Funds

1373. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for waiving of interest on the funds provided to Singareni Collieries;

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

(c) whether the interest has been waived off;

(d) if so, the quantum thereof;

(e) whether such waiving of interest would apply on other projects also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had written to the Central Government to waive an outstanding interest of Rs. 663.34 crores (as on 31.3.97) accrued on the Government of India loans to Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). On consideration of the proposal within an overall financial package for revival of the company, the Central Government took the following decisions:

- (i) A moratorium on payment of the outstanding interest of Rs. 663.34 crores upto 31.3.2007 was allowed to SCCL during the VII Plan period for a period upto 31.3.2007.
- (ii) SCCL was allowed the facility of payment of the amount of Rs. 663.34 crores in 10 annual and equal instalments starting from the financial of 2007-08.
- (iii) The payment of the amount representing the penal interest on interest accruing on the Central Government loans to SCCL during the period from 1.4.97 to 31.3.99 was waived.

(e) No. Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer given to part (e) of the question.

[Translation]

Restructuring of Management Education

1374. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the management education in this era of liberalization and globalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the All India Council for Technical Education is wholly responsible for controlling the institutions of management education;

(d) if so, whether the syllabus and the quality of courses offered by such recognised institutions are being reviewed by AICTE;

(e) if so, the number of institutions whose recognition was cancelled after such review during the last three years; and

(f) the criteria adopted with regard to review of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the

statutory body for proper planning and development of Technical Education System (which include Management Education) through out the country has not proposed any restructuring of Management Education. AICTE reviews syllabus and quality of courses offered by institutions recognised by them, from time to time. During the last three years, approval of two institutions offering Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management (PGDBM) Programme has been withdrawn by AICTE.

[English]

Cyber Crimes

1375. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of cases related to cyber crime that has come to the notice of the Government so far in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up an Expert Group within the Police Department to check and deal with such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) A Cyber Crime Investigation Cell has already been constituted in Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate offences involving computer crime, offences committed in computerised environment, and other high tech crimes in fields like Telecom etc. Only one case has been registered so far with the CBI.

National Anthem

1376. SHRI JAI BHADRA SINGH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed guidelines issued for the singing and playing of the National Anthem;

(b) the guidelines provided for flying of the National Flag on buildings and vehicles;

(c) whether there are any such guidelines for use of the National Emblem also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The important features of the guidelines issued on:—

- (i) singing and playing of the National Anthem,
- (ii) display of National Flag on buildings and vehicles, and
- (iii) use of State Emblem of India

are given in enclosed Statement-I, II and III, respectively.

Statement-I

Guidelines Regarding Playing and Singing of the National Anthem

(1) The full version of the Anthem shall be played on the following occasions:—

- (i) Civil and Military investitures;
- (ii) When National Salute (which means the Command "Rashtriya Salute – Salami Shastr" to the accompaniment of the National Anthem is given on ceremonial occasions to the President or to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor within their respective States and Union Territories;
- (iii) During parades - irrespective of whether any of the dignitaries referred to in (ii) above is present or not;
- (iv) On the arrival of the President at formal State functions and other functions organised by Government and mass functions and on his departure from such functions;
- (v) Immediately before and after the President addresses the Nation over the All India Radio/TV;
- (vi) On arrival of the Governor/Lieutenant Governor at formal State functions within his State/Union Territory and on his departure from such functions;
- (vii) When the National Flag is brought on parade;
- (viii) When the Regimental Colours are presented;
- (ix) For hoisting of colours in the Navy.

(2) The short version of the Anthem shall be played when drinking toasts in messes.

(3) The Anthem shall be played on any other occasion for which special orders have been issued by the Government of India.

(4) When the National Anthem is played by a band the Anthem will be preceded by a roll of drums to assist the audience to know that the National Anthem is going to be played, unless there is some other specific indication that the National Anthem is about to be played, as for example, when fanfares are sounded before the National Anthem is played, or when toasts are drunk to the accompaniment of the National Anthem or when the National Anthem constitutes the National Salute given by a Guard of Honour. The duration of the roll, in terms of marching drill, will be 7 paces in slow march. The roll will start slowly, ascend to as loud a volume as possible and then gradually decreases to original softness, but remaining audible until the seventh beat. One beat rest will then be observed before commencing the National Anthem.

Mass Singing of the Anthem

(1) The full version of the Anthem shall be played accompanied by mass singing on the following occasions:—

- (i) On the unfurling of the National Flag, on the cultural occasions or ceremonial functions other than parades. (This could be arranged by having a choir of adequate size, suitably stationed, which would be trained to coordinate its singing with the band etc. There should be an adequate public audition system so that the gathering in the various enclosures can sing in unison with the choir);
- (ii) On the arrival of the President at any Government or Public function (but excluding formal State functions and mess functions) and also immediately before his departure from such functions.

(2) On all occasions when the National Anthem is sung, the full version shall be recited accompanied by mass singing.

(3) The Anthem may be sung on occasions which, although not strictly ceremonial, are nevertheless invested with significance because of the presence of Ministers etc. The singing of the Anthem on such occasions (with or without the accompaniment of an instrument) accompanied by mass singing is desirable.

(4) It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of occasions on which the singing (as distinct from playing) of the Anthem can be permitted. But there is no objection to the singing of the Anthem accompanied by mass singing so long as it is done with due respect as a salutation to the motherland, and proper decorum is maintained.

(5) In all schools, the day's work should begin with community singing of the Anthem. School authorities should make adequate provision in their programmes for popularising the singing of the Anthem and promoting respect for the National Flag among students.

General

- (1) Whenever the Anthem is sung or played, the audience shall stand to attention. However, when in the course of a newsreel or documentary the Anthem is played as a part of the film, it is not expected of the audience to stand as standing is bound to interrupt the exhibition of the film and would create disorder and confusion rather than add to the dignity of the Anthem.
- (2) As in the case of the flying of the National Flag, it has been left to the good sense of the people not to indulge in indiscriminate singing or playing of the Anthem.

Statement-II

Guidelines for Official Display of National Flag as Contained in the Flag Code-India

10.1 Public buildings

(a) Normally the National Flag should be flown only on important public buildings such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and offices of the District Boards, Municipalities and Zilla Parishads and Departmental/Public Sector undertakings.

b) In frontier areas the National Flag may be flown on the border customs posts, check posts, out posts, and at other special places where the flying of the Flag takes on special significance. In addition, it may be flown on the camp sites of border patrols.

10.2 Official residences

(a) The National Flag should be flown on the official residences of the President, Vice-President, Governors and Lieutenant Governors when they are at Headquarters

and on the building in which they stay during their visits to places outside the Headquarters. The Flag flown on the official residence should, however, be brought down as soon as the dignitary leaves the Headquarters and it should be re-hoisted on that building as he enters the main gate of the building on return to the Headquarters. When the dignitary is on a visit to a place outside the Headquarters, the Flag should be hoisted on the building in which he stays as he enters the main gate of that building and it should be brought down as soon as he leaves that place. On the days mentioned in Section VI the Flag should, however, be flown from sun-rise to sun-set on such official residences irrespective of whether the dignitary is at Headquarters or not.

(b) The National Flag should be flown on the residences at Headquarters of the Heads of Missions/ Posts abroad in the countries where it is the custom for diplomatic and consular representatives to fly their National Flags over their official residences. They may also, in similar circumstances, fly the Flag on their offices where they are separate from residences.

10.3 Institutions:

(a) When the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister visits an institution, the National Flag may be flown by the institution as a mark of respect.

(b) On the occasions of the visit to India by foreign dignitaries, namely, President, Vice President, Emperor/ King or Heir Prince and the Prime Minister, the National Flag may be flown along-with the Flag of the Foreign country concerned in accordance with the rules contained in Section VIII by such private institutions as are according reception to the visiting foreign dignitaries and on such public buildings as the foreign dignitaries intend to visit on the day of visit to the institution.

10.4 Motor Cars:

(a) The privilege of flying the National Flag on Motor car is limited to the:—

- (1) President;
- (2) Vice-President;
- (3) Governors and Lieutenant Governors;
- (4) Heads of Indian Missions abroad in the Countries to which they are accredited;
- (5) Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers; Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Union;

Chief Minister and other Cabinet Ministers;
Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of States;
Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of Union Territories;
Chief Executive Councillor and other Executive Councillors; Delhi;

- (6) Speaker of the Lok Sabha;
Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha;
Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha;
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union Territories;
Deputy Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States;
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union Territories;
Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Metropolitan Council in Delhi;
- (7) Chief Justice of India;
Judges of Supreme Court;
Chief Justice of High Courts.

The dignitaries mentioned in Clauses (5) to (7) may fly the National Flag on their cars, whenever they consider it necessary or advisable.

(b) When a foreign dignitary travels in a car provided by Government the National Flag will be flown on the right side of the car and the Flag of the foreign dignitaries will be flown on the left side of the car.

Statement-III

Guidelines Relating to the State Emblem of India

USE IN THE OFFICIAL SEALS

The State Emblem is the official seal of India. The use of the State Emblem for official seal is restricted to the following:—

- (i) President;
- (ii) Vice-President;
- (iii) Union Ministers;
- (iv) Ministers and other Officers of the Central Government including Diplomatic Missions abroad;
- (v) Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners and Administrators of Union Territories; and

- (vi) Ministries and Departments and Offices of the State Governments and of Union Territory Governments and Administrations who have adopted the State Emblem.

Offices of Central Government permitted to use distinct emblems of their own may, however, use the same in their seals.

USE ON STATIONERY

1. The State Emblem when printed or embossed on demi-official stationery used by Ministers and Officers should appear on the top left hand corner. The lettering like "Home Minister" or "Ministry of Home Affairs" should appear on the top right hand corner.

2. The demi-official stationery used by Ministers should be embossed or printed in blue.

3. The demi-official stationery used by officers should be embossed or printed in red colour except where an officer is specifically authorised to use such stationery in some other colour. Names of officers should not be printed on such stationery.

4. The Members of Parliament may have the State Emblem embossed or printed on their stationery. The colour to be used for the purpose in the case of the Members of the Lok Sabha is green and that in the case of the Members of the Rajya Sabha is red. Such stationery, when supplied by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, does not contain the names or addresses of the Members. But the Members may, at their discretion get such stationery, with their names and addresses, printed at private presses approved for this purpose by the Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development.

5. Where the stationery used by the Members of Parliament, contains the State Emblem it should not bear words like "Advocate, Supreme Court/High Court" and "Editor...Journal", below their names in the letter-heads.

6. The Members of Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and the Members of Metropolitan Council of Delhi may have the State Emblem embossed or printed on their stationery. However, the stationery containing the State Emblem should not bear words like "Advocate, Supreme Court/High Court" and "Editor...Journal", below their names in the letter-heads.

DISPLAY ON VEHICLES

- (1) The State Emblem may be displayed on the—
 - (i) Cars of the Rashtrapati Bhavan when the President or his wife is travelling by such vehicles and the spare car following the car of the President;
 - (ii) Car of the Vice-President when he or his wife is travelling;
 - (iii) Cars of Raj Bhavans or Raj Niwases when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such vehicles within the State of Union Territory concerned:—
 - (a) President,
 - (b) Vice-President,
 - (c) Governor of the State,
 - (d) Lt. Governor of the Union Territory;
 - (iv) Cars of Rashtrapati Bhavan when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such cars:—
 - (a) Visiting Heads of Foreign States,
 - (b) Visiting Vice-Presidents of Foreign States or dignitaries of equivalent status,
 - (c) Visiting Heads of Foreign Governments or dignitaries of equivalent status like Crown Prince and Princess of Foreign States;
 - (v) Cars of Raj Bhavans or Raj Niwases when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such vehicles within the State or Union Territory concerned:—
 - (a) Visiting Heads of Foreign States,
 - (b) Visiting Vice-Presidents of Foreign States or dignitaries of equivalent status,
 - (c) Visiting Heads of Foreign Governments or dignitaries of equivalent status
 - (vi) Cars and other means of transport used by the Heads of India's Diplomatic Missions in the countries of their accreditation;
 - (vii) Cars and other means of transport used by the Heads of India's Consular posts abroad in the countries of their accreditation subject to the laws, regulations and usages of the countries concerned;

- (viii) Cars maintained by the Protocol Division of the Ministry of External Affairs when in use for duty with the foreign dignitaries of the rank of Cabinet Ministers and above visiting India and escorting the Ambassadors accredited to India on ceremonial occasions.
- (2) Triangular metal plaques showing the Ashoka Chakra (*i.e.* Dharma Chakra which is a part of the State Emblem) may be displayed on—
 - (a) Cars of the following dignitaries when they are travelling any-where in India:—

Cabinet Ministers of the Union

Ministers of State of the Union,

Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha;

- (b) Cars of the following dignitaries when they are travelling within their State or Union Territory, as the case may be:—

Cabinet Ministers in States,

Ministers of State in States,

Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the State Legislative Assemblies,

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Councils,

Ministers (other than Deputy Ministers) of Union Territories with Legislature

Speakers and Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories.

DISPLAY ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- (1) The State Emblem may be displayed only on very important public buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans, Raj Niwases, Supreme Court, High Courts, Central Secretariat, Parliament House, State/Union Territory Secretariats and Legislatures. The State Emblem may be displayed on the premises of Diplomatic Missions abroad. The Heads of Missions may by the State Emblem at their residences.

The State Emblem may be displayed on the premises of Diplomatic Missions abroad. The Heads of Missions may display the State Emblem at their residences.

The State Emblem may be displayed on the buildings occupied by India's Consulates abroad at the entrance doors thereof and on the residences of Heads of Consular posts subject to the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State.

USE FOR VARIOUS OTHER PURPOSES

The State Emblem may be used on—

- (i) Publications issued and films produced by Government;
- (ii) Coins, currency notes, promissory notes and postal stamps with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the Mint or the Press;
- (iii) Medals and Sanads instituted by Government;
- (iv) Invitation cards for State functions;
- (v) New year and Greeting Cards sent by officers of Indian Missions abroad for legitimate representational purpose;
- (vi) Representational Glassware Crockery and Cutlery used at the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans, Raj Niwases and Indian Missions/Posts abroad; and
- (vii) Badges, collars, buttons, etc., of uniforms of Police, Excise Constabulary, etc. which carried before adoption of this Emblem, the old Coat-of-Arms or Crown; Uniforms of various categories of Class-IV staff of Rashtrapati Bhavan; uniforms of Class-IV staff of the Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

USE BY THE ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

The use of the State Emblem on the uniforms badges etc., of the Armed Force; shall be governed by the instructions laid down by the Ministry of Defence in this behalf.

USE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

(1) The State Emblem may be printed in school textbooks, books on history, art or culture or in any periodical as part of the text of a Chapter, Section etc., for the purpose of explaining or illustrating the origin, significance or adoption of the State Emblem.

Note:— The State Emblem shall not be used on the front page, title or cover of any publication except a Government publication.

GENERAL

(1) The State Emblem shall not be used for any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government under Section 3 of The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Unauthorised use of the Emblem for such purposes is an offence under that Act.

(2) Private persons, bodies of persons, sports associations, etc., are not permitted to use the State Emblem on their letter-heads, seats, crests, badges, house flags or for any other purpose except with the permission of the Government.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Terrorism Affected States

1377. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have heavily cut down the amount of assistance being given to the Police in the terrorism affected States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In order to strengthen State Police Forces and equip them to counter terrorism more effectively, Central Government has provided considerable financial support for modernising them. Funds are provided under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces for purchase of modern weapons, communications, other equipment and training etc. In addition, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the States badly affected by terrorism/extremism is also being done.

Fund for Science & Technology Education

1378. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been set up to improve the level of Science and Technology education;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and utilised from the said fund so far;

(c) whether any amount has been allocated or proposed to be allocated to any University of Gujarat from this fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) According to the information furnished by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), a Fund for improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Universities and other higher educational institutions has been created to improve the quality of research and teaching. An amount of Rs. 21.00 crore has been allocated for the programme for 2000-2001.

(b) to (e) The Scheme was announced in February, 2000 and the proposals received thereunder are under examination.

[English]

Area of Ridge

1379. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the Ridge in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have prepared a comprehensive Master Plan for the entire Ridge;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) the total funds required for the development/improvement of the Ecology and Environment of the Ridge;

(e) the sources identified for mobilisation of funds to complete the project of development of Ridge;

(f) whether the Government are planning to involve private sector and joint venture also in the Planning, Development and Improvement of the Ridge area; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 7777 hect.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The total area of the ridge has been divided into 4 parts as under:

(i) Northern Ridge	87 hect.
(ii) Central Ridge	864 hect.
(iii) South-Central Ridge	626 hect.
(iv) Southern Ridge	6200 hect.

Any structure in this zone shall be of temporary nature.

(d) and (e) DDA has reported that various agencies in Delhi have different areas under their control who mobilise the funds according to their budget/plans.

(f) At present there is no such plan to involve private sector and joint venture for the development and improvement of the ridge area.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to part (f) above.

Militancy in J&K

1380. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether militants in Jammu and Kashmir are using sophisticated equipments for avoiding detection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to counter the activities of the militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The militants operating in J&K have been found to be having sophisticated communication equipments.

(b) Statement regarding the type of weapons/equipments recovered/seized from the militants as reported by State Government is enclosed.

(c) The upgradation of the equipments used by the security forces operating in J&K to meet the challenges posed by the militants is continuously reviewed and suitable action taken.

Statement**Statement of Details of Weapons/Equipments Recovered/Seized in J&K
from 1st Jan., 1990 to 15th July 2000**

Sl.No.	Description	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99-00	Cumulative Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(A) Weapons

I.	1. AK-47/56/74 Rifle(s)	1240	2320	3504	2209	2196	2055	2150	1725	1520	1244	692	20855
	2. Pistols/Revolver(s)	751	849	756	921	940	965	1052	1024	584	385	209	8436
	3. UMG(s)	77	130	164	142	127	67	84	64	71	28	17	971
	4. Carbine(s)	0	0	0	1	34	1	6	3	7	5	0	57
	5. RPG(s)	65	83	97	42	84	44	48	38	104	144	28	77
	6. GPMG(s)	0	18	0	7	11	9	9	5	3	1	0	63
	7. LMG/SLR(s)	0	3	1	5	14	10	9	12	7	7	1	69
	8. 303 Rifle(s)	0	4	7	10	22	22	36	3	7	16	5	132
	9. Sniper Rifle(s)	0	0	9	54	41	38	49	60	34	13	9	307
	10. Rocket Launcher(s)	108	29	62	36	31	36	43	81	140	42	42	650
	11. Rocket Booster(s)	74	163	135	61	66	24	119	208	293	475	125	1743

(B) Magazines

II.	1. AK-47/56/74 Rifles(s)	1688	5170	1111	4250	5527	4241	5337	4220	4632	3447	1718	41341
	2. Pistol/Revolver	200	523	770	623	1047	873	1247	1277	892	480	168	8100
	3. UMG	604	92	209	109	94	72	30	18	25	17	8	1278
	4. LMG	0	0	0	2	3	20	4	0	0	2	0	31
	5. Carbine	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	5	3	0	16
	6. Telescope	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	12	0	0	24

(c) Ammunition

iii.	1. AK-47/56/74 Rifle (in Lacs)	1.68	2.37	2.92	2.93	3.98	3.27	3.3	2.47	1.7	1.76	0.8	27.18
	2. Pistol/Revolver	19803	12042	10977	8642	13280	9205	13226	18002	58734	10624	2679	177214

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	3. UMG	1035	20706	17273	8873	37783	4813	7055	2509	2509	5791	1557	109904	
	4. Sniper Rifle	0	0	0	246	4320	1145	5162	3133	6510	6107	7833	34456	
	5. 303 Ammition	0	0	470	1167	440	621	166	16	12	275	2695	5862	
	6. Belted Ammunition	0	202	0	567	1539	344	525	23130	80091	13516	21000	140914	
	7. Telescope Rifle	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	24	
(D) Explosive Material														
IV.	1. Grenade(s) and Grenade(s)	2502	1784	2391	4363	2603	2870	3949	5124	5883	4093	2442	38004	
	2. IED(s)	0	18	86	136	126	811	245	1020+13	514	466	396	3818	
									Box					
	3. Explosive(s)	231	274	285	2950	1342	1484	2381	6448	2922	2182	1285	21784	
	4. Elec. Deton (s)	97	544	508	604	196	130	174	172	614	804	133	3976	
	5. Detonator(s)	2634	2350	3085	2381	2572	4728	5138	10442	5511	4310	1687	44838	
	6. AP Mine(s)	723	123	212	570	989	529	517	373	471	261	183	4951	
	7. AT Mine(s)	27	13	14	22	17	105	35	35	70	44	15	397	
	8. R.D.X in Kgs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0104+	25	342	769	886	564	2665
									Pkt					
	9. Rocket(s)	296	286	245	135	395	170	378	479	375	332	205	3296	
(E) Communication Equipment:														
V.	1. Wireless Set(s)	0	0	29	132	211	246	413	444	583	409	190	2657	
(F) Accessories:														
VI.	1. Cordex in Mtrs.	1181	553	931	753	805	3279	2885	1764	507	1348	1022	15028	
	2. Binoculars(s)	2	13	46	47	53	54	86	63	55	47	10	476	

[Translation]

(b) the number of flats allotted and lying vacant out of them, Category-wise?

DDA Flats in Delhi

1381. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats in Delhi, Category-wise; and

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) As reported by the DDA, the number of DDA flats category-wise constructed in Delhi are as under:

(i) Janta/EWS/Others	81,337
(ii) LIG	75,070

(iii) MIG	61,526
(iv) SFS	49,698
(v) Staff Quarters	611

Total:	2,68,242
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Out of these, 2,64,946 Nos. of flats stand allotted and 3,296 Nos. of flats after being offered for allotment were cancelled on account of non-fulfilment of terms and conditions or due to surrender by the allottees. These are again being offered for allotment to the wait-listed registrants.

(b) 8,348 Nos. of flats are lying vacant on account of non-availability of electricity as per enclosed Statement.

Statement

The number of DDA flats lying vacant due to non-availability of electricity are as under:—

(i) Janta/EWS/Others	792
(ii) LIG	4470
(iii) MIG	1870
(iv) SFS	1216
Total:	8348

Projects Pending with HUDCO

1382. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects lying pending with Housing and Urban Development Corporation as on 31st July, 2000 in regard to which it has signed agreements and taken advance from the private and Government companies;

(b) the details of projects approved by the HUDCO so far;

(c) the details of projects being delayed for not according necessary approval till date alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) No

advance is taken by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) from private and Government companies and therefore, no such projects are pending with HUDCO.

(b) Since inception and as on 30.6.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 14850 schemes at a project cost of Rs. 50,342 crore with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 32888 crore.

(c) and (d) As on 30.6.2000, 366 proposals seeking HUDCO assistance of Rs. 4480.46 crore for various urban infrastructure and housing projects, are pending with HUDCO. These projects are under process with HUDCO and will be sanctioned if found eligible as per HUDCO guidelines.

[English]

Enhancement of Funds Under IAY

1383. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the present allocation of funds for IAY housing;

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

(c) whether the Government have noticed that the present allocation of Rs. Twenty thousand per IAY house is not sufficient;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have launched or proposed to launch any specific scheme for the improvement of housing system in the rural sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The allocation of funds for IAY housing for the current financial year i.e., 2000-2001 has been enhanced to Rs. 1613.69 crores which is Rs. 13.69 crores more than the allocation of Rs. 1600 crores for the year 1999-2000. The State-wise allocation of funds for the year 2000-2001 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Assistance ceiling under Indira Awaas Yojana is Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 22,000 for plain and hilly/difficult areas respectively which is considered adequate for the time being. States are by and large satisfied with the level of assistance being provided.

(e) and (f) The Government has prepared a detailed Action Plan and launched a number of new initiatives for the improvement of housing system in the rural sector. These include Credit-Cum-subsidy Scheme; Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development; Rural Building Centres; Samagra Awaas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Granodaya Yojana—Gramin Awaas. While the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana—Gramin Awaas has been launched in 2000-2001, the remaining Schemes went into operation in 1999-2000.

Statement

Statement showing Central Allocation for IAY during 2000-2001

State	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	11036.00
Arunachal Pradesh	726.86
Assam	16354.79
Bihar	38598.00
Goa	68.00
Gujarat	3243.00
Haryana	1171.00
Himachal Pradesh	515.00
Jammu & Kashmir*	618.00
Karnataka	5898.00
Kerala	3552.00
Madhya Pradesh	9183.00
Maharashtra	10585.00
Manipur	866.65
Meghalaya	1151.46
Mizoram	276.42
Nagaland	743.31
—	8154.00

[Translation]

Schemes for Leftist Extremist Areas

1384. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development scheme for the areas affected by leftist extremist in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government for approval;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take initiative to prepare any action plan to develop such areas in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for the purpose; and

(f) the kind of cooperation likely to be extended by the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) An Integrated Action Plan, encompassing the development as well as security aspects of the problem for the leftist extremist affected areas, involving Rs. 615 crore, received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been recommended to the Planning Commission with the request to earmark separate funds for the purpose.

(c) to (f) On the initiative of the Union Government an Integrated Action Plan has been prepared by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa also. While the Integrated Action Plans of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have also been recommended to the Planning Commission, the Integrated Action Plan of Bihar has been referred back to the State for reconsideration of the amount and for incorporating certain details.

[English]

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

1385. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Ministry have approached the Ministry of Environment and Forests to extend the work permit for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited till the Karnataka Government complete the formalities for giving the long terms lease; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Steel recommended to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for extension of temporary working permission to Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) for 1452.74 hectares of forest land pending final notification of Kudremukh National Park and completion of environmental impact assessment studies by the State Government of Karnataka. Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted further temporary working permission over already broken up area i.e. 1452.74 hectares for a period of one year w.e.f. 25.7.2000 subject to certain conditions which, *inter-alia*, are issue of final notification on constitution of Kudremukh National Park by 30th September, 2000 and completion of environmental impact assessment studies within 6 months.

[Translation]

Mining Work in Bihar

1386. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have permitted to start the mining work in the closed coal mines in Bihar;

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

(c) whether some closed coal mines in the State are still pending approval of the Union Government for its revival;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to them coalmine-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) 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.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer given to parts (a) to (d) of the question.

[English]

Upliftment of Tribals

1387. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the central sponsored tribal schemes initiated or identified for the Ladakh Region and other far flung areas of the country entirely consisting of tribal population, living in most inhospitable climatic conditions and are cut off from rest of the World?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): There is no specific centrally sponsored tribal scheme initiated or identified for the Ladakh Region and other far flung areas of the country. However the schemes implemented by this Ministry for the overall socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes are equally applicable for Ladakh Region and other far flung areas of the country entirely consisting of tribal population. The schemes are as under:

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
2. Grants under Article 275 (1)
3. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
4. Grants to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

6. Post Metric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes
7. Grant in aid to Voluntary organization
8. Upgradation of merit of STs.
9. Educational complexes in low literacy pockets
10. Girls Hostels for STs
11. Boys Hostels for STs
12. Establishment of Ashram Schools in tribal areas.
13. Grants to Tribal Research Institutes
14. Book Bank scheme
15. Coaching and Allied Scheme

[Translation]

Nexus of Police

1388. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the harassment of public due to the nexus of police and taxi/autorickshaw drivers at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to save the public from such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There have been some instances where complaints against harassment caused by the autorickshaw/taxi drivers were received.

(b) The measures taken to prevent such harassment to the public include regular checking of autorickshaws and taxis; round-the-clock detailment of police staff at pre-paid counters and patrolling at the Railway Stations.

[English]

Rural Road Development Committee

1389. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up Rural Road Development Committee;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since given its recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be implemented;

(e) whether rural road network is likely to be expanded through the said authority; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government for the construction and development of rural roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) The National Rural Road Development Committee (NRRDC) set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Nitin Gadkari has since submitted the report. The main recommendations of the Committee are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The National Rural Road Programme, in the context of the recommendations of the NRRDC, is currently being formulated.

Statement

Main Recommendations of the National Rural Road Development Committee

1. The Government should take up on priority the task of providing good All-weather roads to each and every village in the country in order to free them from the deprivation from lack of access to facilities of health care, education etc. A time bound programme should be drawn up for the task.
2. The roads should have black top surface. The width of the carriage way should be 3.75 meters and the width of formation should be 7.5 meters. All the necessary cross drainage works and minor bridges should be constructed.
3. The Union Government should set up a National Rural Road Development Agency. Its chairman should be of the status of Cabinet Minister of the Union Cabinet considering the onerous task entrusted to it.
4. The Agency should be authorised to raise finances for the programme by borrowing from suitable sources.
5. The earmarked portion of special cess on petrol and diesel collected every year should be made available for this programme. The Rural Development Department should also make

available to the agency Rs. 2,500 crores each year from its outlays. This should be non-lapsable.

6. The Central Government should also raise Rs. 5,000 crores by issuing tax-free bonds @ maximum 8% for the first five years. Interest on these bonds as far as guarantee for repayment should be given by the Central Government. However, principal repayment would be arranged by the Agency from its funds.
7. In order to ensure full accountability of the Agency to the lenders regarding the quality and proper standards of these works, the agency should itself execute the programme with full co-operation from the State Governments/Zilla Parishads.
8. The land acquisition is to be done by the State Governments.
9. In special difficult areas, the construction work would be entrusted to the Border Road Organisation (BRO).
10. The agency should set up a computer/internet based online Management and Monitoring System.
11. A Committee under the chairmanship of State Chief Secretary should be set up in each State for co-ordination.
12. There should be a separate organisation for quality audit and monitoring of the road works of the agency in each district.
13. After completion of the works, the completed works should be handed over to the State Governments/Zilla Parishads for further maintenance. It should be ensured that adequate provision is made for the maintenance.
14. The Government should encourage the development and use of pneumatic tyred carts instead of the iron tyred ones presently used by way of giving subsidies towards conversion and tax-exemption on tyres.

[Translation]

Inter-State Council

1390. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister at the sixth meeting of the Inter-State Council on May 20, 2000 made a strong plea to reduce the growing subsidies in power, transport and other service sectors;

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

(c) the decisions taken at the Council in this direction;

(d) the extent of subsidies extended by different State Government to different sectors; and

(e) the extent of reduction to be affected therein?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Prime Minister in his inaugural speech at the Sixth Meeting of the Inter State Council held on 20.5.2000 made a mention about rationalisation of the scale and structure of Central subsidies. He also outlined the steps that the Union Government on its part was taking to improve tax buoyancy, prune unproductive expenditure, rationalise the scale and structure of Central subsidies and push ahead public sector reforms. The Prime Minister state that the growing subsidy burden was one area which had to be tackled jointly. The Union Government had taken some difficult decisions to contain subsidies at the Centre. He advised the States to do the same and urged them to act quickly in setting their finances in order. Some of the areas which require urgent attention include:—

"Reform of the power section: The commercial losses of State Electricity Boards now accounted for over half of the total revenue deficits of the States. So also with the transport and other service sectors, electricity tariffs must be rationalised and cross-subsidy reduced and to improve the operational efficiencies in transmission and distribution, in the interest of the consumer."

2. There was no response during the meeting from the States on the issue of reduction in the growing subsidies in power, transport and other services sectors and no specific decision was taken by the Inter-State Council in that meeting on the issue.

[English]

Uphar Cinema

1391. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after three years of Uphar Cinema fire, the trial in the tragedy is yet to be begun;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The incident of fire at Uphar Cinema took place on 13th June, 1997 and the Central Bureau of Investigation filed chargesheet in the Court of CBI Special Magistrate on 15th November, 1997. The case is presently pending trial in the Court of Additional Sessions Judge. The next hearing in the case has been fixed for 16th August, 2000 for arguments on framing of charges.

(c) In order to expedite the finalisation of the case, the Hon'ble Court has decided to hear the matter twice a week after the 16th August, 2000.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

1392. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gramodaya Yojana is being implemented in all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the remaining States are likely to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(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. 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 additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 2500 crore, to the States on the basis of relative performance/achievements in the Basic Minimum Services of the State.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds

1393. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:
SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for tribal sub plan and other welfare schemes for tribals are not being utilized in various States of the country as per the plan provisions in this regard;

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

(c) the allocations made to various States during each of the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the amount spent out of the allocated amount by each State, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by the Union Government to check misuse of funds provided for tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Instances have come to the notice of Central Government where the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations failed to utilize the funds released to them during a financial year for various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, within the same year, resulting in the funds being carried forward to the subsequent year(s). The main reasons for such delayed utilization of funds include late receipt of funds by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, failure to achieve timely completion of procedural and other formalities, time taken for completion of construction work wherever involved, etc.

(c) and (d) Statements-I to XII showing the releases made to State Governments/U.T. Administrations in the last three years, scheme-wise and expenditure as reported by them so far are attached.

(e) In order to ensure timely utilization of the funds provided for the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, the following measures have been taken:

- Utilization Certificate for earlier releases is insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.

- Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- Central Government officers visit the States/U.T.s to ascertain on the spot the progress of implementation of schemes.
- Meetings/Conferences are convened at Central level with the State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare to ensure timely submission of proposals for release of funds and to speed up implementation of schemes.

Statement-I

*Release of Grants Under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and
Expenditure Made for the Years 1997-98 to 1999-2000*

S.No.	Name of the States/U.T.s	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2581.54	1997.17	2728.47	2013.75	2182.94	Utilisation
2.	Assam	1460.00	938.11	2069.56	2125.00	2443.50	Reports
3.	Bihar	—	—	0.00	4362.12	4779.127	awaited
4.	Gujarat	2632.77	2964.20	3689.70	3187.56	3139.98	from
5.	Himachal Pradesh	521.89	623.48	689.44	557.69	514.05	State Govts./
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	521.80	916.89	739.22	500.269	776.38	UTs
7.	Karnataka	500.00	641.53	686.64	505.41	616.13	
8.	Kerala	196.12	231.78	408.17	208.14	218.63	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9207.83	7139.01	9476.17	8126.45	9797.15	
10.	Maharashtra	3400.89	2975.62	3532.21	3767.30	2974.57	
11.	Manipur	950.00	762.10	779.52	943.39	608.65	
12.	Orissa	5576.27	4376.27	5911.86	5000.00	5698.283	
13.	Rajasthan	2341.13	2057.28	3475.72	2620.63	2915.24	
14.	Sikkim	60.00	121.91	60.00	16.26	86.28	
15.	Tamil Nadu	243.71	263.31	295.91	295.91	258.27	
16.	Tripura	885.00	835.00	977.77	791.77	831.57	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	112.91	64.59	57.54	112.91	99.85	
18.	West Bengal	1600.39	1600.39	2222.10	837.60	1759.4	
19.	A&N Islands	118.00	113.53	133.90	123.77	255.4	
20.	Daman & Diu	50.75	50.61	66.10	11.69	44.6	
Total:		32961.00	28561.93	38000.00	36091.07	40000.00	

Statement-II

*Release of Grants under Art 275(1) of the Constitution, Expenditure, unspent balance
for the years 1997-98 and 1999-2000*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/U.T.s	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	453.50	153.00	607.00	0.00	613.86	Utilisation
2.	Assam	305.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	420.17	reports
3.	Bihar	641.75	0.00	483.50	0.00	967.23	awaited
4.	Gujarat	625.00	1047.67	450.00	0.00	900.70	from
5.	Himachal Pradesh	108.00	8.00	16.00	0.00	31.92	State Govts./ UTs.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	131.75	0.00	63.50	0.00	124.12	
7.	Karnataka	270.00	115.81	140.00	308.54	280.03	
8.	Kerala	111.75	0.00	123.50	0.00	46.92	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1262.50	1390.25	2125.00	702.16	2250.96	
10.	Maharashtra	667.25	305.48	534.50	301.65	1069.75	
11.	Manipur	123.00	121.95	69.00	22.95	92.41	
12.	Orissa	657.00	0.00	514.00	0.00	1027.93	
13.	Rajasthan	600.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	800.29	
14.	Sikkim	103.25	103.25	9.75	3.57	13.29	
15.	Tamil Nadu	121.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	83.93	
16.	Tripura	231.25	0.00	162.50	331.00	124.74	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	110.50	10.50	21.00	0.00	42.08	
18.	West Bengal	339.25	0.00	578.50	0.00	556.75	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	80.45	
20.	Meghalaya	255.50	0.00	166.50	0.00	221.88	
21.	Mizoram	124.00	0.00	107.50	0.00	95.53	
22.	Nagaland	138.75	138.75	316.25	316.25	155.06	
Total:		7500.00	3394.66	7500.00	1986.12	10000.00	

Statement-III***Amount Released Under the Scheme of Boys Hostels for STs.***

(Amount in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000	
		Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.45	3	312	49	4	200	87.3	8
2.	Assam	16	29	145	50	1	50	-	-
3.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.29	7	405	3	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15	1	50	108.3	1	200	87.22	2
5.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	60	1	100	-	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	-	22.05	3	180	22.05	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	100	9	450	-	-
9.	Manipur	13	1	30	13	1	35	26	1
10.	Meghalaya	13.75	5	200	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	35	8	240	17.31	3	66	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	159.6	46	1150	192.1	13	450	319.21	53
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3
14.	Tripura	15.25	1	50	35.86	1	50	103.65	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	9	2	100	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Karnataka	27.5	4	200	29.44	3	150	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	12.5	5	300	66.24	10	775	-	-
20.	Bihar	-	-	-	75	3	150	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		353.05	103	2677	829.59	62	3361	698.43	77

Statement-IV*Amount Released Under the Scheme of Girls Hostels for STs.*

(Amount in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000	
		Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	4	416	236.44	20	50	178.88	10
2.	Assam	16	30	150	50	1	50	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	—	—	4.02	7	230	6.25	7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15	1	50	37.845	—	—	79.9	2
5.	Daman & Diu	20	1	60	—	—	—	—	—
6.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	60	2	220	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	22.05	3	180	14.7	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	100	34	1700	—	—
9.	Manipur	3	1	15	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Meghalaya	13.75	5	200	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Orissa	45	11	330	17.5	3	66	13.15	2
12.	Rajasthan	150.165	46	—	70.77	6	200	—	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	6
14.	Tripura	17.25	—	—	51.64	1	50	—	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11.165	1	—	11	1	50	—	—
16.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Karnataka	14.995	2	100	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Maharashtra	10	4	340	33.07	2	165	—	—
20.	Bihar	—	—	—	75	3	150	—	—
Total		376.525	106	1661	769.335	83	3111	392.88	29

Statement-V**Details of State-wise release of Funds for Ashram Schools**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		Amount	School	Seat	Amount	School	Seat	Amount	School	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218.46	7	700	113	3	150	225.86	6	—
2.	Assam	—	—	—	25.2	2	100	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	—	—	175.29	Arrear grant		83.17	15	1800
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	67	7	1650	116.5	8	1590
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	100.21	9	450	—	—	—
8.	Manipur	3	1	30	—	—	—	3	1 upgrade	—
9.	Orissa	50	4	240	40	4	200	—	—	—
10.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.75	5	250
12.	Tripura	93.46	1	300	85.44	1	100	50	1	Arrear
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	175.445	15	750	—	—	—
14.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	104.5	88	—	157.38	56	—	—	—	—
Total:		469.42	101	1270	938.965	97	3400	532.28	36	3640

Statement-VI**Details of Funds Released to States/UTs for Vocational Training Centres**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount	Centre	Amount	Centre	Amount	Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	85.57	4	47.25	7
2.	Assam	77.15	11	118.345	21	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	86.35	5	67.5	10	67.5	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	9.125	1	—	—
6.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	6.18	2	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	109.5	12		
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Manipur	45.5	5	28.4	5	—	—
11.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	185.12	2
12.	Orissa	40	5	—	—	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	24	3	—	—	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	16.8	3	—	—
15.	Tripura	32	4	—	—	—	—
16.	West Bengal	—	—	—	0	—	—
17.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Himachal Pradesh	40	5	9.9375	5	—	—
Total		345	38	451.3575	63	299.87	19

Statement-VII

The amount released to State Governments and Utilization is awaited under various schemes

Scheme of Boys Hostels for STs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released	Year of Sanction	Utilisation
1.	Assam	50.00	1998-99	Utilization awaited
2.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	1998-99	-do-
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	60.00	1998-99	-do-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	1998-99	-do-
5.	Meghalaya	13.75	1997-98	-do-
6.	Karnataka	29.44	1998-99	-do-
7.	Maharashtra	66.24	1998-99	-do-
8.	Bihar	75.00	1998-99	-do-

Scheme of Girls Hostels for STs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released	Year of Sanction	Utilisation
1.	Assam	50.00	1998-99	Utilization awaited
2.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	60.00	1998-99	-do-
3.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	1998-99	-do-
4.	Karnataka	14.99	1997-98	-do-
5.	Maharashtra	33.07	1998-99	-do-
6.	Bihar	75.00	1998-99	-do-
7.	Rajasthan	70.77	1998-99	-do-

Scheme of Ashram Schools in TSP Area

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released	Year of Sanction	Utilisation
1.	Assam	25.2	1998-99	Utilization awaited
2.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	1998-99	-do-
3.	Orissa	40.00	1998-99	-do-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00	1998-99	-do-
5.	Maharashtra	157.00	1998-99	-do-

Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released	Year of Sanction	Utilisation
1.	Assam	118.34	1998-99	Utilization awaited
2.	Madhya Pradesh	109.5	1998-99	-do-
3.	Bihar	44.34	1994-95	-do-
4.	Maharashtra	54.12	1994-95	-do-
5.	Manipur	28.40	1998-99	-do-
6.	Rajasthan	24.00	1997-98	-do-
7.	Tamil Nadu	16.3	1998-99	-do-
8.	Tripura	32.00	1997-98	-do-

The amount released during the last year 1999-2000 that was released in the March, 2000 for construction of the Hostels/Schools building that is reportedly being utilized and the construction works takes some times and it also depends upon the geographic structure of the State such as in some State the work of the construction affected by the rain and in some hilly States construction speed is slow.

Statement-VIII*Amount Released under the Scheme of Educational complex in Low Literacy Pockets
for Development of women Literacy in Tribal Areas*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount	No. of Orgn.	Amount	No. of Org.	Amount	No. of Org.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.42	1	121.04	6	25.46	15
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	9.57	1	3.55	1
4.	Bihar	20.65	4	5.13	3	4.63	2
5.	Gujarat	13.83	5	16.12	5	19.93	5
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Maharashtra	4.59	1	9.91	5	4.98	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50.2	13	39.57	9	60.65	23
9.	Orissa	59.38	15	74.77	18	44.28	14
10.	Rajasthan	51.35	12	33.25	9	8.96	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	18.39	4	51.07	12	9.92	7
12.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	1.4	1
Total		220.41	55	360.43	68	183.76	75

Note: Funds are released after obtaining Utilisation Certificates for earlier releases.

Statement-IX*Amount Released to Different States/Tribal Research Institutes (T.R.I.s)*

S.No.	Name of State/ T.R.I.s	1995-96			1996-97		
		TRI (50%)	Fellow. (100%)	Total	TRI (50%)	Fellow. (100%)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	0.54	25.54	25.00	—	25.00
2.	Assam	17.50	0.27	17.77	12.75	0.26	13.01
3.	Bihar	14.20	0.53	14.73	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	11.25	—	11.25	13.50	—	13.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	21.50	0.71	22.21	21.75	0.27	22.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	22.70	—	22.70
8.	Manipur	—	0.49	0.49	9.82	0.53	10.35
9.	Orissa	9.65	3.25	12.90	4.50	2.20	6.70
10.	Rajasthan	6.79	1.14	7.93	5.10	0.56	5.66
11.	Tamil Nadu	16.25	0.29	16.54	8.73	0.57	9.30
12.	Tripura	8.00	0.27	8.27	10.95	0.26	11.21
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1.12	1.12	4.27	—	4.27
14.	West Bengal	9.98	0.85	10.83	5.10	0.96	6.06
15.	Himachal Pradesh*	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.22	0.22
16.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		140.12	9.88	150.00	144.17	5.83	150.00

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State/ T.R.I.s	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		TRI (50%)	Fellow. (100%)	Total	TRI (50%)	Fellow. (100%)	Total	TRI (50%)	Fellow. (100%)	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.47	—	20.47	5.00	1.93	6.93	—	3.75	3.75
2.	Assam	22.40	0.87	23.27	16.18	—	16.18	8.65	1.36	10.01
3.	Bihar	—	0.53	0.53	50.00	3.40	53.40	—	1.31	1.31
4.	Gujarat	8.90	0.57	9.47	—	0.86	0.86	12.90	1.25	14.15
5.	Kerala	20.00	0.07	20.07	20.00	—	20.00	6.36	0.44	6.80
6.	Madhya Pradesh	47.74	2.22	49.96	47.74	1.65	49.39	—	2.62	2.62
7.	Maharashtra	49.45	1.27	50.72	29.13	1.05	30.18	16.35	0.87	17.22
8.	Manipur	9.00	0.80	9.80	—	—	0.00	27.00	1.12	28.12
9.	Orissa	5.85	2.01	7.86	35.00	3.47	38.47	—	5.28	5.28
10.	Rajasthan	12.82	0.55	13.37	—	—	0.00	—	1.70	1.70

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Tamil Nadu	30.50	—	30.50	25.16	—	25.16	11.77	0.87	12.64
12.	Tripura	10.95	0.72	11.67	71.50	1.42	72.92	22.50	—	22.50
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	3.14	—	3.14	—	1.40	1.40
14.	West Bengal	21.80	0.64	22.44	23.78	—	23.78	—	0.92	0.92
15.	Himachal Pradesh*	—	0.94	0.94	—	0.84	0.84	—	—	0.00
16.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	0.26	0.26	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00
17.	Karnataka*	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.31	0.31	—	—	0.00
Total		259.88	11.73	271.61	326.63	14.93	341.56	105.53	22.89	128.42

*There is no Tribal Research Institute (T.R.I.)

Note: Funds are released after obtaining Utilisation Certificates for earlier releases.

Statement-X

Statement Showing Amount Released by the Government of India and Utilised by The State Governments Under the Scheme of State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations from the Year 1997 to 2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Amount released 1997-98	Amount spent 1997-98	Amount released 1998-99	Amount spent 1998-99	Amount released 1999-00	Amount spent 1999-00
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	UC received	—	—	300.00	UC yet to be received
2.	Bihar	—	—	79.00	UC yet to be received	—	—
3.	Gujrat	123.89	UC received	—	—	150.00	UC yet to be reced.
4.	Kerala	50.00	UC received	50.00	UC received	130.00	UC yet to be reced.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	UC received	255.00	UC received	—	—
6.	Orissa	100.00	UC received	200.00	UC received	200.00	UC yet to be received
7.	Rajasthan	50.00	UC received	—	—	25.00	UC yet to be received
8.	Maharashtra	99.50	UC received	100.00	UC yet to be received	—	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	50.00	UC yet to be received
10.	West Bengal	100.00	UC received	—	—	50.00	UC yet to be received
11.	Karnataka	—	—	3.00	UC yet to be received	—	—

UC received.

UC yet to be received.

Statement-XI**Village Grain Bank Scheme**

A Central Sector Scheme of Grain Banks in tribal villages was launched from 1996-97. The scheme was started on a pilot basis in selected areas out of the areas identified by CPC for preventive measures against deaths of children in remote and backward tribal areas by providing a safeguard against fall in nutritional standard to STs living in remote rural areas. Under this scheme the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a one time grant towards purchase of foodgrains of locally preferred variety @ 1 QT per member family for the initial stock of the bank, setting up of storage facilities of traditional type and purchase of weight and scales. Member families can take loans of foodgrains in instalment during the period of scarcity and can repay it with nominal interest at the time of the next successful harvest. The Grain Banks are to be managed by Working Committees elected by beneficiaries themselves. All tribal families in the

concerned village as well as desirous Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line can be members of a particular Grain Bank under the scheme.

2. The funds released by the Ministry through TRIFED which is the channelising agency under the scheme are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget release to TRIFED
1996-97	1.5
1997-98	1.8
1998-99	3.0
1999-2000	1.0

*Statement of amount released by TRIFED to the State Governments is Annexed.

Statement-XI**Statement of amount released by TRIFED to the State Governments and Status of Utilisation certificates**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount Released	U.C. Status	Amount Released	U.C. Status	Amount Released	U.C. Status	Amount Released	U.C. Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.16	Received	13.44	Received	—	—	—	—
2.	West Bengal	10.88	Not Received	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	19.2	15.36 received	19.84	Not Received	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Gujarat	17.92	Received	19.2	Received	14.72	Not received	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	44.8	33.17 received	56.96	Not received	—	—	—	—
6.	Orissa	20.48	Received	22.4	Received	—	—	100	Not received
7.	Tripura	2.56	Received	1.92	Received	—	—	—	—
8.	Rajasthan	16	Received	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	1.28	Received	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1.28	Refunded	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	1.28	Received	1.92	Not received	—	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	19.2	Not received	—	—	—	—

Received

Not Received

Statement-XII

Statement Showing Release of Funds and their Utilisation by the State Governments Under the Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) during 1998-99 & 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

SNo.	States	Year 1998-99		Year 1999-2000	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	82.00	132.00	—
2.	Tripura	100.00	50.00	100.00	—
3.	Bihar	100.00	—	—	—
4.	Rajasthan	33.50	—	—	—
5.	Andhra Pradesh	117.19	117.19	217.33	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	74.80	—
7.	Orissa	—	—	25.72	—
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	15.00	—
Total		450.69	249.19	564.85	—

Production and Sale of Coal

1394. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production and sale of different grades of coal during each of last three years, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of coal prices at pit heads of different grades of coal at different points of time during the last four years till date company-wise;

(c) the details of expenses incurred by each coal company on the establishment and other operational works during the said period;

(d) whether the coal companies have failed to earn profits;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the officials responsible for the losses; and

(f) the impact of imported power grade coal on domestic coal industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Company-wise, grade-wise production and despatches of coal of Coal India Limited during the last three years are given in Statement-I and II.

(b) Details of company-wise pithead coal prices of different grades of coal produced in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the last four years till date are given in Statement-III.

(c) Company-wise establishment and operational expenses are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Company	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Prov.)
ECL	2329.02	2354.31	2142.72
BCCL	2588.23	2632.10	1915.70
CCL	2600.09	2584.11	2562.56
NCL	1241.09	1246.46	1324.64
WCL	1896.08	1899.94	2048.08
SECL	2298.89	2349.96	2476.08
MCL	803.33	846.01	757.72
NEC	133.00	143.37	92.86

(d) No. Sir. All subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, except ECL, BCCL and CCL, have earned profits.

(e) The reasons for losses are given below:

- (i) Large number of deep old mines and fire in coal seam adjacent to the mining area.
- (ii) Uneconomical mines due to small size.
- (iii) Big mines with high risk.
- (iv) Huge manpower
- (v) Decreased demand of coking coal due to poor quality
- (vi) Competition from imported coking coal
- (vii) Decline in washery production due to ageing of washeries

(viii) Due to adverse geo-mining condition, the companies have not been able to successfully complete certain projects taken up during the post-nationalisation period.

In view of the above, the question of taking action against any official does not arise.

(f) Coking is imported primarily to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of required quality. Import of non-coking coal is made by cement plants, power sector and others because imports are cost competitive per unit of calorific value on certain locations. Import of non-coking coal which was 0.42 million tonne in 1992-93 has increased to about 7.50 million tonnes in 1999-2000. Such import of non-coking coal is impacting on domestic market share of the coal companies.

Statement-I**Grade-wise Production from 1997-98 to 1999-2000**

(In million tonnes)

Company	1997-98				1998-99			
	Coking Metallurgical	Coking Non-metallurgical	Non Coking	Total	Coking Metallurgical	Coking Non-metallurgical	Non Coking	Total
ECL	0.08	0.21	27.15	27.44	0.08	0.26	26.82	27.16
BCCL	8.71	16.14	6.07	30.92	8.75	13.28	5.14	27.17
CCL	8.23	4.23	20.61	33.07	8.49	1.54	22.14	32.17
NCL	0	0	37.12	37.12	0	0	36.52	36.52
WCL	0.63	0.11	31.77	32.51	0.65	0	31.10	31.75
SECL	0.17	0.30	56.16	56.63	0.17	0.29	57.10	57.56
MCL	0	0	42.17	42.17	0	0	43.51	43.51
NEC	0	0	0.69	0.69	0	0	0.64	0.64
CIL	17.82	20.99	221.74	260.55	18.14	15.37	222.97	256.48

Company	1999-2000 (Prov.)			
	Coking Metallurgical	Coking Metallurgical	Non Coking	Total
ECL	0.06	0.17	24.89	25.12
BCCL	8.55	8.46	11.00	28.01
CCL	6.38	2.47	23.55	32.40
NCL	0	0	38.43	38.43
WCL	0.63	0	33.23	33.86
SECL	0.15	0.33	58.27	58.75
MCL	0	0	43.55	43.55
NEC	0	0	0.57	0.57
CIL	15.77	11.43	233.49	260.69

Note: The subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited operate in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Assam.

Statement-II***Company-wise Despatch of Coking and Non-Coking Coal*****(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)**

Company	Despatch			
	Year	Coking	Non-coking	Total
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	1997-98	2.98	263.44	266.42
	1998-99	2.81	252.58	255.39
	1999-00 (Prov)	2.26	256.68	258.94
BCCL	1997-98	229.48	46.22	275.70
	1998-99	223.53	44.75	268.28
	1999-00 (Prov)	183.28	104.57	287.85
CCL	1997-98	120.96	207.99	328.95
	1998-99	103.63	216.21	319.84
	1999-00 (Prov)	88.32	237.07	325.39
NCL	1997-98	0.00	374.68	374.68
	1998-99	0.00	354.55	354.55
	1999-00 (Prov)	0.00	391.81	391.81
SECL	1997-98	4.97	576.15	581.12
	1998-99	4.30	564.94	569.24
	1999-00 (Prov)	4.77	571.01	575.78
WCL	1997-98	7.28	306.19	313.47
	1998-99	6.94	297.43	304.37
	1999-00 (Prov)	6.58	339.70	346.28
MCL	1997-98	0.00	432.15	432.15
	1998-99	0.00	417.60	417.60
	1999-00 (Prov)	0.00	420.79	420.79

1	2	3	4	5
NEC	1997-98	0.00	5.68	5.68
	1998-99	0.00	7.00	7.00
	1999-00 (Prov)	0.00	8.21	8.21
Total CIL	1997-98	365.67	2212.50	2578.17
	1998-99	341.21	2155.06	2496.27
	1999-00 (Prov)	285.21	2329.84	2615.05

Statement-III

*Price of Coal Over the Year
From Coal Price as on*

(Figures in Rupees per tonne)

Eastern Coalfields Limited

	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.97	21.8.98	5.1.99	31.5.99/ 11.4.00	20.4.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranigunj							
A	1017	1017	1088	1121	1180	1180	1262
B	920	920	966	1014	1115	1115	1193
C	756	766	806	846	950	950	1016
D	512.60	643	643	688	770	770	823
Long Flame Coal							
A	924	924	970	1019	1073	1073	1148
B	836	836	878	922	1014	1014	1084
C	698	698	733	770	865	865	925
D	466	584	584	625	700	700	749
Non-Long Flame Coal							
A	864	864	907	952	1006	1006	1076
B	776	776	815	856	948	948	1014
C	638	638	670	704	799	799	854
D	406	524	524	561	636	636	680

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	322	416	416	445	445	445	476
F	257	332	332	355	355	355	379
G	183	237	237	254	254	254	271
Salanpur, Non Long Flame Coal							
A	864	864	907	952	1000	1000	1070
B	776	776	815	856	900	900	963
C	638	638	670	704	740	740	791
D	406	524	524	561	590	590	631
E	322	416	416	445	445	445	476
F	257	332	332	355	355	355	379
G	183	237	237	254	254	254	271
S.P. Mines							
A	1070	1070	1068	1121	1121	1121	1199
B	920	920	966	1014	1014	1014	1084
C	768	768	806	846	846	846	905
D	512.60	643	643	688	688	688	736
Long Flame Coal							
A	924	924	970	1019	1019	1019	1019
B	836	836	878	922	922	922	986
C	696	696	733	770	770	770	823
D	466	584	584	625	625	625	668
Non Long Flame Coal							
A	864	864	907	952	952	952	1018
B	776	776	815	856	856	856	915
C	638	638	670	704	704	704	753
D	406	524	524	561	561	561	600
E	322	416	416	445	445	445	476

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F	257	332	332	355	355	355	379
G	183	237	237	254	254	254	271
Mugma, Long Flame Coal							
A	924	924	970	1019	1019	1019	1090
B	836	836	878	922	922	922	986
C	698	698	733	770	770	770	823
D	466	584	584	625	625	625	668
Mugma, Non Long Flame Coal							
A	864	864	907	952	952	952	1018
B	776	776	815	856	856	856	915
C	638	638	670	704	704	704	753
D	406	524	524	561	561	561	600
E	322	416	416	445	445	445	476
F	257	332	332	355	355	355	379
G	183	237	237	254	254	254	271
	22.4.96	19.10.96	31.3.97	31.9.97	21.8.98	5.1.99/31.5.99/11.4.2000	20.4.2000
Rajmahal Project, Long Flame Coal							
D	809	809	727	727	778	778	832
Non-Long Flame Coal							
E	465	465	559	569	598	598	639
F	400	400	475	475	508	508	543
G	326	326	380	380	407	407	435
	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.97	21.8.98	5.1.99	31.5.99/11.4.2000	20.4.2000
Coking Coal							
Steel Gr. I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel Gr. II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washery Gr. I	1024	1024	1024	1024	1115	1115	1193
Washery Gr. II	848	848	848	848	924	924	988
Washery Gr. III	627	627	627	627	683	683	730
Washery Gr. IV	584	584	584	584	635	635	679
Semi Coking Gr. I	1024	1024	1024	1024	1156	1156	1236
Semi Coking Gr. II	848	848	848	848	957	957	1024
Bharat Coking Coal Limited							
, Long Flame Coal							
A	924	924	924	970	970	1019	1019
B	836	836	836	878	878	922	922
C	698	698	698	733	733	770	770
D	466	584	584	625	625	656	656
Non long Flame Coal							
A	864	664	664	907	907	952	952
B	776	776	776	815	815	856	856
C	638	638	638	670	670	704	704
D	406	524	524	561	561	589	589
E	322	416	416	445	445	467	467
F	257	332	332	355	355	373	373
G	183	237	237	254	254	267	267
Coking Coal							
Steel Gr. I.	0	0	0	1657	1657	1740	1740
Steel Gr. II	0	0	0	1384	1384	1453	1453
Washery Gr. I	0	0	0	1199	1199	1259	1259
Washery Gr. II	0	0	0	993	993	1043	1043
Washery Gr. III	0	0	0	734	734	771	771
Washery Gr. IV	0	0	0	683	683	717	717

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Semi Coking Gr. I	0	0	0	1156	1156	1214	1214
Semi Coking Gr. II	0	0	0	957	957	1005	1005
Steel Gr. I	1468	1468	1541	1541	1541	1541	1541
Steel Gr. II	1226	1226	1287	1287	1287	1287	1287
Washery Gr. I	1062	1062	1115	1115	1115	1115	1115
Washery Gr. II	880	880	924	924	924	294	924
Washery Gr. III	650	650	683	683	683	683	683
Washery Gr. IV	605	605	635	635	635	635	635
Semi Coking Gr. I	1024	1024	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075
Semi Coking Gr. II	848	648	890	890	890	890	890
Direct Fee Coal	1456	1456	1529	1644	1644	1726	1726

Central Coalfields Limited

	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.00	21.8.98	5.1.98	31.5.99	11.4.00/ 20.4.00	14.7.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Long Flame Coal								
A	924	924	924	970	970	1019	1019	1070
B	836	836	836	878	878	922	922	968
C	698	698	698	733	733	770	770	809
D	466	584	584	625	625	656	656	689
Non Long Flame Coal								
A	864	864	864	907	907	952	952	1000
B	776	776	776	815	815	856	856	899
C	638	638	638	670	670	704	704	739
D	406	524	524	561	561	589	589	618
E	322	416	416	445	445	467	467	490
F	257	332	332	355	355	373	373	392
G	183	237	237	254	254	267	267	280

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coking Coal								
Steel Gr. I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel Gr. II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washery Gr. I	1024	1024	1024	1075	1075	1115	1115	1170
Washery Gr. II	848	848	848	890	890	924	924	970
Washery Gr. III	627	627	627	658	658	683	683	717
Washery Gr. IV	584	584	584	613	613	635	635	667
Semi Coking Gr. I	1024	1024	1024	1075	1075	1075	1075	1128
Semi Coking Gr. II	848	848	848	890	890	890	890	934

Mahandi Coalfields Limited

	19.10.96	31.3.97	21.8.98
Long Flame Coal			
A	888	888	932
B	803	803	843
C	671	671	705
D	466	564	603
Non Long Flame Coal			
A	828	828	869
B	743	743	780
C	611	611	642
D	406	504	539
E	322	400	428
F	257	319	341
G	183	227	243

Western Coalfields Limited**Long Flame Coal**

	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.97	21.8.98	5.1.99/ 31.5.99/ 11.4.2000/ 20.4.2000
	1	2	3	4	5
Long Flame Coal					
A	996	996	996	1036	1036

	1	2	3	4	5
B	940	940	940	978	978
C	855	855	879	914	914
D	644	814	814	863	863
Non Long Flame Coal					
A	936	936	936	973	973
B	880	880	880	915	915
C	795	795	819	852	852
D	584	754	754	799	799
E	486	627	627	665	665
F	405	523	523	554	554
G	305	394	384	418	418
Coking Coal					
Steel Gr. I	0	0	0	0	0
Steel Gr. II	0	0	0	0	0
Washery Gr. I	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
Washery Gr. II	848	848	848	848	848
Washery Gr. III	765	765	765	765	765
Washery Gr. IV	628	628	628	628	628
Semi Coking Grade I	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
Semi Coking Grade II	848	848	848	848	848

South Eastern Coalfields Limited

	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.97	21.6.98	5.1.99	31.5.99/ 11.4.2000/ 20.4.2000
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1017	1017	1017	1068	1068	1068
B	920	920	920	966	966	966
C	768	768	768	806	806	806
D	512.60	643	643	688	688	688

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Long Flame Coal						
A	924	924	924	970	970	970
B	836	836	836	878	878	878
C	698	698	698	733	733	733
D	466	584	584	625	625	625
Non Long Flame Coal						
A	864	864	864	907	907	907
B	776	776	776	815	815	815
C	638	638	638	670	670	670
D	406	524	524	561	561	561
E	322	416	416	45	445	445
F	257	332	332	355	355	355
G	183	237	237	254	254	254
Coking Coal						
Steel Gr. I	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel Gr. II	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washery Gr. I 1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	
Washery Gr. II 848	848	848	848	848	848	
Washery Gr. III	627	627	627	627	627	627
Washery Gr. IV	584	584	584	584	584	584
Semi Coking Grade I	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
Semi Coking Grade II	848	848	848	848	848	848
Northern Coal Fields Limited						
	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.9.97	21.8.98	5.1.99	31.5.99
						1.4.2000/ 20.4.2000
	1	2	3	4	5	6
						7
Long Flame Coal						
A	924	924	924	970	970	1028
						1028

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	836	836	836	878	878	931	931
C	638	638	638	733	733	777	777
D	466	584	584	625	625	663	663
Non Long Flame Coal							
A	864	864	864	907	907	961	961
B	776	776	776	815	815	864	864
C	638	638	638	670	670	710	710
D	406	524	524	561	561	595	595
E	322	416	416	445	445	472	472
F	257	332	332	355	355	376	376
G	183	237	237	254	254	269	269

[Translation]

Propagation of Hindi

1395. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether appropriate work has not been done for the propagation of official language Hindi but crores of rupees are spent to celebrate Hindi Divas, 'Hindi Pakhwara' and publication of books in Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of money spent in this connection during the last five years department-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a), (b) and (d) No Sir. The fact of the matter is that all Ministries/Departments including the Department of Official Language are making endeavours for the propagation of official language Hindi. For this purpose, Hindi Day and Hindi fortnights are organised by all the Ministries/Departments/Offices etc. of

the Government of India. Under these programmes various types of competitions, workshops, seminars and other types of programmes are conducted. Money spent on these programmes, helps in generating a conducive atmosphere for the propagation of official language Hindi and for the implementation of the official language policy of the Government of India.

For the propagation of Official Language Hindi, documentary films and T.V. Spots etc. are got prepared by the Department. In addition to this, by way of publicity material annual calendar and various types of posters are also got printed. A quarterly magazine "Rajbhasha Bharti" and a monthly newsletter "Rashtriya Rajbhasha Samachar" are also published by the Department. The above mentioned material is distributed among the Ministries/Departments/Offices/Institutions of the Government of India throughout the country. For the first time, a stall was put up by the Department in the World Book Fair organised from 5th February to 13th February, 2000 resulting in the wide publicity of the standard magazines and journals published in Hindi.

(c) The data of expenditure incurred on the various programmes organised by various Ministries/Departments/Offices etc. for the propagation of the official language Hindi are not maintained by the Ministry.

*[English]***Second Instalment of Funds under IAY/SJGRY**

1396. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of districts could not avail of the second instalment of funds under the Indira Awas Yojana and the Swarana Jayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana till June, 2000;

(b) if so, the details of such districts and the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to accelerate the pace of implementation of the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The details of districts which could not avail of the second instalment of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) till June, 2000 are indicated in the Statement.

Under SGSY, the second instalment was not released to 241 District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during 1999-2000, due to slow progress and/or proposals not being submitted by DRDAs.

Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the second instalment was not released to 60 DRDAs during 1999-2000, due to one or more of the following reasons (i) non-receipt of proposals, (ii) late receipt of proposals (iii) non-receipt of required documents (iv) low expenditure.

(c) States are advised, in the periodic Review Meetings, to ensure faster implementation of the Schemes.

Statement

Number of districts for which second instalment was not released under IAY and SGSY

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of districts for which second instalment was not released	
		IAY	SGSY
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	10
3.	Assam	—	1
4.	Bihar	7	48
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	3
7.	Haryana	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	11
10.	Karnataka	4	27
11.	Kerala	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	17
13.	Maharashtra	1	4
14.	Manipur	8	8

1	2	3	4
15.	Meghalaya	2	7
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	6
18.	Orissa	—	11
19.	Punjab	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	—	—
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	61
25.	West Bengal	10	18
26.	A&N Islands	2	2
27.	D&N Haveli	1	1
28.	Daman & Diu	2	1
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1
30.	Pondicherry	1	1
Total		60	241

Revival Package for ECL

1397. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a revival package for Eastern Coal Fields Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No final shape to the revival package for Eastern Coalfields Limited has so far been given for seeking approval of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

Construction of Ram Temple

1398. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that VHP is among several groups that have viewed to construct the Ram Temple on a disputed site where the Babri Mosque once stood as stated in the 'Frontier' dated 27th May, 2000;

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

(c) the latest stand of Governments on this issue?

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

(b) and (c) In compliance with the Supreme Court's Judgement dated 24.10.1994 in the case of Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui etc. versus Union of India and others, relating to the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute, the Central Government, as a statutory receiver, is duty bound to maintain status-quo, as on 7.1.1993 in the disputed area.

*[Translation]***Examination Results of C.B.S.E.**

1399. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is qualitative and quantitative decline in the examinations results of C.B.S.E.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of results of the examinations of C.B.S.E. during the last three years;

(d) the locations of the Regional Offices of the C.B.S.E. indicating their field of operation and Jurisdiction; and

(e) the effects made to redress the grievances of students?

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) and (d) The information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is enclosed.

(e) For redressing the grievances of students, the CBSE provides guidance, counselling and 'help-line services' as also verification of marks.

Statement

Information regarding results of the Class X and Class XII Examinations conducted by the CBSE during the last 3 years

Class	Year	Candidates Appeared	Pass Percentage	% age of candidates obtaining Marks	
				60% to 75%	75% & above
X	1998	409695	63.2	18.87	9.88
	1999	438137	64.4	19.53	12.30
	2000	466990	65.4	19.63	12.64
XII	1998	222000	72.6	29.88	10.81
	1999	253253	74.7	30.72	10.72
	2000	265346	76.4	33.14	14.23

II. Information regarding location of Regional Offices of the CBSE indicating the field of Jurisdiction

<i>Regional Office</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>
Delhi	NCT of Delhi & Foreign Schools
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
Allahabad	U.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal
Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram
Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Daman & Diu.
Chandigarh	Haryana, U.T. of Chandigarh, Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh

*[English]***Inter-Ministerial Committee**

1400. SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the note prepared by this committee alongwith the comments of the concerned Ministries was submitted to the Cabinet; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up on 17.2.1997 under the Chairmanship of SS(JKA) consisting of representatives of the Banking Division, Ministry of Finance, Department of SSI, Department of Tourism, RBI and Government of J&K to look into the question of moratorium, rescheduling of repayment of loans, reduction in interest rates and any other reliefs, that could be given to the borrowers in J&K whose principle loans were over Rs. 50,000/- as on 1st January, 1990.

The matter has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet because it was felt necessary to ascertain from the State Government the impact of the debt relief scheme of loans below Rs. 50,000/- already implemented in the State of J&K.

Knowledge Fund

1401. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to setup 'knowledge fund' to strengthen the educational infrastructure of various institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister's task force has submitted any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has vide its order dated 15.2.2000 constituted a Task Force chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for India's Development as Knowledge Society in order to implement the Prime Minister's five-point agenda for making India a Knowledge Superpower.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Constitution of Committee

1402. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15 members committee constituted for the purpose for redrafting the manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management had submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have sought the comments/views on the draft from selected urban local bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The draft report contains comprehensive guidelines which would be useful for user agencies in efficient planning, designing and management of municipal solid waste. It includes various aspects, such as composition and quantity of solid waste generated, proper storage of waste at source, primary collection, transportation, composition, composting, energy recovery, emerging technologies, sanitary land filling, biomedical waste economic, financial and institutional aspects, environmental impact assessment, private sector and community participation, etc.

(c) and (d) The draft manual was circulated by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation in January, 2000 to 70 Urban Local Bodies having population more than 5,00,000 members of the

Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management, various Central Ministries, State Departments, premier research & development organisations, academic institutions, international organisations like WHO, World Bank, UNDP, etc. and other user agencies seeking their comments/views. The manual was further discussed in a national workshop held at New Delhi on 17-18 February, 2000 before it was finalised.

[*Translation*]

JRY in Bihar

1403. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of execution of programmes in the State during the said period;

(c) whether the financial performance of the State under this Yojana has not been satisfactory during the said period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of the scheme in the State; and

(f) the details of target fixed under the scheme for 2000-2001 in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) w.e.f. 1st April 1999. The main objective of the restructured programme is to create need based rural infrastructure at the village level. The programme is implemented by the village panchayats. The amount allocated, total funds available, funds utilized and percentage utilization of funds under JRY/JGSY in Bihar during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Allocation	Total Available Funds (OB+C+S)	Utilization	Percentage
1997-98	304.59	441.77	362.51	82.06
1998-99	383.41	515.89	418.51	81.12
1999-2000	305.30	496.44	353.24	71.15
2000-01	285.90	309.00	40.76	13.19 (Upto May 2000)

Note:— OB—Opening Balance, C—Central Release, S—State Share.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of funds ranging between 70 to 80 percent is considered to be satisfactory. The above table shows that the State of Bihar has achieved that level during the last three years.

(e) Government have taken the following steps for proper implementation of the Programme:

- (i) Constitution of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the Block, District and State level.
- (ii) utilization Certificate and Audit Report is essential for release of second instalment of Central share of funds.

(iii) Non-embezzlement/Non-diversion Certificate from the district authority before release of second instalment of Central share of funds.

(iv) Field visits by the officials of the Ministry under Area Officers Scheme.

(v) Physical verification of the assets created on the spot by the District and State officials.

In the States including Bihar where duly elected Village Panchayats are not in position, the concerned Panchayat Samities are responsible for implementing the JGSY. The works to be taken up are decided at the Village level by the Gram Sabha of the concerned panchayats.

(f) As the main objective of the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is to create demand driven rural infrastructure as per the felt need of the area, the fixation of the physical targets in terms of mandays have been dispensed with.

[English]

Development of Slums

1404. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from various States including Karnataka for the development of slums and construction of drains in their respective States during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of proposals cleared/rejected/pending with the Union Government, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to States during the said period, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) funds are allocated by the Planning Commission and released by the Ministry of Finance for development of slums which inter-alia includes construction of drains. As per information furnished by the Planning Commission some of the State Government including Karnataka have sought additional funds under NSDP as indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As reported by the Planning Commission funds were allocated among different States/UTs on pro-rata basis of slum population in each State/UT and not on the basis of proposals. Request of States as shown in Annexure for additional funds under NSDP were duly considered but in view of financial constraints the same could not be agreed to.

(d) Funds released by the Union Government under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) during the last three years State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of State	Year	Additional Funds Sought
1.	Karnataka	1998-99	10 Crores
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1998-99	50 Crores
3.	Mumbai	1999-2000	1600 Crores
4.	Rajasthan	1999-2000	21.55 Crores
5.	Tamil Nadu	1999-2000 May, 2000	5.00 Crores 15.00 Crores
6.	Orissa	1999-2000	20.00 Crores

Statement-II

Details of Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Released to the States/UTs During the Last Three Years Under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2205	2842.00	3575.00	8622.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	88.00	110.00	286.00
3.	Assam	207	253.00	281.00	741.00
4.	Bihar	1818	2425.00	2668.00	6911.00
5.	Goa	88	12.00	110.00	210.00
6.	Gujarat	1368	2292.00	2013.00	5673.00
7.	Haryana	429	514.00	565.00	1508.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88	168.00	106.00	362.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	374	590.00	725.00	1689.00
10.	Karnataka	1485	212.32	2174.00	5771.32
11.	Kerala	847	929.00	1028.00	2804.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738	2192.00	2088.00	6018.00
13.	Maharashtra	4191	5713.00	5831.00	15735.00
14.	Manipur	88	100.00	110.00	298.00
15.	Meghalaya	88	88.00	110.00	286.00
16.	Mizoram	88	88.00	110.00	286.00
17.	Nagaland	88	88.00	122.00	298.00
18.	Orissa	528	560.00	727.00	1815.00
19.	Punjab	825	904.00	994.00	2723.00
20.	Rajasthan	1232	1349.12	1479.00	4060.12
21.	Sikkim	88	92.00	88.00	268.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2233	2674.00	2711.00	7618.00
23.	Tripura	88	90.00	110.00	288.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3674	3674.00	4026.50	11374.50
25.	West Bengal	2893	3101.00	4093.00	10087.00
26.	A&N Islands	100	100.00	100.00	300.00
27.	Chandigarh	100	100.00	100.00	300.00
28.	D&N Haveli	100	100.00	100.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Daman & Diu	100	100.00	100.00	300.00
30.	Lakshadweep	100	100.00	100.00	300.00
31.	Pondicherry	100	100.00	100.00	300.00
32.	NCT of Delhi	1660	1819.00	2635.00	6114.00
Total		29099	35357.44	39189.50	103645.94

[Translation]

Ground Stock Checking in CCL

1405. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise and mine-wise details of the ground stock checking in the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries as on date;

(b) the names of mines whose irregularities and anomalies have been found in their ground stock; and

(c) the details of the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Coal India Limited, follows the specified code of uniform system of maintenance, control and verification (checking) of coal stock in all mines of Coal India. At the mine level, inventory of coal is done on monthly basis and at the area level, it is done on quarterly basis. Besides, half yearly inventory checking is done at the subsidiary level; and for annual coal inventory, a number of teams consisting of members from different subsidiaries/outside agencies are formed and sent to various subsidiaries for mine-wise verification of stock. The teams are guided by prevalent norms and established survey procedures. The teams verify coal stocks through:

- (i) Physical measurement at different points of storage.
- (ii) Computation of stock as on 1st April of the year after taking into consideration adopted stock-figure as on 1st April of previous year, total off-take, and transfer of coal etc.

(iii) Comparison with the book-stock as on 1st April of the year.

(b) Annual measurements for the year 1999-2000 are not yet complete. During the year 1998-99, coal stock shortages were reported in the following mines.

ECL — Kapasara

BCCL

- (i) Ramkanali
- (ii) Nichitpur/NT OCP
- (iii) S. Jharia/ROCP
- (iv) Jeenagora
- (v) Sudamdih Inc.
- (vi) Nidkharke OCP
- (vii) Benedih
- (viii) Block II OCP
- (ix) Jamunia OCP
- (x) Maheshpur
- (xi) Block IV/Kooridih
- (xii) NL OCP

(c) Action against the erring persons are taken by coal companies as per Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules.

[English]

Assistance from UNESCO for Participation Programme

1406. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received financial assistance for UNESCO under the Participation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposals undertaken under the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Under its Participation Programme, UNESCO invites proposals for financial assistance under its biennial programme through the National Commissions of Member States. During the biennium 1998-1999, financial assistance was received from UNESCO for 9 proposals, the State-wise details of which are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Assistance from UNESCO for Participation Programme

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Body proposing the project	Subject matter of the Project	Amount recd. from UNESCO	State/UT
1.	Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.	Meetings of NATCOMs of South Asian Region (Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)	\$20,000.00	NCT of Delhi
2.	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, 10 Lake Terrace, Calcutta 700 029	Setting-up a Programme of Advanced Level Teaching of Economics & Socio-economic analysis appropriate for Developing Asia and Africa at an affordable cost	\$26,000.00	West Bengal
3.	Vigyan Prasara, Department of Science and Technology, Technology Bhawan, New Delhi 11016	Preparation of a Concept Paper on UNESCO's Global Project on Promotion of Scientific Literacy and Culture	\$26,000.00	NCT of Delhi
4.	Project & Documentation Committee, Central Young Mizo Association, Mizoram	Organization of Youth Forum on AIDS Awareness, Avoiding Drugs and Restraint in Personal Consumption	\$26,000.00	Mizoram
5.	Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.	Strengthening of UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network with reference to Culture of Peace project	\$26,000.00	NCT of Delhi
6.	Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	International Symposium of Young People on World Heritage Education	\$30,000.00	NCT of Delhi
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Mumbai.	STEPAN Project on Development of Science and Technology Management Learning Material for Asia/Pacific Region	\$15,000.00	Maharashtra
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Mumbai	Globalizing Higher Education Management System: Developing the Mechanism and Application of Information Technology preparation for the 21st Century	\$13,000.00	Maharashtra
9.	26th IBBY Congress of Association of Writers & Illustrators for Children, "Nehru House", 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002.	26th IBBY Congress, 1998 (International Board on Books for Young People)	\$4,000.00	NCT of Delhi

Anganwadi Centres

1407. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new Anganwadi Centres in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has demanded for more funds for infrastructural facilities to be provided to Anganwadi Centres in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 35000 Anganwadi Centres during 2000-2001 and 18200 Anganwadi Centres during 2001-2002 under General ICDS Scheme will be sanctioned as per norms approved by the Government of India. The State-wise sanction will be on the basis of population.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Resumption of Patronage to Separatist Groups

1408. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea plantation companies in Assam have resumed their patronage to outlawed separatist groups;

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

(c) whether the Government had earlier planned to raise the 'Assam Tea Plantation Security Force'; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the tea industry had reacted to that proposal?

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

Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa

1409. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa;

(b) the tasks performed by these agencies;

(c) the details of agencies dealing with the purchase of uniforms and other items for the SC/ST students in the State; and

(d) the funds spent by these agencies on these works during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa. They are functioning at Nilgiri, Baripada, Hairangpur, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Sundergarh, Panposh, Bonai, Kuchinda, Keonjhar, Champua, Parlakhemundi, Phulbani, Balliguda, Rampur, Koraput, Jeypur, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Rayagada and Gunupur. The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State are operational units for implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy which has twin objectives (i) Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and (ii) their protection against various forms of exploitation.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Slum Upgradation

1410. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had earlier proposed setting up of a project in Karnataka to enhance the quality of life in ten municipalities in the State by developing strategies for the slum upgradation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have posed this project to World Bank under AUS-AID scheme for funding; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) A proposal "Karnataka Municipal Strengthening Project" was received under the India-Australian Training and Capacity Building Project by the Government. The project has been sent to the Australian High Commission through the Department of Economic Affairs.

Terrorist Activities

1411. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAKIP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb blasts/violent incidents carried out by terrorist organisations and number of civilians/soldiers killed/injured therein alongwith the compensation paid in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of ISI agents/terrorists identified/arrested/punished/killed during the said period, State-wise?

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*]

Funds Allocated under EAS

1412. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the Employment Assurance Scheme during each of the last three years and as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether any review of this scheme has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the achievements made thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Employment Assurance

Scheme was implemented in all the States/Union Territories except Delhi and Chandigarh. Till 31.3.1999, the Employment Assurance Scheme was demand driven in nature and therefore no specific allocation was made for the States/UTs. The scheme has become allocation-based w.e.f. 1.4.1999. A Statement-I showing releases made during 1997-98 & 1998-99 and funds allocated during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is enclosed.

(b) Based on the experience of last five years of implementation of the scheme, the Government of India set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim, Member, Planning Commission, to review and restructure the Employment Assurance Scheme. On the recommendation of this Committee, the scheme has been restructured with effect from 1.4.1999. The revised Guidelines were issued. Some of the important features of the revised EAS are as under:

- (1) The Employment Assurance Scheme will be the single wage employment programme.
- (2) It will continue to be implemented universally in all the rural Panchayat Samitis of the country.
- (3) The Central assistance are allocated to the States/Union Territories on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country. From out of the State allocation, funds to the Districts are provided based on an index of backwardness. Two indicators are used for working out the index of backwardness, namely, the proportion of SC/ST population of the District and the inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker. Equal weightage is given to both these indicators.
- (4) 70% of the funds allotted for each district are allocated to the Panchayat Samities, 30% of the funds are reserved at the district level and shall be utilised in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus/areas of distress.
- (5) Zilla Parishads would be implementing authority for the funds released to both Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities. Zilla Parishads would have the overall responsibility for preparation of Annual Action Plan and its approval.

(c) Statements II and III indicating State-wise financial and physical achievements under the EAS during 1999-2000 are enclosed.

Statement-I**Allocation of Central Share of funds under EAS from 1997 to 2001****(Rs. in lakhs)**

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Funds Released		Allocation of Funds	
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16740.00	16740.00	10288.76	6088.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1890.00	2140.00	226.21	324.40
3.	Assam	8592.00	11018.00	5877.72	8432.00
4.	Bihar	18234.00	18596.00	33704.77	19944.25
5.	Goa	140.00	180.00	23.72	14.03
6.	Gujarat	4320.00	4410.00	3872.86	2291.72
7.	Haryana	2670.00	1660.00	2278.48	1348.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2550.00	2050.00	959.56	567.80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4760.00	4760.00	1187.58	702.00
10.	Karnataka	10600.00	10350.00	7769.46	4596.00
11.	Kerala	3989.00	3861.00	3486.13	2062.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21507.85	22033.00	17084.06	10108.00
13.	Maharashtra	11334.51	8167.17	15358.33	9088.04
14.	Manipur	810.00	890.00	394.04	565.00
15.	Meghalaya	220.00	610.00	441.47	634.00
16.	Mizoram	800.00	800.00	102.16	148.00
17.	Nagaland	2100.00	2100.00	302.82	434.26
18.	Orissa	14721.58	12752.00	11768.22	6963.64
19.	Punjab	1840.00	2720.00	1107.32	655.24
20.	Rajasthan	9265.00	8935.00	5899.60	3490.00
21.	Sikkim	220.00	320.00	113.10	162.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	18720.00	18720.00	9097.5	5383.30
23.	Tripura	1440.00	1440.00	711.47	1020.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31448.06	35153.65	37092.40	21948.82
25.	West Bengal	7790.00	8270.00	13078.02	7738.70
26.	A & N Islands	80.00	40.00	54.73	32.38
27.	D & N. Haveli	30.00	30.00	54.73	32.38
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	1.82	1.08
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	100.00	3.65	2.16
30.	Pondicherry	60.00	0.00	69.32	41.02
Total		196872.00	198845.82	182410.01	114820.00

Note- Prior to 1999-2000, the Scheme is Demand Drive based.

Statement-II

Financial Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme During 1999-2000

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	Opening Balance (as on 01.04. 1999)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3240.56	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1225.72	226.21	75.40	301.61
3.	Assam	12	3434.28	5877.72	1959.04	7836.76
4.	Bihar	3	10894.88	33704.77	11233.80	44938.57
5.	Goa	3	22.95	23.72	7.91	31.63
6.	Gujarat	3	2395.67	3872.86	1290.82	5163.68
7.	Haryana	3	2126.24	2278.48	759.42	3037.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1314.08	959.56	319.82	1279.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	63.78	1187.58	395.82	1583.40
10.	Karnataka	3	2004.40	7769.46	2589.56	10359.02
11.	Kerala	3	1870.77	3486.13	1161.93	4648.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3588.09	17004.06	5694.12	22778.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Maharashtra	3	4068.86	15358.33	5118.93	20477.26
14.	Manipur	3	426.95	394.04	131.33	525.37
15.	Meghalaya	12	460.57	441.47	147.14	588.61
16.	Mizoram	3	24.35	102.16	34.05	136.21
17.	Nagaland	1	133.84	302.82	100.93	403.75
18.	Orissa	3	2299.23	11768.22	3922.35	15690.57
19.	Punjab	3	2342.49	1107.32	369.07	1476.39
20.	Rajasthan	3	2266.54	5899.60	1966.34	7865.94
21.	Sikkim	10	15.02	113.10	37.70	150.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	249.12	9097.5	3032.20	12129.70
23.	Tripura	3	0.00	711.47	237.13	948.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5581.50	37092.40	12362.90	49455.30
25.	West Bengal	2	7510.02	13078.02	4358.90	17436.92
26.	A & N Islands	3	35.78	54.73	—	54.73
27.	D & N. Haveli	1	7.45	54.73	—	54.73
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.61	1.82	—	1.82
29.	Lakshadweep	3	104.99	3.65	—	3.65
30.	Pondicherry	3	42.10	69.32	—	69.32
All India			57750.84	182410.01	60735.85	243145.86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	States/UTs	Central Funds Released	State's Share Released	Total (Central-Plus State)	Total Available Funds	Expenditure	%age of Expenditure to Total fund
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00	16958.56	14595.07	86.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	719.27	239.73	959.00	2184.72	1360.57	62.28
3.	Assam	4701.11	1566.88	6267.99	9702.27	5043.05	51.98

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Bihar	25388.02	8461.83	33849.85	44744.73	32467.49	72.56
5.	Goa	55.00	18.33	73.33	96.28	102.07	106.01
6.	Gujarat	4301.49	1433.69	5735.18	8130.85	4652.86	57.22
7.	Haryana	1981.53	660.44	2641.97	4768.21	3974.75	83.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	945.06	314.99	1260.05	2574.13	2163.69	84.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2755.00	918.24	3673.24	3737.02	2203.56	58.97
10.	Karnataka	6670.05	2223.13	8893.18	10897.58	10090.82	92.60
11.	Kerala	3486.12	1236.37	4722.49	6593.26	4688.09	71.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17464.11	5820.79	23284.90	26872.99	24019.00	89.38
13.	Maharashtra	11002.98	3667.29	14670.67	18739.13	15258.20	70.75
14.	Manipur	507.87	102.61	410.48	837.43	766.44	91.52
15.	Meghalaya	220.74	73.57	294.31	754.88	465.47	61.66
16.	Mizoram	402.16	234.70	636.86	661.21	354.90	53.67
17.	Nagaland	276.09	92.02	368.11	501.95	714.97	142.44
18.	Orissa	17621.12	5873.12	23494.24	25793.47	14028.60	54.39
19.	Punjab	813.98	672.47	1486.45	3828.94	2289.88	59.80
20.	Rajasthan	6888.13	2295.81	9183.94	11450.48	7300.22	63.75
21.	Sikkim	313.10	104.36	417.46	432.48	132.06	30.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	10597.49	3532.14	14129.63	14378.75	14164.47	98.51
23.	Tripura	711.46	490.00	1201.46	1201.46	1201.46	100.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36155.49	12050.62	48206.11	53787.61	40846.19	75.94
25.	West Bengal	9483.71	3160.92	12644.63	20154.65	9981.08	49.52
26.	A & N Islands	27.36	0.00	27.36	63.14	37.84	59.93
27.	D & N Haveli	27.36	0.00	27.36	34.81	2.94	8.45
28.	Daman & Diu	0.91	0.00	0.91	1.52	0.91	59.87
29.	Lakshadweep	1.82	0.00	1.82	106.81	49.84	46.66
30.	Pondicherry	34.66	0.00	34.66	76.76	47.89	62.39
	All India	173641.95	58673.31	232315.26	290066.09	211004.37	72.74

Statement-III**Physical Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) During 1999-2000**

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Wage Employment to be Generated (Target)	Mandays Generated						Number of Works	
				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	Landless	Completed	In Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	301.60	69.44	33.84	72.35	175.63	58.59	58.75	17716	8549
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	7.47	0.00	26.25	0.00	26.25	8.60	0.00	1041	375
3.	Assam	12	135.37	19.61	27.74	49.42	96.77	6.95	24.70	3261	2467
4.	Bihar	3	645.23	165.53	58.89	160.21	384.62	101.39	238.68	10228	12683
5.	Goa	3	0.49	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.00	58	147
6.	Gujarat	3	59.97	6.69	23.84	17.84	48.49	12.97	16.43	3934	2886
7.	Haryana	3	32.84	13.63	0.00	9.02	22.65	5.29	21.14	2742	1237
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	16.47	10.01	3.26	12.38	25.65	1.22	0.02	5537	2958
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	3	25.79	NR	NR	NR	26.27	NR	NR	7171	10871
10.	Karnataka	3	194.58	50.31	21.20	114.44	185.95	55.33	73.86	15396	5442
11.	Kerala	3	67.35	13.51	1.53	27.90	42.94	14.65	3.64	2834	2883
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	418.69	77.25	106.76	104.89	288.90	97.09	102.11	9302	9530
13.	Maharashtra	3	571.53	62.97	55.78	115.92	234.67	84.01	82.22	15591	20793
14.	Manipur	3	7.86	0.37	7.24	2.09	9.70	2.76	1.78	1465	353
15.	Meghalaya	12	9.79	0.09	7.58	0.00	7.67	2.93	1.46	492	212
16.	Mizoram	3	1.73	0.00	4.95	0.00	4.95	1.68	0.00	1436	26
17.	Nagaland	1	9.21	0.00	18.54	0.00	18.54	6.00	0.18	2396	885
18.	Orissa	3	335.48	71.35	69.27	74.80	215.42	62.41	47.66	15424	15138
19.	Punjab	3	14.49	11.08	0.00	5.73	16.81	0.58	11.37	1119	1195
20.	Rajasthan	3	177.51	30.57	25.83	35.49	91.89	33.31	14.69	4028	5480
21.	Sikkim	10	2.15	0.50	0.61	0.58	1.69	0.50	0.13	49	141
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	227.29	72.64	8.53	85.62	166.79	53.06	152.68	5165	3106
23.	Tripura	3	16.90	3.69	8.58	5.64	17.91	5.27	8.92	1766	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	593.38	254.06	1.49	230.18	485.73	72.47	111.49	14572	5236
25.	West Bengal	2	214.88	36.55	16.06	46.76	99.37	22.58	55.63	7561	3841
26.	A & N Islands	3	1.41	0.00	0.07	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.14	2	26
27.	D & N Haveli	1	1.04	0.00	0.001	0.00	0.001	0	0	12	17
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	3	0.09	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.18	0.00	16	16
30.	Pondicherry	3	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.29	0.11	0.04	58	5
All India			4091.63	970.04	528.71	1172.83	2697.85	710.92	1027.71	150379	116498

* NR - Not Reported

Category-wise Percentage Share in Employment Generation Under EAS During 1999-2000

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of Achievement to Target	Percentage Share to Total Achievement				
			SC	ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.23	39.54	19.27	41.19	33.36	33.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.14	0.00	100.00	0.00	32.76	0.00
3.	Assam	71.49	20.26	28.67	51.07	7.18	25.52
4.	Bihar	59.61	43.04	15.31	41.65	26.49	62.06
5.	Goa	214.29	0.00	0.00	100.00	42.86	0.00
6.	Gujarat	80.86	13.80	49.16	37.04	26.75	33.88
7.	Haryana	68.97	60.18	0.00	39.82	23.36	93.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	155.74	39.03	12.71	48.27	4.76	0.08
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	101.84	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Karnataka	95.56	27.06	11.40	61.54	29.76	39.72
11.	Kerala	63.76	31.46	3.56	64.97	34.12	8.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	69.00	26.74	36.95	36.31	33.61	35.34
13.	Maharashtra	41.06	26.83	23.77	49.40	35.80	35.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	123.40	3.81	74.65	21.54	28.46	18.35
15.	Meghalaya	78.35	1.17	98.83	0.00	38.20	19.04
16.	Mizoram	286.13	0.00	100.00	0.00	33.92	0.00
17.	Nagaland	201.30	0.00	100.00	0.00	32.36	0.97
18.	Orissa	64.21	33.12	32.16	34.72	28.97	22.12
19.	Punjab	116.01	65.91	0.00	34.09	3.45	67.64
20.	Rajasthan	51.77	33.27	28.11	38.62	36.25	15.99
21.	Sikkim	78.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	73.38	43.55	5.11	51.33	31.81	91.54
23.	Tripura	105.98	20.60	47.91	31.49	29.42	49.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81.86	52.30	0.31	47.39	14.92	22.95
25.	West Bengal	46.24	36.78	16.16	47.06	22.72	55.98
26.	& N Islands	27.38	0.00	17.62	82.38	12.95	34.97
27.	D & N Haveli	0.10	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	966.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	20.69	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	28.60	68.53	0.00	31.47	37.41	13.99
All India		65.94	35.96	19.60	43.47	26.35	38.09

NR - Not Reported.

Nursery Teachers Training Course

1413. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recognised the non-Government/private institutions to run two years nursery teachers training course;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such institutions in Uttar Pradesh alongwith the number of seats allotted to each institution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) With the coming into force of National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 w.e.f. 17.6.1995 the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) performs the regulatory and developmental functions for conduct of teacher training programmes and matters connected therewith. As per the information furnished by the NCTE, eleven non-Government/private institutions have been recognised by them to run two years nursery teachers training course. However, no such institution has been recognised in the State of Uttar Pradesh as yet.

[English]

Housing and Urban Infrastructure

1414. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for housing and urban infrastructure development during the current year, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): During the current year as on 30.6.2000, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned 55 schemes at a project cost of Rs. 2026.65 crore with total loan assistance of Rs. 1376.98 crore. State-wise details of schemes sanctioned are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement**State-wise Details of Housing and Urban Infrastructure Schemes Pending with HUDCO (As on 30.6.2000)**

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	Housing Schemes Pending			Urban Infrastructure Schemes			Total		
	No. of schemes	Project Cost	Loan amount	No. of schemes	Project cost	Loan amount	No. of schemes	Project cost	Loan amount
Andhra Pradesh	5	126.52	100.18	3	60.43	40.16	8	186.95	140.34
Assam	0	0.00	0.00	1	23.51	17	1	23.51	17
Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	2	378.21	302.57	2	378.21	302.57
Karnataka	1	12.00	4.50	5	349.75	220.25	6	361.75	224.75
Kerala	—	—	—	3	82.53	52.72	3	82.53	52.72
Madhya Pradesh	2	1.58	1.30	1	31.95	20.00	3	33.53	21.3
Maharashtra	3	92.87	14.64	0	0.00	0.00	3	92.87	14.64
Rajasthan	3	16.32	13.06	0	0.00	0.00	3	16.32	13.06
Tamil Nadu	3	104.87	77.45	4	474.30	306.31	7	579.17	383.76
Uttar Pradesh	3	87.03	59.47	3	124.37	87.40	6	211.4	146.87
West Bengal	6	2.18	1.74	7	58.23	58.23	13	60.41	59.97
Total:	26	443.37	272.34	29	1583.28	1104.64	55	2026.65	1376.98

National Open School

1415. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Regional Centre of the National Open School operating at present in each State;

(b) the number of such centres established during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of such centres are likely to be established 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 information furnished by the National Open School (NOS) is enclosed.

(b) While three Regional Centres of the NOS were established during the last 3 years, three more such centres have been established in the current year.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the NOS.

Statement

*Information regarding location of Regional Centres of the National Open School
indicating the field of jurisdiction*

S.No.	Location of the Regional Centre	Jurisdiction
1.	Calcutta	West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar
2.	Chandigarh	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh (UT)
3.	Delhi	Delhi
4.	Kochi	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
5.	Guwahati	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
7.	Pune	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Goa
8.	Patna	Bihar
9.	Jaipur	Rajasthan and Gujarat
10.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

Employment Generation

1416. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has been provided Rs. 1200 crore by the Union Government and the World Bank for employment generation in the urban and rural areas under the DWCRA;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has decided to spend this amount in five years and the project would be taken up in six districts through the World Bank;

(c) if so, the districts likely to be covered under the scheme;

(d) whether the DFID fund is an outright grant and the World Bank fund is repayable in 30 years;

(e) if so, whether the State Government has also received Rs. 320 crore from the DFID for watershed development in five districts;

(f) if so, the extent to which this amount has so far been spent; and

(g) the extent to which it has been able to generate employment in the urban and rural areas so far under the DWCRA programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Based on the details received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the information is as under:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The World Bank has sanctioned Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiative Project for Rs. 584.60 crores and it would be implemented in a period of five years in six districts, namely, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) to (g) Although the proposal for the programme support has been approved as yet neither any amount has been received from the DFID not spent so far. The scheme is thus yet to start.

Sanskrit University

1417. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given permission to Sanskrit Universities to raise resources by their own efforts; and

(b) 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) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a Scheme of Resource Mobilisation by Universities. Under the Scheme, UGC provides funds equivalent to 25% of the resources generated by the universities, limited to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in a financial year.

Representations to Central Vigilance Commission

1418. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has been receiving letters from the public and public representatives with regard to exposing corruption and corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such letters received by CVC during the last one year; month-wise?

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

(b) The Central Vigilance Commission has initiated a number of steps to provide a channel of communication against the corrupt public servants. These measures include the following:—

- (i) Junior officers can complain to the CVC in cases of corruption against the seniors;
- (ii) Name of the complainant will not be revealed when the complaint is sent to the appropriate authorities for getting their comments or launching inquiries;
- (iii) Under CVC's order, in every office there should be public notice displayed directing that no bribe

should be paid, and if any bribe is demanded, complaint should be made to the appropriate authority like CVO, CVC, etc.; and

- (iv) The facility of lodging complaints on the website of CVC and also through e-mail has been provided.

In view of the above positions and measures, members of public are coming forward to lodge complaints with the Commission against corrupt practices being indulged into by public servants.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission has reported that it has received a total number of 5498 complaints during the Calendar year 1999. The month-wise breakup of these complaints is as under:—

Month (Year 1999)	Total No. of complaints received
January	152
February	366
March	482
April	326
May	312
June	555
July	476
August	516
September	514
October	506
November	523
December	770
Total	5498

Accounting System of Plants Under SAIL

1419. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has decided to have separate balance sheet of its four major plants to assess their profitability or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system of accounting is likely to encourage the profit making plants by giving incentives to the workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) In Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), the accounts of individual plants are being prepared separately to assess their profitability.

(c) and (d) Incentives to the employees in SAIL Plants are given on the basis of performance in the respective units which is linked to various parameters like volume of production, operating indices, cost of production, quality of products etc.

[Translation]

Assistance to Farmers for Houses

1420. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to assist the farmers to construct their houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development have no proposal to formulate exclusive scheme to assist the farmers to construct their houses. However, the various rural housing schemes such as Indira Awaas Yojana, Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana—Gramin Awaas are being implemented with the objective to provide assistance to the rural poor including farmers.

[English]

Extensive Repair/Renovation in Vikas Sadan

1421. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extensive repair/renovation have been carried out or going on in the Vikas Sadan;

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

(c) the time by when these repairs/renovations have been going on or carrying out; and

(d) the expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority has reported that the work of renovation/upgradation is in progress in 3 floors of D-Block, Vikas Sadan where Housing Branch is located.

(b) Details of repair/renovation works being carried out are:—

- (i) Providing and fixing partitions, computer tables, work stations and compactors for file storage with proper signage.
- (ii) Upgradation/renovation of toilets, flooring, furniture & fixtures.

The renovation has been taken up for:—

1. facilitating online computerisation of the departmental work.
2. for better maintenance of files and records and creating better work atmosphere.

(c) The work has been in progress since October, 1999.

(d) The expenditure expected to be incurred on the renovation/upgradation works is Rs. 295 lacs.

Construction of Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya

1422. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of building of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Adoor in Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon and the facilities provided there; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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) The work of school building and staff quarters was sanctioned to CPWD for Rs. 395.45 lakhs on 19.8.97. A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been deposited with CPWD on the basis of progress of work, against which an expenditure of Rs. 46.47 lakhs has been incurred till May, 2000. The likely date of completion is 31.12.2000, as indicated by CPWD.

[Translation]

Schemes for Providing Tools and Equipments to Artisans

1423. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing advanced tools and equipments to rural artisans have been launched in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries under the said schemes during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented in other States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) was under implementation from July 1992 to 31.3.1999 in rural areas in all States including Bihar. SITRA along with IRDP and other allied programmes have been merged into the present self-employment programme viz. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999.

The number of beneficiaries assisted under SITRA during 1998-1999 in Bihar was 2515.

[English]

Production Made by SAIL

1424. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has down-sized its production;

(b) if so, the date from which it has been done; and

(c) the details of production target fixed for 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) had to regulate production since 1997-98 due to sluggish market conditions. However, there was improvement in 1999-2000 in the market demand and production of saleable steel increased to 9.53 MT.

(c) The target for production of saleable steel by SAIL is fixed at 10.215 MT for 2000-2001.

[Translation]

Coal Mines in M.P.

1425. SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines operating in Madhya Pradesh as on 31st July, 2000, company-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to close down some of its coal mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to commission new coal mines in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) A total number of 128 coal mines are being operated in Madhya Pradesh by three subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited, namely, South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL). The break-up of the 128 coal mines is given below, company-wise:—

SECL	90
WCL	33
NCL	5
Total	128

(b) and (c) The coal companies close down mines on the grounds of exhaustion of extractable reserves, difficult geo-mining conditions, safety considerations and economic unviability as a part of their continuous mining operations. SECL and WCL propose to close down a few of their mines on the ground of exhaustion of

workable reserves. The location and type of such coal mines are given below company-wise.

SECL

1.	South Jhargrakhand	Under ground
2.	South Jhimar	Under ground
3.	Dumanhill	Under ground
4.	West Chirimiri	Under ground
5.	Korea	Under ground
6.	Dipka	Under ground
7.	Jainagar	Under ground
8.	Subhash	Under ground
9.	Bisrampur	Opencast
10.	Nowrozabad (East)	Under ground
11.	Sharada	Opencast
12.	Chachai	Under ground

WCL

1.	Bansi Mine	Under ground
2.	Chandametta Mine	Under ground

(d) and (e) The location and type of the new coal mines proposed to be commissioned by SECL, WCL and NCL during the next three years are given below:

SECL

1.	Sheetal Dhara	Under ground
2.	Mahan	Opencast
3.	Chirimiri ('O' Seam)	Under ground
4.	Gayatri	Under ground
5.	Rani Atari	Under ground
6.	Bagdeva	Under ground
7.	Amera	Opencast
8.	Kanchan	Opencast
9.	Amadand	Opencast

WCL

1.	Neharia	Under ground
2.	Chhinda	Opencast

NCL

1.	Block—B	Opencast
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[English]

Sale of Land by SAIL

1426. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to authorise SAIL to sale a portion of its land to mobilise financial resources;

(b) if so, whether SAIL has submitted any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of land proposed to be sold by SAIL, State-wise;

(e) the quantum of funds likely to be mobilised as a result thereof; and

(f) the time by which the plan is likely to be implemented?

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

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Privatisation of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam

1427. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted some suggestions for the revival of this Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) 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 along with disinvestment of not less than 51% of its remaining equity of a strategic buyer. However, no final decision has yet been taken on these recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission.

(c) and (d) In March, 99 the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh sought the following dispensations from the Government for RINL (VSP):

- (i) Set-off the accumulated losses
- (ii) Approval of capacity expansion
- (iii) Provision of Government Guarantee for raising funds, and
- (iv) Extension of Government guarantee for working capital loan.

A detailed proposal containing the above suggestions was already under consideration of the Government at that time. However, after examination it was not found viable. In the meantime, the Disinvestment Commission recommended writing off of the entire accumulated losses of the company as on 31.3.1999 along with disinvestment of not less than 51% of its remaining equity to a strategic buyer. A turn around proposal which *inter-alia* includes writing off the accumulated losses and extension of Government Guarantee, is under consideration of the Government. No final decision has yet been taken.

Genetically Modified Crops

1428. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct initial trials on the genetically modified crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the success of these crops in other countries before undertaking such cultivation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these crops are likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, to assess the environment safety, taking also into account safety to

human and animal health, Government is permitting the conduct of trials under the Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Genetically Modified Crops of cotton, tobacco, tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard and potato are being tested in Indian environment.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, information on many crops is available. Any trial in Indian environment requires the assessment of the risks. No open field trial is authorized before the information is evaluated, and the materials are tested in laboratory and contained Green House conditions for generating additional safety information.

(e) Only after the Government is satisfied about the biosafety and agronomic advantage of genetically modified (GM) crops, such crops can be permitted to be introduced. No GM crop has yet been commercially introduced in the country.

[Translation]

Legislation for Employment of Children

1429. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring legislation for the empowerment of children;

(b) if so, the details of the rights to be provided to children;

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

(d) the extent to which development of children is likely to be effected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government is considering the setting up of a National Commission for Children to examine all aspects of development and problems concerning children. The Government has also acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11.12.1989.

(c) The setting up of the National Commission for Children is under consideration.

(d) It is expected that the National Commission for Children will have a positive impact on the development of children.

Ban on Professional Activities

1430. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government have issued orders imposing ban on the professional activities in the basements of buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the professional activities being carried out in the basements of the buildings in the Capital; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure the strict compliance of the orders?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) On a reference received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi it was intimated to them as per the provisions of the Building bye laws, basement could be used only for storage, parking, services, and professional activities could be carried out on any floor subject to maximum of 25% of the FAR or 100 Sq. Mtrs. whichever is less.

On representations being received, the matter is being referred to the Law Ministry for obtaining legal advice in the matter. After advice is received from the Law Ministry, a suitable communication would be sent to the Corporation and the local authorities to ensure compliance.

Premises of KVS/NVS

1431. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas located in Government owned and rented premises in Bihar and other States;

(b) the amount of rent paid for these Vidyalayas during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have conducted a comparative assessment of the savings likely to be accrued by having their own buildings in place of taking the school building on rent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

[English]

Refund of Recovery

1432. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State dues and refund of recovery towards ESI of H.S.C.L. Durgapur unit are lying pending before D.S.P. Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not refunding the amount to H.S.C.L., Durgapur; and

(c) the steps being taken to make payment of salaries to the employees of H.S.C.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) No State dues to HSCL Durgapur are pending with DSP Durgapur. In so far as ESI dues are concerned, SAIL has applied for exemption from ESI payments, as its employees are not utilising the benefits of ESI; rather, they are utilising the benefits of SAIL hospitals. This exemption has not been granted so far. This matter is sub-judice. However, SAIL/DSP has deducted an amount of Rs. 76 lakhs from bills submitted by HSCL, Durgapur, in anticipation of a situation, whereby, their case for exemption from ESI is rejected and it is asked to settle the dues.

(c) The revival package of HSCL has been approved and a loan of Rs. 209 crores (approximately) has been disbursed by SBI for implementation of VRS. It is expected that with the separation of 4000 employees from HSCL and implementation of other measures included in the revival plan, the wages and salaries position will improve.

Drinking Water/Sanitation Project Assisted by DANIDA

1433. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the districts in Karnataka are presently covered under DANIDA assisted Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project, Phase-II; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government to include the remaining districts in the State under the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir. Under the DANIDA assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project, 4 districts namely, Kolar, Chitradurga, Bijapur and Bagalkot are covered.

(b) As per information furnished by the State Government, keeping in view the fixed project cost, it is not proposed to include remaining districts of the State in the said project. Moreover, there are other externally aided projects under implementation in other districts of Karnataka, and the State Government has also proposed for a follow-on project with World Bank Assistance.

Utilisation of Funds

1434. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to Orissa for the development of tribals and the amount spent by the State on this account during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has failed to utilize the sanctioned funds; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to get the funds utilized fully?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Details are given in enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The utilization of funds released to the State Government of Orissa is not satisfactory. However, funds are generally released on receipt of the utilization certificates. In some cases where utilization certificates are not available, grants are stopped. This Ministry has always insisted upon the State Government to send the utilization certificates for the funds released in time, including the State Government of Orissa.

Statement

Details of funds released to Orissa and amount utilised by the State Government during the last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000	
		Amount released	Amount utilised	Amount released	Amount utilised	Amount released	Amount utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Special Central Assistance	5576.27	4376.27	5911.86	5000.00	5898.28	7660.14
2.	Grants under Article 275(1)	657.00	Utilisation Certificate not received	514.00	Utilisation Certificate not received	1027.93	Utilisation Certificate not received
3.	Boys Hostel for STs	35.00	35.00	17.31	-do-	—	—
4.	Girls Hostel for STs	45.00	Utilisation Certificate not received	17.50	45.00	13.15	Utilisation Certificate not received
5.	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	50.00	50.00	40.00	Utilisation Certificate not received	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Vocation training in Tribal areas	40.00	40.00	—	—	—	—
7.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets	59.38	59.38	74.77	74.77	44.28	44.28
8.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	—	—	21.13	21.13	54.53	54.53
9.	Grain Bank Scheme	22.40	22.40	—	—	100.00	Utilisation Certificate not received
10.	Grants under State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations Scheme	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	Utilisation Certificate not received
11.	Grants to NGOs	78.69	78.69	117.29	117.29	187.97	Utilisation Certificate being received
12.	Research and Training Scheme	7.86	7.86	38.47	38.47	5.28	Utilisation Certificate not received

Visit of Delegation to USA

1435. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation visited USA to attend the UN Conference on Women Empowerment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main points discussed in the said conference; and

(d) the views expressed by Indian delegates on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An official India delegation was deputed to attend the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000 gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" which was held in New York from 5-9 June, 2000. A list of the delegation is attached Statement.

(c) An outcome document "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" was adopted at the Special Session. It takes stock of the achievements and obstacles in the implementation of the twelve critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the current challenges affecting the full implementation of the Platform for Action and

makes recommendations on actions and initiatives to overcome obstacles and to achieve its full and accelerated implementation.

(d) In general terms, India reiterated its full commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action and was instrumental in the inclusion of some recommendations in the 'outcome document' in the areas of poverty and girl child, health issues, disabilities and terrorism as a serious obstacle in the advancement of women.

Statement

List of GOI Delegation at UN General Assembly Special Session on Beijing +5 held in New York from 5-9 June, 2000.

1. Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi,
Minister of Human Resource Development
(Leader of Delegation)
2. Shri D.K. Kotia,
Private Secretary to Minister of Human Resource Development
3. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan,
Minister of State for Women and Child Development
4. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi,
OSD to Minister of State for Women and Child Development
5. Smt. Abha Mahto, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
6. Dr. (Smt.) Anita Arya, M.P. (Lok Sabha)

7. Smt. Bhavnaben Devrajibhai Chikhalia. M.P. (Lok Sabha)
8. Dr. Girija Vyas M.P. (Lok Sabha)
9. Prof. (Smt.) Kailasho Devi, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
10. Smt. Krisna Bose, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
11. Smt. Margaret Alva, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
12. Dr. Rajeshwaramma Vukkala, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
13. Prof. (Smt.) Bharati Ray, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
14. Dr. (Smt.) Joyasree Goswami Mahanta, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
15. Smt. Savita Sharda, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
16. Smt. Vibha Parthasarathi,
Chairperson, National Commission for Women,
New Delhi.
17. Smt. Mridula Sinha,
Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board,
New Delhi.
18. Prof. Medha Nanivadekar,
Coordinator, Centre for Women Studies,
Department of Political Science, Shivaji
Vidyapeeth, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
(Non-official/NGO)
19. Smt. Veena Nayyar,
Women's Political Watch,
L-1/4, Hauz Khas Enclave,
New Delhi-110016
(Non-official/NGO)
20. Km. Suchitra Mahapatra,
General Secretary, Anganwadi Karmachari Sangh,
N.A.C. Colony, Malisahi-2, Unit-III,
Bhubaneswar-751 001
(Non-official/NGO)
21. Smt. Sarojini G. Thakur,
Joint Secretary (WD),
Department of Women and Child Development,
New Delhi.
22. Smt. Rashmi Chowdhary,
Deputy Secretary (WD),
Department of Women and Child Development,
New Delhi.
23. Shri Kamalesh Sharma,
Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary and
Permanent Representative of India to the United
Nations, New York.

24. Shri Satyabrata Pal, Deputy Permanent
Representative, PMI, New York.
25. Shri Asith Kumar Bhattacharjee, Counsellor, PMI,
New York.
26. Shri Narinder Singh, First Secretary (LA), PMI,
New York.

Greater Autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir

1436. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by Justice Sarkaria recently that it is possible to give Jammu and Kashmir autonomy under the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the media reports in this regard. While being of the firm conviction that national integration and devolution of powers to the States must go together, the Government is committed to continuing its endeavour to evolve a broad consensus on the implementation of steps for wide ranging devolution of powers to the States that leads to efficiency in administration, acceleration in development and fullest realization of the creative potential of all sections of our people.

[Translation]

Reduction in Intake of Students

1437. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of children of Central Government employees seeking admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas has been reduced at the class first level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The number of admissions made in class I in last three years as given below shows that there is no substantial reduction in admissions:

• 1996-97	62717
• 1997-98	60212
• 1998-99	62555

The statistics regarding the number of children of Central Government Employees is not maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

Mega City Scheme

1438. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have sent proposals for declaring their cities as 'Mega city';

(b) if so, the names of these cities; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Requests were received from Gujarat, Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi for inclusion of Ahmedabad, Pune, Nagpur and Delhi respectively under the Mega City Scheme.

(c) Ahmedabad, Pune, Nagpur can not be included under the Mega City Scheme as the population of these cities was less than 4 million as per 1991 census which is the criterion fixed for inclusion under the Scheme. Delhi was not included as the city being the National Capital,

large part of infrastructural development needs of the city is being taken care of by the Central Government.

[English]

Schemes for Rural Development

1439. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL):
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocating funds for Rural Development under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments are not very serious about implementing various rural development programmes;

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

(d) the names of States, which have not so far utilised the amount released for the Rural Development Programmes to them by the Union Government;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether any special grants have been released to cyclone affected areas during 1999-2000;

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

(h) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove regional imbalances in the Rural Development?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) The criteria for allocating funds to States for major Rural Development Programmes are as given below:

S.No.	Name of the Programme/ Scheme	Criteria for Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	Incidence of poverty in the States
2.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Incidence of poverty in the States

1	2	3
3.	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	Ratio of rural poor population in a State to the total rural poor in the country.
4.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	Poverty ratio and housing shortage (weightage being 50:50).
5.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	On the basis of mainly poverty ratios and proportion of target group in total projected population.
6.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	40% weightage given for rural population, 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 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).
7.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	45% weightage given to incidence of poverty in the States, 45% weightage given to rural population and 10% weightage given to the North Eastern States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) A Statement showing Central releases, funds available and utilisation under the Rural Development Programmes for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given at the Annexure.

(e) In order to encourage States to achieve better utilisation of funds, the permissible limit of opening balance has been brought down from 20% (in 1999-2000) to 15% (in 2000-2001) of the allocation for the respective year.

(f) and (g) During 1999-2000 the Centre has made additional releases, amounting to Rs. 125.50 crore, to cyclone affected Districts of Orissa, for implementation of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

(h) Government have formulated various schemes and allocation criteria have been fixed taking into consideration the need for removing regional imbalances in rural development.

Statement

Financial Progress (State-wise) in 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1998-99			1999-2000		
		Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73295.36	117779.56	106424.99	65003.24	95549.96	83780.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5218.20	10323.37	7370.64	3827.40	10177.12	7233.19
3.	Assam	48507.83	74404.69	40999.35	29461.71	60267.17	34331.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	94066.13	187477.84	138170.41	108853.50	185942.66	98240.66
5.	Goa	371.91	1817.45	2473.19	476.31	1306.73	2180.43
6.	Gujarat	25232.46	55974.93	48363.25	25210.51	55973.20	48260.40
7.	Haryana	10481.88	21146.67	16981.88	12015.86	22142.43	18085.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7567.47	18828.51	15468.74	7770.16	18083.48	14850.07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13314.27	29259.81	20576.54	8435.12	19158.25	8618.79
10.	Karnataka	48534.16	85446.24	66442.59	38059.39	63732.43	51084.24
11.	Kerala	21020.84	34580.61	26773.59	17486.98	32870.23	24705.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87636.69	142333.76	127798.68	78905.28	114116.38	83823.34
13.	Maharashtra	71412.16	134422.88	152845.64	69537.57	116414.06	172046.56
14.	Manipur	2479.92	5158.97	3912.29	903.90	3228.25	1402.45
15.	Meghalaya	3976.58	7350.56	4683.62	2045.52	6368.47	4065.32
16.	Mizoram	2525.15	4191.77	4211.78	1734.71	2845.55	1952.40
17.	Nagaland	4359.50	6723.96	4599.52	2039.06	5209.67	3489.85
18.	Orissa	53926.99	85026.60	67000.58	65330.84	99405.99	56911.40
19.	Punjab	8243.16	14921.32	9555.25	5948.73	13299.07	8496.82
20.	Rajasthan	41674.51	85556.78	70660.56	39534.10	78385.83	53009.21
21.	Sikkim	2377.00	3913.41	3011.74	1699.60	3807.99	1702.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	59552.82	105766.81	111694.22	49799.28	82155.94	97796.50
23.	Tripura	7513.22	11886.00	11648.86	5073.40	8974.03	6653.64
24.	Uttar Pradesh	162221.92	280804.46	248737.91	133704.99	222836.08	143365.70
25.	West Bengal	39423.71	85017.14	54704.04	43964.97	87034.00	46580.24
26.	A&N Islands	146.06	1620.03	1401.59	80.38	1432.53	1265.88
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.91	3.87	17.85	17.95	8.20
28.	D&N Haveli	149.98	663.47	485.03	122.73	612.09	402.19
29.	Daman & Diu	32.93	281.83	201.27	33.57	214.16	166.64
30.	Delhi	104.65	805.50	782.61	140.52	974.02	946.60
31.	Lakshadweep	142.94	452.23	277.71	59.10	343.86	224.95
32.	Pondicherry	213.53	504.00	400.84	225.79	448.36	320.78
	All India	895723.93	1614445.07	1368662.78	817502.07	1413327.94	1076002.33

FIR Lodged by Delhi Police

1440. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to part (c) of USQ. No. 1969 dated 7.3.2000 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The number of cases registered by Delhi Police during the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 under sections 441/447 IPC was 53,38 and 30 respectively.

Hostels for Tribals

1441. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for tribals in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the number of hostels proposed to be constructed in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the condition of tribal girls students has become worst in some hostels in the country due to mismanagement by the hostel authorities;

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

(e) whether the Union Government have asked the State Government to get the matter probed by an appropriate agency; and

(f) if so, the response of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A total number of 533 Boys Hostels and 487 Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes have been sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations since 1992-93 to 1999-2000. The State-wise details are given in enclosed statement. The location of these hostels is decided by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and not by the Central Government.

(b) It depends upon the proposals to be received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, as the scheme is Centrally Sponsored and the State Governments have to provide 50% of total construction cost in their State budget and the location is also decided by them.

(c) and (d) A complaint has been received against the Government of Kerala from Kerala Vanvasi Vikas Kendram, Kozhikode, alongwith a press clipping (which appeared in the "New Indian Express" dated 23.6.2000) referring to the case of alleged sexual harassment of tribal girls in the pre-matric tribal hostels in Gottiarkandi (Agali), District Palakkad, Kerala. The management of these hostels is, however, within the purview of the State Governments, who also bear the recurring maintenance and other administrative expenditure of these hostels.

(e) It has been decided to send a high level team comprising of representative from National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a member from the National Commission for Women to enquire into the matter.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement**Hostels for Tribals****Number of Boys and Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Sanctioned to Various States**

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	64
2.	Assam	126	91

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	3	3
4.	Gujarat	31	25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	2
7.	Karnataka	7	5
8.	Kerala	18	16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	31	59
10.	Manipur	8	5
11.	Maharashtra	15	6
12.	Meghalaya	23	23
13.	Orissa	57	83
14.	Rajasthan	118	61
15.	Tamil Nadu	7	8
16.	Tripura	21	10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6	4
18.	West Bengal	13	10
19.	Daman and Diu	1	3
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5
Total		533	487

Universalisation of Elementary Education

1442. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether universalisation of elementary education or education for a minimum of eight years is a compelling agenda for countries in the South Asia Region;

(b) if so, whether a five days conference was held recently in Delhi in this regard;

(c) if so, the details regarding the participant countries, points discussed and decisions taken therein; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Universalisation of elementary education is a high priority in India and some other countries of the South Asia Region.

(b) A two-day Workshop on Education for All (EPA) 2000 Assessment was held in New Delhi on 25-26 May, 1999 of countries of the South and West Asia sub-region of UNESCO.

(c) The participating countries, viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka discussed drafts of Country Reports on EFA 2000 Assessment and received feedback from participants for finalization of these reports.

(d) The Government is committed to achieve EFA goals 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.

Land on Lease

1443. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given land on lease to the National Sports Club of India;

(b) if so, the extent to which such facilities are given to NSCI and private parties in Delhi;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to encourage similar efforts in the various States to encourage sports and other leisure activities; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to encourage State Governments in their efforts to develop urban infrastructure for the improvement of urban life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The lease of the land allocated to National Sports Club of India, however, stands re-entered terminated w.e.f. 9.9.1999 for violation of the terms of the lease deed.

(b) Land is allotted to such organisations at pre-determined land rates Licence fee.

(c) Land is a State subject.

(d) In a series of meetings held with State Ministers for urban development and concerned officers, the need to improve the quality of life in urban centres has been repeatedly underlined.

Schemes Pending for Rural Development

1444. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI NAGMANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have submitted a number of rural development schemes for approval to the Union Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes/projects submitted and cleared, year-wise separately;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance the scheme; and

(d) the time by which all the schemes of these States are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The sanctioning of project proposals depends upon conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines and availability of funds. No time limit for sanctioning the projects can be specified.

Statement

Statement indicating number of project proposals received & sanctioned

(No. of Proposals)

Year 1997-98

Scheme	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar	
	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	49	20	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1	0	0	0
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	25	5	2	0
Year 1998-99				
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	2	1	0	0
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	7	6	4	0
Year 1999-2000				
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	6	4	0	0
Rural Housing	11	6	0	0
Jawhar Gram Samridhi Yojana	17	1	1	0
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	7	5	2	2
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	19	4	4	1
Year 2000-2001				
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1	0	0	0

Offences Relating to Places of Worship

1445. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise a separate force to protect places of worship from anti social elements and enhance punishment in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Land Resource Management Policy

1446. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized Land Resource Management Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any survey of wasteland in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to develop wasteland during the last three years, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government have taken steps to allocate wasteland to the weaker sections and landless people of the country; and

(g) if so, the details of wasteland allotted during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has recently brought out a "Wastelands Atlas of India 2000" in collaboration with

"National Remote Sensing Agency", Hyderabad using remote sensing technologies. As per this 'Atlas' the total extent of wastelands in the country is 63.85 million hectares. The state-wise details of wasteland area is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three area development programmes namely the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) for the development of wastelands through watershed approach. The State-wise details of funds released during last three years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 by Ministry of Rural Development in respect of these programmes are enclosed in Statement-II.

(f) and (g) The State-wise details of distribution of Government Wastelands as on December 1999 are enclosed in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Wastelands of India

(Area in Sq. kms.)

S. No.	State	No. of districts covered	Total Geog. Area of dist. covered	Total Wasteland area in dist. covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	275068.00	51750.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	83743.00	18326.25
3.	Assam	23	78438.00	20019.17
4.	Bihar	55	173877.00	20997.55
5.	Goa	02	3702.00	613.27
6.	Gujarat	25	196024.00	43021.28
7.	Haryana	19	44212.00	3733.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	55673.00	31659.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	222236.00	65444.24
10.	Karnataka	27	191791.00	20839.28
11.	Kerala	14	38863.00	1448.18

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	62	443446.00	69713.75
13.	Maharashtra	32	307690.00	53489.08
14.	Manipur	09	22327.00	12948.62
15.	Meghalaya	07	22429.00	9904.38
16.	Mizoram	03	21081.00	4071.68
17.	Nagaland	07	16579.00	8404.10
18.	Orissa	30	155707.00	21341.71
19.	Punjab	17	50362.00	2228.40
20.	Rajasthan	32	342239.00	105639.11
21.	Sikkim	04	7096.00	3569.58
22.	Tripura	04	10486.00	1276.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	130058.00	23013.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	83	294411.00	38772.80
25.	West Bengal	18	88752.00	5718.48
26.	Union Territories	20	10973.00	574.30
Total		584	3287263.00	638518.31

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise releases of funds in last three years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 under IWDP, DPAP and DDP

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount released in last three years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 (Rs. in crore)		
		IWDP	DDP	DPAP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.06	13.41	72.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	-	-
3.	Assam	2.59	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0.38	-	5.83
5.	Gujarat	13.45	47.12	21.84
6.	Haryana	2.46	18.58	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.84	4.35	2.10
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.36	12.96	3.73
9.	Karnataka	16.55	14.08	24.96
10.	Kerala	1.19	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14.84	-	31.75
12.	Maharashtra	6.60	-	31.82
13.	Meghalaya	0.65	-	-
14.	Manipur	5.88	-	-
15.	Nagaland	8.50	-	-
16.	Orissa	11.53	-	3.85
17.	Punjab	0.14	-	-
18.	Rajasthan	11.96	124.29	9.79
19.	Sikkim	6.32	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	9.43	-	18.07
21.	Tripura	0.70	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	37.90	-	27.73
23.	West Bengal	0.00	-	4.69
Tot. I		196.42	234.79	258.71

Statement-III

*Distribution of Government Wastelands as on
December, 1969*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Area Distributed in Lakh acres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.02

1	2	3
2.	Assam	5.89
3.	Bihar	13.21
4.	Gujarat	13.81
5.	Haryana	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	13.72
8.	Kerala	4.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.79
10.	Maharashtra	10.23
11.	Manipur	0.32
12.	Punjab	1.10
13.	Orissa	7.26
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.07
15.	Tripura	1.32
16.	Uttar Pradesh	24.89
17.	West Bengal	4.32
18.	Goa	0.05
19.	Mizoram	0.74
20.	Rajasthan	0.93
21.	Delhi	0.06
Total		147.47

Resignation of Scientists

1447. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "CSIR scientists fear set back to research as directors quite" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated May 19, 2000;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the reasons for the resignation of Scientists from the CSIR;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) No Sir. The two Directors referred to in the newsitem did not resign from their post, infact, they were on foreign service terms with CSIR. On the specific requests made based on purely personal reasons and with the approval of the competent authority they have been repatriated to their respective parent departments.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Amendment in Delhi University Act

1448. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the existing Delhi University Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of benefits likely to accrue to the students as a result thereof and its likely impact on the character and functioning of the Universities?

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

(b) and (c) The proposed amendment in the Delhi University Act will enable the newly set up Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University to affiliate colleges in Delhi without seeking permission from the Central Government.

[English]

Novel Way to Combat Cyclone

1449. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists have discovered a novel way to combat cyclone;

(b) if so, whether any feasibility report in this regard has been submitted by any scientist and examined by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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 (d) In view of (a) above do not arise, Sir.

Projects sanctioned by CAPART in Gujarat

1450. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names and location of Voluntary agencies to which assistance has been provided by CAPART during the said period;

(c) the amount allocated, released and utilised by each of these agencies during the said period;

(d) whether the working of these agencies has been reviewed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, agency-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Assistance from Canada for Education

1451. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Canada has expressed its desire to provide assistance to Gujarat in the field of education;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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 (d) A Memorandum of Understanding concerning Canada India Institute Industry Linkage Project covering Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Goa has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Canada on 13th September, 1999. Activities under the project have already started with the aim of making selected Technical Institutions in these States more responsive to the changing social economic environment.

[English]

73rd Amendment of the Constitution

1452. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made under Section 243-G of the Constitution in regard to the powers, authority and responsibilities of the Panchayats in various States of the country;

(b) the progress made under these provisions during the last Eight years; and

(c) the details of the schemes for economic development and social justice as provided in the 11th Schedule of 73rd Amendment of the Constitution; and

(d) the steps taken for implementation of these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Article 243-G of the Constitution provides that subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

(i) The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(ii) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the 11th Schedule.

(b) State Legislatures have been vested with powers to make laws regarding the devolution of powers upon Panchayats. Since the coming into force of these provisions in 1993, States/UTs have devolved powers and functions upon Panchayats in varying degrees. States like Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have transferred a number of Departments to Panchayats. In several States/UTs, Gram Sabha is the final authority for selection of beneficiaries. Some State Governments have extended considerable financial powers to Gram Panchayats e.g. in Kerala and Punjab they can execute works without external sanction upto Rs. 1 lakh, in Madhya Pradesh upto Rs. 3 lakhs on Gram Sabha resolution and in West Bengal no ceiling has been prescribed. The Government of Kerala has allocated 40% of the plan funds as untied funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) enabling Panchayats to prepare development plans according to their needs. Many Central Schemes are being implemented by the PRIs.

The States/UTs have been advised to devolve adequate powers to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of local self-government and have been urged to put in place systems of auditing to ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of Panchayats.

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution of India lists 29 subjects on which Panchayats are to prepare plans for economic and social justice and to implement the same. The Panchayats prepare plans for execution of development works based on needs and availability of funds. These schemes/plans are not being monitored at the Central level.

[Translation]

New Steel Plant

1453. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new steel plants in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether representations from States have been received in this regard;

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

(f) the names of the States where private sector companies have also proposed to set up steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) The Union Government at present has no proposal to set up any new steel plant in the Central Public Sector. According to the New Industrial Policy announced in July 1991, 'Iron and Steel' has been removed from the 'list of Industries reserved for the Public Sector' and also exempted from the requirement of compulsory licensing; save for certain locational restrictions. No Industrial Licence is therefore, required for setting up of iron and steel plants and the entrepreneurs are free to set up such plants in the permissible locations.

(d) No, Sir.

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

(f) The names of the States where private sector companies are setting up or have proposed to set up steel plants in the post-liberalization era are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Engineering Colleges

1454. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Engineering Colleges in Bihar is comparatively less than the other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The number of Engineering Colleges in Bihar is less as compared to some States where substantial number of Engineering Colleges have come up on self-financing basis. All India Council for Technical Education have invited applications for setting up of new technical institutions for the next two years by 10th August, 2000 from Government/Trusts/Societies and University Departments.

*[English]***Land Reform Policy**

1455. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from social organisations for making the regulations relating to transfer of land in the scheduled area more effective;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that a few representations have been received by them from the social organisations based in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala requesting thereby the intervention of the Central Government, so that the concerned State Governments are not in a position to amend the Principal Act promulgated by them on the issue, and the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals is restricted. The matter has been taken up by them with the concerned State Governments of Andhra Pradesh & Kerala. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of 'Samatha' has given a verdict which restricts the sale or leasing of tribal lands to the non-tribals. The directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have also been circulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to all the State Governments for compliance.

*[Translation]***Poverty In Rural Areas**

1456. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in poverty in rural areas particularly the backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (c) As per the estimates of rural poverty (of the Planning Commission), the percentage of people living below the poverty line in Maharashtra has declined from 57.71 percent in 1973-74 to 37.93 percent in 1993-94, the year for which latest estimates are available. While poverty estimates have not, separately, been made by the Planning Commission for backward/tribal areas, the poverty ratio for the Scheduled Tribes population in the rural areas of Maharashtra has been estimated at 50.58% for 1993-94.

The Ministry of Rural Development implements the following programmes, among others, for employment generation, poverty alleviation and assisting people below poverty line in the rural areas of the country, poverty alleviation and assisting people below poverty line in the rural areas of the country, including Maharashtra:

- (a) Employment Assurance Scheme
- (b) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- (c) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- (d) Indira Awaas Yojana
- (e) National Social Assistance Programme

*[English]***Coal Mines Covered by NLC/CIL**

1457. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of mines covered by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC Ltd.) and Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) the area of public land acquired by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. and Coal India Limited;

(c) the number of persons given compensatory benefits by the NLC Ltd. and CIL;

(d) the details of production and sale in both quantity and value of Lignite from NLC Ltd. during each of the last five years; and

(e) the number of jobs proposed to be provided by both the NLC and Coal India Ltd. in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c)

	NLC	CIL
Total area of Mines	6,276,41.0 Hectares	3,36,686 Hectares approx.
Area of Public and acquired	9,255.06 Hectares	59,101 Hectares
The number of persons given compensatory benefits.	19,284 Persons	42,278 Persons

(d) The details of production and raw sale of lignite other than for power in NLC quantity wise and value wise from 1995-99 are as under:—

Year	Unit	Production		Sale	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1995-96	Lakh Tonnes	172.05	Rs. 727.92 Crores	13.56	Rs. 86.73 Crores
1996-97	Lakh Tonnes	173.54	Rs. 729.97 Crores	12.70	Rs. 82.10 Crores
1997-98	lakh Tonnes	181.08	Rs. 770.91 Crores	11.91	Rs. 89.12 Crores
1998-99	Lakh Tonnes	181.68	Rs. 868.56 Crores	8.83	Rs. 65.77 Crores
1999-2000	Lakh Tonnes	175.51	Rs. 852.76 Crores	3.85	Rs. 31.36 Crores

(e) It is estimated that approximately 2200 jobs in CIL will be generated in the next two years depending on the approval of new projects. In NLC, a manpower study is underway and vacancies can be decided only after this is completed.

[Translation]

Central Police Organisation

1458. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of recruitment centres for the posts of Constables to Assistant Commandants in the Central Police Organisation in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to open at least commissioner-wise recruitment centres; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There are no permanent recruitment centres of the Central Para Military Forces for the recruitment of Constables in the States & the UTs. However, temporary

centres are opened in places where infrastructure facilities are available with the CPMFs for the duration the recruitment is to be made for Constables.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is done by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Assistant Commandants by Special Selection Board (SSB) constituted for the purpose and is done on All India Competition basis. The recruitment centres are decided by the SSC and SSB.

There is no proposal to open permanent recruitment centres.

[English]

Drinking Water

1459. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite massive investments made over the various plan periods, the position of the drinking water in rural areas is far from satisfactory;

(b) the break up of allocation and actual expenditure made during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the programme under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission for rural water supply more sustainable?

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

increased investment in the rural water supply sector over various Plan periods, the coverage, as on 1.4.2000, of the rural habitations, with drinking water facilities on the basis of present norms, as per the latest information received from the State Governments is as under:

Total Number of habitations	Not Covered habitations	Partially Cover habitations	Fully Covered habitations
1422664	27443	222493	1172728

However, the ground position may be different due to:

- (i) Increase in population/number of habitations.
- (ii) Systems having outlived their life span or becoming defunct due to poor maintenance.
- (iii) Sources going dry due to depletion of ground water level.

(iv) Source have become quality affected.

(b) A statement giving Statewise break up of allocation and actual expenditure made during the last 5 years is enclosed.

(c) Reforms in the rural water supply sector has been introduced to institutionalise community participation in the rural water supply programme, with a view to make the schemes implemented under the programme more sustainable.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise allocation of funds under ARWSP and expenditure reported thereon for the years 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

S.No.	State	1995-96		1996-97	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.27	87.48	66.18	70.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.92	6.74	12.00	16.71
3.	Assam	18.45	18.45	20.26	14.46
4.	Bihar	70.99	22.74	77.95	34.24
5.	Goa	1.70	0.85	1.89	3.67
6.	Gujarat	38.50	29.81	41.97	42.56
7.	Haryana	23.12	22.04	24.41	32.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	17.22	13.31	19.98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.62	41.00	36.88	27.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	55.44	57.91	60.87	70.41
11.	Kerala	28.19	31.83	30.95	32.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66.73	60.71	73.27	76.10
13.	Maharashtra	80.23	57.70	88.10	72.92
14.	Manipur	4.01	3.29	4.40	6.38
15.	Meghalaya	4.30	5.59	4.72	3.21
16.	Mizoram	3.07	3.09	3.37	3.66
17.	Nagaland	4.22	1.80	4.22	4.28
18.	Orissa	31.59	32.48	34.68	32.93
19.	Punjab	10.06	12.46	11.05	12.31
20.	Rajasthan	97.39	105.19	103.87	118.89
21.	Sikkim	3.72	5.71	3.72	5.72
22.	Tamil Nadu	47.79	38.91	52.47	34.28
23.	Tripura	3.80	10.20	4.18	8.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	111.82	136.16	122.78	103.57
25.	West Bengal	43.17	34.99	47.40	41.89
26.	A&N Islands	0.44	0.00	0.25	0.00
27.	D&N Haveli	0.25	0.00	0.15	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.00
29.	Delhi	0.29	0.00	0.30	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.29
Total		866.80	844.84	945.90	889.12

Sl.No.	State	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000*	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	125.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	29.80

*Provisional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	55.65
4.	Bihar	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	8.70
5.	Goa	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	4.90
6.	Gujarat	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	199.37
7.	Haryana	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	36.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	41.27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	23.37
10.	Karnataka	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	102.73
11.	Kerala	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	42.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	53.41
13.	Maharashtra	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	188.47
14.	Manipur	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.89
15.	Meghalaya	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	10.46
16.	Mizoram	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	5.49
17.	Nagaland	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	3.62
18.	Orissa	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	32.62
19.	Punjab	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	12.46
20.	Rajasthan	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	118.82
21.	Sikkim	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	4.19
22.	Tamil Nadu	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	180.96
23.	Tripura	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	16.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	160.84
25.	West Bengal	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	73.38
26.	A&N Islands	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.00
27.	D&N Haveli	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.00
29.	Delhi	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	0.10
Total		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	1532.48

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

1460. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects under execution in the country with external assistance under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums till date, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of such projects which have been finalised particularly in Andhra Pradesh, project-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of projects; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure equitable and rationale distribution of external assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Under the scheme of "Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums" (EIUS), no project is being implemented with external assistance. EIUS is a State sector scheme and envisages to improve the living standards of slum dwellers by providing certain basic amenities i.e. water supply, sewer, storm water drains, community bath, community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting and community facilities.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Census in Jammu & Kashmir

1461. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmiri Pandits have demanded a separate census as a large number of them had left the valley since 1989;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision on their demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir. However, Kashmiri Migrants have requested for a separate column for displaced Kashmiri Pandits, Sikhs and Muslims in the census sheet to incorporate 'Migration from last place of residence due to terrorist threats from Kashmir' in the Census of India 2001.

(b) to (d) The requests of the Kashmiri Migrants have been examined. Questions on 'Birth Place' and place of Last Residence' are being asked of every person throughout the country at the Census of India 2001. Thus the persons reporting themselves as born in J&K and/or having last residence in J&K migrating to other parts of the country for any reason would be enumerated as and where found in other parts of the country at the population enumeration of Census of India 2001.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

1462. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for the development of infrastructure and basic facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the purpose for which Kendriya Vidyalayas were set up in the country has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for poor results and increasing indiscipline, tendency of unionism of teachers in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The funds allocated and utilised for the development of infrastructure and basic facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last 3 years are as follows:—

	Funds received (Rs. in Crores)	Funds utilised (Rs. in Crores)
1997-1998	39.20	60.83 (This includes unspent balance of 1996-97)
1998-1999	87.98	70.21
1999-2000	87.90	69.83

(b) to (d) 705 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been set-up under civil and defence sectors to meet the objective of

providing education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees. The fact that KVS has consistently maintained higher results than the average of CBSE in class X and XII during last three years as indicated below shows that KVS have been able to provide quality education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees:—

Class XII

Year	KVS	CBSE
1998	79.9%	72.6%
1999	83.1%	74.68%
2000	83.1%	76.35%

Class X

1998	76.8%	63.2%
1999	77.9%	64.4%
2000	83.1%	65.4%

[English]

Hot Rolled Coils

1463. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of Hot Rolled Coils is restricted in the domestic market due to their higher demand in the International market?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. to overcome the shortage of HR Coils in the local market;

(d) whether SAIL and other steel companies of private sector have decided to increase the prices of Hot Rolled items; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The domestic prices of SAIL's products at different locations are decided from time to time keeping in view various factors such as prevailing market conditions competition, demand, availability etc.

North Eastern Council

1464 SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of investment under NEC Plan during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether there is a low level of investment especially in Agriculture and allied activities during the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan of the NEC;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of projects/schemes taken up by the NEC during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (d) A Statement is enclosed

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There has been low level of investment in Agriculture during the period. That is because the main thrust has been on infrastructure development mainly power and road projects.

Statement

State/Schemewise Investment of NEC Funds During the First 3 yrs of 9th Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

SLNo.	Schemes	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Schemes by State Govts.									
1.	Regional Forest Rangers' College	-	90.74	-	-	-	-	-	90.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Support to State Forest Research Institute to make it a Regional Institution, Arunachal Pradesh	62.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.16
3.	Regional Hatchery Complex for Cold Water, Samte	15.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.02
4.	Rokhia (2x8 MW) Phase-II Gas Base Project (Generation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1832.00	1832.00
5.	Baramura Gas Project Extension (25 MW)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Controlling Gainadi for protection of Rail		383.95	-	-	-	-	-	383.95
	Road Communication to Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	19.67	-	-	-	-	19.67
7.	Investigation of Water Development Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.02
8.	Controlling of Jiadhol River in Dhemaji Dist.								
9.	Anti-erosion measure to NH-44 at Lower Pawa against erosion of river Longai (L/9) (Ch-180M)		50.87	-	-	-	-	-	50.87
10.	Anti-erosion measure to Chunapura Bazar Area along R/B Lohit under Sadia Sub-Divn.		85.00	-	-	-	-	-	85.00
11.	Regional Jiri Irrigation Project (Implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.15
12.	Roads and Bridges	3466.25	2640.00	855.00	1174.00	3559.00	1018.00	1964.28	14676.53
13.	Inland Water Transport	-	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	22.00
14.	Survey and Investigation (T&C)	19.25	74.26	-	-	-	-	-	93.51
15.	Establishment of Regional Institute of TB & Respiratory Diseases attached to AMC, Dibrugarh	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	70.00
16.	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	-	64.75	-	-	-	-	-	64.75
17.	Regional Nursing College, Guwahati	-	52.75	-	-	-	-	-	52.75
18.	Inter-State Bus Terminus at Silchar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Inter-State Bus Terminus at Guwahati	-	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
20.	Summer Sport Complex, Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Construction of Bus/Truck Terminus at Dimapur, Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	229.00	-	229.00
22.	Setting up of North Eastern Regional Diabetes Research Centre, Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Upgradation of Regional Pharmacy Institute, Agartala	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.00	105.00
24.	Schemes to support Medical Colleges (AMC, SMC & GMC) for construction of paying-cabins for NE States, Assam	-	80.00	-	-	-			80.00
25.	Marketing Support to Agro-Horticultural Produces in NE Region	56.45	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	82.45
26.	Community Bio-Diversity Conservation Project in NER	-	-	-	26.06	-	-	-	26.06
27.	Integrated Project for Self-Sufficiency in Animal Origin Food in NE States (including Rabbit)	18.00	-	-		39.00	18.00	9.00	84.00
28.	R.R.E.	1.95	0.71	1.95	0.71	1.95	1.95	0.71	9.93
29.	Fellowship and Academic Programme	9.00	5.50	9.00	8.50	9.20	9.50	9.00	59.70
30.	Misc. Training Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.55
31.	Development of Sports and Youth Activities in NER	10.00	5.00	22.00	14.16	30.00	8.20	14.00	103.36
32.	Support for Adventure & Mountaineering Activities including development of infrastructure in NER	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	7.00
33.	Preservation and Documentation of Socio-cultural Heritage of people and Maintenance of Mounuments in NER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Master resource persons training programme	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50
35.	Cultivation & Production of Rame Fibre	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
36.	Production of Mushroom, Meghalaya	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	12.50
37.	Development technology for propagation and cultivation of Himalayan Yew, A.P.	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
38.	Breeding and Micro propagation of some selected canes/rattan of Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
39.	Mini Cement Plant, Wazeho	-	-	-	-	-	97.35		97.35
40.	Integrated Muga Development Assam and Meghalaya	-	122.83	-	52.00	-	-	-	174.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	Extension of Latex Centrifuge Factory and Crepe Mills at Takmachera, Tripura	-	-	-	-	-		90.00	90.00
42.	Production-cum-Process Development centre for Rubber, Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	19.00
43.	Manufacturing of shell limestone slabs and tiles, Mizoram	-	-	-	-	59.60	-		59.60
44.	Decorative Stone (Marble) Project at Moke, Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	55.00	-	55.00
45.	Support for Development of Additional Facilities at Specialization and Superspecialization in Medical Science		286.58	-	-	-	-	-	286.58
46.	Upgradation of Sericulture Training Centre at Titabar, Assam	-	15.00	-	-	-			15.00
47.	Assam Engineering College, Guwahati (Girls Hostel), Assam		65.00	-	-	-	-	-	65.00
48.	Support to Guwahati Medical College, Assam	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
49.	National Games	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	80.00
50.	Estt. Of Institute of communicable diseases at A.M.C., Dibrugarh	-	108.76	-	-	-	-	-	108.76
51.	Infrastructure support to J.K. Saikia Homeopathy College, Jorhat, Assam		34.00	-	-	-	-	-	34.00
52.	Development of Infrastructure of Ayurvedic Government College, Jorhat, Assam		35.00	-	-	-	-	-	35.00
53.	Upgradation of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation Center at Dibrugarh	-	-	-	239.94	-	-	-	239.94
54.	Integrated Fishery Development Scheme	-	-	-	-	8.75	-	-	8.75
55.	Proposals for procurement of a mobile planetarium set (4 Nos.), Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	-	-	-	-	-		12.00
A: Sub Total		3981.00	4492.70	987.62	1527.87	3714.5	1437.00	4068.99	20295.98
B.	By Central Agencies								
1.	Doyang HEP (Generation) (3x135 MW)	-	-	-	-	-	21815.70	-	21815.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Ranganadi HEP (Generation) (3x135 MW)	25218.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	25218.00
3.	Ranganadi Transmission Line 400 KV D/C (170 C.KM.)	3850.74	1199.26	-	-	-	-	-	5050.00
4.	Donang Transmission Line	-	404.82	558.69	-	-	1496.49	-	2460.00
5.	Investigation of Dikhu-Wanching	-	-	-	-	-	43.87	-	43.87
6.	Investigation of Tuivawl H.E. Project	-	-	-	-	135.71	-	-	135.71
7.	Investigation Tuirini H.E. Project	-	-	-	-	129.92	-	-	129.92
8.	Investigation Nyukcharong HE Project	175.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	175.00
9.	Investigation Water Development Schemes	50.00	149.16	-	-	-	-	-	199.16
10.	Support for Dev. of Entrepreneurs for strengthening production base for Handicrafts & Handlooms in NER	2.04	16.54	8.29	10.29	6.08	4.04	2.04	49.32
11.	Development of village economy by Mineral Assessment Programme		53.27	-	17.42	-	-	6.64	77.33
12.	Strengthening of Airports in NER	-	1199.18	1178.33	-	-	82.10	740.39	3200.00
13.	Roads and Bridges (BRO)	3862.84	2836.70	1762.04	0.00	3728.76	3411.09	676.01	17454.47
14.	Inland Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Subsidy areas for NERAMAC	-	441.00	-	-	-	-	-	441.00
<i>B: Sub Total</i>		33158.62	6299.93	3507.35	27.71	4000.47	26853.29	1425.08	76449.48
C.	By Autonomous Institutions								
1.	Regional Fish Nursery Seedling Pilot Project at Fishery College, Raha, Assam (Integrated Fishery Project)	-	38.75	-	-	-	-	-	38.75
2.	Other Transmission Lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management	-	307.00	-	-	-	-	-	307.00
4.	Support to NEDFI for techno-socio-economic studies for promotion of industrialization		2000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2000.00
5.	Support to Entrepreneurship Development Programme	8.29	21.94	6.75	8.56	6.86	8.06	8.63	69.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Regional Medical College (RIMS)	-	-	4590.00	-	-	-	-	4590.00
7.	North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)	-	-	-	689.58	-	-	-	689.58
8.	Lokopriya Bordoloi Institute of Mental Hospital, Tezpur	-	268.12	-	-	-	-	-	268.12
9.	Support to St. Anthony's College for the Deptt. of Mass Communication, Shillong	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00
10.	Upgradation of Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati	-	889.00	-	-	-	-	-	889.00
11.	Regional Para Medical Institute, Aizawl	-	-	-	-	898.66	-	-	898.66
12.	Establishment of NER Remote Sensing Science Centre	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
13.	Estt. of NER Biodiversity Research Centre in NEHU, Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.42
14.	NER Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218.31
15.	Support to Assam Agricultural University for Veterinary Science Campus, Lakhimpur, Assam	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
C.: Sub Total		8.29	3564.81	4596.75	798.14	905.52	8.06	8.63	10194.93
D.	By Societies/NGOs								
1.	Intensive Cultivation/Plantation in NER	30.87	8.82	-	2.69	4.66	38.79	-	108.83
2.	Marketing Support to Agro-Horticultural Produces in NE Region	23.89	21.85	87.47	48.64	32.61	82.55	-	297.01
3.	Establishment of Farm on Medicinal/ Aromatic Plants in NER	2.07	9.90	4.15	-	-	0.40	-	16.52
4.	Integrated Project for Self-Sufficiency in Animal Origin Food in NE States (including Rabbit)	63.90	7.50	-	10.73	-	35.31	-	117.44
5.	R.R.E.	48.47	19.61	-	103.89	38.85	83.00	-	316.31
6.	Promotion of industrialization in NER	12.05	20.12	8.37	7.39	46.46	5.91	-	117.60
7.	Pilot Project for production of fabric from Banana, Bamboo fibre by Societies (Regd.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Tea Processing Centre, Meghalaya and Others	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	12.50
9.	Development of Vocational Education Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Development of Sports and Youth Activities in NER	27.42	38.10	22.69	101.49	31.42	29.34	1.21	251.67
11.	Support for Adventure & Mountaineering Activities including development of infrastructure in NER	5.00	9.50	14.15	3.50	12.50	-	-	44.65
12.	Preservation and Documentation of Socio-cultural Heritage of people and Maintenance of monuments in NER	9.00	6.80	6.52	4.85	4.39	1.00	-	35.56
13.	Strengthening of R.K. Mission Hospital and other Support, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
14. ³	Support to KJP Synod Hospital, Shillong	-	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	120.00
15.	Integrated Fishery Development Project (Bosco-Reach-Out)	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
16.	Shankar Deva Netralaya, Guwahati	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	220.00
	D: Sub Total	297.67	368.50	143.35	425.35	170.89	276.30	1.21	1749.39

E. North Eastern Council

1.	Tourism Development in North East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Communication Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Development of Computer Manpower in NER	77.75	81.65	77.75	81.65	77.75	77.75	77.75	552.05
4.	Financial Support to the Students of NER for Higher Professional Courses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339.32
5.	Regional Information and Documentation Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.84
6.	Regional Management Information System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.31
7.	Housing for NEC Staff Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.49
8.	NEC Guest House at Guwahati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	NEC Guest House in Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.46
10.	Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation System in the NEC Secretariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.85
11.	Science and Technology Cell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
12.	Regional/Investigation, studies, support for seminars and symposium etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.23
13.	Consultancy, Research and Development-(R&D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Construction of Hostels for NER Students at Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.00
	E. Sub Total	77.75	81.65	77.75	81.65	77.75	77.75	77.75	1526.12
A	Schemes by State Govts.	3981.58	4492.70	987.62	1527.87	3714.50	1437.00	4068.99	20295.98
B	By Central Agencies	33158.62	6258.85	3507.35	27.71	4000.47	26853.29	1425.08	76449.48
C	By Autonomous Institutions	8.29	3564.81	4596.75	798.14	905.52	8.06	8.63	10194.93
D	By Societies/NGOs	297.67	368.50	143.35	425.68	170.89	276.30	1.21	1749.39
E	North Eastern Council	77.75	81.65	77.75	81.65	77.75	77.75	77.75	1526.12
	Total of A: B: C: D: E:	37523.91	14766.51	9312.82	2861.05	8869.13	28652.40	5581.66	110215.90

Note:

In addition to Budgetary Support, NEEPCO raised EBR of Rs. 209.12 Crores for Ranganadi HEP, Arunachal Pradesh.

In addition to Budgetary Support, NEEPCO raised EBR of Rs. 151.28 Crores for Doyang HEP, Nagaland.

Enrolment of Youth In Forces

1465. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre and the State Government had assured that youths from Kargil would be enrolled in Para Military Organisations; and

(b) if so, the number of youths from Kargil enrolled in ITBP, ITBF, SSB, CRPF, BSF and J&K Police from October, 1999 to June, 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not given such assurance. However, recruitment to the CPMF's is made from all over the country. During the period under reference, 88 youths were selected by the CPMFs from Kargil area.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children

1466. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested for the release of further instalment of grant under the scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children for 1998-99; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. 57,48,487/- was released to the State Government of Karnataka during 1998-99 as the first instalment and Rs. 19,60,600/- was released as second instalment during 1999-2000.

Hafta from Vendors

1467. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Constables take regular bribes (Hafta) from the pavement vendors in Delhi to allow them to run their business;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found involved in such corrupt practices during the last three years and also to check the menace?

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

(c) There have been some cases in which individual police officials were found to have indulged in such corrupt practices. The number of police officials punished in such cases during last three years was 17. The steps taken to remove corruption include close watch over suspected police personnel; and imposition of appropriate punishment on those found guilty so as to act as a deterrent against corrupt practices.

Construction of River Diversion by CCL

1468. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal in regard to the construction of diversion on the Sadabah river for expansion of Rajahara Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited is under consideration of the Court;

(b) if so, the present position thereof and the estimated cost involved therein;

(c) the quantum of coal likely to be extracted after the completion of said diversion; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for early implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) There is no sanctioned scheme for diversion of Sadabah river for expansion of Rajahara colliery of CCL. As per available information, no such proposal is pending in the Court for consideration.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) & (b) above.

Sale of Units by Steel Authority of India Limited

1469. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL have decided to sell off some of the non-core units;

(b) if so, the details of such non-core units and value thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the sale of these units is part of disinvestment proposal of Steel Authority of India Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) In view of its unsatisfactory liquidity position, and with a view to improving long term competitiveness, SAIL has decided to concentrate on its core business and to separate such activities/units which are either unviable or non-core and ancillary to its main business.

Accordingly, SAIL has initiated the process of conversion of the following assets into joint ventures while protecting the jobs of the existing employees:

(i) Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela

— 2x60 MW Captive power plant - II at Rourkela Steel Plant and the Central Power Training Institute at Rourkela

— 2x50 MW Captive power plant-II at Durgapur Steel Plant

— 122 MW (2x55 MW+12 MW back pressure turbine) Captive Power Plant-I, 3x60 MW Captive Power Plant-II and steam generating capacity of 660 MT/hour at Bokaro Steel Plant

(ii) Oxygen Plant-II of Bhilai Steel Plant

(iii) Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Salem

(iv) Alloy Steels Plant (ASP), Durgapur

(v) Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati

(vi) Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela

(vii) Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)

The exact value of these assets will be known at the time of finalisation of Joint Venture.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal at present for disinvestment of Government's equity in SAIL.

Annapurna Scheme

1470. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Annapurna scheme for the benefit of old persons;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the contribution likely to be made by the State Governments in implementing the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have launched the Annapurna Scheme for the benefit of old indigent persons with effect from 1st April, 2000.

(b) A Statement showing allocation of funds to the States/UTs for implementing the Annapurna Scheme during 2000-2001 is enclosed.

(c) The Annapurna Scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and hence there is no provision for State contribution.

Statement
Annapurna Scheme

Year : 2000-2001

(Rs.)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62442611
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3989659
3.	Assam	57763322
4.	Bihar	148428498
5.	Goa	602987
6.	Gujarat	29693739
7.	Haryana	11563943
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5105286
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6847248
10.	Karnataka	45585786
11.	Kerala	30135930
12.	Madhya Pradesh	80264215
13.	Maharashtra	89751204
14.	Manipur	7198732
15.	Meghalaya	7762489

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	2168293
17.	Nagaland	5637561
18.	Orissa	43415034
19.	Punjab	8348014
20.	Rajasthan	31824292
21.	Sikkim	2081561
22.	Tamil Nadu	57658917
23.	Tripura	12446001
24.	Uttar Pradesh	168193059
25.	West Bengal	64104174
26.	A&N Islands	375192
27.	Chandigarh	294793
28.	D&N Haveli	254594
29.	Daman & Diu	53599
30.	NCT Delhi	5386680
31.	Lakshadweep	40199
32.	Pondicherry	1058576
Total:		990476190

Schemes for Development of Oceans

1471. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented by the Government for the development of ocean in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the extent to which these schemes are beneficial to the people?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Department of Ocean Development is implementing a number of schemes for the development of oceans in

the country. Some of the schemes continuing from the last three years are as follows:

1. Polar (Antarctic) Science
2. National Project on Development of Drugs from the sea
3. Assessment of Marine Living resources
4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme
5. Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)
6. Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM)
7. Ocean Observation and Information Services (OOIS)
8. Marine Research and Capacity Building
9. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)
10. Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf

(b) Some of the benefits from these schemes are listed below:

- (i) As a result of activities in the field of polar science India is having Consultative status under the Antarctic Treaty. The Meteorological data being generated at Indian scientific Station in antarctica is a major input in the model for prediction of monsoons. The Antarctic Oceans are richest in marine resources. Studies have the potential of future utilisation of marine living resources of these oceans.
- (ii) Development of new Drugs from marine flora and fauna.
- (iii) Assessment of living resources linked to oceanographic parameters, in the EEZ.
- (iv) Development of technology for deep sea mining. Trials conducted for mining at a depth of 400 metres. The system is designed to operate in the depths of 6000 metres.
- (v) The coastal waters of India are monitored regularly for keeping a watch on the health of waters. The data is supplied to the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
- (vi) Work is in progress for implementation of infrastructure development and capacity building

to facilitate adoption of concept of Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management.

- (vii) Systems are being developed to use conventional and space data on oceans to make experimental ocean state forecast. The observations from the sea of surface meteorological and oceanographic parameters. help in improved forecast of cyclones.
- (viii) Universities are encouraged to set up Ocean Science and Technology Cells.
- (ix) Efforts are on to commission a 1 MW gross Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion plant.
- (x) By completing proper delineation of outer limits of the continental shelf, it would be possible for India to gain more than 1 million sq. km. Beyond the present Exclusive Economic Zone.

[Translation]

Construction of Wells

1472. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the amount spent under the Million wells scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) The number of wells constructed and the expenditure incurred for their construction under the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) were not monitored separately. Monitoring was done on the basis of the number of beneficiaries assisted for minor irrigation activities.

(c) IRDP and its allied programmes including Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been merged with the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) w.e.f. 1.4.1999. State-wise details of the amount spent under MWS are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise amount spent under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) since inception i.e. from 1989 to 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Amount spent since inception
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41301.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	284.78
3.	Assam	9364.97
4.	Bihar	72705.19
5.	Goa	57.80
6.	Gujarat	16619.62
7.	Haryana	2724.62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1781.16
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2354.99
10.	Karnataka	27536.29
11.	Kerala	9403.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50779.18
13.	Maharashtra	31284.07
14.	Manipur	490.02
15.	Meghalaya	548.50
16.	Mizoram	557.65
17.	Nagaland	531.64
18.	Orissa	30719.61
19.	Punjab	142.60
20.	Rajasthan	15636.81
21.	Sikkim	358.21
22.	Tamil Nadu	34936.64

1	2	3
23.	Tripura	1390.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	104418.37
25.	West Bengal	41535.54
26.	A&N Islands	39.67
27.	D&N Haveli	86.81
28.	Daman & Diu	9.84
29.	Lakshadweep	17.85
30.	Pondicherry	47.61
Total:		497664.44

[English]

Target for Coal Production

1473. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for the coal production for 1999-2000 has been fully achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, the target fixed for the coal production for 1999-2000 has been fully achieved. The figure of target, actual (provisional) and achievement (%) are given below:

Target(m.t.)	Actual (Provisional)(m.t.)	Achievement(%)
298.90	300.05	100.38

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Procurement of Equipment by Rourkela Steel Plant

1474. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant procured equipment from various small scale industries during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of such equipment/items purchased by the Steel Plant during the said period alongwith the cost price thereof, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL. (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Rourkela Steel Plant normally does not procure equipment from small scale industries. However, materials like spares and consumables have been procured from such industries.

(c) Year-wise details of spares and consumables procured from small scale industries during the last three years and April-June, 2000 are given below:

(c) Year-wise details of spares and consumables procured from small scale industries during the last three years and April-June, 2000 are given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Value of purchases (Rs. crores)
1.	1997-98	215.14
2.	1998-99	205.09
3.	1999-2000	208.03
4.	April-June, 2000	77.00

Fake Passport

1475. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fake passport/visa rackets unearthed during 1999-2000 and till date, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government against the persons involved therein; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to curb such practices?

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

Extremists Activities

1476. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Bihar base extremist groups are getting supply of arms and ammunition from Nagaland;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three years and till date;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(d) if so; the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of such outfit groups?

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

Recovery of Outstanding Dues for Deployment of CPMF

1477. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have flouted their own rules in effecting the recovery of several crores of rupees from the States and PSUs for the deployment of Central Para Military Forces;

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

(c) the total dues outstanding against each of the State and PSU as on June 30, 2000;

(d) whether there is urgent need to review the policy and scale of security to PSUs and States; and

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

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

(b) No Sir. 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 have either gone sick or are closed or facing financial difficulty. This Ministry had been regularly pursuing the State Government and the PSUs to pay the dues. In addition, releases made by this Ministry to states under different schemes are being adjusted against outstanding

amounts. As regards PSUs, the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministries.

(c) Statement attached.

(d) and (e) Deployment of CISF in PSUs is done based on the survey undertaken jointly by CISF and the management of PSUs concerned. Deployment of CPMFs in the States is made on the request of the concerned State-wise and depending upon the availability of the force and the assessment of the recently situation. These deployment are periodically revised.

Statement

Statement indicating outstanding dues from various States as on 30.6.2000 for deployment of CPMFs.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	BSF	CRPF/RAF	CISF	ITBP	Total
1.	Assam	1,75,98,867	47,80,32,149	—	—	49,56,31,016
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,16,04,900	92,03,79,750	—	68,85,416	97,88,70,066
3.	Bihar	45,701	66,63,08,306	4,19,08,241	6,79,84,975	77,62,47,223
4.	Delhi	—	134,80,44,589	147,52,53,456	—	282,32,98,045
5.	Goa	—	13,59,387	6,58,826	—	20,18,213
6.	Gujarat	—	33,27,900	—	—	33,27,900
7.	Haryana	—	57,65,515	6,28,35,912	15,31,61,903	22,17,63,330
8.	Kerala	—	12,70,760	—	—	12,70,760
9.	Karnataka	—	2,71,54,268	1,05,207	—	2,72,59,475
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	6,44,154	—	6,44,154
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	28,08,292	—	—	28,08,292
12.	Orissa	—	39,17,555	—	—	39,17,555
13.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Punjab	29,83,44,230	206,28,98,872	6,42,97,928	23,83,91,611	266,39,32,641
15.	Rajasthan	—	47,73,985	—	—	47,73,985
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	78,37,04,878	1,42,52,331	—	79,79,57,209
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3,98,848	132,91,65,930	1,50,35,170	83,43,350	135,29,43,298
18.	West Bengal	—	3,44,53,315	—	—	3,44,53,315
Total		36,79,92,546	767,33,65,451	167,49,91,225	47,47,67,255	1019,11,16,477

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

(c) UTs without legislatures.

List of the Defaulting Undertakings for the Month of June '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	377.09	1627723695	1627723695
2.	HEC Ranchi	58.29	402757340	407977902
3.	RSP Rourkela	138.08	302567444	302483782
4.	DSP Durgapur	143.42	263478097	275319159
5.	BSP Bhilai	143.65	219090436	229828131
6.	VSP Visakhapatnam	97.44	138016191	146066963
7.	ECI Settalpur	96.63	136777974	135128542
8.	IISCO Bumpur	75.01	128320408	134282657
9.	ASP Durgapur	42.90	126062779	129793982
10.	MAMC Durgapur	12.98	96047536	96439149
11.	CCWO Dhanbad	22.01	89957578	91674938
12.	CCL Bihar	90.94	91545174	90881984
13.	SCCL Bellampalli	123.58	83886601	74647793
14.	IDPL Rishikesh	12.76	59260140	60262748
15.	KCC Khetri (W/D)	0.00	50652644	50652644
16.	FCI Sindri	30.15	47354787	49568686
17.	TSL Naini	10.44	47405401	48169107
18.	OTHPP Obra	59.11	44681786	43996465
19.	HFCL Namrup	21.44	43054440	42841584
20.	HMT Srinagar	9.77	40348377	40970495
21.	HMT Ranibagh	8.84	33145113	33693229
22.	ATPP Anpara	40.54	29715934	32939681
23.	HFCL Durgapur	16.96	30779758	32337154
24.	HTPP Harduaganj	36.07	29392002	29040079

1	2	3	4	5
25.	HFCL Haldia	14.30	27585649	28790092
26.	NPPCL Nagaland	14.90	28243170	28243170
27.	PTPS Panki	31.45	23774664	24960744
28.	HAL Pimpri (Pune)	8.99	23102344	23069288
29.	FCI Ramagundam	12.99	22464272	22464272
30.	PTPP Parichha	29.42	24602051	22368480
31.	IDPL Hyderabad (W/D)	0.00	21844340	21844340
32.	FCI Gorakhpur	10.69	20703843	21588160
33.	FCI Talcher	10.25	19275340	20223483
34.	NTPC Tanda	25.47	20174367	20174367
35.	IDPL Muzaffarpur	4.19	19221676	19518596
36.	Bom Bolani (RSP)	16.02	19672376	19428696
37.	HFCL Barauni	10.80	19660326	19398914
38.	IDPL Gurgaon	4.30	17765504	18397896
39.	BOGL Durgapur	3.50	17383287	17645927
40.	Rohtash Industries	5.35	17474672	17474672
41.	NPP Nowgaon	22.42	18996931	17016675
42.	HOC Rasayani	14.62	18977055	16870929
43.	SPEC Kovvur	3.00	15000321	15297507
44.	BPCL Naini	8.79	13735352	13768163
45.	TSP Tungbhadra	4.07	11544041	11544041
46.	DCC Dankuni	9.83	12122131	11390928
47.	RCP Rakha (W/D)	0.00	10579336	10579336
48.	ITI Raibareli	13.70	9710397	10077227
49.	PPL Paradip	12.84	8616245	9541910
50.	BLSM Bhavnathpur	7.41	9306930	9533988

1	2	3	4	5
51.	KIOM Kiriburu	9.26	9121680	8994120
52.	NIL Jadavpur (W/D)	0.00	8685418	8685418
53.	National Museum N. D.	7.29	7489674	8122222
54.	MFL Manali	12.75	9798086	7796422
55.	BRL Ramgarh (W/D)	0.00	4868981	4868981
56.	BHEL Bangalore	6.52	3666055	4392478
57.	SIIL Palancha (W/D)	0.00	3199790	3199790
58.	SCL Mohali (W/D)	0.00	1493375	1493375
59.	ONGC Madras (W/D)	0.00	1449543	1449543
60.	JLM Jaggayapet (W/D)	0.00	806181	806181
61.	PGCIL Moga (Pb) (W/D)	0.00	6580	6580
Total		2003.52	4684143618	4727547460

Outstanding Dues Against the Undertaking for the Month June/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.	Agartala Airport	03/07/00	228	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
2.	AGPP/NTPC Anta Kota	12/30/88	146	13.24	0	1146584	1146584	0	1146584
3.	Ahmedabad Airport	04/05/00	383	0.00	0	2666394	2666394	0	2666394
4.	ALK Neemuch	06/11/70	46	4.79	0	0	0	0	0
5.	ASP Durgapur	09/20/70	498	42.90	126062779	3731203	129793982	0	129793982
6.	ATPP Anpara	12/01/85	474	40.54	29715934	3223747	32939681	0	32939681
7.	AUGPP Etawah	12/07/88	168	14.63	1058891	1247004	2305895	1058891	1247004
8.	BALCO Korba	05/11/73	273	25.65	2003931	1726064	3729995	3729995	0
9.	BARC/Taps Tarapur	12/15/99	287	21.14	2347440	2375179	4722619	2347440	2375179
10.	BCCL Jharia	09/11/72	4521	377.09	1627723695	0	1627723695	0	1627723695

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	BCPP Korba	04/15/88	128	9.86	572446	716836	1289282	572446	716836
12.	BDL Bhahur	05/15/89	217	17.80	2338195	969406	3307601	1418786	1888815
13.	BDL Kanchanbagh	03/04/93	165	13.18	4785402	1832367	6617769	4119101	2498668
14.	BHEL Bangalore	07/01/97	90	6.52	3666055	726423	4392478	0	4392478
15.	BHEL Bhopal	11/18/81	753	65.47	15133980	3684611	19018591	8603051	10415540
16.	BHEL Hardwar	12/28/75	579	50.56	7750491	4600734	12351225	4009379	8341846
17.	BHEL Jhansi	09/29/75	181	18.33	10585299	1192606	11777905	3690934	8086971
18.	BHEL Ramachandrapura	04/12/88	470	36.98	3604626	3174558	6779184	0	6779184
19.	Bhopal Airport	03/16/00	208	0.00	771259	1220540	1991799	0	1991799
20.	BIOP DEP-14 (Kirioul)	05/05/73	179	16.62	4601932	1036005	5637937	0	5637937
21.	BIOP DEP-5 (Bachel)	01/10/73	142	13.49	1961749	978824	2940573	1007788	1932785
22.	BKPL Barauni	01/01/82	24	22.12	0	320310	320310	320310	0
23.	BLSM Bhavanathpur	04/25/85	109	7.41	9306930	1619070	10926000	1392012	9533988
24.	BNP Dewas	02/03/72	386	32.81	0	2331494	2331494	2331494	0
25.	BOGL Durgapur	11/05/70	41	3.50	17383287	262640	17645927	0	17645927
26.	BOM Bolani (RSP)	04/20/85	154	16.02	19672376	1086674	20759050	1330354	19428696
27.	BPCL Bombay	03/30/90	209	18.97	4159741	1600380	5760121	2776676	2983445
28.	BPCL Naini	11/09/74	91	8.79	13735352	532811	14268163	500000	13768163
29.	BRL Ramgarh (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	4868981	0	4868981	200000	4668981
30.	BRPL Bongaigaon	11/16/76	397	38.53	5997829	2673585	8671414	5997315	2674099
31.	BSL Bokaro	11/02/69	1830	156.88	93726849	13737984	107464833	31061031	76403802
32.	BSP Bhilai	10/15/71	1759	143.65	219090436	10737695	229828131	0	229828131
33.	BSP Surangani (HP)	07/15/85	134	11.96	3520964	1035907	4556871	800650	3756221
34.	BTN Mines	07/26/92	80	6.51	534512	154313	688825	688825	0
35.	BTPS Badarpur	01/01/85	390	34.25	479000	2799760	3278760	0	3278760
36.	BTPS/DVC Bokaro	09/20/89	392	31.44	2915078	4764644	7679722	7679722	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37.	CCIL Tughiakabad	09/15/97	125	12.06	4241844	707404	4949248	3690727	1258521
38.	CCL Bihar	01/08/96	1654	90.94	91545174	6836810	98381984	7500000	90881984
39.	CCWO Dhanbad	04/21/72	311	22.01	89957578	1717360	91674938	0	91674938
40.	CHEP Chamera	03/31/94	160	11.80	2559006	0	2559006	2117220	441786
41.	CLZS Chittorgarh	08/10/91	186	13.84	0	1242598	1242598	1242598	0
42.	Cochin Airport	05/29/00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
43.	Cochin Shipyard	03/01/71	122	14.80	2205133	765056	2970189	0	2970189
44.	CPCL Manali	02/15/73	248	19.87	0	1390366	1390366	1390366	0
45.	CPP Cachar	09/15/82	200	19.57	1486785	1497914	2984699	900000	2084699
46.	CPT Calcutta	02/21/71	1341	116.16	26801624	7703995	34505619	0	34505619
47.	CPT Cochin	03/01/71	509	38.37	3196857	3330867	6527724	3196830	3330894
48.	CTPS Chandrapura	02/17/92	405	37.88	0	2517424	2517424	2517424	0
49.	DOC Dankuni	02/09/83	113	9.83	12122131	0	12122131	731203	11390928
50.	DESU New Delhi	06/05/87	114	10.11	931473	871530	1803003	931473	871530
51.	DHEP Dalhasti	12/01/91	602	57.42	-117908	4253608	4135700	0	4135700
52.	OHEPP Doyang	04/06/94	185	17.39	7459543	0	7459543	1466939	5992604
53.	DIOM Donimalai	01/11/72	80	6.86	560762	653378	1214140	1214140	0
54.	DMP Panna	01/07/72	79	7.15	0	492092	492092	492092	0
55.	OOS ISRO Bangalore	09/23/99	0	0.56	118123	73100	191223	118123	73100
56.	DSP Durgapur	08/03/70	1598	143.42	263478097	11841062	275319159	0	275319159
57.	DTPS Durgapur	03/02/82	395	29.20	2607104	2450846	5057950	2607104	2450846
58.	DVC Hqrs. Colcutta	01/01/82	63	5.22	3892	350783	354675	350783	3892
59.	ECL Seetalpur	07/15/183	1100	96.63	136777974	6515005	143292979	8164437	135128542
60.	FACT (UDL)	04/01/73	364	25.40	5463448	2776561	8240009	0	8240009
61.	FACT Cochin	04/15/70	307	26.50	7555969	2321589	9877558	0	9877558
62.	PEP Farakka	02/03/77	602	48.07	12471047	2956982	15428029	624216	14803813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
63.	FCI Dighaghat	10/13/70	65	7.64	1674650	552957	2227607	0	2227607
64.	FCI Gaya	04/20/71	55	5.40	1333211	644109	1977320	986357	990963
65.	FCI Gorakhpur	09/08/72	124	10.69	20703843	884317	21588160	0	21588160
66.	FCI Mokameh	10/13/70	68	7.50	2715849	515783	3231632	1073946	2157686
67.	FCI New Jalpaiguri	05/12/72	119	9.01	0	683577	683577	683577	0
68.	FCI Phulwarisheeriff	04/20/71	38	4.17	911449	269646	1181095	171629	1009466
69.	FCI Ramgaundam	12/19/71	173	12.99	22464272	0	22464272	0	22464272
70.	FCI Sindri	01/12/72	357	30.15	47354787	2213699	49568686	0	49568686
71.	FCI Talcher	02/13/72	133	10.25	19275340	948143	20223483	0	20223483
72.	FOPP/NTPC Faridabad	04/13/99	94	5.27	0	646448	646448	646448	0
73.	FGUPP/NTPC Unchahar	11/30/87	396	35.28	0	2289739	2289739	2289739	0
74.	FSTPP Farakka	06/15/81	654	56.22	8812553	4468500	13281053	13281053	0
75.	GAIL Etawaha (Pata)	05/10/95	216	18.63	1257110	1516257	2773367	2773367	0
76.	GAIL Tripura	/ /	180	6.66	1999067	0	1999067	0	1999067
77.	GAIL Usheb (MS)	09/25/98	72	6.04	0	1009541	1009541	1009541	0
78.	Goa Shipyard	01/26/96	113	8.80	1173705	720504	1894209	759129	1135080
79.	GOF Ghazipur	11/06/70	123	12.91	1024211	1773755	2797966	1934469	863497
80.	GOF Neemuch	11/06/70	104	4.23	0	0	0	0	0
81.	Guwahati Airport	02/10/00	242	0.00	1876502	1956084	3832586	1876502	1956084
82.	HAL Pimpri (Pune)	01/26/75	79	8.99	23102344	512581	23614925	545637	23069288
83.	HDC Haldia	09/22/71	478	35.98	2923269	2562410	5485679	2923269	2562410
84.	HFC Ranchi	11/20/71	1088	58.29	402757340	5220562	407977902	0	407977902
85.	HEP Uri Baramulla	04/10/92	685	55.24	5531567	6879610	12411177	0	12411177
86.	HFCL Barauni	01/08/70	136	10.80	19660326	621620	20281946	883032	19398914
87.	HFCL Durgapur	12/22/72	197	16.96	30779758	2750552	33530310	1193156	32337154
88.	HFCL Haldia	08/01/72	129	14.30	27585649	2301801	29887450	1097358	28790092

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
89.	HFCL Kamrup	09/13/75	199	21.74	43054440	1554323	44608763	1767179	42841584
90.	HIL (UDL)	04/12/73	72	5.71	1308299	475309	1783608	0	1783608
91.	HIL Delhi	04/27/72	50	5.55	774671	461041	1235712	0	1235712
92.	HIL Rasayani	03/15/80	97	9.07	3022206	689278	3711484	0	3711484
93.	HMT Ranibagh	12/10/84	112	8.84	33145113	548116	33693229	0	33693229
94.	HMT Srinagar	12/16/71	99	9.77	40348377	622118	40970495	0	40970495
95.	HNL Kottayam	02/10/88	202	15.55	0	0	0	0	0
96.	HOC Rasayani	04/08/73	167	14.62	18977055	849082	19826137	2955208	16870929
97.	HPCL Bombay	12/14/88	251	22.76	11201945	2222393	13424338	5666771	7757567
98.	HPCL Bottling Plant	09/20/94	38	3.96	190746	329352	520098	14141	505957
99.	HFCL-VR-Vizag (VSP)	11/20/87	214	22.26	1202365	1450299	2652664	1202365	1450299
100.	HSL(SY) Durgapur	07/01/87	36	2.07	741330	179301	920631	0	920631
101.	HTPP Harduaganj	06/18/83	407	36.07	29392002	2018356	31410358	2370279	29040079
102.	HWP Manuguru	12/14/67	241	18.78	1683406	1669466	3352872	1683405	1669467
103.	HWP Talchar	11/07/77	32	2.86	204782	0	204782	204782	0
104.	Hyderabad Airport	04/05/00	390	0.00	0	2863191	2863191	0	2863191
105.	HZL Agnigundala	12/15/71	47	3.62	328092	265430	593522	328092	265430
106.	HZL Bhitwara	07/10/81	117	9.76	0	602225	602225	602225	0
107.	HZL Sargipali	01/19/87	71	4.97	297837	369821	667658	667658	0
108.	HZL Tundoo	12/22/72	72	7.55	1264137	919043	2183180	1662598	520582
109.	HZL Vizag (VSP)	11/14/74	176	14.17	1632924	988996	2621920	1632924	988996
110.	IDPL Gurgaon	06/01/81	49	4.30	17765504	632392	18397896	0	18397896
111.	IDPL Hyderabad (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	21844340	0	21844340	0	21844340
112.	IDPL Muzaffarpur	10/15/81	35	4.19	19221676	296920	19518596	0	19518596
113.	IDPL Rishikesh	03/26/77	149	12.76	59260140	1002608	60262748	0	60262748
114.	IFFCO Aonla	05/25/94	137	12.14	766517	678951	1445468	0	1445468

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
115.	IFFCO Phulphur (UP)	07/23/95	182	15.96	1373101	1274071	2647172	0	2647172
116.	IG Mint Hyderabad	03/01/80	163	13.84	4547456	1038433	5585889	4547458	1038431
117.	ITSCO Bumpur	11/10/89	942	75.01	128320408	5962249	134282657	0	134282657
118.	IOC Barauni	09/20/73	400	32.94	1	2678624	2678625	0	2678625
119.	IOC Faridabad	08/14/85	57	5.13	405971	400617	806588	405971	400617
120.	IOC Gauhati	01/14/77	337	34.20	5421140	0	5421140	2571148	2849992
121.	IOC Mathura	10/02/75	389	34.78	0	3209118	3209118	0	3209118
122.	IOC Panipat	08/05/96	186	16.84	1741591	1276469	3018060	1741591	1276469
123.	ICC Shakurbasti	09/22/86	488	47.72	7567155	3849938	11417093	7567155	3849938
124.	IOC (OR) Baroda	05/20/72	457	42.53	2276487	8828781	11105268	8828781	2276487
125.	IOC/HRP Haidia	01/20/70	180	20.23	3097148	0	3097148	3097148	0
126.	IOC/LPG GAIL Lakhwa	08/04/93	133	8.08	690893	695886	1386779	690889	695890
127.	IOC/UPG Tikrikalan	02/19/90	141	12.87	1982141	1058479	3040620	1393704	1646916
128.	IP BHEL Jagdishpur	10/20/86	72	6.39	807781	535147	1342928	0	1342928
129.	IPCL Baroda	07/17/72	602	47.19	7380902	4477569	11858471	7380902	4477569
130.	IPCL Dahej	04/21/99	323	19.02	0	1950005	1950005	0	1950005
131.	IPCL/MGCC Magothane	11/01/89	411	33.63	5299888	2291920	7591808	2291920	5299888
132.	TPS Indraprasth	03/01/00	127	6.64	0	664468	664468	664468	0
133.	ISRO Bangalore	04/15/85	169	16.55	5984561	1212597	7197158	2359380	4837778
134.	ISRO Lucknow	10/08/99	23	0.00	4	419108	419112	419108	4
135.	ITI Mariakapur	04/15/85	207	17.42	4040355	1406378	5446733	1715236	3731497
136.	ITI Naini	10/11/71	199	17.76	10102387	0	10102387	0	10102387
137.	ITI Palghat	02/19/76	82	7.15	829684	592775	1422459	1422124	335
138.	ITI Rateperali	01/18/85	161	13.70	9710397	1032831	10743228	666001	10077227
139.	Jaipur Airport	02/03/00	224	0.00	0	1954068	1954068	0	1954068
140.	JLM Jagayapet (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	806181	0	806181	0	806181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
141.	JNPT Sheva Bombay	12/01/64	336	25.88	10319182	4250712	14569894	5267071	9302823
142.	KAPP Surat	05/16/86	261	27.08	1726858	1843559	3570417	1726854	1843563
143.	KCC Khetri (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	50652644	0	50652644	0	50652644
144.	KCCPP Kayamkulam	11/17/98	92	8.35	819888	839006	1658894	1618805	40089
145.	KGPP/NTPC Surat	08/10/89	152	13.09	1769832	752015	2521847	2521847	0
146.	KIOCL Kudremukh	01/15/77	345	27.87	0	2337259	2337259	2337259	0
147.	KIOM Kiriburu	04/02/72	109	9.26	9121680	684967	9806647	812527	8994120
148.	KPT Kandla	05/12/99	654	35.55	0	2581439	2581439	2581439	0
149.	KSTPP Korba	12/02/81	418	36.84	2521607	2475803	4997410	2521607	2475803
150.	KTPS Kota	09/04/98	172	15.75	6456528	1361817	7818345	1171678	6646667
151.	Kuteshwar Mines	10/21/87	79	6.70	1005994	465674	1471668	0	1471668
152.	KHSTPP Kahaigaon	07/04/87	415	31.28	5497899	2565216	8063115	8063121	-6
153.	LIL Thane, Bombay	01/16/85	99	8.23	610612	682653	1293265	610612	682653
154.	LPG Vijaipur (GAIL)	06/07/93	154	12.04	976858	800073	1776931	800073	976858
155.	MAMC Durgapur	09/20/70	180	12.98	96047536	1091613	97139149	700000	96439149
156.	MAPP Kalpakkam	09/25/72	572	47.74	20198830	3616378	23815208	13501055	10314153
157.	MCF Hassan	12/06/82	58	5.03	454206	374533	828739	828739	0
158.	MOL E/Y Bombay	09/17/84	245	24.31	70214	5201660	5271874	3787198	1484676
159.	MOL N/Y Bombay	05/15/85	47	3.36	32094	744587	776681	579240	197441
160.	MOLE madras	09/15/72	33	2.99	498014	219166	717180	341204	375976
161.	MFL Mahali	11/25/70	160	12.75	9798086	0	9798086	2001664	7796422
162.	MICP Meghataburu	04/21/72	113	11.91	2343683	759571	3103254	0	3103254
163.	MPT Goa	03/03/71	275	24.38	5853283	2172645	8025928	5943283	2082645
164.	MPT Madras	08/31/72	807	73.09	23870041	5236985	29107026	18594364	10512662
165.	MTPS Majia	07/11/93	266	23.92	2853678	1598282	4451960	1627230	2824730
166.	NALCO Angul	05/01/83	657	60.43	4175919	5459857	9635776	4923209	4712567

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
167.	NALCO Damanjodi	08/27/86	415	30.58	0	9066751	9066751	9066751	0
168.	Nappa Marora	05/16/85	347	30.28	0	2400891	2400891	0	2400891
169.	National Museum N.D.	05/01/90	63	7.29	7489674	632548	8122222	0	8122222
170.	NFC Hyderabad	07/24/87	413	35.27	3588754	2841262	6430016	2841262	3588754
171.	NFL Bhatinda	06/18/75	213	18.38	1533076	1518099	3051175	1598721	1452454
172.	NFL Nangal	04/15/73	284	24.05	2036012	2051240	4087252	2036012	2051240
173.	NFL Panipat	03/08/76	219	18.93	4991014	1981503	6972517	3129800	3842717
174.	NFL Vijaypur	02/05/85	218	16.33	1443712	1261486	2705198	1443712	1261486
175.	NIL Jadavpur (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	8685418	0	8685418	0	8685418
176.	NJPCL Jhakri	09/02/94	112	10.36	2235621	1079250	3314871	2235621	1079250
177.	NLCL Neyveli	05/16/94	1248	90.61	9943916	7119580	17063496	0	17063496
178.	NHPT Mangalore	04/10/80	197	17.73	0	1636030	1636030	1636030	0
179.	NNP Mysore	11/01/94	200	17.09	0	1202013	1202013	1202013	0
180.	NNP Saleoni	12/27/92	186	15.84	473018	2841045	3314063	3314063	0
181.	NPC Kauja	11/10/92	162	15.00	1382918	1175552	2558470	1356653	1201817
182.	NPP Nowgaon	03/07/83	225	22.42	18996931	1671977	20668909	3652233	17016675
183.	NPPCL Nagaland	02/25/77	111	14.90	28243170	0	28243170	0	28243170
184.	NRL Numligarh	11/30/97	92	13.26	409374	0	409374	0	409374
185.	NRSA Balanagar Hyd.	07/03/85	100	8.59	638489	860621	1499110	636189	860921
186.	NTPC Cadri	02/12/88	341	30.75	5388894	2494322	7883216	5372415	2510801
187.	NTPC Kantha	09/03/91	407	30.64	0	630018	630018	630018	0
188.	NTPC Tanda	4/10/85	280	25.47	20174367	2199419	22373786	2199419	20174367
189.	NTPC/JGGPP Jhanoor	7/5/94	174	11.80	2380821	944449	3325270	1880855	1444415
190.	OIL Duliajan	2/18/85	1550	135.49	337084	8619010	8956094	0	8956094
191.	ONGC Ahmedabad	6/28/91	307	24.45	4327342	1776356	6103698	4327341	1776357
192.	ONGC Ankleshwar	06/25/91	189	16.75	850557	1103848	1954405	850557	1103848

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
193.	ONGC Hazira	8/15/88	369	28.29	4437915	2449108	6887023	4437915	2449108
194.	ONGC Mehsana	6/17/91	339	27.41	7335509	1672865	9008374	0	9008374
195.	ONGC Bombay	2/21/78	706	58.38	396238	4797846	5194084	395382	4798702
196.	ONGC Dehradun	10/10/86	163	13.78	937448	0	937448	937447	1
197.	ONGC Gandhar	1/5/96	103	10.13	919996	995125	1915121	0	1915121
198.	ONGC Jorhat	7/30/89	797	77.85	40051335	5832417	45883752	13240486	32643266
199.	ONGC Madras (W/D)	-	0	0.00	1449543	0	1449543	0	1449543
200.	ONGC Narsapur	8/5/88	87	7.35	617552	755761	1373313	0	1373313
201.	ONGC Nazura Assam	3/13/88	1738	141.85	74777507	10284505	85062012	27514622	57547390
202.	ONGC Tripura	2/19/90	324	41.35	7622301	5626418	13248719	4190181	9058538
203.	OTHP P Odra	04/16/89	729	59.11	44681786	3811421	48493207	4896742	43996465
204.	Patha Airport	2/10/00	218	0.00	1076607	60206309	2282916	0	2282916
205.	PGCL Moga (Pb) (W/D)	//	0	0.00	6580	0	6580	0	6580
206.	PGCIL Wadodra	01/05/95	86	8.03	2353871	804378	3158249	0	3158249
207.	Port Blair Airport	2/10/00	95	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
208.	PPL Paradip	3/11/83	160	12.84	8616245	925665	9541910	0	9541910
209.	FPI Paradip	3/11/88	499	45.56	3291296	3856100	7147396	2227834	4919562
210.	PRL Ahmedabad	1/8/76	35	38.79	7565	588444	596009	272596	323413
211.	PIPP Parichha	5/20/83	329	29.42	24602051	0	24602051	2233571	22368480
212.	PTPS Panipat	3/8/96	85	7.70	1798118	620770	2418888	1797658	621230
213.	PTPS Fanki	6/15/84	336	31.45	23774664	3186080	26960744	2003000	24960744
214.	PTPS Patratu	5/17/89	362	24.71	15856495	2226242	18082737	9509600	8573137
215.	Raja Rampur Library	//	0	2.37	0	0	0	0	0
216.	Rajkot Airport	3/7/00	0	0.00	0	865194	865194	0	865194
217.	Ranchi Airport	3/7/00	151	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
218.	RAPS Kota	02/10/88	508	41.36	4171484	3522813	7694297	4171484	3522813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
219.	RCFL Thal	7/4/79	170	14.02	0	1223503	1223503	1223503	0
220.	RCFL Bombay	11/1/69	442	34.99	0	2208505	2208505	2208505	0
221.	PCP Bacha (W/D)	//	0	0.00	10579336	0	10579336	0	10579336
222.	ROM Udaipur	9/22/87	131	10.34	378601	651072	1029673	378601	651072
223.	PHIP Rihand (PIPRI)	11/23/87	164	12.11	5233004	820024	6053028	820024	5233004
224.	RMSTPP Rihand	1/15/85	378	32.38	2150563	2142018	4292581	2150563	2142018
225.	Rohitash Industries	5/11/95	0	5.35	17474672	0	17474672	0	17474672
226.	RPH Rajghat	02/15/00	131	7.85	0	831382	831382	0	831382
227.	RSP Rourkela	11/08/71	1619	138.08	302567444	19413727	321981171	19497389	302483782
228.	RSTPP Ramagundam	03/29/81	525	40.71	3497441	2190927	5688368	5688368	0
229.	SAC Ahmedabad	04/08/76	146	9.23	769923	781595	1551518	719899	831619
230.	SAIL E/Y Vizag	09/04/77	60	5.28	781792	266194	1047986	266194	781792
231.	SAIL (SY) Paharpur	09/04/77	97	9.03	4842841	557645	5400486	1156819	4243667
232.	SAIL/HSSY Vizag (W/D)	/ /	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
233.	Salarjung Museum	05/03/98	91	10.38	657804	914509	1572313	31980	1540333
234.	SBSS Salakati	01/20/96	81	13.52	3890176	822024	4712200	2805348	1906852
235.	SCCL Bellampalli	05/06/91	1564	123.58	83886601	10518932	94405533	19757740	74647793
236.	SCL Mohali (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	1493375	0	1493375	0	1493375
237.	SHAR Centre	04/16/73	645	51.84	0	4060640	4060640	0	4060640
238.	SHEP Salai	07/15/85	339	32.78	2778674	2462085	5240759	2780641	2460118
239.	SIIL Palancha (W/D)	/ /	0	0.00	3199790	0	3199790	0	3199790
240.	SMPL Rajkot	12/10/86	198	16.07	1206359	1571468	2777827	2777827	0
241.	SMPL Vadinar	12/01/81	99	8.38	10	577086	577096	577086	10
242.	SPEC Kovvur	11/04/87	38	3.00	15000321	297186	15297507	0	15297507
243.	SPM Hoshangabad	06/15/75	400	37.95	2787822	2427467	5215289	2787629	2427660
244.	SEP Salem	03/01/73	256	23.16	0	1602182	1602182	0	1602182

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
245.	SSTPP Shaktinagar	07/30/79	475	38.42	4471499	2179464	6650963	6650963	0
246.	STPP Simadhari Vizag	10/14/99	70	4.89	963350	397068	1360418	0	1360418
247.	THDC Tehri	07/02/90	161	12.19	1094659	1102067	2196726	1094659	1102067
248.	THEP Banbassa	11/23/87	119	10.62	1039154	739853	1779007	1032964	746043
249.	TPI Tuticorin	09/16/71	248	20.24	3326142	1961138	5287280	3315124	1972156
250.	TEL Naini	02/08/88	130	10.44	47405401	763706	48169107	0	48169107
251.	TSP Tungbhadra	09/05/72	48	4.07	11544041	0	11544041	0	11544041
252.	TSTFP/NTPC Talcher	06/03/96	235	18.81	7512466	0	7512466	3732466	3780000
253.	UCIL Jaduguda	05/19/72	165	13.51	688825	1578206	2267031	1348449	918582
254.	UTPS Ukai	07/23/92	180	11.89	2207958	817468	3025426	0	3025426
255.	Vadodara Airport	02/10/00	185	0.00	1964324	1698977	3663301	0	3663301
256.	VPT Viskhapatnam	08/25/71	965	74.33	21746165	5419897	27166062	15456255	11709807
257.	VSP Viskhapatnam	08/10/83	1077	97.44	138016191	8050772	146066963	0	146066963
258.	VSSC Thumba	11/17/71	526	69.58	16091228	4944397	21035625	0	21035625
259.	VSTPP/NTPC SIDHI	12/16/95	364	31.81	2193624	2073107	4266731	2193624	2073107
260.	Zawar Minesy (Udaipur)	02/15/85	172	14.35	0	2257579	2257579	1119707	1137872
261.	ZSD Udaipur (Debari)	07/17/80	144	11.80	1040142	890705	1930847	1930847	0
Total			11553	975.23	688665542	84169453	772834995	96721978	676113017
Grand Total				6508.96	5442920585	504277395	5947197980	540741131	5406456849

Encroachments on Gram Sabha Land

1478. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 7647 on 16.05.2000 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the encroachments can be removed from Gram Sabha land without obtaining/executing warrant of possession; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The information is still being collected.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

1479. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to the Voluntary Organisations for the development of modern Indian languages during the last three years;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase this assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) This Ministry provides financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the promotion of Modern Indian Languages under several schemes through subordinate offices/autonomous organisations working under this Ministry. The details of financial assistance provided during the last three years is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1997-98	287.13	89.05
1998-99	333.24	67.43
1999-2000	324.21	60.74

(b) to (d) The amount of assistance every year is governed by the demands of the Voluntary Organisations. Available resources are usually adequate for the purpose.

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

1480. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahila Samridhi Yojana has been introduced to inculcate the habit of saving among rural women and required to be merged with Indira Mahila Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether collected amount of 300 crores under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana scheme still remains to be refunded to the subscribers; and

(d) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be refunded to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) was started in 1993 to inculcate the habit of saving among rural women in the country. Any rural adult women could open an account in the post office under the jurisdiction of her village in the multiple of Rs. 4/- upto Rs. 300/-. An incentive is to be paid at the rate of 25% with a lock-in period of one year. After evaluation of the scheme by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and rapid evaluation of the Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), and discussions, the Planning Commission advised the Department to merge both the schemes. No new accounts are being opened since April, 1997.

(c) and (d) A large part of the deposits have been withdrawn. The remaining account holders are free to withdraw the amount deposited in MSY accounts along with incentive.

Teacher Student Ratio in Primary Schools

1481. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the teacher student ratio for primary schools at present in the hilly, tribal and rural areas in the country;

(b) whether the number of teachers provided to the primary schools is not as per the established ratio;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to issue instructions to the State Governments to strictly adhere to the student teacher ratio in the hilly and tribal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) According to the latest available information (1998-99) the teacher - student ratio in primary schools is 1:42. This information is not maintained separately for hilly, tribal and rural areas.

(b) to (e) The Programme of Action of the National Policy of Education 1992, suggests a 1:40 teacher pupil ratio. Under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, a post of primary school teacher was provided to convert single teacher schools as on 30.9.1986 into double teacher schools. Since 1993, a provision has been made for a third teacher in primary schools with enrolment more than 100.

Under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) teachers' posts have been provided in schools where the enrolment and the teacher pupil ratio warrant such appointment.

IT Venture Fund

1482. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENTAKESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Development Board (TDB) has proposed a partnership with the Unit Trust of India float an information technology Venture Fund to promote biotechnology and other related technologies;

, (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TDB has invited any proposals from entrepreneurs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) Unit Trust of India (UTI) approached the Technology Development Board (TDB) with a proposal that TDB may participate in a new scheme being floated by them called the India Technology Venture Capital Unit Scheme. Technology Development Board agreed for an investment of Rs. 25 crore which would enable it to leverage the funds available under the Scheme. The focus of the Scheme will be on technology oriented high growth industry sectors, like information technology, pharmaceuticals, bio-technology, etc. As Investment Manager to the Scheme, UTI would be receiving the proposals from prospective entrepreneurs and commercial enterprises which would be evaluated as per the procedure under the Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Reservation for SC/ST in Engineering Colleges

1483. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation facility being provided to the SC/ST candidates for admission in the engineering colleges of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) there is no engineering college in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Merger of HSCL

1484. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited is proposed to be merged with SAIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Visveshvaraya Iron & Steel Limited was considered better than HSCL for merger with SAIL; and

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

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

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) After making profits for more than a decade, the financial performance of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), started showing a downward trend since 1996-97. The Company made a net loss (after tax) of Rs. 1574 crores in 1998-99, and the losses for 1999-2000 are Rs. 1720 crores. In view of its deteriorating financial performance, Government of India has approved a comprehensive financial and business restructuring plan for SAIL. An MOU has been signed between SAIL and Government of India, whereby SAIL has to strictly comply to implementing the business restructuring measures, as these alone would help it turnaround and ensure its viability. As part of the turnaround strategy approved by the Government of India, SAIL will concentrate on its core business of carbon steel and separate those activities, which are ancillary to the main business. Therefore, a number of activities/assets that do not constitute its core business would be separated

HSCL is engaged in construction and related activities. As construction is not a core activity of SAIL and as the company is committed to separating its non core-activities such as power, oxygen and special steels, to facilitate its turnaround, merger of HSCL with SAIL, therefore, cannot be considered.

(d) and (e) VISL is engaged in production of special steels and ferro-alloys. It was subsidiary of SAIL and was subsequently merged with SAIL in 1998. Its merger with SAIL was based on the consideration that both the Companies were involved in producing alloys & special steels. However, as a part of the restructuring plan approved by Government of India, SAIL will continue only in the business of carbon steel. Accordingly, it will be divesting VISL. Therefore, there is no merit in considering the appropriateness of VISL's merger with SAIL *vis-a-vis* HSCL.

Genomic Studies

1485. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chickpea has been identified for the genomic studies;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith other subjects taken up by this centre;

(c) whether an advisory council has been constituted for this centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir. An autonomous institution namely National Centre for Plant Genome Research (NCPGR) established recently at Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus, New Delhi has identified chickpea as one of its mandate crops for the Genomic Studies.

(b) The Centre has already initiated the work towards the development of expressed sequenced tags (ESTs), molecular markers and disease resistance gene homologues apart from regeneration and transformation studies in chickpea. Apart from undertaking plant genomic studies, the Centre would utilise molecular biology

approaches alongwith tissue culture and genetic engineering techniques to identify important genes and manipulate these for generating transgenic plants with improved agronomic characters and pathogen/stress resistance. The Centre would also impart advanced training at different levels in the field of plant genetic engineering and genome analysis.

(c) and (d) A Scientific Advisory Committee has been constituted for the Centre, which comprises eminent scientists from various research institutions located in the different parts of the country. It has representation from industry as well. The Committee periodically reviews the progress of the Centre and recommends new areas and crop-related problems to be addressed by the Centre through application of biotechnological methods.

Nazul Estates in Delhi

1486. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Nazul Estates like Paharganj, Daryaganj etc. in Delhi;

(b) the total area of all these Nazul Estates;

(c) the area of these Nazul Estates put under the control and management of DDA under 1937 Central Government Agreement;

(d) whether any survey had been conducted sometimes in 1986 of these Estates to find out encroached as well as vacant plots; and

(e) if so, the results thereof and the action taken by the DDA to deal with such plots?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The details of Nazul Estates are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) 22383.12 acres.

(c) 6693.885 acres.

(d) and (e) No such survey for entire Nazul land was conducted by DDA. Survey of only one village i.e. Arakpur Bagh Mochi was done for Abadi Area to find out the area in possessions of Chulha Tax payers to consider their cases for execution of perpetual lease.

Statement

Properties of Government placed at the disposal of the Delhi Improvement Trust under Section 54-A of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, as extended to the Province of Delhi.

The following Nazul Revenue Estates:—

1. Naiwala
2. Basti Rehgar
3. Koral Bagh
4. Bagh Raoji
5. Shidipura
6. Jhandewala
7. Qadam Sharif
8. Paharganj
9. Burn Bastion Road
10. Garstin Bastion Road
11. Daryaganj South
12. Chiragh North
13. Chiragh South
14. Jhilmila Tahirpur
15. Inderpat
16. Arakpur Bagh Mochi
17. Aliganj
18. Southern Ridge
19. Sadar Bazar North
20. Sadar Bazar South
21. Inside City Walls
22. Daryaganj North
23. The Bela

Less those portions
of limits of the Fort
Notified Area
Committee

[Translation]

Cost of Coal

1487. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported coal is cheaper than the indigenous coal; and

(b) if so, the present rate of indigenous and imported coal in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The cost of imported coal at the ports is, per se, more than the pit-head price of indigenous coal. However, the delivered price of indigenous coal upon transportation by rail over long distances becomes costlier than imported coal on per term basis, mainly on account of the following factors:—

- (i) The indigenous coal is inherently of low heat value as compared to the imported coal.
- (ii) The indigenous coal by virtue of location of coalfields in the central and eastern parts of India requires transportation by rail over long distances and the railway freight rates for coal are substantially high.
- (iii) The imported coal is not subjected to royalty, sales tax and excise duty. The indigenous coal produced from the coal mines located in West Bengal is also subjected to the cesses levied by the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Coking and non-coking coal and different types of cokes, briquettes and anthracites in varying quantities are imported in the country by consumers, traders and importers under the import policy. The details of price and payment terms of coal imported from various countries through Indian ports and transported to destinations in littoral and hinterland States, are not available. The indigenous coal is sold on F.O.R. (Free on Rail) colliery basis. The latest average pithead price of indigenous coal produced from the collieries of Coal India Limited is Rs. 801.43 per tonne. However, the final rates or consumer prices of the indigenous coal transported to destinations in different States are determined by the railway freight and other incidental expenses borne by the consumers and users.

Removal of Jhuggi-Jhompries

1488. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jhuggi-Jhompries cleared in National Capital territory of Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and location-wise;

(b) the number of plots/houses made available in lieu of their Jhuggi-Jhomparies during the said period;

(c) the details of areas where plots/houses are proposed to be given in lieu of their Jhuggi-Jhomparies; and

(d) the time by which the plots/houses are likely to be made available to them, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Slum & JJ Department of MCD and DDA have cleared 9246 and 8420 jhuggi-jhomparies respectively during the last three years.

(b) Slum & JJ Department of MCD has made available 9246 plots during the last three years. Most of the plots have been given in Pappan Kalan, Rohini and Narela. DDA has made available 4155 plots during this period.

(c) and (d) Slum & JJ Department of MCD has reported that JJ dwellers are proposed to be rehabilitated in Molarbaund, Bhalaswa, Bakkarwala and Rohini Extension subject to completion of formalities by these dwellers. No time frame can be set.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1489. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation propose to increase the lignite mining capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sources of funds for the expansion work;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed between Neyveli Lignite Corporation and State Electricity Board regarding the financial performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following projects of NLC under implementation, when completed, are expected to yield seven Million Tonnes

Per Annum (MTPA) of lignite.

Mine	Capacity	Anticipated Year of Full Production
Mine-I Expn.	4MTPA	2002
Mine-IA	3MTPA	2002-2003

The following projects of NLC are at the planning stage:—

Mine	Capacity
Mine-II Expn.	4 MTPA
Mine-III	12 MTPA

On their completion, an increase of 16 MTPA of lignite is expected.

(c) The projects under implementation are funded by a mix of internal resources, foreign currency loan and budgetary support in the form of loan from the Government. The projects at the planning stage will be funded by NLC on its own or through joint ventures.

(d) No Sir.

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

[English]

Hogenakkal Drinking Water Scheme

1490. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any alternate project for the "Integrated Hogenakkal Drinking Water Scheme" to provide safe Drinking water to the district Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the funds allocated for the same to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As per information furnished by the State Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu has not proposed any alternate project for the "Integrated Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project" to provide drinking water to the people of Dharmapuri district.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Drought Prone Areas

1491. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought prone area is increasing in the country even after being provided the Central assistance in this regard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the Central assistance is used by the State Governments;

(d) whether cases of irregularities in the utilisation of drought relief, misappropriation, misuse and diversion of funds for other purposes have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly for Maharashtra; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the District Rural Development Agencies utilise the funds meant for drought areas as per the guidelines to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is in operation since 1973-74 in areas specifically identified for the purpose. The coverage of the Programme changed in 1995-96 due to changes in criteria adopted to identify drought prone areas. The criteria under the old DPAP guidelines identified only 55.3 m. ha for coverage under the programme. Subsequently, a High-level Technical Committee (Hanumantha Rao Committee, 1994), identified some new areas for inclusion under the Programme at the same time identifying some existing Programme areas for exclusion from its coverage. However, a policy decision was taken by the Government to add the newly identified areas for coverage under the Programme as also not to delete any of the already covered areas under the Programme as these areas had not been completely treated for drought proofing. Consequently, the total Programme coverage increased to 74.6 m. ha with the adoption of the new Guidelines for Watershed development with effect from 1.4.1995.

(c) In accordance with the new watershed guidelines, the Central assistance is being utilised exclusively in the

execution of watershed development projects in the programme States through people's own organisations specifically set up for the purpose at the village level.

(d) and (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in their Report for the year ending March 1998 have made the following major observations:

- (i) Though the programme is under implementation for almost two decades, the drought and ecological conditions had shown no perceptible improvements.
- (ii) Overlapping objectives of a multiplicity of rural development programmes had resulted in blurring of focus.
- (iii) Complete development of the area and saturation of watershed were not achieved in any of the States.
- (iv) Eight State Governments did not use scientific techniques like aerial photography and remote sensing for identification of watersheds and works in the watershed projects were taken up without conducting detailed surveys.
- (v) Four State Governments did not undertake demonstration of crops.
- (vi) Funds were diverted for activities/schemes beyond the scope of the programme.
- (vii) The State Governments and implementing agencies did not maintain the inventory of assets created under the programme nor were the assets handed over to line departments in eleven States.
- (viii) The average unit cost of land development works varied widely from State to State.

As far as Maharashtra State was concerned, the observations related to unutilised/unadjusted advances lying with the DRDAs, diversion of funds to other schemes/activities not connected with the programme, funds parked in Revenue/Personal Ledger Account/ Personal Deposit/bank account by DRDAs and inoperative and abandoned schemes.

(f) The observations contained in the CAG Report mainly relate to the implementation of the Programme under the old guidelines before 1.4.1995. The Hanumantha Rao Committee (1994) which reviewed the implementation of the Programme also highlighted the infirmities that resulted in the lack of perceptible impact. As a remedial measure, the Committee recommended implementation of the Programme exclusively on watershed basis and

through active involvement of local people in planning, implementation and post-project management of the watershed projects. New Guidelines to this effect are in operation since 1.4.1995. In order to ensure that funds meant for drought areas are utilized as per the prescribed guidelines, a Watershed development Advisory Committee at the district level and a Watershed Programme Implementation and Review Committee at the State level are constituted. At the Central level, Programme implementation is monitored through periodical reviews by the Secretary (RD) with the concerned State Secretaries, similar reviews by the Joint Secretary in-charge of the Programme, visits to the project areas by Central Officers handling the Programme as well as Area Officers specifically assigned the task of overseeing programme implementation in the State(s) assigned to them.

UGC Grants to Universities

1492. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI:

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

(a) the number of proposals lying pending for providing grants to universities for various projects in Bihar and other States, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved and the grants provided by the Government to different universities through UGC during the last three years, university-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the cases of misutilisation of funds have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the number of colleges blacklisted by UGC?

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

[Translation]

Sarkaria Commission

1493. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Government on the remaining recommendations of the Commission; and

(d) the time by which the remaining recommendations are likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Sarkaria Commission on its report on Centre-State Relations has made 247 recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, the Inter-State Council has taken a view on 171 recommendations. 160 of the recommendations have been accepted by the Inter-State Council as such or with some modifications. 11 recommendations have been rejected. These recommendations relate to Centre-State financial relations, Inter-State river water dispute, forests, industries, agriculture, etc.

(c) and (d) The remaining 76 recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are to be placed before the Standing Committee/Inter-State Council in the next meeting(s) for deliberations.

[English]

UNICEF Assistance for Schools in A.P.

1494. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNICEF has agreed to sanction Rs. 2 crore to train teachers and provide infrastructure in the Government schools in the city of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and UNICEF;

(c) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(d) the time by which the programme is likely to be started and the number of teachers likely to be trained during the current year thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir. UNICEF has planned a budget for approximately Rs. 182 lakhs (Rs. 136 lakhs from Joint UN funds and Rs. 26 lakhs) from UNICEF funds) to support schools in four Mandals of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh through the Joint UN programme and UNICEF funds.

(b) The agreement in this regard is between Government of India (GOI), Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP), Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and UNICEF/UNDP.

(c) This programme operates within the framework of Master Plan of Operation (MPO) 1999-2002 of UNICEF and the Joint GOI-UN programme. The main features of this programme are training of teachers, community mobilisation and capacity building, educational initiatives for child labour and early childhood education interventions.

(d) The period of this programme is 1998-2002 and the number of teachers likely to be trained during the current year is 170. The plan for training consists of three trainings for 170 teachers for 17 days.

[*Translation*]

Assistance from ICSSR

1495. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations/institutions in Bihar regularly getting financial assistance from the Indian Council of Social Science Research; and

(b) the details of grant in aid given to each organisation/institution during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) In Bihar the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is giving grants to A.N. Sinha Institute of Social

Studies, Patna. The grants given during last three years by ICSSR to this Institute is as under:—

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1997-98	17.05	6.35	23.40
1998-99	16.38	9.13	25.51
1999-2000	16.38	4.93	21.31

[*English*]

NGOs in Orissa

1496. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs engaged in the welfare works for women/weaker sections/Advisasis and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the names of institutions located in the rural areas of the State;

(c) the assistance provided to each of them during the last three years and till date;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about their functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit to Nepal

1497. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Secretary visited Nepal recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held during the visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Home Secretary level talks were held in Kathamandu from July 4-7, 2000. At this meeting, the two sides discussed modalities to enhance cooperation in combating activities of terrorists, criminals and other undesirable elements, including along the India-Nepal border. Cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of both the countries and improved management of the India-Nepal border were also discussed. It was agreed to further intensify cooperation and jointly coordinate measures, including stepping up vigil along the contiguous border districts of India and Nepal, to counter activities inimical to India's interests. Shared concern on this matter was evident from the determination expressed by both sides to take urgent necessary steps to control misuse of the open border between the two countries. It was also agreed to introduce with effect from October 1, 2000, a pruned down list of photo identification documents that would be valid for air travel by Indian and Nepalese nationals between the two countries.

Conference of Scientists

1498. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government convened a conference of the Scientists and other experts in various fields in Delhi during April 2000;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) whether Asia's first portal Geographical Information Service (GIS) was launched in this conference;

(d) if so, the sectors likely to be benefited therefrom;

(e) whether this system is also likely to help for providing any advance information regarding cyclone, etc; and

(f) if so, the details 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 (f) No, Sir. The Department did not convene the Conference of Scientists and other experts in various fields in Delhi during April, 2000. However, Map India 2000, 3rd International Conference and exhibition was held in New Delhi during 10-11 April, 2000 at Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi, which was organized

by Centre for Spatial Database Management and Solutions, NOIDA, UP, a non-governmental Organization. The Conference mainly addressed the issue of Geographical Information System (GIS) and the emerging technology and applications in the Internet era. A GIS portal www.GIS.development.net was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi Smt. Sheila Dikshit termed as "The Asian GIS Portal."

The Department has not received any recommendation of the Conference.

Doppler Radars

1499. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from various States to install Doppler Radars by the India Meteorological Department on the East Coast;

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

(c) the time by which the Doppler Radars are likely to be installed;

(d) whether any Doppler Radars have already been installed on the East Coast; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any formal request from any State to install Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) on the East Coast. The Andhra Pradesh Government has, however, been pursuing the installation of Doppler Weather Radars along the East Coast with this Department. The India Meteorological Department is in the process of replacing existing Cyclone Detection Radars by Doppler Weather Radars on the East Coast of India at the following places: Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam and Chennai and also installing one at Sriharikota.

(c) The Radars at Calcutta, Chennai and Sriharikota are likely to be installed in 2001 and the remaining three in 2002.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Colonies Under DIT

1500. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of colonies under Delhi Improvement Trust alongwith the areas thereof;

(b) whether DDA is collecting revenues/receipts from these plots in the shape of damage, permitting high intensity of use, selling vacant plots and by getting vacated encroached plots and then selling them; and

(c) if so, the details of revenue collected from such actions during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A statement is enclosed

(b) DDA collects revenue in the shape of ground rent and damages. Earlier the building activity was permitted under the provision of UP Town Improvement Act of 1919 extended to the Province of Delhi. Now, the building activities is controlled by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in all the areas except the areas which have been declared as Development Area under Section-12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. In respect of lands encroached upon by the unauthorised encroachers, necessary action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1972 is taken. As and when, the land is got vacated, the same is put to use as per Master Plan/approved scheme. However, no land has been sold during the last three years in these areas.

(c) During the last three years, a sum of Rs. 3.22 crores has been recovered on account of damages as detailed below:

1997-98	Rs. 1.10 crores
1998-99	Rs. 1.35 crores
1999-2000	Rs. 0.77 crore

Statement

(a) The Government of India had transferred to the Delhi Improvement Trust the lands, details of which are given below:—

(i) Under Nazul Agreement date 31.3.1937, the following Revenue Estates excluding those estates which fell within the limits of Fort Notified Area Committee were placed at the disposal of the Delhi Improvement Trust:—

(1) Naiwala, (2) Basti Beghar (3) Karol Bagh (4) Bagh Raoji (5) Shidipura (6) Jhandewala (7) Qadam Sharif (8) Paharganj (9) Bum Bastion Road (10) Gerstin Bastion Road (11) Darya Ganj South (12) Chirag North (13) Chirag South (14) Jhilmil Tahirpur (15) Inderpat (16) Arakpur Bagh Mochi (17) Aliganj (18) Southern ridge (19) Sadar Bazar North (20) Sadar Bazar South (21) Inside City Walls (22) Daryaganj North (23) The Bela.

(ii) The following properties were placed at the disposal of Delhi Improvement Trust after the Agreement of 31.3.1937 under different notifications mentioned against each:—

- (1) 9.13 acres comprised in Khasra Nos. 281 to 294 and 305 in the revenue estate of Sadhora Kala (vide Govt. of India, Deptt. of Education, Health and Land's letter No. F. 101-18/87 L&O dated the 11th August, 1937).
- (2) 33.03 acres comprised in Khasra Nos. 52,54 to 76, 78, 82 to 84, 423/98, 425/100, 101 to 103, 104/1, 104/2, 105, 106/1, 106/2, 106/3 and 107 in the revenue estate of Sahora Khurd (vide Government of India, Deptt. of Education, Health and Land's letter F. 101-18/37 L&O dated the 29th September, 1937).
- (3) 10.35 acres comprised in Khasra No. 242 revenue estate of Sadhora Kalan (vide Govt. of India, Deptt. of Education, Health and Lands's letter No. F. 115-4/38-L&O dated the 28th Feb., 1938).
- (4) 108 bighas and 11 biswas of land outside the Delhi Gate formerly used as a dumping ground and recorded in the revenue records as Government property in the possession of the Municipal Committee, Delhi (vide Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5274-LSG dated 4th May, 1938).
- (5) 10.47 acres comprised in Khasra No. 261 part in the revenue estate of Civil Station (vide Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Land's letter No. F. 29-35/39 F&L dated 4th August, 1939).
- (6) 1 bigha 10 biswas of land in the revenue estate of Aliganj formerly occupied by the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (vide Chief Commissioner's letter No. F. 1(68) 40-LSG dated the 6th April, 1940).

(iii) The Government of India also placed some lands in Belabir Estate measuring 239.04 acres vide Agreement dated 23.9.1940 with the Delhi Improvement Trust. The Government of India, further placed 14.27 acres of land comprising of Sadar Bazar and Patti Jehennuma Mauza Delhi vide Agreement dated 2nd April, 1947.

[Translation]

Prostitution in Uttar Pradesh

1501. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the newsitem regarding prostitution in Uttar Pradesh under the guise of protection of women as reported in 'Jansatta' dated June 5, 2000.

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

(c) whether National Commission for Women have also conducted or propose to conduct any inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have directed the State Government to take some remedial steps in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the Reports received from the National Commission for Women and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh the inmates of the Government Protection Home, Shivpur, Varanasi were forced into illegal trafficking for sexual exploitation with the connivance of the Superintendent of the Home and other related officials.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women carried out an inspection of prevailing conditions of girls at the protection Home Shivpur, Varanasi in June, 2000 which reveals that the inmates of the Home were forced into illegal trafficking by the Superintendent of the Home who was found to be a woman of criminal nature. The Commission held talks with some inmates who affirmed the sexual exploitation of the inmates in the premises with the connivance of the Superintendent of the Home.

(e) and (f) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh lodged a First Information Report under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 on 23.5.2000 with the Police Station, Shivpur, Varanasi, about the statement made by Ruby Singh alias Km. Mamta aged about 13 years, an inmate of the Government protection Home, about the sexual exploitation of the inmates of said Home and involvement of some officials of the Home. On her statement, the concerned member of the Juvenile Welfare Board was arrested and the said Board was dissolved by the State Government.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has already taken action and the case is being further investigated. The matter is also sub-judice.

[English]

Foreign Contribution for Education

1502. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the educational Institutions to receive foreign contribution for the development of infrastructural facilities in the field specially from the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Under the Provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, an association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution after getting registered or obtaining prior permission of the Central Government. The receipt of applications and the grant of permission is an ongoing process. During the current financial year, registration has been granted to 35 associations and prior permission to 9 associations belonging to the State of Kerala.

Grant for DIET/CET/IASE

1503. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought for the release of additional grants for the construction of

buildings of DIET/CET/IASE under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Teachers Education;

(b) if so, the amount of additional grants sought for; and

(c) the grants released by the Government so far?

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

(b) and (c) The total additional grant requested by the Government of Karnataka for the construction of DIET/CTE/IASE is Rs. 1402.41 lakhs. The State Government has been requested to get these proposals approved by the State Level Empowered Committee.

[Translation]

MECON Company

1504. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the MECON Company at Ranchi in Bihar is satisfactory;

(b) the details of the profit and loss of this company during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the expansion of the company and for making it more profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) The functioning of MECON Limited has been adversely affected due to a slow down in the steel sector. The details of profit earned and losses suffered by MECON Limited during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
Year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)
Profit/Loss	3.17	(-) 11.17	(-) 27.16

(c) Government is not likely to take any steps for the expansion of the Company. However, following steps are being taken by the Company to increase its profitability:—

(i) Downsizing of the company by giving Voluntary Retirement

(ii) Diversification of MECON into non-steel areas like:—

— Infrastructure (Water Supply, roads, ports, flyovers)

— Material Handling

— Power

— Environmental Engineering

— Ocean Engineering

— Oil & Natural Gas/Petro-chemicals

— Defence

— Space

— Nuclear Power

(iii) Restructuring of the organisation by creating "Lines of Business" in a phased manner with orientation to specific market segments to ensure greater thrust.

(iv) Economy measures have been introduced to cut down non-value adding costs and reduce expenditure.

[English]

Additional Project of Andhra Pradesh

1505. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh has sought sanction for additional projects worth Rs. 203 crore;

(b) if so, whether these projects were aimed at Rural Employment Generation, Watershed, Wasteland Development and Rural Supply etc; and

(c) the extent to which the Union Government have agreed to the proposals of the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that no additional project proposals worth Rs. 203 crores has been sent by them to the Union Government.

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

[Translation]

Reservation Policy in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1506. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas have changed the reservation policy for the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff for SC/ST candidates; and

(b) 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) and (b) No, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan follow the reservation policy of the Government of India in the matter of recruitment.

[English]

Cases Against Delhi Police Officials

1507. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against Delhi Police Officers during the last one year;

(b) the number out of them investigated since then and the time by which the remaining are likely to be disposed off;

(c) the number of officials punished as result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the interest of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The requisite information for the period from July, 1999 to June, 2000 is given below:

Number of complaints received	21462
Number of complaints investigated	17641
Number of police officials punished	184

Investigation into the remaining complaints has been taken up. However, it is difficult to indicate the precise time frame for their completion.

(d) If after a complaint is lodged the complainant complains of harassment at the hands of those against whom the complaint was made, the delinquent officials are liable to disciplinary action against them.

Cases Against Ministers

1508. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Police, Chief Secretary directed to file cases against two Ministers" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 6, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police has lodged any FIRs in the matter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of the matter pending in the National Commission for SC/ST?

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

(b) and (c) The allegations of alleged misbehaviour levelled by the Principal of a Girls School located at Samalkha were not substantiated during an inquiry conducted by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police.

(d) After considering the review petitions filed by the Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Commissioner of Police, Delhi the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes decided on 21st June, 2000 to issue summons to the persons named in the complaint to hear their version.

Project for Empowerment of Women

1509. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation and Indira Gandhi National Open University have decided to launch a pilot project on the Women's Development and Empowerment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether initiatives have been taken to launch a certificate programme for the trainees and provide satellite-

based direct broadcasting-cum-interactive communication network system at the selected places; and

(d) if so, the extent to which these projects are likely to be helpful for empowerment of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Women & Child Development has initiated a collaborative programme with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to start a certificate programme in Distance Education mode on Empowering women through self-help groups with a view to enhance the capacity of functionaries involved in formation of women's groups. The programme would support the Certificate Course, development of teaching material in print and audio visual forms and installation of dish antennae at various locations in the country.

(d) The Certificate programme content has been designed to enhance the capacity of trainers and implementors' to understand gender related issues, the manner in which to mobilise women in groups, influence decision making and claim control and management over crucial material and non-material resources. This will help in the implementation of women related projects and

programmes by improving the overall quality of women's lives, increasing their awareness, autonomy and control over resources which will be helpful for empowerment of women.

Linguistic and Non Resident State People

1510. SHRI SUBODH RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of linguistic and non-resident State people living in Delhi, separately; and

(b) the growth rate of each category of linguistic people during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Distribution of population by languages/mother tongues in Delhi as per the 1991 Census is given in Statement-I. As regards the number of non-resident people living in Delhi, the same is not available, as per the 1991 Census.

(b) The growth rate of various languages/mother tongues during the last three years is not available. However, the number and growth rate of various languages/mother tongues reported at the 1981 and 1991 Censuses is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Distribution of Population of Delhi by Languages/Mother tongues as per the 1991 Census

S.N.	Language/Mother Tongues	Number of Speakers		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assamese	2,730	1,713	1,017
2.	Bengali	121,938	65,929	56,009
3.	Gujarati	26,732	13,958	12,774
4.	Hindi	7,690,631	4,232,327	3,458,304
5.	Kannada	9,923	5,391	4,532
6.	Kashmiri	11,360	6,024	5,336
7.	Konkani	2,518	1,231	1,287
8.	Malayalam	64,952	35,207	29,745

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Manipuri	221	160	61
10.	Marathi	20,393	11,097	9,296
11.	Nepali	26,390	17,414	8,976
12.	Oriya	13,099	8,687	4,412
13.	Punjabi	748,145	386,004	362,141
14.	Sanskrit	587	409	178
15.	Sindhi	37,381	18,835	18,546
16.	Tamil	84,873	45,210	39,663
17.	Telugu	22,882	12,460	10,422
18.	Urdu	512,990	281,333	231,657
19.	Adi	63	25	38
20.	Anal	2	1	1
21.	Angami	12	4	8
22.	Ao	11	7	4
23.	Arabic/Arbi	492	306	186
24.	Bhili/Bhilodi	404	199	205
25.	Bhotia	22	9	13
26.	Bhumij	10	5	5
27.	Bodo/Boro	39	26	13
28.	Coorgi/Kodagu	31	13	18
29.	Dimasa	2	1	1
30.	Dogni	4,186	2,607	1,579
31.	English	3,622	1,735	1,887
32.	Godaba	1	1	—
33.	Gangte	6	2	4
34.	Garro	27	9	18
35.	Gondi	251	133	118
36.	Hmar	3	3	—

Statement-II

The number and growth rate of various languages/mother tongues in the population of Delhi reported at the 1981 and 1991 Censuses

(Scheduled Languages)

S.N.	Language/Mother Tongues	1981	1991	Decadal growth rate%	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assamese	1371	2730	99.12	
2.	Bengali	68763	121938	77.33	
3.	Gujarati	18441	26732	44.96	
4.	Hindi	4737092	7690631	62.35	
5.	Kannada	6238	9923	59.07	
6.	Kashmiri	5031	11360	125.80	
7.	Konkani	2086	2518	20.71	
8.	Malayalam	35200	64952	84.52	
9.	Manipuri	180	221	22.78	
10.	Marathi	16750	20393	21.75	
11.	Nepali	16012	26390	64.81	
12.	Oriya	4171	13099	214.05	
13.	Punjabi	800104	748145	-6.49	
14.	Sanskrit	207	587	183.57	
15.	Sindhi	40770	37381	-8.31	
16.	Tamil	57252	84873	48.24	
17.	Telugu	16025	22882	42.79	
18.	Urdu	367458	512990	39.61	

Non-Scheduled Languages

1.	Adi	13	63	384.62	
2.	Anal	-	2	-	
3.	Angami	6	12	100.00	
4.	Ao	2	11	450.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Arabic/Arbi	466	492	5.58	
6.	Bhili/Bhilodi	439	404	-7.97	
7.	Bhotia	7	22	214.29	
8.	Bhumij	12	10	-16.67	
9.	Bodo/Boro	8	39	387.50	
10.	Chang	2	-	-	
11.	Coorgi/Kodagu	60	31	-48.33	
12.	Dimasa	-	2	-	
13.	Dogri	3909	4186	7.09	
14.	English	5142	3622	-29.57	
15.	Godaba	-	1	-	
16.	Gangte	-	6	-	
17.	Garo	21	27	28.57	
18.	Gondi	89	251	182.02	
19.	Halabi	7	-	-	
20.	Halam	3	-	-	
21.	Hmar	11	3	-72.73	
22.	Ho	4	10	150.00	
23.	Kabui	2	24	1100.00	
24.	Karbi/Mikir	2	8	300.00	
25.	Khandeshi	11	205	1763.64	
26.	Kharia	41	56	36.59	
27.	Khasi	84	90	7.14	
28.	Khezha	4	1	-75.00	
29.	Khond/Kondh	4	-	-	
30.	Kinnauri	58	26	-55.17	
31.	Kisan	1	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Koda/Kora	30	1	-96.67	
33.	Kolami	-	2	-	
34.	Konda	5	4	-20.00	
35.	Konyak	10	-	-	
36.	Korku	6	4	-33.33	
37.	Korwa	21	18	-14.29	
38.	Kuki	6	10	66.67	
39.	Kurukh/Oraon	306	255	-16.67	
40.	Ladakhi	93	-	-	
41.	Lahnda	7,359	4,281	-41.83	
42.	Lahuli	-	13	-	
43.	Lakher	-	3	-	
44.	Lepcha	8	6	-25.00	
45.	Lotha	-	1	-	
46.	Lushai/Mizo	91	176	93.41	
47.	Mao	1	6	500.00	
48.	Mishmi	19	7	-63.16	
49.	Monpa	5	1	-80.00	
50.	Munda	50	87	74.00	
51.	Mundari	31	69	122.58	
52.	Naga	13	-	-	
53.	Nicobarese	-	1	-	
54.	Nissi/Dafla	4	10	150.00	
55.	Nocte	1	-	-	
56.	Paite	11	18	63.64	
57.	Phom	2	-	-	
58.	Pochury	-	3	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Rengma	-	1	-	
60.	Santali	126	214	69.84	
61.	Sema	-	8	-	
62.	Sherpa	1	-	-	
63.	Shina	3	-	-	
64.	Thangkhul	18	31	72.22	
65.	Tangsa	-	10	-	
66.	Thado	6	20	233.33	
67.	Tibetan	1205	1666	38.26	
68.	Tripuri	10	29	190.00	
69.	Tulu	148	209	41.22	
70.	Zeliang	-	1	-	
71.	Zemi Naga	1	-	-	
72.	Total of Other Languages*	7221	6130	-15.11	

*Total of other languages consist of those languages/mother tongues which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All India level and not identifiable on the basis of linguistic information.

[Translation]

SC/ST SHO/ASI in Delhi Police Station

1511. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations in Delhi as on date; and

(b) the number of officers belonging to SCs and STs and minority communities posted in these police stations as S.H.O., inspectors and sub-inspectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) At present 123 police stations are functioning in Delhi.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Rank	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Minority Communities
Inspectors (Including Station House Officers/ Additional Station House Officers)	141	51	79
Sub-Inspectors	637	133	137

[English]

Admissions In Kendriya Vidyalayas

1512. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of some of the MPs for admission of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas have been denied on the ground that Vidyalaya is not situated in their respective constituencies;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This has been done in compliance with the observation of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Bharat Ratna Award

1513. SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recipient of Bharat Ratna Award posthumously; and

(b) the criteria for such posthumous recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) 13 persons have been posthumously decorated with Bharat Ratna Award so far.

(b) Bharat Ratna is awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. The Award is normally not conferred posthumously. However, in exceptional and highly deserving cases, the award has been conferred posthumously.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation

1514. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in various States particularly in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the details of targets fixed and achievements made thereunder during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for poverty alleviation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implement three Poverty main Alleviation Schemes i.e. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in all the States and Union Territories including Jammu & Kashmir except Delhi and Chandigarh. The erstwhile programme of IRDP and its allied schemes were merged, restructured and renamed as SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.1999. Similarly, JRY was also restructured and renamed as JGSY w.e.f. 1.4.1999. EAS also was restructured and made allocation-based w.e.f. 1.4.1999.

(b) State-wise details of target fixed and achievements thereon under the Poverty Alleviation Scheme for the last two years are given at in enclosed Statement I (a) to (e) for IRD and allied programmes & II for SGSY, III & IV for EAS and V & VI for JRY/JGSY.

(c) For effective implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Selection of works and beneficiary by the Gram Sabha.
- (ii) Social audit by the Gram Sabha.
- (iii) Constitution of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the Block, District and State level.
- (iv) utilization Certificate and Audit Report is essential for release of second instalment of Central share of funds.
- (v) Non-embezzlement/Non-diversion Certificate from the district authority before release of second instalment of Central share of funds.
- (vi) Field visits by the officials of the Ministry under Area Officers Scheme.
- (vii) Physical verification of the assets created on the spot by the District and State officials.

Statement-I (a)*Latest*

*A-Financial Progress Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
During 1998-99 (Upto March, 99) (Provisional)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	Till Month	O.B. as on 1.4.98	Total Allocation	Central Share	Central Releases	% of Central Releases	State Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1070.44	7734.30	3867.15	3870.32	100.08	3870.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	308.90	403.82	201.91	202.78	100.43	248.97
3.	Assam	3	959.89	10492.72	5246.36	5246.36	100.00	743.23
4.	Bihar	3	8646.79	25336.66	12668.33	6608.31	52.16	3921.59
5.	Goa	3	0.00	17.82	8.91	24.43	274.19	49.80
6.	Gujarat	3	372.13	2911.34	1455.67	1455.67	100.00	1455.67
7.	Haryana	3	25.54	1712.78	856.39	692.00	80.80	503.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	120.22	721.32	360.66	323.26	89.63	167.76
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	398.22	892.74	446.37	319.20	71.51	166.18
10.	Karnataka	3	2620.43	5840.48	2920.24	2439.51	83.54	2400.30
11.	Kerala	3	689.72	2620.60	1310.30	1346.69	102.78	1163.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-632.30	12842.50	6421.25	6421.25	100.00	6271.25
13.	Maharashtra	3	682.25	11545.22	5772.61	5772.63	100.00	4975.59
14.	Manipur	3	94.47	703.42	351.71	87.76	24.95	75.56
15.	Meghalaya	3	162.21	788.10	394.05	144.49	36.67	48.38
16.	Mizoram	3	9.24	182.36	91.18	104.25	114.33	118.76
17.	Nagaland	3	85.70	540.60	270.30	86.70	32.08	346.80
18.	Orissa	3	-26.90	8846.44	4423.22	4384.65	99.13	3012.84
19.	Punjab	3	20.42	832.40	416.20	416.18	100.00	317.48
20.	Rajasthan	3	1606.63	4434.88	2217.44	2084.45	94.00	2080.25
21.	Sikkim	3	9.22	201.90	100.95	90.57	89.72	62.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	791.74	6838.82	3419.41	3463.58	101.29	3271.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Tripura	3	3.88	1270.06	635.03	635.03	100.00	635.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5376.44	27883.22	13941.61	13889.50	99.63	13313.18
25.	West Bengal	3	4870.02	9831.06	4915.53	2321.76	47.23	2460.34
26.	A & N Islands	3	20.68	69.58	69.58	63.00	90.54	-
27.	D & N Haveli	1	2.14	41.53	41.53	21.88	52.66	-
28.	Daman & Diu	3	14.21	27.43	27.43	13.72	50.02	-
29.	Lakshadweep	3	4.43	6.85	6.85	3.43	50.07	-
30.	Pondicherry	3	34.97	56.83	56.83	29.93	52.67	-
Total			28341.73	145627.78	72915.00	62563.29	85.80	51679.92

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	Utilisation	% of Utili- sation	Total Credit Target	Credit Disbursed By Banks			Total Credit Mobilised	% of Credit Achieved
					Coop. banks	Comm. Banks	R. Rural Banks		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8906.70	115.16	20700.00	1783.66	6620.90	5846.66	14251.22	68.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	566.62	140.31	550.00	58.16	99.98	63.58	221.72	40.31
3.	Assam	3907.11	37.24	15799.70	271.11	2277.83	1415.22	3964.16	25.09
4.	Bihar	14222.45	56.13	48400.00	271.55	16632.93	7116.82	24021.30	49.63
5.	Goa	89.11	500.06	42.00	21.62	56.93	0.00	78.55	187.02
6.	Gujarat	3279.96	112.66	7200.00	1146.87	3059.27	780.50	4986.64	69.26
7.	Haryana	1319.13	77.02	3990.00	551.64	1579.03	666.75	2797.42	70.11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	504.04	69.88	1900.00	8.12	1836.17	81.30	1925.59	101.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	893.09	101.04	1750.00	-	1372.08	0.00	1372.08	78.40
10.	Karnataka	5353.60	91.66	13600.00	675.06	5219.95	3221.75	9116.76	67.04
11.	Kerala	2769.01	105.66	7000.00	983.62	4941.46	682.68	6607.76	94.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11645.05	90.68	30500.00	2707.11	12553.28	4639.02	19899.41	65.24
13.	Maharashtra	10301.92	89.23	28000.00	4772.77	15120.17	1658.31	21551.25	76.97

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.	Manipur	188.19	26.75	760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	267.34	33.92	960.00	0.00	228.92	39.91	268.83	28.00
16.	Mizoram	227.24	124.61	170.00	4.32	8.78	9.72	22.82	13.42
17.	Nagaland	473.37	87.56	625.00	—	258.38	—	258.38	41.34
18.	Orissa	7366.17	83.27	19900.00	797.76	8256.65	3738.43	12792.84	64.29
19.	Punjab	794.65	95.46	1900.00	0.00	1485.51	161.56	1647.07	86.69
20.	Rajasthan	4530.66	102.16	13500.00	629.28	10105.61	4570.32	15305.21	113.37
21.	Sikkim	132.13	65.44	520.00	0.00	250.23	0.00	250.23	48.12
22.	Tamil Nadu	8181.67	119.64	17600.00	4023.75	9193.85	952.09	14169.69	80.51
23.	Tripura	1045.52	82.32	2200.00	263.41	1322.92	214.30	1800.63	81.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24885.62	89.25	63200.00	11506.11	25448.44	16514.48	53469.03	84.60
25.	West Bengal	4264.22	43.37	19000.00	38.51	4340.45	2101.74	6480.70	34.11
26.	A & N Islands	38.12	54.79	68.00	13.08	28.26	0.00	41.34	60.79
27.	D & N Haveli	9.39	22.61	57.00	—	11.49	—	11.49	20.16
28.	Daman & Diu	12.41	45.24	9.50	3.73	4.19	0.00	7.92	83.37
29.	Lakshadweep	3.32	48.47	3.80	—	2.43	—	2.43	63.95
30.	Pondicherry	49.94	87.88	95.00	21.11	62.70	0.00	83.81	88.22
Total		116227.75	79.81	320000.00	30552.35	132378.79	54475.14	217406.28	67.94

Latest

*B-Physical Progress Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
During 1998-99 (Upto March, 99) - As on 15.11.99 - (Provisional)*

(No. of Families)

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Till Month	Coverage of Families (Numbers)		Total Families	Coverage of Disadvantaged Groups							
			Old Families	New Families		Numbers			Percentage				
						Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Women Benefic.	Handicap. persons	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Women Benefic.	Handicap. Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	—	140880	140880	56113	14046	56683	2132	25.03	101.02	40.23	3.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2871	9561	12432	0	12432	6580	0	0.00	100.00	52.93	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	3	111	47153	47264	7610	12767	11443	671	16.10	27.01	24.21	1.42
4.	Bihar	3	2013	174200	176213	49542	26477	27194	281	28.11	15.03	15.43	0.16
5.	Goa	3	-	895	895	3	0	454	0	0.34	0.00	50.73	0.00
6.	Gujarat	3	-	39598	39598	6626	10236	13750	711	16.73	25.85	34.72	1.80
7.	Haryana	3	121	16622	16743	8005	0	7838	284	47.81	0.00	46.81	1.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1084	6247	7331	2938	794	2759	0	40.08	10.83	37.63	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	13992	13992	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3	3285	84722	88007	25959	7589	34169	865	29.50	8.62	38.83	0.98
11.	Kerala	3	-	39836	39836	12750	875	18594	680	32.01	2.20	46.68	1.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	7391	119226	126617	24347	36363	23392	456	19.23	28.72	18.47	0.36
13.	Maharashtra	3	1462	144205	145667	34257	22447	64891	1881	23.52	15.41	44.55	1.29
14.	Manipur	3	-	1638	1638	2	820	486	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	3	-	4219	4219	0	4219	1849	0	0.00	100.00	43.83	0.00
16.	Mizoram	3	1	3137	3138	0	3138	1172	99	0.00	100.00	37.35	3.15
17.	Nagaland	3	-	5773	5773	0	5773	1764	0	0.00	100.00	30.56	0.00
18.	Orissa	3	643	94028	105008	22136	24795	33467	101	21.08	23.61	31.87	0.10
19.	Punjab	3	-	10357	10357	5443	0	3873	172	52.55	0.00	37.39	1.66
20.	Rajasthan	3	-	62922	62922	17060	11922	22645	314	27.11	18.95	35.99	0.50
21.	Sikkim	3	56	1881	1937	110	954	467	0	5.68	49.25	24.11	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	-	142813	142813	66618	2158	59855	2285	46.65	1.51	41.91	1.60
23.	Tripura	3	-	18816	18816	3307	6264	6296	6	17.58	33.29	33.46	0.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	391832	391832	199645	2485	152300	1103	50.95	0.63	38.87	0.28
25.	West Bengal	3	15	71119	71134	22663	4084	24742	405	31.86	5.74	34.78	0.57
26.	A & N Islands	3	29	575	604	0	78	154	0	0.00	12.91	25.50	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	1	-	119	119	0	119	4	0	0.00	100.00	3.36	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	3	9	62	71	6	25	42	0	8.45	35.21	59.51	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3	-	9	9	0	9	5	0	0.00	100.00	55.56	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	-	1317	1317	412	0	838	14	31.28	0.00	63.63	1.06
Total			19091	1647754	1677182	565552	210869	577706	12460	33.72	12.57	34.45	0.74

*A—Per Family Investment Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
During 1998-99 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UT		Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy Disbursed	Total Investment	Per Family Investment (In Rupees)	Subsidy Credit Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	14251.22	6763.41	21014.63	14917	2.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	221.72	367.85	589.57	4742	0.60
3.	Assam	3	3964.16	2285.56	6249.72	13223	1.73
4.	Bihar	3	24021.30	10958.10	34979.40	19851	2.19
5.	Goa	3	78.55	23.85	102.40	11441	3.29
6.	Gujarat	3	4986.64	2272.36	7259.00	18332	2.19
7.	Haryana	3	2797.42	830.36	3627.78	21667	3.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1925.59	390.68	2316.27	31596	4.93
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1372.08	547.98	1920.06	13723	2.50
10.	Karnataka	3	9116.76	3905.11	13021.87	14796	2.33
11.	Kerala	3	6607.76	2081.45	8689.21	21812	3.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	19899.41	8565.96	28465.37	22481	2.32
13.	Maharashtra	3	21551.25	7590.66	29141.91	20006	2.84
14.	Manipur	3	0.00	121.29	121.29	7405	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	3	268.83	218.01	486.84	11539	1.23
16.	Mizoram	3	22.82	188.28	211.10	6727	0.12
17.	Nagaland	3	258.38	233.00	491.38	8512	1.11
18.	Orissa	3	12792.84	6023.74	18816.58	17919	2.12
19.	Punjab	3	1647.07	468.36	2115.43	20425	3.52
20.	Rajasthan	3	15305.21	3572.35	18877.56	30002	4.28
21.	Sikkim	3	250.23	94.24	344.47	17784	2.66
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	14169.69	6461.95	20631.64	14447	2.19
23.	Tripura	3	1800.63	885.65	2686.28	14277	2.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	53469.03	20107.23	73576.26	18778	2.66
25.	West Bengal	3	6480.70	3141.78	9622.48	13527	2.06
26.	A & N Islands	3	41.34	20.42	61.76	10225	2.02
27.	D & N Haveli	1	11.49	4.81	16.30	13697	2.39
28.	Daman & Diu	3	7.92	2.64	10.56	14873	3.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3	2.43	0.53	2.96	32889	4.58
30.	Pondicherry	3	83.81	35.47	119.28	9057	2.36
Total			217406.28	88163.08	305569.36	18219	2.47

Statement-I (b)*Financial Progress Under DWCRA-1998-99**(Rs. in lacs)*

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Opening Balance As on 1.4.98	Allocation			Releases		
			Central Share	State Share	Total	Central Share	State Share	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.35	414.29	414.29	828.58	2914.288	414.27	3328.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.85	21.42	21.42	42.84	10.206	9.57	19.78
3.	Assam	131.94	561.20	561.20	1122.41	554.778	93.48	648.26
4.	Bihar	571.92	1357.52	1357.52	2715.05	620.075	924.80	1544.88
5.	Goa	4.54	1.01	1.01	2.02	1.512	1.51	3.02
6.	Gujarat	N.R.	155.99	155.99	311.98	705.106	697.50	1402.61
7.	Haryana	26.62	91.73	91.73	183.46	58.725	21.17	79.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.13	38.56	38.56	77.11	28.362	28.36	56.72
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	131.88	47.88	47.88	95.76	30.010	31.60	61.61
10.	Karnataka	242.50	312.98	312.98	625.97	635.275	635.28	1270.55
11.	Kerala	53.36	140.36	140.36	280.73	131.657	136.49	268.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	245.00	688.21	688.21	1376.42	358.218	206.51	564.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	55.37	618.41	618.41	1236.82	453.327	453.88	907.21
14.	Manipur	N.R.	37.55	37.55	75.10	4.095	0.00	4.10
15.	Meghalaya	19.28	42.08	42.08	84.17	21.924	0.02	21.94
16.	Mizoram	0.18	9.58	9.58	19.15	7.712	9.25	16.96
17.	Nagaland	2.59	28.98	28.98	57.96	12.000	0.00	12.00
18.	Orissa	48.12	473.76	473.76	947.52	603.798	142.08	745.88
19.	Punjab	15.88	44.60	44.60	89.21	28.740	44.30	73.04
20.	Rajasthan	395.12	237.64	237.64	475.27	0.000	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	9.02	10.84	10.84	21.67	5.418	10.50	15.92
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.86	366.41	366.41	732.82	543.408	351.54	894.95
23.	Tripura	2.19	68.04	68.04	136.08	68.040	67.91	135.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	119.78	1493.35	1493.35	2986.70	1504.573	559.98	2064.55
25.	West Bengal	283.17	526.68	526.68	1053.36	114.282	124.82	239.10
<i>Union Territories</i>								
1.	A & N Islands	5.88	2.52	—	2.52	1.260	0.00	1.26
2.	D & N Haveli	0.00	2.02	—	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Daman & Diu	0.18	0.50	—	0.50	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.	Lakshadweep	3.29	0.50	—	0.50	0.000	0.00	0.00
5.	Pondicherry	3.31	2.52	—	2.52	0.000	0.00	0.00
Total		2592.30	7797.13	7789.07	15586.20	9416.79	4964.81	14381.6

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Total Available Fund As on Print Date	Reports Received Upto (Month)	Expenditure I.G.A Upto Months Shown in Column 11	% of Expenditure In R/O Allocation	% of Expenditure In R/O Total Available Funds	Average Investment (Per Group) (Exp/Groups Started IGA)
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3484.91	03/99	938.08	113.22	26.92	0.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.63	03/99	19.26	44.96	59.03	0.28

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Assam	780.20	03/99	427.67	38.10	54.82	0.25
4.	Bihar	2116.80	03/99	801.23	29.51	37.85	0.46
5.	Goa	7.56	10/98	3.04	150.79	40.19	0.25
6.	Gujarat	1402.61	03/99	462.17	148.14	32.95	#DIV/0!
7.	Haryana	106.51	03/99	114.54	62.43	107.54	0.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82.85	03/99	72.61	94.16	87.64	0.55
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.48	03/99	154.30	161.13	79.75	1.09
10.	Karnataka	1513.05	03/99	433.06	69.18	28.62	0.45
11.	Kerala	321.51	03/99	278.73	99.29	86.69	0.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	809.73	03/99	519.09	37.71	64.11	0.21
13.	Maharashtra	962.57	03/99	964.59	77.99	100.21	0.27
14.	Manipur	4.10	N.R.	—	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
15.	Meghalaya	41.22	02/98	43.91	52.17	106.52	1.33
16.	Mizoram	17.14	03/99	15.12	78.95	88.24	0.26
17.	Nagaland	14.59	01/99	6.92	11.94	47.43	0.28
18.	Orissa	794.00	03/99	427.73	45.14	53.87	0.21
19.	Punjab	88.92	03/99	81.93	91.84	92.14	0.32
20.	Rajasthan	395.12	03/99	52.41	11.03	13.26	#DIV/0!
21.	Sikkim	24.94	03/99	29.96	138.24	120.14	0.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	920.81	03/99	728.58	99.42	79.12	#DIV/0!
23.	Tripura	138.14	03/99	86.11	63.28	62.34	1.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2184.33	02/99	1511.70	50.61	69.21	0.20
25.	West Bengal	522.27	03/99	203.88	19.36	39.04	0.21
<i>Union Territories</i>							
1.	A & N Islands	7.14	03/99	3.53	140.24	49.50	0.27
2.	D & N Haveli	0.00	02/99	0.28	13.89	0.00	#DIV/0!
3.	Daman & Diu	0.18	03/99	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
4.	Lakshadweep	3.29	03/99	0.41	80.36	12.31	0.07
5.	Pondicherry	3.31	02/99	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
Total		16973.90	—	8360.84	53.77	49.37	0.31

Physical Progress Under DWCRA During 1998-99

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Physical Target	Reports Received Upto (Month)	Groups Formed			Others	Total (5+6+7+8)	% of Groups Formed
				S.C.	S.T.	Physically Disabled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3288	03/99	-	-	-	3828	3828	116.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	170	03/99	-	-	-	70	70	41.18
3.	Assam	4454	03/99	-	-	-	2889	2889	64.86
4.	Bihar	10774	03/99	-	-	-	6174	6174	57.30
5.	Goa	8	10/98	-	-	-	12	12	150.00
6.	Gujarat	1238	03/99	-	-	-	1365	1365	110.26
7.	Haryana	728	03/99	-	-	-	480	480	65.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	306	03/99	-	-	-	323	323	105.56
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	380	03/99	-	-	-	821	821	216.05
10.	Karnataka	2484	03/99	780	170	14	1275	2239	90.14
11.	Kerala	1114	03/99	-	-	-	1397	1397	125.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5462	03/99	-	-	-	4249	4249	77.79
13.	Maharashtra	4908	03/99	867	593	2	3030	4492	91.52
14.	Manipur	298	N.R.	-	-	-	0	0	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	334	02/98	-	-	-	335	335	100.30
16.	Mizoram	76	03/99	-	60	-	0	60	78.95
17.	Nagaland	230	01/99	-	25	-	0	25	10.87
18.	Orissa	3760	03/99	653	605	2	1510	2770	73.67
19.	Punjab	354	03/99	-	-	-	338	338	95.48
20.	Rajasthan	1886	03/99	-	-	-	392	392	20.78
21.	Sikkim	86	03/99	-	-	-	138	138	160.47
22.	Tamil Nadu	2908	03/99	-	-	-	2917	2917	100.31
23.	Tripura	540	03/99	43	164	0	240	447	82.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11852	02/99	1516	34	27	7628	9205	77.67
25.	West Bengal	4180	03/99	-	-	-	1920	1920	45.93
<i>Union Territories</i>									
1.	A & N Islands	10	03/99	-	-	-	17	17	170.00
2.	D & N Haveli	8	02/99	-	-	-	0	0	0.00
3.	Daman & Diu	2	03/99	-	-	-	0	0	0.00
4.	Lakshadweep	2	03/99	-	6	-	0	6	300.0
5.	Pondicherry	10	02/99	-	-	-	7	7	70.00
Total		61850		3859	1657	45	41355	46916	75.85

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Membership							Groups Started I.G.A.	% of Groups Started I.G.A.	Members benefited
		S.C.	% S.C.	S.T.	% S.T.	Physically Disabled	Others	Total (11+13+15)			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19162	32.07	6178	10.34	-	34413	59753	3748	97.91	59243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	546	100.00	-	0	546	70	100.00	546
3.	Assam	7384	19.09	11564	29.90	-	19726	38674	1699	58.81	20520
4.	Bihar	30428	41.13	9767	13.20	-	33778	73973	1744	28.25	22677
5.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	180	180	12	100.00	180
6.	Gujarat	3950	44.06	4053	45.20	-	963	8966	0	0.00	0
7.	Haryana	2377	45.14	0	0.00	-	2889	5266	409	85.21	3248
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2751	52.94	779	14.99	0	1666	5196	132	40.87	2065
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1202	13.65	355	4.03	-	7252	8809	141	17.17	0
10.	Karnataka	8654	35.55	1987	8.16	-	13701	24342	968	43.23	15128
11.	Kerala	3309	23.45	283	2.01	-	10516	14108	1098	78.60	10631
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7237	14.00	21500	41.60	-	22945	51682	2444	57.52	31657

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Maharashtra	14820	29.95	8323	16.82	11	26331	49485	3603	80.21	37774
14.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0	-	0.00	-
15.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	3667	3667	33	9.85	460
16.	Mizoram	0	0.00	710	100.00	-	0	710	59	98.33	610
17.	Nagaland	0	0.00	325	100.00	-	0	325	25	100.00	325
18.	Orissa	10499	28.46	11263	30.53	15	15117	36894	2042	73.72	27210
19.	Punjab	2127	51.40	0	0.00	-	2011	4138	253	74.85	3129
20.	Rajasthan	1835	40.78	477	10.60	-	2188	4500	0	0.00	0
21.	Sikkim	68	3.73	692	37.92	-	1065	1825	138	100.00	1825
22.	Tamil Nadu	18128	45.25	1038	2.59	0	20898	40064	0	0.00	0
23.	Tripura	739	14.47	2107	41.25	-	2262	5108	85	19.02	923
24.	Uttar Pradesh	60230	53.10	1325	1.17	-	51875	113430	7707	83.73	22942
25.	West Bengal	2129	8.63	7578	30.73	-	14950	24657	958	49.90	12011
<i>Union Territories</i>											
1.	A & N Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	183	183	13	76.47	140
2.	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0	0	0.00	0
3.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0	0	0.00	0
4.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	35	10.00	-	0	35	6	100.00	3
5.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	7	7	0	0.0	0
Total		197029	34.18	90885	15.76	26	288583	576523	27387	58.37	273279

Statement-I (C)*Financial Progress Report under TRYSEM (RE) during 1998-99 (Provisional)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UTs	Month	OB as on 1/4/98	Total Allocation Revised	Central Share	State Share	Central Release	State Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	120.40	475.96	237.98	237.98	226.870	226.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	27.57	24.92	12.46	12.46	6.003	7.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	3	44.24	647.42	323.71	323.71	312.645	89.42
4.	Bihar	3	769.20	1559.28	779.64	779.64	392.625	150.00
5.	Goa	3	NR	1.10	0.55	0.55	0.495	3.84
6.	Gujarat	3	-43.53	179.16	89.58	89.58	89.581	89.58
7.	Haryana	3	5.10	105.40	52.70	52.70	38.018	34.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4.72	44.39	22.20	22.20	16.808	21.40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	36.42	54.94	27.47	27.47	17.63	20.64
10.	Karnataka	3	77.14	359.42	179.71	179.71	142.673	142.04
11.	Kerala	3	17.48	161.27	80.64	80.64	68.250	68.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	84.44	790.40	395.20	395.20	291.270	309.27
13.	Maharashtra	3	100.80	710.57	355.28	355.28	264.070	267.42
14.	Manipur	N.R.	-	43.40	21.70	21.70	0.000	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	2	8.26	48.63	24.31	24.31	5.488	6.30
16.	Mizoram	3	0.23	11.25	5.63	5.63	5.626	8.24
17.	Nagaland	3	4.02	33.36	16.68	16.68	8.338	29.44
18.	Orissa	3	-82.88	544.49	272.24	272.24	194.432	194.86
19.	Punjab	3	7.16	51.23	25.61	25.61	21.359	20.16
20.	Rajasthan	3	613.69	272.92	136.46	136.46	44.732	44.64
21.	Sikkim	3	0.08	12.66	6.33	6.33	6.330	12.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	30.83	420.86	210.43	210.43	169.568	220.47
23.	Tripura	3	15.11	78.37	39.18	39.18	31.723	39.17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	229.34	1716.08	858.04	858.04	837.350	837.35
25.	West Bengal	3	84.44	605.08	302.54	302.54	232.290	232.29
26.	A & N Islands	1	9.18	11.15	11.15	-	0.000	0.00
27.	Daman & Diu	3	0.67	2.36	2.36	-	2.295	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	2	0.00	4.38	4.38	-	2.190	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3	2.81	1.10	1.10	-	0.549	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	0.39	4.74	4.74	-	2.485	0.00
All India			2167.31	8976.28	4500.00	4476.27	3431.698	3075.84

S.No.	State/UTs	Total Release	Total Available Funds	Utilisation	%age Util. to Total Alloc.	%age Util. to total Avail. funds
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	453.78	574.18	575.18	120.95	100.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.41	40.98	22.08	88.62	53.88
3.	Assam	402.06	446.30	271.79	41.98	60.90
4.	Bihar	542.63	1311.83	846.43	54.28	64.52
5.	Goa	4.33	NR	24.44	2225.87	NR
6.	Gujarat	179.16	135.63	219.08	122.28	161.53
7.	Haryana	72.29	77.39	63.96	60.68	82.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38.20	42.92	21.02	47.35	48.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.28	74.70	79.08	143.95	105.88
10.	Karnataka	284.71	361.86	297.54	82.78	82.23
11.	Kerala	136.98	154.46	137.04	84.98	88.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.54	684.98	653.78	82.71	95.45
13.	Maharashtra	531.49	632.29	654.51	92.11	103.51
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	NR
15.	Meghalaya	11.79	20.05	16.35	33.62	81.55
16.	Mizoram	13.87	14.10	13.65	121.33	96.85
17.	Nagaland	37.78	41.80	25.96	77.83	62.11
18.	Orissa	389.29	306.41	382.35	70.22	124.78
19.	Punjab	41.52	48.68	49.39	96.42	101.46
20.	Rajasthan	89.37	703.06	239.27	87.67	34.03
21.	Sikkim	18.33	18.41	19.71	155.69	107.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	390.04	420.86	562.88	133.75	133.74
23.	Tripura	70.08	85.19	41.43	52.87	48.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1674.70	1904.04	1807.12	105.30	94.91
25.	West Bengal	464.58	549.02	471.12	77.86	85.81

1	2	10	11	12	13	14
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	9.18	2.42	21.71	26.36
27.	Daman & Diu	2.30	2.97	1.28	54.31	43.17
28.	D & N Haveli	2.19	2.19	0.73	16.69	33.38
29.	Lakshadweep	0.55	3.36	0.54	49.18	16.08
30.	Pondicherry	2.49	2.88	4.58	96.54	159.30
All India		6477.279	8644.59	7479.258	83.32	86.52

NR = Not Reported

Physical Progress Under TRYSEM (RE) During 1998-99 (Provisional)

S.No.	State/UTs	Month	Target	Trained Youth	%age	Trained Youth self employed	%age	Trained youth wage employed	%age	Total trained youth employed	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	22232	12933	58.17	2853	22.06	3042	23.52	5895	45.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	750	370	49.33	211	57.03	34	9.19	245	66.22
3.	Assam	3	24942	6714	26.92	1987	29.59	771	11.48	2758	41.80
4.	Bihar	3	56370	32504	57.66	4543	13.98	2517	7.74	7060	21.72
5.	Goa	3	2000	2463	123.15	388	15.75	62	2.52	450	18.27
6.	Gujarat	3	4072	6560	161.10	2542	38.75	783	11.94	3325	50.69
7.	Haryana	3	NF	938	NF	139	14.82	227	24.20	366	39.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	707	721	101.98	161	22.33	400	55.48	561	77.81
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	NR	3045	NR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3	10317	10603	102.77	2924	27.58	1401	13.21	4325	40.79
11.	Kerala	3	6112	2995	49.00	989	33.02	1551	51.79	2540	84.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	13770	12094	87.83	9193	76.01	5835	48.25	15028	124.26
13.	Maharashtra	3	20160	18580	92.16	3368	18.13	2438	13.12	5806	31.25
14.	Manipur	N.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
15.	Meghalaya	2	0	271	-	181	66.79	31	11.44	212	78.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Mizoram	3	0	401	-	36	8.98	63	15.71	99	24.69
17.	Nagaland	3	1270	245	19.29	43	17.55	14	5.71	57	23.27
18.	Orissa	3	18840	11614	61.65	4040	34.79	3276	28.21	7316	62.99
19.	Punjab	3	1752	2058	117.47	584	28.38	541	26.29	1125	54.66
20.	Rajasthan	3	10000	5691	56.91	2050	36.02	664	11.67	2714	47.69
21.	Sikkim	3	732	217	29.64	84	38.71	0	0.00	84	38.71
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	13602	10682	78.53	883	8.27	513	4.80	1396	13.07
23.	Tripura	3	1600	2894	180.88	339	11.71	111	3.84	450	15.55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	57197	64829	113.34	28636	44.17	7875	12.15	36511	56.32
25.	West Bengal	3	19630	12673	64.56	5562	43.89	1201	9.48	6763	53.37
26.	A & N Islands	1	411	150	36.50	0	0.00	25	0.00	25	16.67
27.	Daman & Diu	3	NR	58	NR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	200	128	64.00	55	0.00	0	0.00	55	0.00
Total			285576	222431	77.89	71791	32.28	33375	15.00	105166	47.28

S.No.	State/UTs	Out of Column No. 5				% age to Youth Trained				Youth under training
		SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped	SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4573	612	6573	294	35.36	4.73	50.82	2.27	10654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	370	284	0	0.00	100.00	76.76	0.00	176
3.	Assam	1295	1443	3404	75	19.29	21.49	50.70	1.12	2877
4.	Bihar	10838	3833	15703	54	33.34	11.79	48.31	0.17	23531
5.	Goa	73	0	1673	1	2.96	0.00	67.93	0.04	2001
6.	Gujarat	1460	2183	2858	26	22.26	33.28	43.57	0.40	528
7.	Haryana	451	0	481	12	48.08	0.00	51.28	1.28	815

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	320	50	204	8	44.38	6.93	28.29	1.11	153
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	497	122	*2426	0	16.32	4.01	79.67	0.00	1538
10.	Karnataka	3187	657	5807	225	30.06	6.20	54.77	2.12	2161
11.	Kerala	1208	87	1959	14	40.33	2.90	65.41	0.47	4498
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2974	4226	3077	127	24.59	34.94	25.44	1.05	3312
13.	Maharashtra	4806	2314	5531	145	25.87	12.45	29.77	0.78	4608
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	0	271	222	0	0.00	100.00	81.92	0.00	195
16.	Mizoram	0	401	234	19	0.00	100.00	58.35	4.74	0
17.	Nagaland	0	619	336	29	0.00	252.65	137.14	11.84	308
18.	Orissa	3544	3005	5256	23	30.51	25.87	45.26	0.20	5308
19.	Punjab	992	0	1279	34	48.20	0.00	62.15	1.65	1393
20.	Rajasthan	1898	793	3441	5	33.35	13.93	60.46	0.09	3410
21.	Sikkim	22	89	144	14	10.14	41.01	66.36	6.45	382
22.	Tamil Nadu	4960	339	5029	177	46.43	3.17	47.08	1.66	1699
23.	Tripura	546	899	2090	0	18.87	31.06	72.22	0.00	476
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36264	375	42436	140	55.94	0.58	65.46	0.22	9520
25.	West Bengal	3766	653	7316	86	29.72	5.15	57.73	0.68	5705
26.	A & N Islands	0	10	10	0	0.00	6.67	6.67	0.00	20
27.	Daman & Diu	2	62	70	2	3.45	106.90	120.69	3.45	12
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
30.	Pondicherry	26	0	60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66
Total		83702	23413	115477	1510	37.63	10.53	51.92	0.68	85380

* : Others

NR : Not Reported

NF : Not Fixed

Statement-I (d)**State-wise Progress under SITRA during 1998-99**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Month	O.B. as on 1.4.98	Allocation	Release	Total Available Funds	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	125.31	313.14	762.01	887.32	755.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	21.26	16.33	13.51	34.77	25.09
3.	Assam	11	25.29	424.42	673.79	699.08	85.08
4.	Bihar	3	871.05	1025.87	0.00	871.05	120.00
5.	Goa	N.R.	0.19	0.72	0.36	0.55	N.R.
6.	Gujarat	3	5.10	117.87	394.95	400.05	246.99
7.	Haryana	3	57.72	69.35	21.57	79.29	10.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9.81	29.20	20.52	30.33	24.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	36.14	17.73	0.00	N.R.
10.	Karnataka	3	118.05	236.47	568.96	687.12	205.03
11.	Kerala	2	33.02	106.10	300.05	333.07	64.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	307.34	520.01	441.61	748.95	572.53
13.	Maharashtra	1	361.39	467.49	256.06	617.45	187.40
14.	Manipur	-	N.R.	28.45	0.00	0.00	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	-	N.R.	31.88	0.00	0.00	N.R.
16.	Mizoram	3	0.92	7.38	9.45	10.37	10.53
17.	Nagaland	11	12.95	21.87	21.87	34.82	21.27
18.	Orissa	2	171.86	358.22	145.45	317.31	117.51
19.	Punjab	3	42.76	33.70	32.73	75.49	128.46
20.	Rajasthan	3	165.22	179.56	71.12	236.34	924.67
21.	Sikkim	12	4.05	8.30	8.30	12.35	3.64
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	268.49	276.88	165.24	433.74	282.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	3	1.55	51.37	51.37	52.92	30.26
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	251.45	1129.02	1827.26	2078.71	1472.36
25.	West Bengal	3	278.58	398.09	144.00	422.58	264.08
26.	A & N Islands	3	2.81	4.20	2.10	4.91	3.21
27.	D & N Haveli	2	5.52	2.17	0.00	5.52	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	3	14.00	*	0.00	14.00	0.30
29.	Lakshadweep	3	14.64	3.00	0.00	14.64	N.R.
30.	Pondicherry	3	14.64	3.00	0.00	14.64	0.00
Total			3184.97	5900.00	5950.00	9134.97	5556.83

* Daman & Diu does not require funds.

N.R. : Not Reported

Physical Progress Under SITRA for the Month of March, 1999 (Provisional)

(In Numbers)

S.No.	State/UT	Month	Target	Achievement	% Ach.	Out of column-5	
						SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	17397	31027	178.35	N.R.	N.R.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	907	1180	130.04	N.R.	N.R.
3.	Assam	11	23579	4002	16.97	0	0
4.	Bihar	3	56993	2515	4.41	686	27
5.	Goa	N.R.	40	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
6.	Gujarat	3	6548	14772	225.60	2383	2391
7.	Haryana	3	3853	1459	37.87	404	N.R.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1622	1548	95.44	547	83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	2008	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
10.	Karnataka	3	13137	9237	70.31	N.R.	N.R.
11.	Kerala	2	5895	2100	35.62	240	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	28890	32976	114.14	3293	0
13.	Maharashtra	1	25972	21185	81.57	2605	1526
14.	Manipur	-	1581	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	-	1771	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
16.	Mizoram	3	410	615	150.00	N.R.	615
17.	Nagaland	11	1215	709	58.36	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Orissa	2	19901	5771	29.00	493	626
19.	Punjab	3	1872	7828	418.10	1830	191
20.	Rajasthan	3	9975	5500	55.14	N.R.	N.R.
21.	Sikkim	12	461	447	96.95	N.R.	N.R.
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	15382	15247	99.12	N.R.	N.R.
23.	Tripura	3	2854	1395	48.88	120	190
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	62724	73618	117.37	33836	*
25.	West Bengal	3	22116	13374	60.47	3186	525
26.	A & N Islands	3	233	204	87.55	105	N.R.
27.	D & N Haveli	2	121	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
28.	Daman & Diu	3	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	N.R.
29.	Lakshadweep	3	167	105	62.87	N.R.	105
30.	Pondicherry	3	167	105	63.04	N.R.	N.R.
Total			327790	246919	75.33	49728	6294

S.No.	State/UT	Women	Physical Handi.	%age to Achievement			
				SC	ST	Women	Phy. Handi.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	380	N.R.	27.28	1.07	15.11	0.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Goa	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	243	63	16.13	16.19	1.65	0.43
7.	Haryana	N.R.	N.R.	27.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	108	N.R.	35.34	5.36	6.98	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	50	3	11.43	0.71	2.38	0.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83	12	9.99	0.00	0.25	0.04
13.	Maharashtra	38	33	12.30	7.20	0.18	0.16
14.	Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	36	27	0.00	100.00	5.85	4.39
17.	Nagaland	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	287	9	8.54	10.85	4.97	0.16
19.	Punjab	40	8	23.38	2.44	0.51	0.10
20.	Rajasthan	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	97	N.R.	0.00	0.00	21.70	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	40	N.R.	8.60	13.62	2.87	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25601	N.R.	45.96	0.00	34.78	0.00
25.	West Bengal	2310	45	23.82	3.93	17.27	0.34
26.	A & N Islands	21	N.R.	51.47	0.00	10.29	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	100.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		29334	200	20.14	2.55	11.88	0.08

* State has Reported Combined Figures for SC/ST.

NR—Not Reported

Statement-I (e)**Financial Progress Under Million Wells Scheme During 1998-99**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	O.B. as on 1.4.98	Allocation			Release		
				Centre	State	Total	Centre (March)	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	646.79	2532.39	633.10	3165.49	2530.46	632.62	3163.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	16.14	55.68	13.92	69.60	82.39	90.60	102.99
3.	Assam	3	425.11	1446.70	361.68	1808.38	122.39	755.60	3777.99
4.	Bihar	3	4477.35	8295.83	2073.96	10369.79	1203.02	1510.76	7753.78
5.	Goa	3	17.94	5.84	1.46	7.30	2.92	0.73	3.65
6.	Gujarat	3	282.34	953.24	238.31	1191.55	953.23	238.31	1191.54
7.	Haryana	3	116.72	560.81	140.20	701.01	378.40	94.60	473.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	112.67	236.18	59.05	295.23	162.79	40.70	203.49
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	66.59	292.30	73.08	365.38	255.77	63.94	319.71
10.	Karnataka	3	630.44	1912.32	478.08	2390.40	1912.32	478.08	2390.40
11.	Kerala	3	125.00	858.05	214.51	1072.56	844.07	211.02	1055.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2501.75	4204.94	1051.24	5256.18	3521.11	880.28	4401.39
13.	Maharashtra	3	825.16	3780.18	945.05	4725.23	3780.18	945.05	4725.23
14.	Manipur	3	25.84	96.99	24.25	121.24	95.15	23.79	118.94
15.	Meghalaya	3	27.51	108.66	27.17	135.83	219.83	54.96	274.79
16.	Mizoram	3	0.69	25.14	6.29	31.43	56.00	14.00	70.00
17.	Nagaland	1	6.39	74.53	18.63	93.16	83.49	20.87	104.36
18.	Orissa	3	1179.39	2896.54	724.14	3620.68	2896.54	724.14	3620.68
19.	Punjab	3	238.33	272.55	68.14	340.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	3	3347.04	1452.09	363.02	1815.11	370.45	92.61	463.06
21.	Sikkim	3	5.55	27.84	6.96	34.80	62.00	15.50	77.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	182.81	2239.19	559.80	2798.99	2239.19	559.80	2798.99
23.	Tripura	3	0.00	175.11	43.78	218.89	388.93	97.23	486.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2405.22	9129.64	2282.41	11412.05	5957.10	1489.28	7446.38
25.	West Bengal	3	3069.16	3218.92	804.73	4023.65	1415.80	353.95	1769.75
26.	A & N Islands	11	10.04	13.47	0.00	13.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	3	4.72	13.47	0.00	13.47	13.47	0.00	13.47
28.	Daman & Diu	3	1.63	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	6	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	8.94	17.06	0.00	17.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			20757.26	44897.01	11212.92	56109.93	37447.00	9358.38	46805.38

S.No.	States/UTs	Total availa- bility	Expenditure				Total	% Utilisation against total availability
			SC	ST	SC+ST	Others		
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3809.87	1271.30	562.26	1833.56	958.12	2791.68	73.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.13	0.00	46.70	46.70	0.00	46.70	39.20
3.	Assam	4203.10	544.98	742.88	1287.86	963.38	2251.24	53.56
4.	Bihar	12231.13	2381.20	2623.12	5004.32	2342.63	7346.95	60.07
5.	Goa	21.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.54	19.54	90.50
6.	Gujarat	1473.88	187.16	707.72	894.88	280.70	1175.58	79.76
7.	Haryana	589.72	158.94	0.00	158.94	81.69	240.63	40.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	316.15	109.01	26.22	135.23	76.60	211.83	67.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	386.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.28	70.74
10.	Karnataka	3020.84	1353.83	311.95	1665.78	499.29	2165.07	71.67
11.	Kerala	1180.09	595.38	49.92	645.30	392.53	1037.83	87.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6903.14	1547.52	2012.97	3560.49	1888.36	5448.85	78.93
13.	Maharashtra	5550.39	1476.43	1311.27	2787.70	1670.12	4457.82	80.32
14.	Manipur	144.78	1.75	60.51	62.26	14.84	77.10	53.25

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15.	Meghalaya	302.30	0.00	121.91	121.91	0.00	121.91	40.33
16.	Mizoram	70.69	0.00	70.68	70.68	0.00	70.68	99.98
17.	Nagaland	110.75	0.00	40.87	40.87	0.00	40.87	36.90
18.	Orissa	4800.07	1036.07	1184.92	2220.99	763.31	2984.30	62.17
19.	Punjab	238.33	28.21	0.00	28.21	4.77	32.98	13.84
20.	Rajasthan	3810.10	381.28	407.18	788.46	301.84	1090.30	28.62
21.	Sikkim	83.05	7.17	6.28	13.45	10.82	24.27	29.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	2981.80	2036.00	66.41	2102.41	1091.18	3193.59	107.10
23.	Tripura	486.16	132.47	238.28	370.75	116.18	486.93	100.16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9851.60	6156.05	27.27	6183.32	3070.28	9253.60	93.93
25.	West Bengal	4838.91	863.21	267.71	1130.92	1453.17	2584.09	53.40
26.	A & N Islands	10.04	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.96	2.59	25.80
27.	D & N Haveli	18.19	0.00	4.07	4.07	0.00	4.07	22.37
28.	Daman & Diu	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	31.90
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
30.	Pondicherry	8.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.67
Total		67562.64	20267.96	10892.73	31160.69	16000.89	47434.85	70.21

Physical Performance Under Million Wells Scheme 1998-99

Progress upto March

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	Wells Constructed (Nos)					Wells under construction (Nos.)	
			SC	ST	SC+ST	Others	Total		Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4478	811	5289	1821	7110	210	14966
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	80	80	0	80	0	44
3.	Assam	3	779	959	1738	1216	2954	17	767
4.	Bihar	3	5415	5726	11141	4625	15766	193	31586

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Goa	3	0	0	0	51	51	0	199
6.	Gujarat	3	295	1487	1782	716	2498	113	5419
7.	Haryana	3	361	0	361	282	643	92	90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	237	63	300	231	531	0	86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0	1628	0	0
10.	Karnataka	3	1185	483	1668	438	2106	199	2716
11.	Kerala	3	2681	92	2773	1297	4070	727	6854
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4958	6496	11454	6130	17584	1513	28862
13.	Maharashtra	3	2678	2103	4781	3462	8243	602	17678
14.	Manipur	3	12	362	374	91	465	10	134
15.	Meghalaya	3	0	809	809	0	809	0	313
16.	Mizoram	3	0	865	865	0	865	161	0
17.	Nagaland	1	0	256	256	0	256	95	0
18.	Orissa	3	3983	4022	8005	3119	11124	269	11727
19.	Punjab*	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	3	999	1135	2134	704	2838	16	3434
21.	Sikkim	3	17	10	27	20	47	11	24
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	3473	131	3604	1444	5048	649	4242
23.	Tripura	3	1074	1767	2841	1029	3870	317	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	288	0	288	108	396	52	95
25.	West Bengal	3	2599	1897	4496	1658	6154	35	513
26.	A & N Islands	11	0	4	4	2	6	0	20
27.	D & N Haveli	3	0	22	22	0	22	1	19
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
29.	Lakshadweep	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Pondicherry	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			35512	29580	65092	28444	95164	5282	129791

* A sum of Rs. 21.48 lakh has incurred on land levelling for development of 108 Hect. Land

Statement-II

**A-Financial Progress Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
During 1999-2000 (Upto To March, 2000) As on 27.7.2000**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Till Month	Closing Balance 31.3.99	Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2733.98	6219.55	2073.18	8292.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	194.03	136.74	45.58	182.32
3.	Assam	3	3042.37	3553.09	1184.36	4737.45
4.	Bihar	3	4954.24	20374.56	6791.52	27166.08
5.	Goa	1	-14.88	59.78	19.93	79.71
6.	Gujarat	3	3.51	2341.15	780.38	3121.53
7.	Haryana	3	-97.64	1377.36	459.12	1836.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	107.20	580.06	193.35	773.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	428.269	717.90	239.30	957.20
10.	Karnataka	3	2106.64	4696.65	1565.55	6262.20
11.	Kerala	3	431.03	2107.37	702.46	2809.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	415.15	10327.33	3442.44	13769.77
13.	Maharashtra	3	1128.55	9284.11	3094.70	12378.81
14.	Manipur	4	69.6	238.19	79.40	317.59
15.	Meghalaya	8	87.74	266.87	88.96	355.83
16.	Mizoram	3	5.01	61.75	20.58	82.33
17.	Nagaland		45.83	183.06	51.03	204.13
18.	Orissa	3	4.42	7113.90	2371.30	9485.20
19.	Punjab	3	-40.57	669.38	223.13	892.51
20.	Rajasthan	3	1240.67	3566.34	1188.78	4755.12
21.	Sikkim	3	29.66	68.38	22.79	91.17
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	-655.30	5499.44	1833.15	7332.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	3	228.42	430.08	143.36	573.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	7693.50	22422.38	7474.13	29896.51
25.	West Bengal	3	5387.90	7905.68	2635.23	10540.91
26.	A & N Islands	3	45.56	59.78	—	59.78
27.	D & N Haveli	8	14.63	59.78	—	59.78
28.	Daman & Diu	12	15.52	59.78	—	59.78
29.	Lakshadweep	3	4.54	59.78	—	59.78
30.	Pondicherry	3	14.96	59.78	—	59.78
Total			29624.54	110500.00	36723.71	147193.75

Sl. No.	States/UT	Central Releases	State Releases	Utilisation	% of Utilisation	Total Credit Target	Total Credit Mobilised	% of Credit Mobilised
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8372.80	2061.77	10044.08	121.12	21600.00	9380.15	43.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.14	21.23	377.09	206.83	880.00	13.20	1.50
3.	Assam	3606.83	221.87	4509.16	95.18	7000.00	879.93	12.57
4.	Bihar	11918.05	3617.78	10067.96	37.06	51000.00	10851.06	21.28
5.	Goa	59.78	11.58	8.43	10.58	170.00	26.67	15.69
6.	Gujarat	2903.06	616.51	2448.03	78.42	7500.00	2213.59	29.51
7.	Haryana	1784.18	458.87	1963.41	106.91	4200.00	3000.13	71.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	719.74	96.68	667.38	86.29	2000.00	2223.11	111.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	411.69	235.55	787.32	82.25	1800.00	695.44	38.64
10.	Karnataka	2348.33	782.78	3532.70	56.41	14000.00	365.68	2.61
11.	Kerala	2083.35	694.46	2506.81	89.22	7000.00	5006.72	71.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10857.33	2979.65	9918.36	72.03	31500.00	10859.11	34.47
13.	Maharashtra	9284.11	2517.34	10204.07	82.43	28500.00	15384.63	53.98
14.	Manipur	119.097	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Meghalaya	131.52	58.05	75.02	21.08	600.00	69.43	11.57
16.	Mizoram	58.15	20.56	9.98	12.12	200.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	102.087	NR	NR	—	400.00	NR	—
18.	Orissa	7222.67	3377.06	7457.65	78.62	20700.00	9417.58	45.50
19.	Punjab	664.98	270.17	987.57	110.65	2000.00	227.96	11.40
20.	Rajasthan	3566.34	1188.78	6270.68	131.87	14000.00	6116.18	43.69
21.	Sikkim	68.38	22.80	81.62	89.52	230.00	119.07	51.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	7548.46	2002.72	10234.93	139.58	18000.00	7374.61	40.97
23.	Tripura	488.12	119.10	813.62	141.88	1100.00	965.70	87.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14509.84	4197.12	6628.31	22.17	65000.00	10207.32	15.70
25.	West Bengal	3952.84	573.74	5541.86	52.57	20000.00	7313.85	36.57
26.	A & N Islands	29.90	—	42.89	71.75	125.00	4.29	3.43
27.	D & N Haveli	29.89	—	2.34	3.91	125.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	29.89	—	7.50	12.55	120.00	1.03	0.86
29.	Lakshadweep	29.89	—	0.25	0.42	125.00	0.40	0.32
30.	Pondicherry	29.89	—	81.77	136.78	125.00	31.07	24.86
	NYKS*	200						
Total		93223.31	26146.16	95270.79	64.72	320500.00	102747.91	32.06

NR-Not Reported

* For implementation of special project in MP, Bihar, Orissa and Assam by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

Statement-II

*Details Swarozgaris Assisted Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) During 1999-2000
(Upto March 2000) As on 27.7.2000*

(No. of Swarozgaris)

S.No.	States/UT	Till Month	Self-Help Groups		Members Covered under SHGs	Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	Total Swarozgaris Assisted
			Group Formed	Activity Taken-up			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	167529	10423	135498	29692	165190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	54	1	5	3055	3060
3.	Assam	3	4818	1001	12472	5502	17974
4.	Bihar	3	9860	3128	35485	70908	106393
5.	Goa	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	479	479
6.	Gujarat	3	4206	287	2731	16610	19341
7.	Haryana	3	712	260	2730	14618	17348
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1222	180	1975	6663	8638
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	5835	5835
10.	Karnataka	3	4250	434	5330	14815	20145
11.	Kerala	3	6761	440	4689	24796	29485
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	19195	5562	56554	55564	112118
13.	Maharashtra	3	19470	957	8747	79097	87844
14.	Manipur	4	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	741	741
16.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0	N.R.
18.	Orissa	3	10334	1011	9913	64720	74633
19.	Punjab	3	561	72	825	869	1694
20.	Rajasthan	3	635	67	573	33547	34120
21.	Sikkim	3	17	5	5	681	686
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	18661	3198	47264	18163	65427
23.	Tripura	3	306	17	290	8160	8450
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	17389	173	1213	59434	60647
25.	West Bengal	3	2481	932	10679	75386	86065
26.	A & N Islands	3	74	0	703	92	795
27.	D & N Haveli	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
28.	Daman & Diu	12	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	6
29.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3	3
30.	Pondicherry	3	29	3	29	502	531
Total			288564	28151	337710	589938	927048

S.No.	States/UT	Coverage of Disadvantaged Groups Numbers				Percentage				Average Member of Colmn. 4
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Women	Handicap	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Women	Handicap.	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63491	15929	114262	2029	38.44	9.64	69.17	1.23	13.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3060	1169	0	0.00	100.00	38.20	0.00	5.00
3.	Assam	2216	3886	5850	129	12.33	21.62	32.55	0.72	12.46
4.	Bihar	29876	16684	35727	1547	28.08	15.68	33.58	1.45	11.34
5.	Goa	8	0	103	0	1.67	0.00	21.50	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	2616	8054	6618	206	13.53	41.64	34.22	1.07	9.52
7.	Haryana	8263	0	9527	136	47.63	0.00	54.92	0.78	10.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3163	994	3610	14	36.62	11.51	41.79	0.00	10.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Karnataka	1585	532	3796	55	7.87	2.64	18.84	0.27	12.28
11.	Kerala	8133	456	15443	345	27.58	1.55	52.38	0.00	10.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23573	30695	29435	530	21.03	27.38	26.25	0.47	10.17
13.	Maharashtra	21313	12857	36255	981	24.26	14.64	41.27	1.12	9.14
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15.	Meghalaya	-	741	403	0	0.0	100.00	54.39	0.00	
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Orissa	15017	18402	21713	194	20.12	24.66	29.09	0.26	9.81
19.	Punjab	1046	0	1040	5	61.75	0.00	61.39	0.30	11.46
20.	Rajasthan	9804	5507	5653	145	28.73	16.14	16.57	0.42	8.55
21.	Sikkim	61	288	270	-	8.89	41.98	39.36	0.00	1.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	30203	1309	52139	547	46.16	2.00	79.69	0.84	14.78
23.	Tripura	1549	2948	2780	70	0.00	0.00	32.90	0.00	17.06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	26130	782	15642	227	43.09	1.29	25.79	0.37	7.01
25.	West Bengal	26200	4896	33945	448	30.44	5.69	39.44	0.52	11.46

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	A & N Islands	18	78	223	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	Daman & Diu	0	6	4	0	0.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	
29.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Pondicherry	147	384	369	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.67
Total		274412	128491	395976	7608	29.58	13.85	42.69	0.82	12.00

NR - Not Reported

Statement-II*Per Family Investment Under SGSY During 1999-2000 (March, 2000)*

S.No.	Stats/U.T.	Till Month	Total Subsidy Disbursed	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Investment	Per Family Investment (In Rupees)	Credit Subsidy Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6332.18	9380.15	15712.33	9512	1.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	216.94	13.20	230.14	7521	0.00
3.	Assam	3	496.60	879.93	1376.53	7658	1.77
4.	Bihar	3	5808.22	10851.06	16659.28	15658	1.87
5.	Goa	1	6.44	26.67	33.11	6912	4.14
6.	Gujarat	3	1347.90	2213.59	3561.49	18414	1.64
7.	Haryana	3	1150.28	3000.13	4150.41	23924	2.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	570.81	2223.11	2793.92	32345	3.89
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	419.71	695.44	1115.16	19111	1.66
10.	Karnataka	3	1832.03	365.68	2197.71	10909	0.20
11.	Kerala	3	2168.70	5006.72	7175.42	24336	2.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5889.34	10859.11	16748.45	14938	1.84
13.	Maharashtra	3	6463.40	15384.63	21848.03	24871	2.38
14.	Manipur	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	8	35.22	69.43	104.65	14123	1.97
16.	Mizoram	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00
17.	Nagaland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Orissa	3	5396.32	9417.58	14813.90	19849	1.75
19.	Punjab	3	99.66	227.96	327.62	1934	2.29
20.	Rejasthan	3	2603.50	6116.18	8719.68	25556	2.35
21.	Sikkim	3	49.21	119.07	168.28	24530	2.42
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	4467.04	7374.61	11841.65	18099	1.65
23.	Tripura	3	460.86	965.70	1426.56	16882	2.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4659.89	1020.732	14867.21	24514	2.19
25.	West Bengal	3	3336.53	7313.85	10650.38	12375	2.19
26.	A & N Islands	3	3.36	4.29	7.65	963	1.28
27.	D & N Haveli	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	12	0.48	1.03	1.51	25167	2.15
29.	Lakshadweep	3	0.20	0.40	0.60	20000	2.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	15.19	31.07	46.26	8712	2.05
Total			53830.01	102747.91	156577.92	16879	1.91

NR - Not Reported

NA- Not Available

Statement-III**Financial Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) During 1998-99**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Month Code	Opening* Balance As on 1.4.98	Centre Release As on 31.3.1999	State Matching Share	Total (C+S)	Total Available Funds	Expenditure	%age Exp. to Total avail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6027.61	16740	4185	20925	26952.61	25245.32	93.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	823.27	2140	535	2675	3498.27	2327.96	66.55
3.	Assam	3	4730.08	11018	2754.5	13772.5	18502.58	14522.95	78.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	3	13527.41	18596	4649	23245	36772.41	28469.2	77.42
5.	Goa	3	36.48	180	45	225	261.48	261.48	100.00
6.	Gujarat	3	3727.7	4410	1102.5	5512.5	9240.2	6613.24	71.57
7.	Haryana	3	2771.69	1660	415	2075	4846.69	2704.38	55.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1778.27	2050	512.5	2562.5	4340.77	3048.81	70.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	592.5	4760	1190	5950	6542.5	5163.92	78.93
10.	Karnataka	3	2514.24	10350	2587.5	12937.5	15451.74	13482.6	87.26
11.	Kerala	3	2310.47	3861	965.25	4826.25	7136.72	5425.26	76.02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	7171.06	22033	5508.25	27541.25	34712.31	32960.4	94.95
13.	Maharashtra	3	4146.45	8167.17	2041.7925	10208.9625	14355.4125	10979.33	76.48
14.	Manipur	3	554.29	890	222.5	1112.5	1666.79	1340.12	80.40
15.	Meghalaya	3	356.38	610	152.5	762.5	1093.58	583.33	53.34
16.	Mizoram	3	107.66	800	200	1000	1107.66	1161.29	104.84
17.	Nagaland	1	8.75	2100	525	2625	2633.75	2123.65	80.63
18.	Orissa	3	3294.81	12752	3188	15940	19234.81	17341.91	90.16
19.	Punjab	3	2234.89	2720	680	3400	5634.89	2969.16	52.69
20.	Rajasthan	3	4992.85	8935	2233.75	11168.75	16161.6	15277.04	94.53
21.	Sikkim	3	29.64	320	80	400	429.64	580.43	135.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	755.58	18720	4680	23400	24155.58	24449.66	101.22
23.	Tripura	3	201.08	1440	360	1800	2001.08	2181.08	109.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	17089.02	35153.65	8788.4125	43942.0625	61031.0825	58816.72	96.37
25.	West Bengal	3	7184.13	8270	2067.5	10337.5	17521.63	10031.17	57.25
26.	A & N Islands	3	75.87	40	0	40	75.87	35.04	46.18
27.	D & N Haveli	11	9.73	30	0	30	39.73	9.47	23.84
28.	Daman & Diu	2	1.79	0	0	0	1.79	1.14	63.69
29.	Lakshadweep	3	100.15	100	0	100	200.15	88.29	44.11
30.	Pondicherry	3	112.29	0	0	0	112.29	24.14	21.50
All India			87266.14	198845.82	49668.955	248514.775	335780.915	288218.49	85.84

NR-Not Reported State Governments/UTs.

Statement-III**Physical Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) During 1998-99**

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	Name of the States & UTS	Month Code	Mandays		Generated		No. of Works			
			SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	Landless	completed	in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	137.67	69.52	163.48	370.67	116.54	112.31	22030	12090
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	38.29	0	38.29	12.67	0	1653	945
3.	Assam	3	50.26	65.1	144.5	259.86	25.5	79.95	5720	3477
4.	Bihar	3	170.38	67.17	163.34	400.89	110.62	259.87	12826	13603
5.	Goa	3	0	0	2.65	2.65	1.13	0	81	210
6.	Gujarat	3	13.47	22.56	27.04	63.07	19.01	29.63	2209	3520
7.	Haryana	3	9.54	0	8.48	18.02	4.53	16.97	1436	546
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	15.31	3.17	16.97	35.45	2.52	0.19	6708	4294
9.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3	NR	NR	NR	69.37	NR	NR	14136	21719
10.	Karnataka	3	77.2	34.8	180.41	292.41	85.01	116.99	22802	15758
11.	Kerala	3	17.89	1.86	36	55.75	19.14	6.63	2605	3069
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	105.45	166.85	157.13	429.43	144.78	136.14	17729	11592
13.	Maharashtra	3	51.44	53.66	100.52	205.62	69.04	68.75	8306	11274
14.	Manipur	3	0.17	16.63	0.17	16.97	1.61	2.66	1105	333
15.	Meghalaya	3	0.34	10.35	0	10.69	3.29	1.92	854	66
16.	Mizoram	3	0	19.56	0	19.56	6.78	0	1659	237
17.	Nagaland	1	0	51.59	0	51.59	5.53	0	263	197
18.	Orissa	3	107.18	116.15	116.81	340.14	101	85.19	15830	11322
19.	Punjab	3	14	0	5.74	19.74	0.84	14.42	1236	1145
20.	Rajasthan	3	68.95	57.57	83.09	209.61	79.21	29.28	6168	6764
21.	Sikkim	3	2.51	3.28	2.41	8.2	2.45	0.62	750	261
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	202.1	17.18	237.81	457.09	166.03	375.27	22369	5949
23.	Tripura	3	9.12	20.8	10.94	40.86	12.47	20.37	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	388.82	4.61	360.88	754.31	138.27	171.87	19050	12305
25.	West Bengal	3	36.65	15.42	54.3	106.37	20.54	53.13	8993	2659
26.	A & N Islands	3	0	0	0.485	0.485	0.079	0.12	7	6
27.	D & N Haveli	11	0	0.13	0	0.13	0.09	0	0	14
28.	Daman & Diu	2	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	3	0	1.72	0	1.72	0.55	0	13	9
30.	Pondicherry	3	0.3	0	0.08	0.38	0.01	0	51	19
All India			1478.75	857.98	1873.255	4279.355	1149.259	1582.28	196589	143383

NR—Not Reported

* Separately

Statement*Category-wise Percentage Share in Employment Generation Under EAS During 1998-99*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	share to Total Achievement				
		SC	ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.14	18.76	44.10	31.44	30.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	0.00	33.09	0.00
3.	Assam	19.34	25.05	55.61	9.81	30.77
4.	Bihar	42.50	16.76	40.74	27.59	64.82
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	100.00	42.64	0.00
6.	Gujarat	21.36	35.77	42.87	30.14	46.98
7.	Haryana	52.94	0.00	47.06	25.14	94.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.19	8.94	47.87	7.11	0.54
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	26.40	11.90	61.70	29.07	40.01
11.	Kerala	32.09	3.34	64.57	34.33	11.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.56	38.85	36.59	33.71	31.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Maharashtra	25.02	26.10	48.89	33.58	33.44
14.	Manipur	1.00	98.00	1.00	9.49	15.67
15.	Meghalaya	3.18	96.82	0.00	2.91	2.18
16.	Mizoram	0.00	100.00	0.00	34.66	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	100.00	0.00	10.72	0.00
18.	Orissa	31.51	34.15	34.34	29.69	25.05
19.	Punjab	70.92	0.00	29.08	4.26	73.05
20.	Rajasthan	32.89	27.47	39.64	37.79	13.97
21.	Sikkim	30.61	40.00	29.39	29.88	7.56
22.	Tamil Nadu	44.21	3.76	52.03	36.32	82.10
23.	Tripura	22.32	50.91	26.77	30.52	49.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.55	0.61	47.84	18.33	22.79
25.	West Bengal	24.46	14.50	51.05	19.31	49.95
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	100.00	16.29	24.74
27.	D & N Haveli	0.00	100.00	0.00	69.23	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	33.33	66.67	66.67	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	100.00	0.00	31.98	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	78.95	0.00	21.05	2.63	0.00
All India		34.56	20.05	43.77	26.86	36.97

NR - Not Reported

Statement-IV*Financial Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme During 1999-2000*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	Opening Balance (as on 01.04.1999)	Central Allocation of funds	State's Matching Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3240.56	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1225.72	226.21	75.40	301.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	12	3434.28	5877.72	1959.04	7836.76
4.	Bihar	3	10894.88	33704.77	11233.80	44938.57
5.	Goa	3	22.95	23.72	7.91	31.63
6.	Gujarat	3	2395.67	3872.86	1290.82	5163.68
7.	Haryana	3	2126.24	2278.48	759.42	3037.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1314.08	959.56	319.82	1279.38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	63.78	1187.58	395.82	1583.40
10.	Karnataka	3	2004.4	7769.46	2589.56	10359.02
11.	Kerala	3	1870.77	3486.13	1161.93	4648.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3588.09	17084.06	5694.12	22778.18
13.	Maharashtra	3	4068.86	15358.33	5118.93	20477.26
14.	Manipur	3	426.95	394.04	131.33	525.37
15.	Meghalaya	12	460.57	441.47	147.14	588.61
16.	Mizoram	3	24.35	102.16	34.05	136.21
17.	Nagaland	1	133.84	302.82	100.93	403.75
18.	Orissa	3	2299.23	11768.22	3922.35	15690.57
19.	Punjab	3	2342.49	1107.32	369.07	1476.39
20.	Rajasthan	3	2266.54	5899.6	1966.34	7865.94
21.	Sikkim	10	15.02	113.1	37.70	150.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	249.12	9097.5	3032.20	12129.70
23.	Tripura	3	0	711.47	237.13	948.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5581.5	37092.4	12362.90	49455.30
25.	West Bengal	2	7510.02	13078.02	4358.90	17436.92
26.	A & N Islands	3	35.776	54.73	—	54.73
27.	D & N Haveli	1	7.45	54.73	—	54.73
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.61	1.82	—	1.82
29.	Lakshadweep	3	104.99	3.65	—	3.65
30.	Pondicherry	3	42.1	69.32	—	69.32
All India			57750.836	182410.01	60735.85	243145.86

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Funds Released	State's Share Released	Total (Central-Plus State)	Total Available Funds	Exenditure	%age of Expenditure to Total fund
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10288.76	3429.24	13718.00	16958.56	14595.07	86.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	719.27	239.73	959.00	2184.72	1360.57	62.28
3.	Assam	4701.11	1566.88	6267.99	9702.27	5043.05	51.98
4.	Bihar	25388.02	8461.83	33849.85	44744.73	32467.49	72.56
5.	Goa	55	18.33	73.33	96.28	102.07	106.01
6.	Gujarat	4301.49	1433.69	5735.18	8130.85	4652.86	57.22
7.	Haryana	1981.53	660.44	2641.97	4768.21	3974.75	83.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	945.06	314.99	1260.05	2574.13	2163.69	84.06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2755	918.24	3673.24	3737.02	2203.56	58.97
10.	Karnataka	6670.05	2223.13	8893.18	10897.58	10090.82	92.60
11.	Kerala	3486.12	1236.37	4722.49	6593.26	4688.09	71.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17464.11	5820.79	23284.90	26872.99	24019.00	89.38
13.	Maharashtra	11002.98	3667.29	14670.27	18739.13	13258.20	70.75
14.	Manipur	307.87	102.61	410.48	837.43	766.44	91.52
15.	Meghalaya	220.74	73.57	294.31	754.88	465.47	61.66
16.	Mizoram	402.16	234.70	636.86	661.21	354.90	53.67
17.	Nagaland	276.09	92.02	368.11	501.95	714.97	142.44
18.	Orissa	17621.12	5873.12	23494.24	25793.47	14028.60	54.39
19.	Punjab	813.98	672.47	1486.45	3828.94	2289.88	59.80
20.	Rajasthan	6888.13	2295.81	9183.94	11450.48	7300.22	63.75
21.	Sikkim	313.1	104.36	417.46	432.48	132.06	30.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	10597.49	3532.14	14129.63	14378.75	14164.47	98.51
23.	Tripura	711.46	490.00	1201.46	1201.46	1201.46	100.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36155.49	12050.62	48206.11	53787.61	40846.19	75.94
25.	West Bengal	9483.71	3160.92	12644.63	20154.65	9981.08	49.52

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	A & N Islands	27.36	0.00	27.36	63.14	37.84	59.93
27.	D & N Haveli	27.36	0.00	27.36	34.81	2.94	8.45
28.	Daman & Diu	0.91	0.00	0.91	1.52	0.91	59.87
29.	Lakshadweep	1.82	0.00	1.82	106.81	49.84	46.66
30.	Pondicherry	34.66	0.00	34.66	76.76	47.89	62.39
	All India	173642	58673.31	232315.26	290066.09	211004.37	72.74

Statement-IV*Physical Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) During 1999-2000**(Lakh Mandays)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Month Code	Wage Emp. to be Gene. (Target)	SC	Mandays ST	Others	Generated Total	Women	Landless	Number of Works Completed In Progress	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	301.60	69.44	33.84	72.35	175.63	58.59	58.75	17716	8549
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	7.47	0.00	26.25	0.00	26.25	8.60	0.00	1041	375
3.	Assam	12	135.37	19.61	27.74	49.42	96.77	6.95	24.70	3261	2467
4.	Bihar	3	645.23	165.53	58.89	160.21	384.62	101.89	238.68	10228	12683
5.	Goa	3	0.49	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.00	58	147
6.	Gujarat	3	59.97	6.69	23.84	17.96	48.49	12.97	16.43	3934	2886
7.	Haryana	3	32.84	13.63	0.00	9.02	22.65	5.29	21.14	2749	1237
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	16.47	10.01	3.26	12.38	25.65	1.22	0.02	5537	2958
9.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3	25.79	NR	NR	NR	26.27	NR	NR	7171	10871
10.	Karnataka	3	194.58	50.31	21.20	114.44	185.95	55.33	73.86	15396	5442
11.	Kerala	3	67.35	13.51	1.53	27.90	42.94	14.65	3.64	2834	2883
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	418.69	77.25	106.76	104.89	288.90	97.09	102.11	9302	9530
13.	Maharashtra	3	571.53	62.97	55.78	115.92	234.67	84.01	82.22	15591	20793
14.	Manipur	3	7.86	0.37	7.24	2.09	9.70	2.76	1.78	1465	353
15.	Meghalaya	12	9.79	0.09	7.58	0.00	7.67	2.93	1.46	492	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Mizoram	3	1.73	0.00	4.95	0.00	4.95	1.68	0.00	1436	26
17.	Nagaland	1	9.21	0.00	18.54	0.00	18.54	6.00	0.18	2396	885
18.	Orissa	3	335.48	71.35	69.27	74.80	215.42	62.41	47.66	15424	15138
19.	Punjab	3	14.49	11.08	0.00	5.73	16.81	0.58	11.37	1119	1195
20.	Rajasthan	3	177.51	30.57	25.83	35.49	91.89	33.31	14.69	4028	5480
21.	Sikkim	10	2.15	0.50	0.61	0.58	1.69	0.50	0.13	49	141
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	227.29	72.64	8.53	85.62	166.79	53.06	152.68	5165	3106
23.	Tripura	3	16.90	3.69	8.58	5.64	17.91	5.27	8.92	1766	NR
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	593.38	254.06	1.49	230.18	485.73	72.47	111.49	14572	5236
25.	West Bengal	2	214.88	36.55	16.06	46.76	99.37	22.58	55.63	7561	3841
26.	A & N Islands	3	1.41	0.00	0.07	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.14	2	26
27.	D & N Haveli	1	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12	17
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	3	0.09	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.18	0.00	16	16
30.	Pondicherry	3	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.29	0.11	0.04	58	5
All India			4091.63	970.04	528.71	1172.83	2697.85	710.92	1027.71	150379	116498

*NR—Not Reported.

Statement-IV*Category-wise Percentage Share in Employment Generation Under EAS During 1999-2000*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of Achievement to Target	Percentage Share to Total Achievement				
			SC	ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.23	39.54	19.27	41.19	33.36	33.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.41	0.00	100.00	0.00	32.76	0.00
3.	Assam	71.49	20.26	28.67	51.07	7.18	25.52
4.	Bihar	59.61	43.04	15.31	41.65	26.49	62.06
5.	Goa	214.29	0.00	0.00	100.00	42.86	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	80.86	13.80	49.16	37.04	26.75	33.88
7.	Haryana	68.97	60.18	0.00	39.82	23.36	93.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	155.74	39.03	12.71	48.27	4.76	0.08
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	101.84	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Karnataka	95.56	27.06	11.40	61.54	29.76	39.72
11.	Kerala	63.76	31.46	3.56	64.97	34.12	8.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	69.00	26.74	36.95	36.31	33.61	35.34
13.	Maharashtra	41.06	26.83	23.77	49.40	35.80	35.04
14.	Manipur	123.40	3.81	74.65	21.54	28.46	18.35
15.	Meghalaya	78.35	1.17	98.83	0.00	38.20	19.04
16.	Mizoram	286.13	0.00	100.00	0.00	33.92	0.00
17.	Nagaland	201.30	0.00	100.00	0.00	32.36	0.97
18.	Orissa	64.21	33.12	32.16	34.72	28.97	22.12
19.	Punjab	116.01	65.91	0.00	34.09	3.45	67.64
20.	Rajasthan	51.77	33.27	28.11	38.62	36.25	15.99
21.	Sikkim	78.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	73.38	43.55	5.11	51.33	31.81	91.54
23.	Tripura	105.98	20.60	47.91	31.49	29.42	49.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81.86	52.30	0.31	47.39	14.92	22.95
25.	West Bengal	46.24	36.78	16.16	47.06	22.72	55.98
26.	A & N Islands	27.38	0.00	17.62	82.38	12.95	34.97
27.	D & N Haveli	0.10	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	966.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	20.69	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	28.60	68.53	0.00	31.47	37.41	13.99
All India		65.94	35.96	19.60	43.47	26.35	38.09

NR—Not Reported.

Statement V**Statement Showing Financial Progress Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana During 1998-99**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Balance as on 1.4.98	Allocation			Releases			Total Funds Available	Funds Utilised	%age Utilisation
				Centre	State	Total	Centre (March)	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2746.56	11703.94	2925.99	14629.93	11702.49	2925.62	14628.11	17374.67	14710.40	84.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	86.68	257.32	64.33	321.65	475.26	118.82	594.08	680.76	326.12	47.91
3.	Assam	3	1070.03	6686.18	1671.55	8357.73	15112.28	3778.07	18890.35	19960.38	10967.57	54.95
4.	Bihar	3	1422.08	38340.77	9585.19	47925.96	29733.82	7433.46	37167.28	51589.36	41851.12	81.12
5.	Goa	3	25.68	172.20	43.05	215.25	103.32	25.83	129.15	154.83	166.80	107.73
6.	Gujarat	3	1061.63	4405.58	1101.40	5506.98	4449.43	1112.36	5561.79	6623.42	5958.62	89.96
7.	Haryana	3	227.54	2591.88	647.97	3239.85	2591.88	647.97	3239.85	3467.39	2908.76	83.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	189.25	1091.54	272.89	1364.43	1022.15	255.54	1277.69	1466.94	1083.72	73.88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	370.63	1350.93	337.73	1688.66	1094.62	273.66	1368.28	1738.91	1489.06	85.63
10.	Karnataka	3	2892.74	8838.13	2209.53	11047.66	10838.13	2709.53	13547.66	16440.40	11288.71	68.66
11.	Kerala	3	935.60	3965.64	991.41	4957.05	3965.65	991.41	4957.06	5892.66	4089.65	69.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3802.47	19433.93	4858.48	24292.41	18314.14	2915.09	21229.23	25031.70	22760.65	90.93
13.	Maharashtra	3	2156.99	17470.82	4367.71	21838.53	17180.81	4295.20	21476.01	23633.00	20780.48	87.93
14.	Manipur	3	39.92	448.24	112.06	560.30	501.64	125.41	627.05	666.97	430.78	64.59
15.	Meghalaya	3	134.52	502.19	125.55	627.74	951.75	237.94	1189.69	1324.21	348.96	26.35
16.	Mizoram	3	4.82	116.21	29.05	145.26	296.89	74.22	371.11	375.93	318.37	84.69
17.	Nagaland	3	7.09	344.48	86.12	430.60	775.99	194.00	969.99	977.08	956.77	97.92
18.	Orissa	3	2870.78	13386.90	3346.73	16733.63	13443.31	3360.83	16804.14	19674.92	15218.63	77.35
19.	Punjab	3	200.06	1259.63	314.91	1574.54	1559.63	389.91	1949.54	2149.60	1381.15	64.25
20.	Rajasthan	3	427.52	6711.09	1677.77	8388.86	6008.50	1502.13	7510.63	7938.15	9780.60	123.21
21.	Sikkim	3	21.76	128.66	32.17	160.83	288.00	72.00	360.00	381.76	411.41	107.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	1045.98	10348.85	2587.21	12936.06	10348.85	2587.21	12936.06	13982.04	14974.42	107.10
23.	Tripura	3	9.95	809.31	202.33	1011.64	1824.38	456.10	2280.48	2290.43	2296.83	100.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	8494.04	42194.35	10548.59	52742.94	42235.90	10558.98	52794.88	61288.92	55507.20	90.57
25.	West Bengal	3	5734.87	14876.87	3719.22	18596.09	10061.21	2515.30	12576.51	18311.38	12372.19	67.57
26.	A & N Islands	3	61.26	117.89	0.00	117.89	39.70	0.00	39.70	100.96	37.07	36.72
27.	D & N Haveli	1	5.39	77.81	0.00	77.81	48.94	0.00	48.94	54.33	36.75	67.64
28.	Daman & Diu	3	5.11	37.70	0.00	37.70	10.06	0.00	10.06	15.17	6.04	39.82
29.	Lakshadweep	1	14.10	59.10	0.00	59.10	35.46	0.00	35.46	49.56	29.29	59.10
30.	Pondicherry	3	7.72	115.42	0.00	115.42	82.14	0.00	82.14	89.86	72.83	81.05
Total			49072.77	207843.56	51858.91	259702.47	205096.33	49556.56	254652.89	303725.66	252560.95	83.15

Statement V*Physical Performance Under JRY During 1998-99*

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Annual Target (Tentative)	Achievement	%age Ach.	Sectoral Achievement					
						SC	ST	SC/ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	254.01	224.68	88.45	66.47	27.15	93.62	131.05	76.08	147.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	7.97	3.96	49.69	0.00	3.96	3.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3	144.36	199.57	138.24	35.91	66.83	102.74	96.83	23.96	77.51
4.	Bihar	3	688.11	584.91	85.00	233.49	112.85	346.34	238.57	159.55	348.67
5.	Goa	3	3.32	1.70	51.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.73	0.00
6.	Gujarat	3	53.34	59.18	110.95	10.41	28.18	38.59	20.59	15.62	23.03
7.	Haryana	3	30.49	23.84	78.19	14.18	0.00	14.18	9.66	4.92	22.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	17.00	15.39	90.53	6.92	2.03	8.95	6.44	0.74	0.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	27.50	20.59	74.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3	188.82	222.16	117.66	61.89	27.07	88.96	110.40	67.78	82.51
11.	Kerala	3	69.77	39.39	56.46	11.00	1.30	12.30	27.09	13.65	4.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	325.80	319.34	98.02	76.97	127.92	204.89	114.45	109.80	113.34
13.	Maharashtra	3	541.22	403.81	74.61	109.47	96.65	206.12	197.69	141.19	152.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Manipur	3	6.92	5.59	80.78	0.19	3.67	3.86	1.73	0.50	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	3	10.22	5.91	57.83	0.25	5.66	5.91	0.00	1.89	1.20
16.	Mizoram	3	1.84	4.36	236.96	0.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	1.54	0.00
17.	Nagaland	3	9.82	23.73	241.65	0.00	23.73	23.73	0.00	5.46	0.00
18.	Orissa	3	317.94	296.84	93.36	89.54	107.00	196.54	100.00	91.55	64.83
19.	Punjab	3	15.46	13.89	89.84	10.27	0.00	10.27	3.62	0.39	11.75
20.	Rajasthan	3	149.43	148.30	99.24	52.69	39.42	92.11	56.19	49.17	16.89
21.	Sikkim	3	2.29	6.13	267.69	1.38	2.40	3.78	2.35	1.94	0.19
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	230.42	280.97	121.94	137.18	6.40	143.58	137.40	105.36	219.09
23.	Tripura	3	18.02	34.72	192.67	8.76	17.00	25.76	8.96	9.89	12.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	626.32	691.39	110.39	365.08	6.82	371.90	319.49	157.25	176.60
25.	West Bengal	3	220.83	134.45	60.88	52.71	16.33	69.04	65.41	32.02	80.96
26.	A & N Islands	3	1.30	0.38	29.23	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.08	0.04
27.	D & N Haveli	1	1.11	0.67	60.36	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.51	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	3	0.57	0.11	19.30	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.50	0.07	0.05
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1.12	0.42	37.50	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.18	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3	1.25	0.03	2.11	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Total			3966.57	3766.41	94.95	1345.49	728.00	2073.49	1650.31	1071.82	1557.45

Statement V*Category-wise Percentage Achievement in Employment Generation under JRY during 1998-99*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Percentage Achievement					
		SC	ST	SC/ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.58	12.98	41.67	58.33	33.86	65.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	17.99	33.49	51.48	48.52	12.01	38.84
4.	Bihar	39.92	19.29	59.21	40.79	27.28	59.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	42.94	0.00
6.	Gujarat	17.59	47.62	65.21	34.79	26.39	38.92
7.	Haryana	59.48	0.00	59.48	40.52	20.64	96.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44.96	13.19	58.15	41.85	4.81	1.62
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	27.86	12.18	40.04	49.69	30.51	37.14
11.	Kerala	27.93	3.30	31.23	68.77	34.65	12.54
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.10	40.06	64.16	35.84	34.38	35.49
13.	Maharashtra	27.11	23.93	51.04	48.96	34.96	37.71
14.	Manipur	3.40	65.65	69.05	30.95	8.94	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	4.23	95.77	100.00	0.00	31.98	20.30
16.	Mizoram	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	35.32	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	23.01	0.00
18.	Orissa	30.16	36.05	66.21	33.69	30.84	21.84
19.	Punjab	73.94	0.00	73.94	26.06	2.81	84.59
20.	Rajasthan	35.53	26.58	62.11	37.89	33.16	11.39
21.	Sikkim	22.51	39.15	61.66	38.34	31.65	3.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	48.82	2.28	51.10	48.90	37.50	77.98
23.	Tripura	25.23	48.96	74.19	25.81	28.49	36.38
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52.80	0.99	53.79	46.21	22.74	25.54
25.	West Bengal	39.20	12.15	51.35	48.65	23.82	60.22
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	52.63	52.63	47.37	21.05	10.53
27.	D & N Haveli	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	75.47	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	272.73	363.64	636.36	454.55	63.64	45.45
29.	Lakshadweep	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	42.86	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	37.88	0.00	37.88	37.88	0.00	0.00
Total		35.72	19.33	55.05	43.82	28.46	41.35

Statement VI*Financial Progress under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana during 1999-2000 (Provisional)***Allocation & Releases**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Balance as on 1.4.99	Allocation			Releases		
				Centre	State	Total	Centre (March)	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1954.74	9319.52	3106.51	12426.03	9617.32	3205.45	12822.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	381.09	204.90	68.30	272.20	142.71	47.57	190.28
3.	Assam	2	4480.56	5324.02	1774.67	7098.69	3787.01	1262.21	5049.22
4.	Bihar	3	11666.61	30529.68	10176.56	40706.24	28484.06	9493.74	37977.80
5.	Goa	3	3.16	137.12	45.71	182.82	124.11	41.37	165.48
6.	Gujarat	2	727.74	3508.04	1169.35	4677.39	3508.03	1169.23	4677.26
7.	Haryana	3	425.85	2063.84	687.95	2751.79	2063.87	343.94	2407.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	237.44	869.16	289.72	1158.88	1752.41	584.08	2336.49
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	159.84	1075.71	358.57	1434.28	897.74	299.22	1196.96
10.	Karnataka	3	3919.71	7037.56	2345.85	9383.41	7037.56	2345.62	9383.18
11.	Kerala	3	1129.91	3157.73	1052.58	4210.30	3157.72	1052.47	4210.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4119.9	15474.69	5158.23	20632.92	16926.38	5641.56	22567.94
13.	Maharashtra	3	3049.74	13911.52	4637.17	18548.70	13911.47	4636.69	18548.16
14.	Manipur	2	66.24	356.92	118.97	475.89	115.54	38.51	154.05
15.	Meghalaya	8	280.64	399.88	133.29	533.17	132.18	44.06	176.24
16.	Mizoram	3	14.38	92.53	30.84	123.38	92.37	30.79	123.16
17.	Nagaland	12	85.84	274.30	91.43	365.73	223.90	74.63	298.53
18.	Orissa	3	2286.64	10659.61	3553.20	14212.82	15974.14	5324.18	21298.32
19.	Punjab	3	214.15	1003.01	334.34	1337.34	975.08	324.99	1300.07
20.	Rajasthan	3	7037.70	5343.85	1781.28	7125.14	5343.85	1781.11	7124.96
21.	Sikkim	2	20.24	102.45	34.15	136.60	102.45	34.15	136.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	263.93	8240.50	2746.83	10987.33	9163.14	3054.07	12217.21
23.	Tripura	2	0.00	644.43	214.81	859.24	487.95	162.63	650.58
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5471.85	33598.18	11199.39	44797.57	33593.14	11196.59	44789.73
25.	West Bengal	1	6555.03	11846.03	3948.68	15794.71	10800.26	3559.73	14399.99
26.	A & N Islands	2	48.49	93.87	0.00	93.87	13.00	0.00	13.00
27.	D & N Haveli	7	0.00	61.96	0.00	61.96	30.98	0.00	30.98
28.	Daman & Diu	7	0.61	30.02	0.00	30.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	12	8.26	47.06	0.00	47.06	23.53	0.00	23.53
30.	Pondicherry	3	0.00	91.91	0.00	91.91	45.96	0.00	45.96
Total			54610.29	165500.00	55058.39	220558.39	168527.86	55788.57	224316.43

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total funds Available	Funds Utilised			Percentage Utilisation		
			Total	Individual SC/STs	Disabled	Total	Individual SC/STs	Disabled
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14777.51	9954.72	2618.77	9.31	67.36	26.31	0.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.37	461.48	102.5	0.35	80.77	22.21	0.08
3.	Assam	9529.78	6619.20	1967.73	21.94	69.46	29.73	0.33
4.	Bihar	49644.41	35324.14	10288.87	252.20	71.15	29.13	0.71
5.	Goa	168.64	114.34	—	—	67.80	0.00	0.0
6.	Gujarat	5405.00	3089.08	1820.73	7.14	57.15	58.94	0.23
7.	Haryana	2833.66	2666.87	914.99	0	94.11	34.31	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2573.93	1163.94	366.01	0.85	45.22	31.45	0.07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1356.80	811.66	—	—	59.82	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	13302.89	10191.73	2120.62	114.19	76.61	20.81	1.12
11.	Kerala	5340.10	3652.85	964.06	4.54	68.40	26.39	0.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.84	20841.39	7383.56	125.94	78.09	35.43	0.60
13.	Maharashtra	21597.90	18748.46	5596.63	28.97	86.81	29.85	0.15

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.	Manipur	220.29	93.87	58.37	0.45	42.61	62.18	0.48
15.	Meghalaya	456.88	180.98	—	—	39.61	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	137.54	187.20	187.20	0.00	136.11	100.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	384.37	222.99	—	—	58.02	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	23584.96	13751.03	4815.17	62.87	58.30	35.02	0.46
19.	Punjab	1514.22	1014.24	424.47	0.23	66.98	41.85	0.02
20.	Rajasthan	14162.66	8149.69	2358.51	10.63	57.54	28.94	0.13
21.	Sikkim	156.84	156.95	92.74	0	100.07	59.09	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	12481.14	13391.37	4128.43	38.20	107.29	30.83	0.29
23.	Tripura	650.58	643.70	440.35	0	98.94	68.41	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50261.58	35804.80	11819.36	200.84	71.24	33.01	0.56
25.	West Bengal	20955.02	7683.96	2751.68	18.00	36.67	35.81	0.23
26.	A & N Islands	61.49	14.29	5.09	—	23.24	35.62	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	30.98	0.85	—	—	2.74	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	0.61	0.00	—	—	0.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0
29.	Lakshadweep	31.79	10.43	10.43	0	32.81	100.00	
30.	Pondicherry	45.96	41.90	1.24	0	91.17	2.96	0.00
Total		278926.72	194988.11	61237.51	896.65	69.91	31.41	0.46

Note: The blank column denote non-reporting of figures by the State/UTs.

Statement VI

Physical Performance under JGSY during 1999-2000 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Works completed	Status of Works (in numbers) Works under progress	Total Works	Works exclusively for SC/ST	Works Disabled	Total Mandays Generated (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	40762	22763	63525	9773	39	133.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	525	81	606	120	3	5.92
3.	Assam	2	7606	7411	15017	2859	91	120.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	3	65784	48034	113818	15819	574	424.90
5.	Goa	3	45	146	191	—	—	1.29
6.	Gujarat	2	7451	11895	19346	3758	68	30.34
7.	Haryana	3	12469	2217	14686	4742	37	18.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6731	1117	7848	2320	5	14.43
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2959	—	2959	—	—	9.74
10.	Karnataka	3	50697	25392	76089	16285	879	175.49
11.	Kerala	3	16068	15280	31348	8251	27	37.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	54635	6304	62939	17162	479	265.27
13.	Maharashtra	3	68937	38347	107284	37822	150	341.55
14.	Manipur	2	980	463	1443	826	0	1.11
15.	Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	0	0	2.76
16.	Mizoram	3	1028	22	1050	1028	0	2.23
17.	Nagaland	12	0	0	0	0	0	5.30
18.	Orissa	3	50358	14096	64454	17756	316	142.11
19.	Punjab	3	10913	5448	16361	4721	150	6.62
20.	Rajasthan	3	15863	5623	21486	5235	23	105.06
21.	Sikkim	2	446	351	797	0	0	2.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	40953	1349	42302	19190	423	170.27
23.	Tripura	2	2855	278	3133	1987	0	12.47
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	153536	39964	193500	51524	1674	438.89
25.	West Bengal	1	12601	7662	20263	1820	45	68.76
26.	A & N Islands	2	40	3	43	—	—	0.21
27.	D & N Haveli	7	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
28.	Daman & Diu	7	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	12	8	1	9	8	—	0.11
30.	Pondicherry	3	12	47	59	1	0	0.03
Total			624262	256294	880556	223007	4983	2537.44

Note: 1) Physical Progress is now monitored in terms of number of works completed and taken up in place of Mandays generation as JGSY has now become an infrastructure development programme as compared to generation of wage employment earlier.

Bills for President's Assent

1515. SHRI RATAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bills sent by the Government of Haryana for the assent of the President during the last three years;

(b) the number out of these bills got assent of the President; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to secure President's assent for the remaining Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) During the last three years from June, 1997 to July, 2000, 11 State Bills reserved by the Governor of Haryana, were received for assent of the President. A Statement showing the requisite status of these Bills is enclosed.

Statement**Bills for President's Assent**

(Position as on 27.7.2000)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bill	Date of Receipt in the Govt. of India	Date of Assent/ Latest position of the Bills
1	2	3	4
1.	The Haryana Electricity Reform Bill, 1997	21.08.1997	20.02.1998
2.	The Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities (Haryana) Amendment) Bill, 1997	02.09.1997	17.11.1997
3.	The Punjab Excise (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 1998.	13.02.1998	28.03.1999
4.	The Haryana Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1998	24.08.1998	16.12.1998
5.	The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Haryana) Amendment) Bill, 1998	15.09.1998	28.12.1999
6.	The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1999	22.03.1999	30.09.1999
7.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1999	22.03.1999	30.09.1999
8.	Guru Jambheshwar University Hisar (Amendment) Bill, 1999	22.03.1999	02.11.1999
9.	The Haryana Private Colleges (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1999	31.03.1999	02.08.1999
10.	The Haryana Lokayukta Bill, 1999	07.01.1999	Referred to the Department of Legal Affairs for advice on 24.07.2000

1	2	3	4
11.	The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999	18.01.2000	The State Government was requested to send clarifications on the points raised by the Central Government on 28.03.2000. Their clarifications are still awaited despite reminders

The State Legislations call for examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and consultation with the State Governments, wherever found necessary.

Criteria for Admission to M.Sc. in Food Technology Institute

1516. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for admission to the M.Sc. course in the Central Food Technology Institute, Mysore;

(b) whether the relaxation for admission is proposed to be given to those students whose results of B.Sc. declared after the last date of submission of application;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Admission to the M.Sc. (Food Technology) course conducted at Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore, a constituent unit of CSIR, is open to the candidates possessing a Bachelor's degree in Science, Agriculture, Engineering/Technology and is based on merit as per the marks/grade obtained in the degree course.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The applications received by the due date without the final year degree marks card are considered by allowing these candidates to submit their final year marks card by a relaxed date. This provision of accepting the marks card after the last date of receipt

of applications is given wide publicity through advertisement in national newspapers.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Corruptions In Coal Department

1517. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal department is incurring big loss due to corruption;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the corrupt officials during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per the information available in the Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have not incurred any big loss due to corruption in their jurisdiction.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question.

(c) In the Ministry of Coal there is a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) controlling a Vigilance Section of the Ministry. The CVO of the Ministry makes liaison with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and monitors the progress of investigations, disciplinary cases and prosecution cases in CIL headquarters and the subsidiary companies of CIL. The CIL headquarters and each of the subsidiary companies of CIL has a CVO exclusively for itself and vigilance departments. The CVOs of CIL headquarters and subsidiary companies of CIL also make

liaison with the CVC in all vigilance matters of policy and procedure as well as in individual cases as and when required by the Commission. Investigations into complaints are done usually by these CVOs on receipt of source information, complaints received by them directly or references from the CVC and Ministry of Coal and the reports received from the Central Bureau of Investigation. On completion of investigations, disciplinary proceedings are initiated on substantiation of the allegations. The disciplinary proceedings in CIL headquarters and subsidiary companies of CIL are done as per the relevant disciplinary rules of CIL. With the jurisdiction of the CVC now covering the Board-level executives and the executives two level below the Board level, the investigation reports against such executives in CIL and disciplinary cases against them are required to be decided as per the advice of the CVC.

A statement of the disciplinary cases initiated by the Vigilance Departments of CIL/subsidiary companies of CIL during the last two years (1998-99 and 1999-2000) and the latest stage of action taken on such cases is given below:—

Disciplinary cases in which major penalties were imposed	53
Disciplinary cases in which minor penalties were imposed	90
Disciplinary cases in which administrative action was taken	18
Cases in which disciplinary proceedings are continuing	160
Total number of disciplinary cases initiated by the vigilance departments during the last two years	321

[English]

International Centre for Special Needs Education

1518. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 432 on 25.7.2000 and state:

(a) the places in the country where International Centre for Special Needs Education is likely to be set up;

(b) the objective of setting up the said centre; and

(c) the details of assistance proposed to be provided by UNESCO for this centre?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Centre is likely to be set up in New Delhi.

(b) The objectives of the Centre are training, resource development, research, databank creations, net-working, etc. for special needs education.

(c) As per the present indication the UNESCO is likely to allocate US\$ 260000 for the years 2000 and 2001.

Subletting of Land by Non-Governmental Organisations

1519. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NGOs can sublet certain percentage of the covered area of the land leased out to them by the Government;

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

(c) the details of the NGOs who have subletted the area in excess than the prescribed norms in this regard alongwith the percentage of area subletted by them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Any society allotted institutional land including NGO can sublet certain percentage of the built-up area with prior permission of the lessor subject to certain conditions.

(b) A copy of the relevant instructions is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course of time.

Statement

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
(Lands Division)

No. J-13011/1/94-LD New Delhi, dated 10.12.99

To

The Land & Development Officer,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Subj.: Allotment of land to various institutions use of premises.

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. 344/94-LD dated 21.3.94 on the subject cited

above and to say that the question of modification of the guidelines on utilisation of land allotted for various institutional purposes and utilisation thereto has been under consideration of the Government. It has now been decided to modify the existing guidelines as under:—

I. For future cases of subletting by institutions:

(i) These modifications to the guidelines shall apply prospectively. These guidelines will apply only to institutional allotments and will not cover the allotments made to Press or allotments made for commercial purposes.

(a) The maximum area that may be permitted for subletting, including the area which can be used for the purpose of residence of the functionaries of the allottee institution shall not exceed 40% of the total built-up area. The area which can be used for purpose of residence of the functionaries shall be upto 15% of the built up area subject to the maximum of 150 sq. mtr.

(b) In respect of subletting to the Government Department/Organisations, subject to the aforesaid ceiling, the L&DO will not charge any share in the rent realised.

(c) In case of subletting to organisations of similar nature, 15% of the rent realised will be payable to the L&DO.

(ii) Any subletting/use of the premises beyond the aforesaid prescribed limit and without prior permission shall be treated as a breach. However, in case the area used for residential purpose for the functionaries of the allottee institution, no prior permission would be required provided the area so used is within the prescribed ceiling.

II. For past cases:

(i) Where subletting has taken place without prior permission, these will be regularised as under:—

(a) Similar organisations, 15% of the rent will be payable.

(b) In case of subletting to other organisations, rent will be payable as under:—

<i>Sublet area</i>	<i>Rent payable</i>
Upto 25% of the built up area	25%
More than 25% but upto 40% of the built up area	40%
More than 40% of the built up area	Misuse charges for the excess area

(ii) In all cases of subletting/misuses, the allottee institutions will be required to bring down the percentage of the total sublet area and also the area which can be sublet for various purposes as per para 3A (I) (A) above within 2 (two) years. This can be done by achieving full FAR or by evicting existing tenants or both. In case, this is not complied with, the property will be re-entered.

(iii) The term "rent" would mean the rent as shown in the rent deed or the fair rent as determined by CPWD, whichever is higher.

2. The above instructions will take effect from the date of issue and the past cases, if any, decided otherwise will not be reopened.

3. This issue with the concurrence of the Finance Division vide their I.D. No. 1248-F dated 22.7.99.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Labh Singh Chane)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel. No. 301 9951

SC/ST below Poverty Line

1520. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of persons belonging to SCs/STs are living below poverty line even now;

(b) if so, the percentage of persons belonging to SC/ST as compared to the total population of the country living below poverty line; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to bring the persons belonging to SCs/STs above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates of poverty, obtained by the Planning Commission 48.11% of the Scheduled Caste and 51.94% of the Scheduled Tribe population lived below the poverty line in rural areas in 1993-94. In urban areas, the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population living below the poverty line has been estimated at 49.48% and 41.14% respectively in that year. Among the entire population, the percentage of people living below the poverty line is estimated at 37.27% in rural areas and 32.36% in urban areas in 1993-94.

(c) Various poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan strategy. In addition, various Central and Centrally sponsored programmes are also being implemented by the States and UTs, besides State sector programmes to improve the standard of living of SCs/STs living below poverty line.

Riberio Committee

1521. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Riberio Committee was constituted to study recommendations of the National Police Commission as well as suggestions of the National Human Rights Commission to free the police force from excessive political control;

(b) if so, whether the Government have not accepted the recommendations of the Commissions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court, a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J. Riberio was constituted by the Government to suggest ways and means for implementation of pending recommendations of the National Police Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Law Commission and Vohra Committee. The reports of the Committee have been filed in the Supreme Court as per its directions.

Working Women Hostel

1522. SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (Yatnal): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for setting up of Working Women Hostel from the States;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement indicating the State/Union Territory-wise pending proposals for construction of Hostel Buildings for Working Women is attached. These proposals have been examined and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Voluntary Organisations concerned have been advised to submit the additional information/documents, as per the Scheme.

(c) Meetings of the Project Sanctioning Committee are held regularly to clear the proposals which meet the schematic norms.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise list of pending proposals received under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction of Hostels for Working Women and Day Care Centres for Children.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Pending Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	3
8.	Nagaland	22
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2
13.	Delhi	1
Total:		40

Special UN Session

1523 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Session of the UN General Assembly, titled "Beijing + 5" was held in June in New York to review the Fourth World Conference on Women; and

(b) if so, the decision taken and the resolution adopted therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outcome document "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" was adopted at the Special Session. It takes stock of the achievements and obstacles in the implementation of the twelve critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the current challenges affecting the full implementation of the Platform for Action, and makes recommendations on actions and initiatives to overcome obstacles and to achieve its full and accelerated implementation.

Setting up of Colleges

1524. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new colleges approved by the Government to be set up in various States during the current year location-wise; and

(b) the courses approved to be taught in these Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Central Government or UGC do not set up any colleges of their own. Colleges are generally set up by Universities/State Governments/Private Trusts/Managements keeping in view the demand for higher education in a particular region and the availability of resources. Courses are started by the Colleges with the approval of the concerned Universities and the State Governments.

Pension Case of BSF

1525. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of BSF retired after rendering the service of 10 years and 40 days;

(b) the grounds on which they were retired;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to solve the pension cases of these effected retired officials; and

(d) the present position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 2297 BSF personnel have resigned under Rule 19 of BSF Rules, 1969 after rendering service of more than 10 years but less than 20 years.

(c) and (d) Pension is admissible to BSF personnel after rendering a minimum service of 20 years under CCS(Pension) Rules of 1972. However, due to wrong interpretation of provisions under Rule 19 of BSF Rules, 443 personnel, who had resigned under Rule 19, were granted pension, although, they had not completed the minimum qualifying service of 20 years as provided under CCS (Pension) Rules. Twelve personnel are receiving pension in compliance with orders of Hon'ble Courts.

When this error came to notice, the pension in respect of remaining persons was not sanctioned. These persons were informed that they are not entitled to pension and were directed to rejoin their duties. In response, 1065 persons rejoined their duties. However, 777 persons have not rejoined their duties. 217 Court cases on this matter are pending before various Courts. Three Special Leave Petitions have been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Union of India against the judgement of the Courts. The matter is currently subjudice.

Corruption and Harassment in Crime Against Women's Cell

1526. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding gross corruption and harassment against some officers of CAW cell of the Delhi Police during the last one year upto July 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The requisite information is given below:

	1999	2000 (upto 30.6.2000)
Harassment	17	2
Corruption	5	3
Total	22	5

(c) On the basis of the preliminary enquiry made into these complaints, the allegations contained in 24 complaints were found to be unsubstantiated. In the remaining three cases, the following action has so far been taken/recommended:

S.No.	Action taken	Number of official involved
1.	Suspension of concerned official and registration of First Information Report	1
2.	Initiation of regular Departmental Enquiry	1
3.	Warning	3
4.	Transfer	3

Retrenchment in SAIL

1527. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that there will be no retrenchment of staff in the Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SAIL is also looking forward for the joint venture partnership in certain other sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any revival package has been sanctioned to SAIL; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, manpower is proposed to be reduced in SAIL through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(c) and (d) SAIL is looking forward for Joint Venture partners in the areas of Captive Power Generation, Oxygen Plants, Stainless Steel and Alloy Steel.

(e) and (f) Financial and Business Restructuring of SAIL approved by Government envisages, inter-alia, the following:

- Waiver of loans advanced to SAIL from:

SDF	Rs. 5073 Crores
Gol	Rs. 381 Crores
Total	Rs. 5454 Crores

- Government guarantees with 50% interest subsidy for Loan and Interest thereon of Rs. 1500 Crores, to be raised by SAIL from the market to finance reduction in manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- Government guarantee for Loan and Interest thereon of Rs. 1500 crores to be raised by SAIL from the market, primarily for meeting repayment obligation on past loans.
- Conversion into joint ventures of the following units, while protecting jobs of existing employees:
 - Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela
 - Oxygen Plant - 2 of Bhilai Steel Plant
 - Salem Steel Plant (SSP)
 - Alloy Steels Plant (ASP)
 - Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL)
 - Fertiliser Plant at Rourkela Steel Plant and
 - Conversion of IISCO into a Joint Venture, with SAIL holding minority shareholding.

12.00 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

Statement

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Defence (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken on the

recommendations contained in their Fourth Report (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on the subject Advanced Jet Trainer (AJT).

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

Ninety-seventh Report

[English]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ninety-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

12.02 hrs.

[Translation]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences
and Technology

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(j) read with Section 6(2) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980, 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 Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder".

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(j) read with Section 6(2) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical

Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980, 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 Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, I would like to make a submission. Let me say that the country is totally baffled by the absolute incompetence of the Government of India's handling of a very sensitive matter which concerns our basic institutions, our forums, our conventions in a parliamentary democracy. Sir, we are specially concerned at how this whole issue was allowed to be snowballed into a very unseemly brawl between the Attorney-General, the highest Law Officer of the Government of India, and the then Law Minister. This also gives rise to a possible confrontation between the Executive and the Judiciary. So, it is a very sad reflection of Government and governance. The Prime Minister gave a generalised statement on this issue. To sum up in a few words, the Prime Minister has said nothing about everything.

Sir, this leads to a lot of questions and answers. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government as to how they propose to answer these questions. How were the confidential papers allegedly used in making grave allegations against the Attorney-General and the Judiciary were leaked? Should the Attorney-General advise a private party and that too, the one which is the subject of a criminal investigation by the agencies of the Government of India? Should the Attorney-General, who is drawing salary from the Government of India, also accept fees from such a party? Does it not give rise to a conflict of interest? What sort of a signal will emanate from this to the investigating agency if the highest Law Officer of the Government is advising a party that they are investigating, even if it is in another matter? Do we assume that while giving advice in that particular matter, there was no discussion between the Attorney-General and the party concerned on the subject-matter of the criminal investigation? In spite of all this, if the person sought

permission, was it not gross misconduct on the part of the then Law Minister and the present Power Minister to have given this permission, considering the circumstances that surrounded the case? Was there any application of mind? If the permission had to be given, should it not have been given by the appointing authority which is the Prime Minister and not the Law Minister? These are all questions that remain unanswered and we would like to Government of India to respond adequately and address these questions. Otherwise, we will assume that the Government of India is also an interested party trying to hush up a particular matter because they do not want to be in an embarrassing situation.

Therefore, Sir, we must have a discussion on this, before the Government makes a total hash of all our parliamentary conventions, our institutions, and our forms that have been adopted in the last 50 years in the functioning of this parliamentary democracy. We demand, therefore, a discussion. We must have a response from the Government of India on this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We find that for the last few days an unseemly controversy is going on in the country and in the other House. Even the Minister who has resigned has been unable to make a statement. The controversy involves the highest office holders in this country—the judicial head, the Law Minister, and also the Prime Minister comes in because it appears in the Press that the Prime Minister has also intervened. The position is that this Government appears to be suffering from total atrophy; in matters like this, in matters of moment, no response has come.

Sir, the country, outside the Parliament, is agitated; the Parliament is agitated, but the Government does not come out with any statement and there is no response. On these matters, one would expect that the Government should come *suo motu* and take the people into confidence at least on what is happening, and what is what. Even now, I find that the reports are coming about—I do not know because I have no information except the newspaper reports—and it is alleged that the Enforcement Directorate is now trying to implicate the Law Minister because he is inconvenient now. At the moment, he is very inconvenient. Till the other day, he was being utilised for berating the Opposition parties in this country. Today, he has become a hot potato. Therefore, all sorts of things are being said about him; and we know nothing, the Parliament knows nothing. This is the most serious thing.

We are supposedly functioning here for the sake of governance. The Government is there, but they do not take the Opposition into confidence on any important

issue. Today, they are openly quarrelling there. Language is being used which is hardly complimentary to each other. I do not know who is right or wrong because I have no information. Therefore, I submit that at least the Government, the Prime Minister, owes a duty to this House. Here is only the Minister for selective responses and he is not a Minister for taking action. We have a Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who gives selective responses and nothing else happens.

Therefore, I do demand that the Prime Minister should come and tell the country through this House as to what is the position, what action the Government is going to take, and according to the Prime Minister, who is right or wrong because we do not know. I demand this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Shri Madhavrao Scindia and Shri Somanth Chatterjee. You know, I am not a great admirer of our former Law Minister, but I am constrained to say that justice has not been done to him. I shall not go into the details, but the man does not deserve what he is getting today. This is being done because of the party which he was representing in the Law Ministry. I am sorry to say that the statements made by various dignitaries of the Congress Party are not only a disgrace to the former Law Minister, but also a disgrace to the very functioning of the Government.

I hope that the Government will respond to the sentiments expressed by Shri Madhavrao Scindia and Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, we are being bombarded with information not only from the debates in the other House, but also from inspired leaks that keep appearing in the Press. Can the House be a mute witness? One information is that the then Law Minister Rangarajan Kumaramangalam permitted the Attorney General to give opinion on the controversial Hinduja Project. We discussed this project a number of times; I do not want to get into the merits of the points.

I wonder how this Minister was allowed to permit the Attorney-General to give his opinion. The Attorney-General may be permitted to give his opinion in matters relating to two private parties. Here was a private party and the Government involved. How could the Attorney-General give an opinion in a matter relating to the Government affairs? How did the Minister permit this? Who prevailed upon the Minister?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the people are speaking from their personal knowledge, I have reasons to believe that the then Law Minister did it under pressure from the

PMO. I say this with all sense of responsibility. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this with all sense of responsibility.

Sir, I do not have to play a part in the brawl between the Attorney-General and the then Law Minister. Again, to my information, the Attorney-General felt that the conduct of the then Law Minister in connection with MS shoes case deserves investigation by the CBI. He tendered his opinion on the file. Shri Chandra Sekhar is not an admirer of Shri Jethmalani, but let me tell you that I am an admirer of Shri Ram Jethmalani. But in spite of that I wonder, why the Prime Minister took him as the Law Minister after the Attorney-General said his conduct deserved an investigation by the CBI? That is the point. Should not this House discuss all these matters?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy ji, is not discussed in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is an important matter. That is why I have allowed the leaders of the Parties to speak on it. This is not the first time we are talking about it. This is the second time and that is why I have allowed the leaders.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, both the Law Minister and the Attorney-General were appointed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister of this country cannot be a holy cow and not certainly in this House to which he is responsible. Therefore, there must be a discussion in the House and the Prime Minister must come clean on this. Unfortunately, the conduct of the Prime Minister is far from transparent. It is shrouded in secrecy; it is shrouded in controversy ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandi Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is on his legs to say that there was pressure from P.M.O.-can he substantiate it?... (Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, he is a responsible Member of Parliament. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the Government must agree to a discussion on this... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Government like to say anything?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country has got the right to know all the facts. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is on his legs to say that there was pressure from P.M.O.... (Interruptions) can he substantiate it?... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, the Prime Minister is responsible... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, we want the Prime Minister to reply. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Senior Member is saying like this. Will the senior Member accuse the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this manner?... (Interruptions)

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): Firstly it should be removed from the records. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, the first is that such remarks should be removed from the records... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has spoken so much in the House without any proof. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the Government must be prepared to agree for a discussion... (Interruptions) Sir, my submission is that the Government must agree for a discussion and bring all the facts to the House. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing the Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: (Vaishali): The Prime Minister had made a statement in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Minister. You can speak after him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The main thing has been left out. ...(Interruptions) why are the serious charges levelled by the former Law Minister being hushed up. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please see at the first floor. The children are watching how the proceedings are going on in the House.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): This controversy had arisen, when the Opposition demanded the explanation from the Prime Minister in the House. Accordingly, the Prime Minister had made a statement in the House. There is nothing for the Government of India or the Prime Minister to hush up anything in this matter. ...(Interruptions) The Government can explain its position only after the Opposition brings a resolution according to the rules in this matter if it is not satisfied with the reply of the Prime Minister and demands any discussion thereon.

[English]

As far as the transparency of the present Prime Minister is concerned, he is the cleanest and the most transparent Prime Minister the country has ever seen...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am very surprised to see that the Congress has to seek the assistance of Chandra Shekhar ji. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I congratulate the hon'ble Member Shri Jaipal Reddy for leaving company of honest and transparent people and joining company of the 'so-called honest and transparent people' against whom he fought for at least ten to fifteen years.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, fake currency worth one crore and twenty-five lakh rupees was seized at the Mumbai International Airport. Mumbai Police had said that it was the conspiracy of the I.S.I. Fake currency is being sent by the I.S.I. on the large scale through Mumbai International Airport. I request the Union Government to explain in the House as to what action has been taken in this regard and whether the Mumbai police has sought any help in this connection? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the activities of the I.S.I. are on the rise in Mumbai.

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised this matter yesterday also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia, today, we have the Business Advisory Committee. We will decide it there.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, a number of times, we had raised the issue of revival and nationalisation of the National Textiles Corporation. It has 126 mills under it. But production in most of these mills has been stopped for the last two to three years. The workers do not get their wages regularly. They get their wages only after five to six months.

Sir, a plan for revival of these mills had also been approved by the Government of India way back in 1995 by selling the surplus land in Mumbai and other places. A demand had also been made on the floor of this very House and other places. A demand had also been made on the floor of this very House that the plan approved should be implemented immediately.

But I am sorry to submit that even after five years of its approval, the Government of India has not taken any action in regard to the implementation of the revival package.

Rather, Sir, the present Government is now planning to close down most of these mills and revive only 23 mills.

Sir, since yesterday, more than 2,000 workers from Kanpur have come to Delhi. They are holding *dharna* before Udyog Bhavan. ...*(Interruptions)* The workers of the NTC and BIC of Kanpur are here in Delhi and sitting on *dharna*. They are starving.

Sir, in regard to BIC of Kanpur, there is a stay order from the Allahabad High Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now. There are others also to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is a very important matter.

There is a stay order against the closure or liquidation of BIC. The period of this stay order will be over on 18th August, 2000. So, when the stay order will be vacated, three important mills of BIC including Lal Imli, will be liquidated.

So, Sir, I demand from the hon. Minister, who is present here, that he should assure the House that the Government will take steps immediately in regard to modernisation and nationalisation of the NTC mills and also to start production there. The payment of wages to workers should also be timely. The hon. Minister should also assure that after the vacation of the stay order in regard to BIC, the mills under BIC will not be liquidated.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also support his views. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The hon'ble Prime Minister as the Prime Minister had said about the British India Corporation and National Textile Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can also associate yourself with him because you are speaking on the same subject.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I want to say my point within two minutes. Prime Minister had given assurance in the public meeting at Kanpur that if his party gets a chance to form the Government, all the units of BIC and NTC will be restarted.

This is the condition today that the labourers and workers of all the BIC and NTC units are sitting unemployed and five to seven thousand labourers are staging a protest in Delhi since yesterday. When the Government are consulted about this matter, it does not come with any clear reply. Through you, I request the Government to make it clear whether the mills of the NTC and BIC will be started or not. The treatment of the Government towards the labourers has not been favourable till now.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many mills in my constituency and attach my feeling with him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have 36 notices with me. How can I allow you?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What will be fate of hon. Members who have given notices.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you can give a separate notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I would request the Minister for Textiles that he should make statement whether these mills will be started or not and what will be fate of the labourers working therein? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, please sit down, this is a matter pertaining to Kanpur.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: How can you speak without giving a notice. I am not going to hear you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure and there is a system.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): Shri Basu Deb Acharia has made a statement. I think, the statement made by Shri Acharia is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal has also raised this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: So far as the mills are concerned, 25 mills of the NTC are working fully and 53 mills are now working partially. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as wages are concerned, Shri Acharia has said that they are not paid regularly. He has said that they are getting their salaries once in five to six months.

[Translation]

I would like to say that we make all the payment in time. It was not done earlier. But, the payments are being

made regularly for the last one year. As far as the L.G.N. and cotton mills of the Kanpur are concerned, I would like to say regarding the mills in Kanpur the stay was taken on liquidation orders issued by High Court in October, 1999. The Government decided to pay the salaries up to the month of July in the interest of the workers despite the liquidation orders and considering the stay. The salaries upto the month of May have already been released and the salaries for the months June-July will be payed shortly. As far as future of the workers is concerned, the Government is very much concerned about it. Therefore, we have always made the payments in time. We have paid the salaries despite the legal hinderances.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Somanth Chatterjee.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

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

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I called Shri Somnath Chatterjee to make his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a very serious problem which has arisen because of the large number of vacancies that are there in different High Courts. Since yesterday, the entire Bar of the Calcutta High Court is on strike. There are 20 vacancies out of 50; some of them are vacant for years. The High Court is not functioning. We do not know why the appointments are held up. Let the hon. Chief Justice of India appoint whosoever he decides fit. The Government should take steps in this matter. I do not know what is being done.

On the other hand, I fear that there will be further delay because of the ongoing controversy, which is there. It is essential—when over 3,00,000 cases are pending in the High Court—that there should be no vacancy; but

steps are not being taken. So, I appeal to the Government and also to the Chief Justice of India to take steps so that appointments are made as soon as possible. I am sure that there will be no dearth of people who will be found fit.

Sir, this is creating a serious problem, which is affecting the general public. Therefore, through this House, I appeal to all concerned to take appropriate action soon.

It is one of the cases where the Government should respond!

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: If I do not respond, he objects; if I respond, still he objects. His basic job is to object.

Sir, I totally appreciate the problem of vacancies, not only in the Calcutta High Court, but also in different High Courts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that it is there in different High Courts.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I will definitely take up this issue with the hon. Prime Minister and the Law Minister and see that vacancies are filled up as early as possible. I do not think that this is a controversial issue. This is a non-controversial issue. But Shri Somnath Chatterjee cannot stop himself from creating at least a small controversy. He talked about 'ongoing battle'. The ongoing battle has nothing to do with that because the battle is between you and me. It has nothing to do with the Law Minister and the Chief Justice. There is no battle between the Chief Justice and the Law Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you taking only the non-controversial issues to the hon. Prime Minister?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I assure that I will take it up with the proper authority and see that it happens as early as possible. At the same time, I would say that the advocates should try their level best to see that they do not go on strike because instead of solving the problem, it creates more problems. I would request Shri Somnath Chatterjee to use his good offices to stop them from going on strike. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I generally do not support that. But the Secretary of the Bar Association is from the Trinamool Congress. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, I fully agree with the fact that the lawyers' strike is going on. The Secretary of the Bar Association certainly belongs to the Trinamool Congress. But the problem is this, that the Judicial Minister of the State Government should also perform some role in this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not make it a controversial one. You are trying to do it again.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: He never bothers to meet the Prime Minister, nor the Chief Minister has written any letter to the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)* I expect that they should also make some efforts in this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is not denying that the Secretary is from the Trinamool Congress. Now, he is mentioning about the Law Minister and the Chief Minister of that State.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, this is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I want to clarify what is not proper. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not make it a controversial issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: There is no controversy. The Judicial Minister should write to the Government of India. That is my submission. *...(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, the Government of India through Punjab Wireless System, Chandigarh and Marine Development Corporation, Delhi had supplied wireless sets to the Government of Orissa to gather information about weather forecast in order to help fishermen who go to the deep sea for fishing. These

wireless sets cost around Rs. 50 lakh and they were sent two years ago. But these wireless sets are lying unutilised in the godowns of Department of Fisheries at Chandipur and Kujanga. It is because there is a conflict between the Central Government and the State Government as to who should impart training to the fishermen. Had this training been imparted two years back and had these wireless sets been provided two years back, lives of so many fishermen could have been saved during the last super cyclone.

My appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is that he should not stand on prestige and there should not be any procedural wrangling in imparting training to the fishermen. The Central Government should impart training to the fishermen as the training would never be imparted by the State Government, so that these wireless sets are utilised and the lives of the fishermen are saved at least in the future.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Members of Parliament are discussing a lot about MPLADS and every Member is being paid Rs. two crores under this head. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that there are six Legislative Assemblies seats under one parliamentary constituency in our Bihar State and Rs. one crore and fifty lakh is being given to every MLA. In addition to this the amount has been raised from one crore rupees to two crore rupees in Delhi. Similarly, on same pattern every State is getting the payment whereas we are being paid only two crore rupees and due to this we have to face a lot of difficulties. There are ten to twelve blocks under one Legislative area in Bihar. We have to face a lot of difficulty in disbursement of money. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government through you, that this amount of MPLAD should be raised from Rs. one crore to six crore and a declaration to this effect may be made so that development of the areas can be ensured.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was heavy rainfall in the last year in Nasik District of Maharashtra. But this year there is no rainfall for the last three weeks. Therefore, the possibility of famine situation has increased there. I would like to make a request to the Government through you that an Inquiry Team should be sent there to solve the problem of the area.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my notice was the first one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours will be the first notice,

[English]

but we call Members according to the urgency and importance of the matter--

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter is related to closure of a public sector undertaking of the Government of India. The production performance in Bern and Standard Company at Nivari district, Katni of Jabalpur unit was going on very well. But payment of salary of labourers working in this unit have been discontinued since 1st April, 2000. The production work at this unit has been stopped and the headquarters of this unit has clubbed this unit with other sick units which are running in losses. It has recommended to close this unit. There is labour problem in this unit. Therefore, a Committee should be sent there by the Central and after getting their inspection report it should be reopened immediately. The Bern and Standard Company at Katni and Jabalpur is performing very well and it is still supplying its product to the entire country. But the problem is being created there deliberately by closing this unit. So, I request you, to restart it immediately.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Sir, we had proposed the other day that an all-Party Parliamentary Delegation should be sent to the four disturbed districts of West Bengal, that is, Midnapore, Bankura, Hooghly and Birbhum, which have been victimised by the State-sponsored terrorism. The Scheduled Caste and the minority people have been killed with impunity with the help of police and the ruling party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, there was a ruling from the hon. Speaker that no such references should be made in the House. So, it should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: If the Scheduled Caste and minority people are being killed and murdered, can we not raise the matter in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: any such references, which are against the rule, will be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any objectionable thing is recorded, it will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, it is a question of murder of people belonging to minority communities and the Scheduled Caste. We should be allowed to raise it in the House and it should be part of the record...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, after the ruling of the Speaker, such references should not be made.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: There is no such ruling, Sir. He is misleading the House. I challenge, there is no such ruling in the House. If there is such a ruling, we will withdraw our words and if there is no such ruling, he will have to withdraw his words.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yesterday, there was a specific instruction from the hon. Speaker...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? I am here to regulate the House. You do not have to interrupt like this. If there is anything objectionable, I am here to see and expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: With all respect to you, Sir, yesterday, there was a specific observation and direction by the hon. Chair. Let the record be checked. Yesterday also, in the same fashion, they tried to raise this matter and the hon. Speaker gave the ruling that no such reference should be made. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basu, you are a senior Member. You should know the procedure.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: I know Sir, and that is why I am seeking your permission.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that if there is anything against the rule, I will expunge it. I am here to regulate the House. You need not worry about it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards bad condition of the road from Bilaspur to Mandala via Mungeli route in Madhya Pradesh. The condition of Bilaspur-Mandala road is very bad and there are big pits on this road. Now it will be included in new State Chattisgarh. The Long distance vehicles run on this route. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except Shri Punnu Lal Mohale's submission.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is unbecoming of you. Why do you object to everything. This is too much.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not be giving any chance to such obstructionists.

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Long distance vehicles bound for destinations like Bilaspur-Nagpur, Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi run on this route. Due to narrow width of roads, accidents take place frequently in the rainy season. The people dies in these accidents quite often. I, therefore, request the Government to convert Bilaspur-Mandala road via Mungeli into national highway and give their administrative for this purpose. Thereafter, widening work of this road should be included in this year's action plan in and construction work should also be undertaken immediately so that common people is provided the much needed relief.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Arrah): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of LPG in Bhojpur district of Bihar whereas population of this district is 22

*Not recorded.

lacs. There is only one gas agency in Bhojpur district and there are 30000 LPG consumers. It is a very old district. There is Kunwar Singh University including some Colleges and there are three sub-division in Bhojpur district but there is only one gas agency. I had raised this matter last time also but the Government did not pay any attention. As there is only one gas agency, people have to wait for long time before their connection is released. At the same time the adulterated gas is being blackmarketed at higher prices. I would request to hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to open up one more gas agency there so that blackmarketing of gas is stopped and gas supply is regularised and made available easily.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I would like to make a request regarding the Government's in different attitude towards Rajasthan. The F.M. Programme is being transmitted all over India. F.M. transmission is available in Calcutta, Delhi, Mumbai, Madras, Bangalore and everywhere. Five years back, F.M. band was inaugurated in Jaipur also but so far AIR has not started its functioning. Bhajans, Kavalis and songs are available day and night there but my request is that F.M. band should be started in Jaipur city also and Rajasthan should not be neglected.

[English]

DR. RANJIT KUMAR PANJA (Barasat): Sir, I would like to talk about the plight of the jute farmers of West Bengal. There are four million jute farmers and most of them belong to West Bengal. They live a very hazardous life. They suffer from many diseases as the cultivation is very hazardous. They have much difficulty in storage of the produce. The Government delays the collection of the materials. Therefore, the middlemen take advantage of these jute farmers who sell them in distress at a very lower price. The Government has fixed the price at Rs. 750 per quintal. But I have seen farmers in my constituency selling it at Rs. 400 only because of delay in collection. The Government is closing down the outlets of Jute Corporation of India which is causing damage to the farmers.

They are producing this jute in very precarious conditions. They need better environment, they need protective clothes also because when they separate jute, they get plenty of diseases to different parts of their body.

I would request the Government to make this procurement quicker by having more outlets of the Jute Corporation of India. On the contrary, recently the

Government has notified that synthetic materials would be used for packaging of edible products which is against the global trend of going back to nature. We are not using natural products and that can cause variety of diseases. Therefore, jute bags should be reintroduced and used instead of these synthetic products.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a burning problem. Presently, more than one crore Bangladeshi citizens illegally are residing in India and they are in a position to affect electoralate results in 25 Lok Sabha constituencies and 125 Legislative Assembly constituencies.

Sir, such a large number of Bangladeshi's infiltration in our country is an invasion on our population. This infiltration has created a social, economic, communal and cultural imbalance. It has also created social tension particularly in north-east States like Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Bihar, Mumbai, Delhi, Ajmer and Jaipur in Rajasthan. It is a threat to our national security as well. There are some selfish political parties who have further complicated this problem by getting their names included in electoral rolls and thereby, ensuring their vote banks. It has further increased the burden of the Government's exchequer.

I would like to say that if the Government does not pay attention towards this problem in near future then this huge number of Bangladeshis will be in a position to affect the electoral results of 250 Legislative Assemblies. There are 40 lakhs Bangladeshi people, who are living, particularly in Keshanganj, Araria, Katihar, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Purnia and Sahebganj in Bihar. Therefore, I strongly request the Government of India that in those areas and States where a large number of infiltrators are living...(Interruptions) The Government of India may constitute a Commission to study social, economic and political condition in consultation with all political parties. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi, your subject is a State subject. It is marked as a State subject.

*Not recorded.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): It is not a State subject, Sir. It is a Union Territory and it is governed by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already decided by the Speaker and I cannot revoke it.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter pertains to Delhi...(Interruptions) It is a very important issue. People are in problem. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I have given a notice about the drought conditions. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yours also is a State subject.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me tell you frankly that if you do like this, you will not get a chance. Yes, personally you will have to come and give notice.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the policy of the Government of India that each and every child should get education. It is also Rajasthan Government policy that each and every child should get education. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development that there are 30 thousands. ...(Interruptions) Rajiv Gandhi Swam Jayanti Schools in Rajasthan...(Interruptions) The teachers who have been appointed in these 30 thousand schools are there 8th standard pass people who had left these schools 10 or 15 years ago. I want to say that due to this education policy of Rajasthan, the future of 30 lakhs children of rural background have become very bleak.

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has opened these Rajiv Gandhi Swam Jayanti Schools to remain in power. I do not have any objection thereto but at least adequately qualified teachers should be appointed so that the future of children is safe. Future of these children are in dark. People, who left their academic career 10 years ago and are passed only 8th standard have been appointed as teachers.

I would request the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to take some steps in this connection.

[English]

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I am raising the same issue which was raised in the Question Hour, particularly, Chairmanship for Members of Parliament for DRDA. As you know, there are many Centrally-sponsored schemes which are implemented through the State Governments. As it is experienced that these schemes which are implemented are definitely not upto the mark or the extent that is required, I urged the Minister for Rural Development, Shri Patwa on this point and he assured in the House that this matter will be certainly considered. Everybody was happy hearing this. After that, 40 Members of Parliament represented to the Prime Minister on the same question. The hon. Prime Minister also said that he will certainly consider and act on it.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Sir, 50 per cent of the taluks in Karnataka are facing a severe drought condition. The taluks are struggling even to fetch drinking water. Cattle and crops are in distress conditions. There is no rain even in the catchment area of the rivers. In fact, the monsoon which was to arrive in May has failed. None of the dams in the State is receiving even the normal water flow till today. This water crisis has upset the normal life in the State. Farmers in the rural areas are the worst affected. The total loss is expected to go beyond Rs. 100 crore. Thousands of people are going out of the State everyday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want the Government to do?

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: I urge upon the Prime Minister to send a study team and take immediate relief measures. This is my contention.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Sir, if anyone wants to see the cases of oppression of women and children, he can see it in Apsarah, Mianpur and Sehasi etc. of Bihar where they took place during the last one year. The way massacre took place and the way small children and women were murdered, has terrorised the entire State of Bihar. They have fallen victims to political conflict. The need of hour today is that the entire House should pay their full attention towards this problem.

I, through you, would like to say that if the current situation prevailing in Bihar is not controlled then the

possibility of such massacre will be higher in Bihar. It may go one step ahead of even Jammu Kashmir, Punjab and North East. In such situation, my request is that the Central Government should intervene in the matter and if need be, once again President Rule should be imposed in Bihar...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat): An intriguing situation arises in States like Assam where elections under the new Panchayati Raj Act have not yet been held during the last about four to five years. In the meantime, all Panchayats elected under the old Act in 1992 have been dissolved in 1997. Now, in the absence of Panchayats, according to the Central Government guidelines, Gram Sabhas need to be formed and associated in selecting schemes and beneficiaries of poverty alleviation programmes. These Gram Sabhas are now formed selectively, in a partisan manner, without any proper notification and very often on papers only. As a result, the beneficiaries and places selected for Central Government's Rural Development Fund have been cornered by a select group in a blatant discriminatory manner.

13.00 hrs.

We demand the Ministry of Rural Development should order issuance of proper notification at least ten days before the selection process so that all the people within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat and, particularly, the Gram Sabha can be associated with the selection process. All the political parties also need to be associated with this process. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after my speech, unparliamentary words have been used by hon'ble Raghuvansh babu. It should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. He has used derogatory words. He said ...(Interruptions) It should be expunged from the record. He has used unparliamentary words. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member should learn as to which are parliamentary and unparliamentary words. I challenge it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, any such expression will not be found on the record—whatever it may be.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will see and expunge any such expression which is against the rules.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Sir, the hon. Minister is sitting here. He can react to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot compel the hon. Minister to react to it.

[Translation]

VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the constitution of District Defence Committees to combat terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has proved a successful scheme. I request the Government that Defence Committees should be equipped with the sophisticated weapons and they should be provided means of communication so that they could establish contact with the headquarters. Besides this, these Gram Suraksha samities are needed to be set up alongwith the International border so that these Samities could provide help to Security Forces to check the narcotics, supply of weapons and infiltrators to the region.

It is my request that in this condition there should be fencing alongwith the international border the route should be blocked for infiltrators with barbed fences.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue in the House during Zero Hour. Whatever the Hon'ble Petroleum Minister and the Ministry might say, but the adulteration is still continuing in Petrol and Diesel. The vehicle owner are disturbed due to adulteration and pollution still increasing due to it.

Through you I would like to request the Government that there is a petrol pump of Hindustan Petroleum in my constituency Parbhani in Maharashtra where adulteration is done. 3 or 4 cases have been filed against this petrol pump and the Criminal cases have been registered in regard to adulteration. But the officials of the company and the laboratory are in connivance with them. Due to this the people there are continuously suffering. The people are disturbed and they are staging dharmas I would like to request through you adulteration be checked there.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, I think my name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When your name was called, you were not present here. The punishment is that you will have to sit up to the last moment.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just before the commencement of Parliament Session last time the explosion took place in Bharatpur Ordnance Depot. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. That time it was fixed to hold discussion here on Bharatpur explosion under rule 193. After the explosion of Bharatpur another explosion took place in Kanpur Ordnance Depot. Before that, there was an explosion in Jabalpur in 1988, then a Committee was constituted. When the explosion took place in Bharatpur, the Sukku Committee was also constituted. I do not know, what did become of the recommendations of these Committees. This is a very serious incident because more than ten times of the weapons that were destroyed in the Kargil War was destroyed at Bharatpur.

These ordnance depots are of the time of second world war. The ordnance depot of Bharatpur was built in 1965 and the ordnance depot of Kanpur was built in 1941.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if no attention is paid to it in the time to come then not only the cities like Bharatpur and Kanpur will perish but its adjoining areas also will perish. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that a discussion should be held in the House about the explosion that took place in the ordnance Depot of Bharatpur and Kanpur. The discussion was scheduled to be held under the rule 193, therefore, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should say something about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can not compell him.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than a million hawkers are somehow managing their livelihood by hawking in the various trains of our country. In the age of acute unemployment, I think that they do not find an alternative but to hawk for maintaining their livelihood. They are not given any identity cards as a result they become victims of atrocities and harassment by the Railway Police. That is why I demand the Railway Minister to introduce the system of issuing identity cards to the railway hawkers.

At the same time, there are a good number of workers working under the contracts in various parts of the railways. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand that some vacancies should be reserved for the contract workers

who are working in the Railways so that they get some employment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: For the CPI (M) only Railway Ministry is there in the country for providing employment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, do not provoke him. Let him conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I am raising a very vital issue regarding our economy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you do not have to make any speech.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Black money is a challenge to our economy. Now, the Central Vigilance Commissioner has issued a notice asking all citizens to give information for unearthing unaccounted money. It is very strange and ridiculous. In penal law, there is a law to the effect that citizens are bound to give information. But will it unearth black money? What prompted this high official to issue such a circular to the people of India asking them to furnish information? Will anybody come forward to give information? Is it the look out of the citizens to know whether a particular person has amassed wealth disproportionate to his income? The neighbouring man is asked to give the information. This is very ridiculous. If this is the way of investigation, nothing will come out because the Government of India had also taken a very strong effort or an honest effort to bring about by the voluntary disclosure of assets. Nothing has come out. ...*(Interruptions)* So, I would request the Government of India to advise the Central Vigilance Commissioner not to issue such mysterious and ridiculous instruction to the sensible people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: What are the measures to unearth the black money? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He is asking me to tell as to how to unearth the black money. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want you to tell that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: If I am allowed to speak, I will do it. But this is a very ridiculous way of doing things. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, what is this? I may have to change the places of both of you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It is my mistake.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many areas of Jahanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad and Navada in Central Bihar are adversely affected. The seeds of the farmers have been rotten and they are in pitiable condition. I demand the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India that the arrangements may please be made to provide seeds for the farmers of these areas.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government to institute a CBI inquiry into the abduction of Dr. Rajkumar.

Sir, when AIADMK was in power in Tamil Nadu, during 1991 to 1996, a Special Task Force of Tamil Nadu Police headed by the DGP was deployed to nab the sandalwood smuggler and murderer, Shri Veerappan. By the operation of this Task Force, his huge gang of 150 persons was reduced to a small group of only five persons. Now, due to the withdrawal of the police force and the Task Force from the hill area where Shri Veerappan is hiding, he was able to operate and he abducted the Kannada film actor Dr. Rajkumar.

Sir, the criminal was interviewed by the Press people.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very sensitive issue and it should be handled very carefully, because it is affecting the Tamil people who are living in Bangalore.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, he had been interviewed by a Tamil Weekly. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, it is a very sensitive issue. Please do not open a Pandora's box. Kindly restrain your submission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, I know that it is a sensitive issue. I am only giving a clue to the Government to nab that murderer. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by way of giving clue, he is creating trouble.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, I am giving a clue to the Central and State Governments. The Press people know the whereabouts of this murderer, because Sun T.V. had interviewed him. They know his hide out. So, an investigation by the CBI would reveal the details. The State Government has withdrawn the police force from the hill area where he is hiding. Why should the Central Government be a silent spectator? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, I am going to call the next speaker. You should conclude now.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, I will complete it in a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are coming to the end of the Zero Hour. Please conclude quickly.

SRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, the CBI can conduct an investigation with the Press people and the T.V. crew which interviewed him and with their help they can nab this murderer. Every criminal will leave a trace.
...(Interruptions) He has left a number of traces. Why should a CBI inquiry not be instituted into the abduction of the matinee idol, Dr. Rajkumar? ... (Interruptions)

Sir, yesterday there was an attack on the Tamil Press in Bangalore. The offices of *Daily Thanthi*, *Dinamani*, *Dina Chudar* and *Malai Chudar* were attacked. The Government should protect them. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, this is a very sensitive issue. You should restrain yourself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly give me two minutes to make my submission. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you. Please take your seat now.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request to the hon. Members. As has been rightly pointed out, it is a very sensitive issue and at this stage, instead of going into history, logic etc., our first priority should be to get Dr. Rajkumar released. That should be the top priority. So, I request the hon. Members not to indulge in any kind of accusation based on past history, because that will create more problems than solving the issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will delete such things from the record which are objectionable.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, every criminal will leave a trace. He was interviewed by the Press. He was interviewed by Sun T.V. The T.V. crew must be knowing the route to his hide out. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, I have given you a chance to speak despite the fact that your notice was time-barred, because you are a member of the Panel of Chairmen.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: I thank you for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated just now, I have also mentioned when you started that the matter is highly sensitive. Our first task should be to secure the release of Dr. Rajkumar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, the Government has a responsibility to protect all the citizens. *...(Interruptions)* He is a murderer and they should nab him. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That goes without saying.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But do not cast any aspersion either on the Government of Karnataka or the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is a highly sensitive issue. So, you should restrain yourself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we Tamil Nadu people share the agony of the Karnataka people in full. We are having the highest regard and respect for Dr. Raj Kumar ji the Government of Tamil Nadu and our Chief Minister are acting very fast from the next minute when he came to know about the abduction *...(Interruptions)* Full protection should be given to the Tamil newspapers in Bangalore. Innocent Tamilians should also be protected by the Government of Karnataka. We request the Central Government to ensure that.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment is the biggest problem which our country is facing. The unemployment of educated persons is a very serious issue. A large number of medical and para-medical staff are working in the United States of America. For getting a job in USA, it is essential to pass CGFNS Examination. Now, there is only one examination centre in Asia, that is, in Colombo. Hundreds of nurses belonging to Kerala had gone to appear in the examination held on 14th March, 2000 at Colombo by spending huge amount of money. But the examination has been cancelled. Now, it would be extremely difficult for the people of Kerala to come to Colombo for the examination due to serious law and order situation prevailing in Sri Lanka. The parents of these nurses from Kerala are reluctant to send their children for the examination.

A lot of representations were made to the Ministry of Health to start the CGFNS examination centre in Delhi or Trivandrum so that our people could get job opportunities in other countries. We cannot provide job opportunities to all these nurses. So, it is better to give an opportunity to them by starting a CGFNS examination centre at Trivandrum.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mumbai is the commercial capital of our country. 70 lac people out of the population of one crore and 25 lac lives in slums on the land of Department of Railways, Forests, Airport Authority and salt in Mumbai. Only 20 to 25 lac people live on the lands of Central Government. Pramod Mahajan ji is from Mumbai and this is why I want to tell him that the Department of Forest is demolishing jhuggis and slums from its land but no one is thinking about their rehabilitation. The responsibility to rehabilitate them does not lie only on with the State Government but also with the Central Government. Keeping the humanitarian point of view in mind, Central Government should consider to regularise that land. Pramod Mahajan ji is present in the House. I would request him to respond to it. I would like to tell him that safety of railway tracks is looked after of these very slum dwellers. I request the Central Government to think something regarding their rehabilitation. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, there should be a meeting of Central Government and State Government to find out a way out. The places where slums and jhuggis were put before 1995 were regularised in Mumbai. The Government should provide a place for their rehabilitation.

I request to provide the salt land after declaring it free.
 ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, two third population of Mumbai live in Jhuggis. Both the Central and State Government are the owners of the land. There are some private land also. There are lands near railways and Airports also. When two third population is there, naturally, there would be some problems. There should be efforts to provide them civic amenities. So far as his views about the forest plan is concerned, it is an important point.

Judgements by courts have already been delivered in some cases, and there is a need to implement them. But I would discuss the whole subject with the concerned Ministry and request them to find out a way in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-three minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

- (I) **Need to declare State Highway between Dausa and Morena via Swai Madhopur as a National Highway.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Government have prepared a plan for the expansion of the National Highways of the country. In this context National highway No. 11, which linking Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh, would link Agra, Mumbai with National Highway No. AB

via Dausa, headquarters of Dausa Parliamentary constituency Swai Madhopur-Syorpur-Muraina. The decounts infested area of Rajasthan will also be safe by the expansion of this Highway. The important tourist places like pink city Jaipur, Ranthambore National Park, Shivpuri and Khajuraho could also be linked through it. The bridges on River Movel, Banas and Chambal have already been constructed about five years back and they have been opened for traffic. State Governments have not maintained this road properly. The passengers coming from Madhya Pradesh to Rajasthan have to face a lot of difficulties. It is very necessary that the Highway passing through Dausa via Sawai Madhopur, Syorpur, Muraina is declared national highway in public and States interest.

Therefore, I would urge the Minister of Surface Transport through you to declare the Highway passing through Dausa via Sawai Madhopur-Syorpur-Muraina as National Highway immediately keeping public sentiments in view.

- (II) **Need to expedite the ongoing excavation work at Garh Kesharia of Rajaben in Bihar.**

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards Kesaria fort of Rajaben: Kesaria, fort of Rajaben is place of historical importance. There is a famous Kesaria temple also. The excavation work by Archaeology department is being done there very slowly for the last many years due to which the precious articles are not being protected. There is also an ancient and famous Shiv Mandir of Areraj in this district, which is a centre of devotion and for the people of India and Nepal and is a tourist spot but there is no arrangement to look after it. The Ashoka Pillar of Areraj. Chankaya's place, vedivan Madhuvan and important places related to the Satyagrah Movement of Gandhiji are still in neglect.

I would request the Union Government to expedite the excavation work being done by the Archaeology department. Proper arrangements should be made for the development and care taking of the tourist spot.

- (III) **Need to provide a petrol pump on Eastern Express Highway near Mulund and Vikhorli, Mumbai.**

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Sir, attention of Petroleum Minister is drawn to the trouble caused to the people of Eastern suburbs, Mumbai in getting petrol. No petrol pump is located on the Eastern

Express Highway from Mulund to Mumbai. Vehicle owners, automobile drivers, two-wheeler owners and students have to take round of five to seven kilometres within the city. For several years, representations have been submitted to the authorities.

I would request the Union Government to provide a petrol pump on Eastern Express Highway near Mulund and Vikhori, Mumbai.

- (iv) **Need to increase the height of platform No. 2 and also construct an overbridge at Rajgarh railway station, Rajasthan.**

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, the condition of Rajgarh Railway Station's platform No. 2 is very bad. The passengers have to face a lot of difficulty and inconvenience while boarding and alighting from the trains because this platform is still in unprovided condition and is much below the level. Any time an accident may happen. Besides this, the passengers have to face inconvenience for want of an overbridge at this railway station. Every train coming from Jaipur comes on third line. Passengers have to go there by crossing three lines thereby incident of any kind may happen. Hence I request the Government to increase the height of platform No 2 at Rajgarh Railway Station and an overbridge should be constructed at this station so that the passengers could be benefited and the accidents could be averted.

- (v) **Need to sanction adequate funds for solving acute drinking water problem in Peddapalli Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh.**

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI (Peddapalli): Sir, Peddapalli Parliamentary Constituency is spread over seven Assembly Segments in two districts namely Karimnagar and Adilabad. Five Assembly segments of Karimnagar district have 24 Mandals and two Assembly segments of Adilabad district have 11 Mandals. All these segments are under severe drought and the people are having enormous drinking water problem. Cattle are dying and the people are in the clutches of death.

I request the hon. Minister for Rural Development to sanction special and extra funds to the seven Assembly segments namely Manthani, Peddapalli, Myadaram, Huzurabad, and Industry of Karimnagar district and Chinnur and Luksettipet Assembly segments of Adilabad district so that the thirst deaths can be prevented immediately and the long-term drinking water strategy can be worked out.

I request through you, Sir, to treat it urgently and accord sanction and release funds as soon as possible.

- (vi) **Need for conversion of Achalpur-Murtizapur-Yawatmal narrow gauge rail line into broad gauge in Maharashtra.**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amaravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even after 52 years of independence many rail lines are being run by the British company. A similar narrow gauge line is running in Achalpur, Murtizapur Yawatmal areas of Maharashtra State. The railway department had given its approval to this proposal in 1996. I request the Government that this narrow gauge be converted into broad gauge. Amravati Narkhed Rail line should be connected for onward link to Delhi, Madras and Mumbai. Chanir Bazar may be connected with Achalpur which is only 23 kms. away. This railway line should be converted into broad gauge at the earliest.

- (vii) **Need for a special package for overall development of Bihar, particularly Jahanabad district**

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): The roads and water management system for the irrigation in Jahanabad District in Central Bihar are almost non-existent. This area is totally under the grip of terrorism. The State Government has no effective role to make water management for the road and irrigation. There are Punpun, Dargha, Morhavi, Bhutahi, Falgu etc. rivers in central Bihar through which suitable arrangements can be made for irrigation after appropriate water management. Moreover, electricity can be produced by setting up Hydro power projects on those rivers. A large number of youths can be put into main stream by providing them employment.

Peace can not be maintained in the area by security forces. I therefore, request that a special package may be given for the development of Central Bihar.

- (viii) **Need to develop Sunderbans in West Bengal as a tourist resort.**

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, Sunderbans has a unique and magnificent scenic beauty. It is the biggest delta of Asia. The Centre has already declared Sunderbans as National Park. Sunderbans is also known for the Royal Bengal Tiger and the world's largest mangrove swamp. This beautiful delta can be converted into a tourist spot. The local people will not

[Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal]

only benefit from this, but the Government of India can also earn huge foreign exchange. But lack of development due to shortage of resources has affected the tourist potential of Sunderbans. It is now passing through a difficult period. The State Government has taken some measures but these are not enough.

The road and waterways are to be improved. A large number of domestic and international tourists visit Calcutta. But they can be attracted to Sunderbans if we are able to develop roadways, waterways and construct some good hotels. I have several times demanded to declare Sunderbans rivers as National Waterways, but so far no steps have been taken.

I demand that the Centre should immediately intervene and declare Sunderbans as an international tourist spot. This will enhance the social, economic and cultural development of the local people and, at the same time, the international tourist inflow would help the Central Government earn foreign exchange.

- (ix) Need to help small farmers and landless labourers repay their loans in case of loss to their crops

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of poor farmers and landless agricultural labourers in the country is pitiable. They are harassed in many ways to repay their loans if there is no crop. Recently 18 poor farmers in Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh had to sell their kidney in order to repay their agricultural loan.

I urge upon the Government that in the country particularly the districts where there is not sufficient yield due to some reasons, an study should be conducted to assess the condition of the small farmers and landless agricultural labourers and help them in repaying their loans.

- (x) Restoration of old railway bridge constructed on river Ganga between Phaphamau and Prayag railway stations, U.P.

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a very old Curzon railway bridge on the Ganga river between the Phaphamau and Prayag railway station in Allahabad. There was a railway line bifurcating the bridge and there used to be the movement of the trains through it. There used to be a road on the bridge on which there used to be the movement of heavy vehicles and small vehicles. The

bridge was very old and that is why it was closed. So, a new bridge was constructed for the road and train movement. But due to having excessive vehicle and trains, the traffic gets jammed daily for the hours together on the new bridge.

I demand the Government that the old bridge is still strong and it should not be demolished but the road should be got constructed by removing the old Curzon bridge additional part on which at present railway line is laid. The traffic moving on GT Road and national highway from Lucknow, Gorakhpur, eastern U.P., and Kanpur should be diverted to Varanasi and Mugal Sarai road via Phaphamau so that traffic jam on new bridge can be lessened.

14.36 hrs.

THE UTTAR PRADESH REORGANISATION BILL, 2000

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up item number 6, Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. Hon. Minister Shri L.K. Advani to move for consideration of the Bill. Time allotted for this is four hours.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Minister moves, I have got a small submission. There are a number of speakers from Uttar Pradesh who want to speak on this very interesting and very important Bill. I do feel that it may not be possible to complete the debate in four hours. If the House so desires and if you feel that there are more Members to speak, kindly accommodate them because it is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us take up the Bill. At the end we will take up the issue.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot): But Sir, where is the George Fernandes Committee's Report? It must be laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR SINGH (Jalandhar): Sir, how do we know as what is there in that report? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajgarh, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious question. The people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar want to remain in Uttar Pradesh. This Government is insulting the feelings of the people and playing with their feelings....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, it should come to us.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

We shall not come to know as to what happened there. Shri George Fernandes assured the people of Udham Singh Nagar that their feelings would be taken care of. But they were not taken care of. No attention was paid to them. They were not listened to.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, we should be given the Report. We have a right to know it.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Shri Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat. Are you a new Member? Can you not at least understand this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All your objections, whatever they may be, can be stated later. The matter is now being moved for consideration. The discussion will then take place. Whatever you want to say, you can say it while participating in the debate. But do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, before that we want the Report.(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, where is the George Fernandes Committee report?(Interruptions)

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, we must know the view of the Government on Udham Singh Nagar.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: During the discussion you can say it. Please do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While participating in the debate you can state your points. Please do not do like this. I will not allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. George is in the central cabinet. So, first it should be laid on the Table of the House, then that report should be discussed, and then Uttarakhand Bill should be considered. As long as Mr. George does not lay the report on the Table of the House, it should not be discussed over.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Brar, please take your seat.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We want to know the decision of Mr. George.(Interruptions) The people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar do not want to live in Uttarakhand. Their feelings should be respected .. (Interruptions)

SHRI J.C. BRAR: This is quite correct.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR (Patiala): Sir, we want that the Report should be tabled here.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: This Government is presenting the Uttarakhand Bill in a wrong manner, she is presenting it forcibly on the basis of the majority....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, I will not allow you to go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that it is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): This is a very important Bill, this is pertaining to constitutional amendment, how can it be kept that way. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, I will take a serious note of your behaviour. Please take your seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take serious note of your misbehaviour in this House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to hear you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to the programme, it is already listed. After the Home Minister moves the Bill for consideration, you can say whatever you want to state while participating in the discussion. But do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While participating in the debate, you can mention whatever you want to state.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri J.S. Brar, while participating in the debate, you can mention it, but not like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to hear the Minister?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Brar, do you want to hear the Minister?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, I want to know the outcome of the report. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to hear anybody.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): If he hears me, I will let him know. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to reply to the matter which you have raised here. Do you not want anybody to speak in this House?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I would like to make it crystal clear that the so-called George Fernandes Committee...(Interruptions) Let me finish. You cannot pin me down like this. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister speaks.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: He should withdraw the word 'so-called'.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Why should I withdraw it?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you keep on interrupting this way repeatedly?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you not let anybody speak in this House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will nobody allow anybody to speak in the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall have to take stringent action against you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let me complete. This is not the proper way. ...(Interruptions) I have always listen to them. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete. The hon. Minister wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, why do you not listen to the Minister?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I withdraw the word 'so-called'. Is it all right?

Sir, George Fernandes Committee was never appointed by the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Then, who appointed it?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I will tell them if they have patience. If they do not have patience, what can I do? This Committee was appointed by the Coordination Committee of the National Democratic Alliance, seeing the concern of the people and it gave its report to the National Democratic Alliance. It was never notified by the Government of India. It was never announced in the Parliament. It is a domestic committee which internally discussed the issue and whatever report has been given, that has been given to the Home Minister. It has nothing to do with the Government and its functioning. I cannot ask, for instance, the Congress Party reports to be placed on the Table of the House. Similarly, there is no need for this Report to come. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, whether the George Fernandes Committee was a genuine Committee or false one? what kind of Committee was this?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, now, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stated. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, will you allow me?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if I allow you, your Members are not going to allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they oppose the Uttaranchal State. ...(Interruptions) this should be made clear that whether they oppose the Uttaranchal or not. If they are not opposed to it you should say later on. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In response to what has been revealed by hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is again crystal clear that the...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, please cooperate with me; I am trying to manage the situation.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Whether the Congress wants to oppose it...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Tiwari ji is sitting here. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister for his crystal clear exposition that the NDA Government which is ruling the Nation has taken the onerous political responsibility at the party level to understand the issue concerning the people. The Committee was headed by no less than Shri George Fernandes, whose credentials in public life, political understanding and commitment to Parliament are widely known and appreciated. We are fortunate and lucky that the member who headed the Committee on behalf of the NDA, who is also a distinguished Cabinet Minister and a Member of this House, Shri George Fernandes, is now present in the House. Will he, in his individual capacity, enlighten us as to what is the outcome of his dialogue? That is all we want so that this confusion will not be there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let us start the discussion on the Bill, which has been listed for consideration and passing first, and then they can listen to whosoever they want to listen. This cannot be treated as 'Zero Hour'. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There can be no consideration.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: My submission is that the report of the George Fernandes Committee should be laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions) First, that report should be discussed. ...(Interruptions)

After that, this matter should be discussed
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request you to please resume your seat. Let us start the discussion. We are already short of time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to make it clear that we are not obstructing the discussion on the consideration of the Bill. We only want that during the discussion, Shri George Fernandes should get up and explain the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he said. He will do that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please hear me first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear you. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, the Bill is now before us. The Minister will be moving it for consideration. You can express all your objections or protests in whatever form you like while participating in the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this. You are the Leader of your Party and also a very senior member of your Party.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. please hear me first.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit very humbly that the Congress Party is ready to get the Bill passed and this Bill will be passed. ...(Interruptions) I ask as to why the Government not want to lay the report of the Committee set up in the leadership of George Fernandes on the Table of the House?...(Interruptions) First, that should be discussed and same should be later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of this House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that it was their internal matter.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The Minister has said that the Central Government did not constitute any Committee in the leadership of George Fernandes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please speak seriously.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You are saying that we are wasting the time but I want to say that...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: This is my humble submission to you that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your submission.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: he has said that it is his internal matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was no Government notification for laying on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this. I will have to take serious note of your behaviour in the House. I may even name you there is a limit for testing the patience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chaubey, you are adding to the fire now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I seek the co-operation of all of you.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The report of the Committee constituted in the leadership of George Fernandes should be placed here...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that the Committee was constituted under N.D.A. and this was not the decision of the Government.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, you are taking the House for a ride.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. George Fernandes is sitting here, please ask him to lay the report on the table of the House. This is the right of the House and the public of the country to know about the report presented by that Committee. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You speak about it during the discussion.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, during the course of the discussion we are ready to disclose what this Committee has reported. We are ready to do that during the course of the discussion. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, we should be heard before the bill should be placed by the Home Minister on the Table of the House. Shri George Fernandes is present here. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Let them speak and do whatever they want.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, how can we allow one Member to dictate to the House as to how we should run the House under rules? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I may have to even warn you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already said that during the course of the discussion he may even intervene or he may disclose the contents. All these things have been openly told in the House. Yet you do not want to listen. You are interrupting. What can I do?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a submission. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is audible.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I want to make a submission. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, I have called the hon. Home Minister to move the motion for consideration of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, with your permission I would like to submit...*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister move the Bill for consideration and then I would give you the floor.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Home Minister. He stood up twice before to move for consideration of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, before moving the Bill for consideration, are we not entitled to know about the contents of the report?*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: No...*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Why not?*...(Interruptions)* NDA Government is ruling the country...*...(Interruptions)* Are you a different Government...*...(Interruptions)* There should be transparency. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has explained that the NDA as a Party probably might have appointed Shri George Fernandes to head a Committee. He might have given the report. On the basis of that, this Bill might have been brought.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Committee was not appointed by the Government.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, during the consideration of the Bill, the Defence Minister Shri George Fernandes, an hon. member of this House, will intervene and tell the hon. Members about the contents of the report...*...(Interruptions)* It cannot be a pre-condition for moving the Bill for consideration...*...(Interruptions)* You cannot ask for the report unless the Bill is moved for consideration...*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: The Minister is sitting here. He is not dumb. He is in his senses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just said that Shri Fernandes will intervene during the course of discussion.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: He is not dumb.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not say such things. You are a senior Member. It has just been said that he would intervene during the course of discussion. You cannot impose things like this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: The Executive is accountable to Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, let me hear the point of order of Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI PANDIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I give a ruling in the midst of a point of order? Shri Acharia, under what rule are you raising your point of order?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in 1998, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri George Fernandes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): The bill will be passed but whether our opinion will not be listened?*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, do not get infuriated.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We were told in this House that a Committee had been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri George Fernandes to resolve the issue of Udham Singh Nagar. This was stated on the floor of the House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should remember this. We want to know what has happened to that. We must know.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under what rule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Under the rules of the House.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: No rule is required. According to the Constitution, Executive is accountable to Parliament. Ministers are answerable to Parliament. Why are they sitting here? They must answer the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, the hon. member is raising a point of order. Let me hear him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Since the Minister is sitting here, he should tell us what he had done on that Committee. Two years have elapsed since the Committee was constituted. What has he done to resolve that issue? Members of this House have a right to know as to what has happened in that Committee.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, has the Minister lost his power of speech under the constitution? He has to answer the question which are being asked here. He has not lost his power of speech!

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to submit that if it is also acceded that a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. George. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): That Committee was not constituted by the Government.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Committee was constituted by the National Democratic Alliance, but the aim of forming that Committee was that Mr. George Fernandes should go to Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar and try to understand the problems, feelings and sentiments of the people residing there. Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are also the members of that Committee. The Committee which was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri George, did not have any meeting. Shri George went there after this bill had been introduced in this House by this Government. My allegation is that if on the ground of majority, you are trying to force down the things on us then it will not be tolerated. ...(*Interruptions*) the report of George Committee should be laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill is an important bill relating to demarcation of State. It is not only important but it relates to the amendment in constitution also. Everybody knows that a George Fernandes Committee was constituted and Chief Ministers of U.P. and Punjab were the members of this Committee.

15.00 hrs.

[*Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

The House has the right to know the decision taken by the Committee as mentioned in report because the people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar don't want to go with Uttarakhand. A Committee was constituted to resolve this dispute and take the opinion of the people of that region, but why are the Government hiding this report, why are the Government withholding it? The Government is adamant that at first the Parliament should consider the Bill after that the report will be released. What is the problem with the Government in regard to its release? Therefore the question of considering this Bill without the report of Shri George Fernandes Committee report does not arise. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First we have to move it for consideration.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, the hon. Minister has to move the Bill for consideration.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I have a small submission.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your submission?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I raised a point of order. I want your ruling on that, Sir...(*Interruptions*) What about your ruling?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the problem was not created by the Opposition. From the Treasury Bench a fact was revealed that the National Democratic Alliance appointed a Committee headed by Shri George Fernandes and several leaders and Members wanted to know the outcome of it. It is true that it was not a Government Committee and they are not entitled to submit a private or political Committee Report on the Table of the House. I do not argue on this point.

What I request, through you, Sir is that Shri George Fernandes is known for his truthfulness, sincerity and as a courageous parliamentarian...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It may come after the moving the Bill for consideration.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are not obstructing the moving of it. What we request is that Shri George Fernandes should make it clear whether he wants to share his feeling and information during the course of the discussion or before the consideration stage...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, let the Minister first move it for consideration.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill relating to reorganisation of present State of Uttar Pradesh and provisions relating to allied matter be taken for consideration.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.02 hrs.

At this stage Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri J.S. Brar and some other Hon. Members came and stood near the Table of the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Now, Amendment No. 1—Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Yes, Sir. I am moving.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th December, 2000." (1)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 2—Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

Are you moving your Amendment?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 3—Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Are you moving your Amendment?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st December, 2000." (3)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have come to know that the Defence Minister himself, who is sitting in this House, will intervene during the discussion. Now, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 4—Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Are you moving your Amendment?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am moving it. But first, we must get the Report. What about the Report?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, I am moving but I want to know about the Report...(Interruptions) Where is the Report...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever points you want to raise, you can raise them during the time of discussion. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri L.K. Advani
- (2) Shri Ajoy Chakraborty
- (3) Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
- (4) Shri Rupchand Pal
- (5) Shri Amar Roypradhan

- (6) Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
- (7) Shri Hannan Mollah
- (8) Shri Swadesh Chakraborty; and
- (9) Shri Basudeb Acharia

With instructions to report by the first day of the last week of the Budget Session," 2001." (4)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Akhilesh Singh ji, your behaviour in the House is not good. First, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Yes, I am moving it.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Basu Deb Acharia
- (2) Shri L.K. Advani
- (3) Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora
- (4) Shri Rupchand Pal
- (5) Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
- (6) Shri Prabhunath Singh
- (7) Shri Beni Prasad Verma
- (8) Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
- (9) Shri Ramji Lal Suman

With instructions to report by the 15th December, 2000." (26)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: First, you go back to your seat. There is no discipline in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way to behave in the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: First you go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

15.07 hrs.

At this stage, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri J.S. Brar, Shri Simranjit Singh Mann and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill which has been moved for debate. hon. Prime Minister had given me a responsibility. In the meeting of the leaders of national democratic alliance different opinions came out regarding Udham Singh Nagar. I was given the responsibility to solve the dispute regarding Udham Singh Nagar by talking with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. We three met several times and discussed it. Because there are two opinions, so I discussed with both the parties.

We have received several written representations from them. We three, the Chief Minister of Punjab, a representative of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh who is also the Minister there and all three of us went to Pant Nagar. We had already intimated the administration of that area. We held discussions with the people of both side, we also accepted their representations. We made recommendations on the basis of talks held earlier. The recommendations were that Udham Singh Nagar will be the part of Uttranchal and during discussions some people from Udham Singh Nagar talked about their economic problems particularly regarding Sugar Mills and about other professions and industries which exist there and the doubts were raised about land, law etc. or whatever fear they have in mind were freely expressed.

*Not recorded.

[Shri George Fernandes]

We have made references of such things in our recommendations so that they can be resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): You please say something about Haridwar ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You hear him first.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as this Committee is concerned, it is not proper to call it a Committee because we never called it a Committee from our side. It was said by the people that it is George Committee but we never acted as Committee. We three men were as a group. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what the Minister says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have said that Prime Minister is the head of the National Democratic alliance but when we make a mention of him, we address him as Prime Minister, therefore there is no need to be bothered about it, you may call it a report or recommendations. Yesterday we have informed about it to the Home Minister and I have just made a mention of whatever we have said in the form of recommendations. I conclude my point by supporting this bill once again ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now, we have only one point. The remaining points we will take later on ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will give my speech later on. But right now I want to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)* Two points have come out. ...*(Interruptions)* When the delegation met, the Chief Minister of Punjab said that Udham Singh Nagar should not be included in Uttarakhand...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh can speak while his turn comes. Shri George Fernandes is not here for cross examination.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH: When the delegation met, Shri Prakash Singh Badalji said that he had given his opinion that Udham Singh Nagar should not be included in Uttarakhand. Is it true?

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Shri Basu Deb Acharia said that it was announced in this House that a Committee had been constituted. Is it a fact or not? If it was told in the House that a Committee had been constituted, then the House has every right to know what happened in the Committee. Shri George Fernandes has given the gist of the recommendations. Once he has given the gist of that, the House would be entitled to have the full Report or recommendations of Shri George Fernandes. He said that he had given some papers or some report or some recommendations, by whatever name you call it, and he has mentioned certain portions of them. Under that situation, under the Rules of the House, the House is entitled to know what communication was given on this matter by Shri George Fernandes to Shri L.K. Advani, the Home Minister of India...*(Interruptions)* I have nothing to do with Uttarakhand or Udham Singh Nagar or Hardwar. But the House should proceed in a manner where certain rules are observed and where certain traditions are observed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Opposition Members violate all the rules.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Then you say the Government is also violating all the rules. Then, I have nothing to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, Shri George Fernandes has not quoted anything from any paper. So, even under the rules he is not obliged to give anything...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, it is a strange situation. When he kept quiet, they asked him to speak. When he spoke, they say that he is violating the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: We do not mind if hon'ble Tiwariji speaks we respect him. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have something to say.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time to give clarifications.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today in all daily newspapers have published this statement of Mr. Prakash Singh Badal's that he and his government is oppose to inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in the Uttaranchal State...(Interruptions) But Mr. George Fernandes has stated that as per his committee's opinion, Udham Singh Nagar is to be included in the said State. If he did not give us the facts, we will be walking out of the House.

15.14 hrs.

At that Stage, Shri J.S. Brar and some other hon. Members walked out of the House.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today new chapter in the pages of History is being added representing the voice of the Himalayan valley and the Uttaranchal region. History has no bounds in its driftwood. Many new chapters are added to in the Book of History from time immemorial. Uttar Pradesh has been formed in last two centuries as a result of convergence of East India company the Nawab of Awadh and other royal families. Later on other States were also formed after the advent of the constitution and in consonance with people's demands.

Hon. Sir, you also hail from a great State which was also created after sustained agitation and new States were formed on linguistic basis. At this time, the State's Reorganisation Commission was also established. States were also formed on its recommendation. Today, the history has once again repeated itself. After the passage of motions in the UP Legislative Assembly four times, on this very day this House has the good fortune to step forward for the creation of this Uttarakhand or Uttaranchal State in accordance to the unanimous resolve of the UP Legislative Assembly. At this, I wish to congratulate my respected brother Mulayam Singh Yadav on this eve.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Tell us about Hardwar also. Did we pass the motion with the inclusion of Hardwar? Congratulate us in full?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I congratulate you and also Mayawati ji, with hon. Member of this House; who took proper steps to see this motion unanimously

passed in by UP Legislative Assembly. The succeeding governments in UP thereafter, also deserve a token of thanks. I congratulate each and every member of the UP Legislative Assembly, who cooperated in passage of this motion rising above their political and party affiliations.

Hon. Sir, there is a history behind it. After Sigoli treaty entered by East India Company's with Nepal, this hilly region, call it Uttaranchal or Uttarakhand whatever you may like, witnessed a new era. Before this it was under Gorakha rule even before this period, Chand and Katyuri dynasties use to rule there and in Tehri Panwars dynasty was ruling. Its a matter of pride and good fortune that a successor of that very dynasty, the hon. Member of Parliament from Tehri Garhwal who is also known 'Bolund Badrinath', is among us. Shri K.C. Bawa of Chand dynasty who is also known as the 'Kiladheesh of Kashipur', is at present member of UP assembly. He is the Head Priest of the Nanda Devi Temple and respected MLA from Kashipur Tarai area which falls in Udham Singh Nagar. History continues that way. The Britishers ruled, in their own way, during their regime. They developed things to some extent and also created some infrastructure. After the Constitution came into force, many new steps were taken for the development of this Uttarakhand or Uttaranchal Region alongwith that of Uttar Pradesh yet it was unstable development. It never get stabilized one. I say this with regrets that the planners in the Centre or in the State, who were responsible for the timely planning of the affairs and the interventions thereof; they also created such equations intermittently which lead the State to economic instability. The Kaushik Committee has submitted a report on the data base of the proportionate funding and the percentages thereof of the assistance being provided to the rest of the Himalayan States in the country giving details as to how on as average financial assistance provided to Himalayan regions of the Uttar Pradesh was short of Rs. 750 crore annually.

It was repeatedly said by the State Governments of the day and I, being a humble servant for the cause, also warned that if the same percentage of the assistance, which is earmarked for Himachal Pradesh or other States of the Himalayan region has not been kept for hilly region of Uttar Pradesh then once again emphatic demand for a separate State could rise from there. Today, that very probability has come true. The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh had felt about and accordingly they passed the concerned motion four times unanimously. If this House blesses this new coming State, it will be 17th largest State in the country, on the basis of population. This will be the most populated State as compared to Himachal Pradesh as far as the States in the hilly region of the country are concerned and it will be getting assisted

*Not recorded.

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

from the Central Government on this very basis, we ought to believe this. According to the report of the Kaushik Committee, its population, in 1991, was 59,2600; which has increased to an approximate of 75,00,000 at present. This is because of the immigration of numerous labourers and displaced brethren of ours to this State, who are here to seek employment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention here that on one side, there live the Bhutia tribes in the valleys of Neeti and Mana in Joharh and Darma areas of Himalayan Passes; and also on the other side is presence of Tharu, Vuksa, minorities and other villages and our Harijan Dalit and OBC brethren living in the areas of Tarai and Bhabhar, from time immemorial. And they are also serving the country. The Tarai and Bhabhar area is in a way 'mini India'. The present status of the areas of Bhabhat Tarai, Mussoorie, Nainital; and the educational institutions area of All-India status. We cannot claim that it belongs to any particular region or class. Terai is a living example of communal unity. Therefore, I would humbly request to all of you to kindly support the creation of this State, because this very fortress of communal unity has stated with India and continue to stay with it in future.

Displaced brave Bengali brethren have come here bearing much hardships. When most part of terai was jungle, the brave people of Punjab reclaimed every inch of it with much toil. I salute respectfully those poor agriculture labourers, religious Sikhs, Rai Sikhs, Kammo brothers, efficient in farming Jat brothers and Turk, Chhipi, Ansari and Chauhan brothers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I am approaching the end of the tunnel of my life but I am confident that the twenty first century generation of Uttaranchal or Utrakhand will upheld the communal unity and integrity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are more than 30 thousand soldiers of Uttaranchal or Uttarkhand in the armed forces of the country and figures pertaining to this fact are available. Hon'ble Defence Minister is sitting here. We are proud to say that the stories of sacrifice of brave warriors of Garhwal, Kumaon and Bhabhar are famous in every village. Hundres of Utrakhandi Jawans have sacrificed their lives in Kargil war. There are around three and half lakhs of ex-servicemen in Uttarakhand. There are several villages of ex-servicemen in terai region itself. One region is full of ex-servicemen. Tharu and Boxa, the two significant tribals, are living there in thousands. There are scores of villages of freedom fighters. There are thousands of landless people in the hills. We have to concentrate on the development of people in this State.

The need and demand of this new State was also felt as to know how to develop these tribal people and rehabilitate the ex-servicemen. The brave farmers of Punjab are known for their commitment and productivity throughout the country and abroad. Terai region is prospering as a result of hard work and communal harmony among farmers of Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh and other States of the country. We will have to protect their right of land holdings in future. There were some misunderstanding of late, that is true. We cannot enter the 21st century of globalisation, liberalisation with superstitions and rotten traditions of which we have been a victim. Interests of sugar industry and rice-mills have to be protected. While protecting interests of established industries, new ones have to be established. Interests farmer fraternity have to be protected.

I would like to say it very humbly that we should shape the symbol of communal unity a.e. Utrakhand in such a manner that it further the interests of Uttar Pradesh. Being a servant of both Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal, I believe that people of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal will be complementary to one another and support one another. Development of Uttaranchal will be the development of Uttar Pradesh and vice versa. Our attitude is that of cooperation with other States in their development and that of partaker in mutual benefits of water and power.

The Ganges, flowing via Gangotri, Yamanotri, Bhagirathi and Pindar into the Arabian sea, is a symbol of India's unity. Be it Bengal, Bihar, valley of Uttar Pradesh, eastern Uttar Pradesh, the Ganges is symbol of our unity and when it comes to the question of States, we should think with the feeling of oneness. As said by Ravindranath Tagore and Gandhiji during his journey to Uttarakhand. Sacred flag was unfurled here in the valley of flowers under the leadership of the tenth Guru Gobind Singh in the premises of the pool of Hemkunt Sahib; Favadi Ganga originated; Meetha-Reetha Gurudwara was also constructed, which is still a symbol of unity for the Sikhs, Hindus and all others.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is Muslim community in Tarai. Muslim brethren are 22 percent of the population there. Villages of Muslims, Sikhs, Baksas, Tharus, Bengalis, ex-servicemen, graduates and freedom fighters are spread far and wide. Even, South-Indians have their farms there. I raised the issue of this State with much regret. When I saw that there is no scope for the development of this large region, money was not being provided for its development unlike other Himalayan regions, we were unable to get support. I had no option, being a Member of Parliament from there, I saw the stream of development

choked and the power was also not available as per assurance given to us. I am fortunate enough to win the confidence of common people there, for the last fifty years in the form of membership of Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha, Legislative Council or Rajya Sabha. I would like to say, in the last phase of my life, with goodwill, fellow feeling and continuous faith of people that we have to further the interests of Uttaranchal along with Uttar Pradesh and other States. I do not consider Uttaranchal as competitor to any State. Power generated in Uttaranchal will first go to Uttar Pradesh and then to other States and ensure development in Uttar Pradesh. Co-operative development is the key to integrated development in 21st century. You consider it. I do not want to raise any controversy over it. But it is well known that the name Uttarakhand has been in use from a long time. In 1942 P.C. Joshi for the first time raised the demand for Uttarakhand.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is mentioned in Mahabharat also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: You took inspiration from Mahabharat and get the resolution passed.

Development and unity is inherent in our civilization and culture. I do not want to take much of the time of hon'ble Members. I am aware of the constitutional powers of the House in regard to providing equal opportunities to all. Today these hilly areas, of Himalayan regions can become a power house in respect of herbal industry, software and hardware industry. To achieve all this we have to provide special education to them. There are about 44 degree colleges, Universities and engineering colleges in these areas. Along with employment oriented education we also have to make provision for the poor.

SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI (Mirzapur): Bundelkhand should also be made State along with Uttarakhand.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It was my submission that we have to see that how we can contribute to the development of the country and Uttar Pradesh through development of Uttaranchal. Therefore, we have to make this region strong in electronics, computerics and information technology. This new State can be the epic centre of this revolution. In several areas it is possible to make progress along with Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, cultivation of herbal medicines, tea, vegetables and herbs can be increased. Is there no need to increase the cultivation of herbs today? At present we are not able to devote time and resources for these works. By creating a small State, it would be possible to make intense cultivation of fruits herbs in small holdings, slopply

fields. This is the advantage of small States. This way per capita income of the poor, the dalits, artisans and of every class could increase. We have to work on the herbal medicine sector, so that our exports increase. Similarly, we would have to increase the cultivation of fruits. As the per hectare fruit production has increased in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, we need to do the same. In order to make Uttar Pradesh self-sufficient in power supply we need to increase the power generation potential of Uttaranchal by making manifold increase in this area, provided Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal should pool their resources and plan it all with the Centre's assistance, as is being done in case of Naptha Jhakri, in Himachal Pradesh. Other States are also being benefitted through such projects. We also have to make similar efforts. To achieve this, the amendments moved by me should also be adopted.

There are so many things to say but at present I will be confined to this only. At this moment I recollect a poem of Shri Jaishanker Prasadji, poet. I think that it would be adaptive to time and proper to quote his poem "Himalaya" before the House in the present time:

"Himadri Tung Shring Se,
Prabudh Shudh Bharati,
Svayamprabha, Samujjvala,
Swatantrata Pukarti,
Prashasta Punj Panth Par,
Badhe Chalo, Badhe Chalo."

With this very proclamation and sentiment, we will have to bless and build up this country. We will have to go ahead with the purpose of taking ahead the sense of integrity and making more prosperous of U.P. and making India an India of 21 century with the help of co-ordination of all States by forgetting all bitterness. This is my humble request.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will be confined to my trivial point and that too within five minutes. They will certainly speak and, support too. I will finish my speech only in five minutes. I have to go somewhere and come back from there.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000. As Hon. Tiwariji has said just now that today is the glorious and lucky day for us. It is true. After a long struggle and with the grace of God and blessings of House, we are getting this opportunity to reach that destination for which a lot of sacrifices were made. Therefore, I am only supporting this but welcoming it heartily also.

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, please beg us pardon, if we, the people of Uttaranchal became sentimental at this time. This bill pertaining to a separate State and linked with aspiration and expectation of people and discussion is going on about it today. We are lucky enough to have it. Therefore, before I support this bill, I would like to thank all the members of this 13th Lok Sabha and make a request to the House to bless it in order to make it stronger and prosperous as Mr. Tiwariji has said.

First of all, I want to say that this is a movement with which I have been associated personally for the last nine to ten years and it has been an unprecedented movement in free India. There are so many movements for so many cases but this kind of movement which was having a bloody touch on one side and its peaceful launch on the other can not be named as revolutionary movement. The people of Uttarakhand have shown a specimen of their patriotic spirit after undergoing a lot of sufferings and torture which is unprecedented in the whole world. Hon. Tiwariji mentioned about Khatima, Mussoorie and Muzaffarnagar. 1st September, 1994, 2nd Sept. 1994 and 2nd Oct. 1994 are such days, which have left indelible imprints and wounds on our body and souls. In spite of that the regional people never talked about separation. We want that the country becomes strong, Mother India becomes prosperous and glorious. The people of Uttaranchal have capabilities and whatever resources the nature has provided we can make India stronger by using all these resources and this is the purpose of our movement. Therefore when we remember this movement today, we remember those who became martyrs in this movement in which the young people, women and the old people had become martyrs.

On this occasion, I pay homage to all martyrs today while expressing my gratitude towards their family. I hope that the sacrifice they have made, seems to be successful today. Several people became martyrs. But in spite of that so many families have faced tortures. Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly and public representative in a large number have gone to the Jails. Today, their this purpose and destination is coming near. I want to express my gratitude towards them also.

I want to express my gratitude towards Prime Minister, Hon. Minister for Home Affairs, NDA, all parties and all Members of this House on Government level to express my gratitude towards Shri Tiwariji and the Congress. Shri Mulayam Singhji has gone, I want to express my gratitude towards him also. He had sent a proposal to this House during his Chief Ministership. I want to express my gratitude towards Hon. Mayawati ji

also. A proposal was also sent here in this regard during her Chief Ministership. There may be some differences. There may be other different things. I want to remind Shri Mulayam Singhji that he had formed a Kaushik Committee. Thereafter, a Berthwal Committee was formed in which the form and type of Uttaranchal was mentioned and it was recommended by you in the same fashion. Therefore, point is not that we are forming a different type of State. The second thing is as to why Uttaranchal? Now, there is no need to have a discussion about it in detail and during the 10th Lok Sabha an unprecedented discussion lasted for eight hours on Private Members' Resolution in three sessions. Cap. Jagatvir Singh who was the then Member of Parliament from Kanpur, eight hours long discussion was organized on his resolution and it was cleared in detail that as to why there is need of Uttaranchal. But I want to make clear here some special points for the knowledge of some of the members. If we see the map of India in the Himalayas from Kashmir to Arunachal, eight districts of that time and 12 districts of today are the border Himalayan districts, which was not a separate State. The other States from Kashmir to Arunachal are separate States. Being a border area, there is a special responsibility of it. I want to inform you that the borders of these areas touch the Tibet and Nepal. There is a disputed territory in my constituency named Barahoti and it is disputed with Tibet and Nepal. Therefore, we want to make these sensitive States a separate State so that it may stronger and its power may be used. This was our first requirement. Secondly, Uttar Pradesh is a very large State, geographically as well as administratively. Shri Tiwari just mentioned about it, he was the Chief Minister there. The administrative problems there were so huge that people developed the natural inclination to have a separate State. Earlier the officers and employees used to be sent to my area i.e. Uttaranchal, on three 'Ps' viz.-punishment, probation and promotion. If any of these was applicable to some officer then only he was sent there, otherwise nobody wanted to go there because there were no civic amenities over there. Now, as the time passed by and money started pouring in, one more 'P' got added to it i.e. 'paisa'.

Corruption is there, a lot of money has gone into it. Today a large amount of the funds that we get is lost in corruption. 60 per cent commission is a common thing in many a department these days, therefore, the problems of administration, planning and implementation also became the cause for demand of a separate State there. Geographically the hilly region is different from the plains of Uttar Pradesh. Its planning needs are different, requirements for solutions of problems are different. I will cite an example to explain my point: if you have shortage of water or drought in the plains, you can install hand

pumps to solve the problem but this you cannot do in the hills. But hand pumps for the whole State of Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned administratively and hand pumps arrived even at the hilly regions situated at the height of 7-8 thousand feet. This kind of problem cropped up. Next point was that our resources could not be utilized properly. Uttaranchal has great reserves of natural resources which I will relate later. But they could not be utilized, therefore, the area could not develop and Uttar Pradesh also could not take any advantage of these huge resources. I want to assure the House that our demand for a separate State is there from the development point of view. It is there to further strengthen and empower this nation. It does not have anything to do with segregation in any way. People of this area have always been there to fight at the borders, Kargil being the recent example before you. So, it is only for development that we want a separate State there. I want to assure you that within seven to ten years Uttaranchal will become a surplus State on account of its resources and economic capacity. As far as resources are concerned, nature has given us geographical handicaps but at the same time awarded us huge resources. I would like to give details of certain resources.

We have huge capacity to generate hydel power. The way river water is going to sea it seems that electricity is being flowed and is not utilised for power generation. Apart from that more electricity can be generated by micro hydel, run of the river scheme and constructing small dams which could not only be utilised for Uttaranchal in UP but other States also. As far as forest resources are concerned, Hon. Tiwari ji has talked about herbal plants. Uttaranchal and especially my parliamentary constituency are the richest as for herbs. I would like the House to recall that as per our mythology Sanjivini herb was brought for the treatment of Laxman and the same Sanjivini was brought from my constituency. It is true that if herbs are utilised properly their worth is not in billions but in trillions but they are not utilised. Apart from herbs there are also huge reserves in forest resources.

As far as tourism is concerned, there is a huge scope of Tourism in Uttaranchal which is very rare in the world. You can not find religious tourism, adventure tourism, holiday tourism and natural sceneries at a same place except Uttaranchal — Religious places like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Hemkund Sahib, Rith-Mitha Sahib are there in Uttaranchal. Skiing and mountaineering facility are there in Himalayas. According to 1991-92 data only 5 crore rupees were generated from this area whereas 500 crore rupees can be generated.

As for Horticulture, it is considered valley of flower. The famous valley of flowers is there. As for seeds, they are being imported from foreign countries and are produced in airconditioned atmosphere. Nature has provided Uttaranchal with clean environment. We purchase seeds of potatoes at the cost of Rs. 12,000 per kilo and cauliflower at the rate of 8 to 10 thousand rupees per kilo from foreign countries. These can be produced here. Uttaranchal is number two in India in wind energy but not a single percent of it is being utilised. If these resources are utilised properly, not only the State but the country will also be benefited monetarily. According to the figures of 1993, the source of income from the resources, as has been explained is estimated Rs. 1977.55 crore. If they are done in a proper way, we can get these resources easily.

So far as the question of Haridwar is concerned, my other colleagues will put their thoughts about it. I would like to say that Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar are the part and parcel of Uttaranchal. If Haridwar is our soul, then Udham Singh Nagar is our body. The name of Haridwar is concerned with Hari and Har. Kedarnath is an abode of Lord Shanker and Badrinath is an abode of Lord Vishnu. On this very basis, it has been named as Haridwar. Thus, hon. Tiwari ji has explained the historical background of Udham Singh Nagar. Udham Singh Nagar has been a part of Kumaon some one thousand years ago and some four-five years ago it has been included in Nainital district. Therefore, to exclude Kumaon from it is not proper.

As hon. Tiwariji said, I say by supporting his feelings that we express the gratitude to those Sikhs who had made fertile to that area. That land has been made so fertile that it has become prosperous today. We respect them and respect their hardwork too. We want that they should live with us and get the profit of their hardwork themselves and provide the same to Uttaranchal Pradesh.

Sir, I would like to say my Sikh brothers who hold approximately a population of 75 lacs in Uttaranchal would be affected by it. There would be more contribution of yours in it. If you want to keep Udham Singh Nagar away from the 15 crore population of Uttar Pradesh, what will be its use, Gurmeet ji, I would like to remind you the number of Sikhs living in Dehradun and Haldwani. You want to separate a little part of population of Sikhs. It is my request to you that you should not raise it.

Sir, one more confusion was also created about Udham Singh Nagar that the land ceiling of the people of Udham Singh Nagar will be lessened if it is included in Uttaranchal Pradesh. Therefore, it has been cleared in

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri]

clause 86 of this Bill on his request that Land Ceiling Act 1961, which is enforced in Uttar Pradesh would also be enforced in Uttaranchal. Therefore, that confusion should not be there in the minds of the people of Udham Singh Nagar.

Sir, atleast I would like to give some suggestions to the hon. Home Minister. The first suggestion is that the distribution of the assets, liability and the property in Uttaranchal should be on the basis of population and the area, that is only on the basis of population at present. The density of population on our hilly areas is less and this division will not be proper there. The another thing is that the division of Rajya Sabha seats that has been made, is not fair, if the division of Rajya Sabha seats is made on the basis of the number of MLAs, it would be much more proper. It has been said in clause 79(3)(b) on page number 20 I have also proposed amendments about the power projects and other assets, saying that the projects should be handed over to that State in which they are located. If any division is to be made about it, there must not be this kind of thing that what is located in Uttaranchal, that should be kept by it. If out of this some part is given to UP, there would be difficulty in their arrangements. In my own opinion the other important suggestion is that under the clause 80(1) (2) the drinking water has been included under the board. Presently the arrangements of potable water is made from rivers; canals and small revulates but now it should come under the board. If we have to go to board to make a small potable scheme, it would not be proper and it is not going to affect the quantity of water. Therefore, I would like that it should be removed. In this way, where hydro power generation is written to keep it under the board means that water should not be stopped, the water should be distribute properly. If you just construct the dam instead of hydro power generation, then it could be looked after by the board, but if you make a micro hydel scheme, run of the river scheme and under those there is no impediment to the water. I think it would be appropriate while giving these suggestions and once again expressing my gratitude towards all of you, I would like to make a request to you to pass this proposal unanimously and give your blessings in creation of Uttaranchal. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): I would like to ask a question as to whether you will be able to maintain the sanctity and purity of Ganges water because Tehri dam and the other dams are being constructed there. The water falls that fall in it, many types of chemicals come through it and due to which its water does not contaminate. Would you be able to save it from that?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, we think that we would be able to save it more effectively. If the State is small its safety would be made more effectively.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA: What will you do, if Tehri dam submerges half of the area?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Do not talk about raising old issues.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, I oppose the Bill and the Samajwadi Party is not in favour of the division of States. It is not that the demand for Uttaranchal has started recently, it has been going on since 1948. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru never accepted this demand. At that time Hon. Govind Vallabh Pant was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. He also did not agree to it. He had even said that Uttar Pradesh could be divided only after his death. Today our hon. friends belonging to the Congress Party are supporting the Bill while Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was against it. Hon. Home Minister had mentioned two things while introducing the Bill. Firstly, he said that he is carving out new States only from those States wherein their Legislative Assemblies have already passed the proposal. If it is true, what would you do if the question of autonomy of Kashmir or Tamil Nadu comes up? Should the demand for autonomy of Kashmir be recognised? If it is accepted the possibility of making such demands from Punjab and Assam could not be ruled out.

Secondly, he said that he has taken his coalition allies and other people into confidence before introducing the bill. Mr. Chairman Sir, it is totally untrue. You belong to Bihar and hon. Shri Prabhunath Singh too is sitting here. When the question of his State came up they opposed it and even said that they were not even consulted. I do not want to go into the constitutional and technical aspects of the Committee headed by Mr. George Fernandes, but I want to say one thing that the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh were members of the Committee constituted under his Chairmanship. The practical aspect for its constitution was to know the views of the people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar as to what do they want before introducing the bill, but surprisingly not even a single sitting of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri George Fernandes was held before introducing the bill. When hon. George Fernandes Ji visited Pant Nagar the B.J.P. President of Uttaranchal Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyaree Stated that he

need not come to Udham Singh Nagar because there was no constitutional utility of the said committee.

People have not been taken into confidence. We are a country of having more than one hundred crore of people. Our people and the House have not been taken into confidence. It has never been discussed as to what the people want there. It is not a wise decision in today's situation. The entire House is aware of the situation of the country. Only two days ago, the Union Finance Minister has Stated that the country's internal debt and foreign debt stand at Rs. 728627 crores and Rs. 57,630 crores respectively. The Chairman of the Finance Commission Shri Khushro has Stated that the State Governments should not depend on the Centre rather they should mobilise their financial resources themselves and work for their financial betterment. The Uttar Pradesh Government have drawn so much of over draft that the Reserve Bank of India has refused to make its payment. What are the sources from which money would be generated for the creation of new States? Our people are helpless and poor. Many more problems persist which are more important to be tackled than the creation of new States but I think attempts are being made to divert the attention of the people from these problems. The financial condition of the country is very poor. You can simply imagine the amount of money that would be required for the creation of new States. The matter would not stop here. Demands for the creation of separate States such as Vidarbha, Gorkhaland, Bodoland and Bundelkhand are being made all over the country. The Government of India is deliberately creating situation that would lead to the creation of tension in the country. I have some knowledge regarding the budget of Uttar Pradesh. Shri Tiwari ji would be knowing more about it. In Poorvanchal, the population is more than 6 crores but more budget is granted to Uttarakhand in comparison to Poorvanchal. How would the people react to it? 110 M.L.A.s of western Uttar Pradesh have given in writing for the creation of a separate State. It would be an endless job even if you continue to carve out new States one by one. So far as the question of Uttaranchal is concerned, Hon. Shri Mulayam Singh Ji has made many efforts to improve the financial condition of Uttar Pradesh. He is present here. There is a Hill Development Council for the development of Uttarakhand. Mini Secretariats have been set up at Shaharanpur and Dehradun and provision for special funds is there. The way the Government of India is working today is in no way going to become beneficial for the country. In today's scenario it is completely an impractical and immature decision. I request that this bill should be referred to the select committee. It would be in the interest of the country. This is all that I wanted to convey.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has introduced the U.P. Reorganisation Bill, 2000 in the House for consideration and passing. I support this Bill on behalf of my party. The new State Uttaranchal which is being created in U.P., I am fully aware of these people.

The people of Uttaranchal have been demanding the new State for a long time. They started agitations by forming various organisations and raised the demand for the creation of new State for the development of their area. Why this has been done? U.P. is the biggest State of the country. The people of Uttaranchal had high hopes from the Government of U.P. but their hopes have not been fulfilled. However, when in 1995 the Government was formed in U.P. under my leadership, at that time I visited Uttaranchal or Uttarakhand area and I got the opportunity to meet the people of that area closely. I felt very sorry to learn that in two divisions namely Kumaun and Garhwal of Uttaranchal where I.A.S. or I.P.S. officers were supposed to present at the Headquarters, do not sit there. Most of the officers of Kumaun division had their offices at Nainital or the officers of Garhwal division had their offices at Dehradun, when they did not sit at both of those places, they had their office at Lucknow. They were not aware of the problem of that area. I visited the above area and reviewed the work relating to the development and law and order situation of both these districts. After that review, the people and the representatives of the various organisations met me, M.P.s and M.L.A.s of that area also met me. After meeting them one point was clear that the officers render their responsibilities only on paper and did not render their responsibilities towards that area leaving the people in trouble. However, I issued strict orders that the officers would sit in Divisional Headquarters. The roads of that area were in very poor States, there was shortage of water, there was no good arrangements of schools, the people of that area had to face lot of difficulties and they were not getting the essential commodities. So far as plain areas were concerned they were getting all commodities but I found that whatever I could do for that area was not enough since U.P. is a big State that it was not possible to develop that area. After considering all these aspects, the people of that area have realised that a separate State should be created for the development of that area. At that time, we had our Government in U.P. we also realised that a new State Uttaranchal should be created. In this context a motion was passed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly and referred to Central Government.

In 1997, when our Government was formed again the motion was referred to Central Government after

[Kumari Mayawati]

obtaining the approval of the U.P. Legislative Assembly. In this way, the same motion was passed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly four times and referred to Central Government and today the people of Uttaranchal have the golden opportunity to meet their demand which is being considered since a long time and a lot of struggle has been done in this regard. But I have nothing to comment on the disputed issues relating to the two districts Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar. When this Bill was introduced last week at that time I raised an objection and said that the dispute relating to these two districts should be settled on democratic basis. I did not lay any stress to impose the decision on the people of the two districts. You conduct the survey and take the consent of people living there whether they wish to live in Uttaranchal or in plains. I have no objection in this regard. The decision should be taken in this regard after taking the consent of the people of two districts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the NDA members have mentioned that they have their own norms and not from the Government but from their own side they have formed a three member Committee. The members of that Committee were the Chief Minister of Punjab, the Chief Minister of U.P. and George Fernandes was its Chairman. The Committee visited the Udham Singh Nagar and Stated that the people of Udham Singh Nagar wanted to stay in Uttaranchal. So far as Haridwar District is concerned, I have to State that I am not against this Bill. You can merge both these districts. I have given my opinion about Udham Singh Nagar. The George Committee have also recommended that they have visited and the people have given their consent to live in Uttaranchal. We have no objection. If you do not have sufficient time now, you first get this Bill passed and conduct the survey of Haridwar district after getting this Bill passed. If the people of Haridwar district wish to live in Uttaranchal we have no objection and if they wish to live in plains, an amendment can be brought into this Bill later on. But I am not in this favour that this Bill should be kept pending due to these disputes. Therefore, I would like to give my suggestion to the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that if you do not have sufficient time now, you get this Bill passed at the moment and thereafter conduct the survey. If the people of Haridwar wish to live in Uttaranchal, we have no objection. If they wish to live in U.P., an amendment can be made in this Bill in order to respect the feelings of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I told you the people of Uttaranchal had a long pending demand for a separate State. Though there is no scarcity of natural resources in Uttaranchal, I feel that active interest of the new State Government and the Central Government and proper

utilisation of natural resources and proper care in this regard may fetch considerable income to the Government and the people of that area may get employment there itself. 13 districts have been included in Uttaranchal. Out of these, 4 districts were carved out by our own Government when I was the Chief Minister there. Had these districts not been there, Uttaranchal would have had only 9 districts then. Now Uttaranchal has 13 districts out of which Bageshwar, Champavat, Rudraprayag and Udham Singh Nagar districts were carved out by our Government. Now Uttaranchal is going to be new State with these 13 districts. The population of Uttaranchal is about 25 lacs. If Haridwar is included in it then the population of Uttaranchal will be more than that of Himachal Pradesh by about 16 lacs. Though the Government has kept only 60 assembly seats in Uttaranchal vis-a-vis 68 seats of Himachal Pradesh, our view is that Uttaranchal should have a provision for 80 assembly seats, as it is larger than Himachal on account of its geographic situation and its population. I demand it from the Hon. Home Minister so that all sections of society may have their representation there. I have one more suggestion that the number of Lok Sabha seats should be increased from 5 to 6 and the number of Rajya Sabha seats be increased from 3 to 4. I request you to take a well considered decision in this regard which should be in the interest of the people of that area.

The new State which is going to be formed includes mostly hilly areas, and a few plains like Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar or Dehradun. Uttaranchal has mostly hilly areas, but a few plains are also included therein. The population of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and minorities is more in these plains than in the hilly region. So I want to say that with the formation of this new State scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and religious minorities in the hilly region of Uttaranchal have begun to feel a little insecure today. I request the Hon. Home Minister to have a provision in this bill or to later amend it, to and the feeling of insecurity among the people of scheduled castes, tribes, backward classes and religious minorities living in this hilly region.

I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that in 1995 when my Government came to power there, I set up separate departments for scheduled castes, tribes, backward classes, religious minorities and the handicapped. Scheduled castes welfare department for scheduled castes, tribal welfare department for tribals, and likewise backward classes welfare department, religious minorities welfare department and handicapped welfare department were set up for backward classes, religious minorities and the handicapped respectively.

Secretaries appointed by our Government for these were of the rank of IAS. Special attention was paid to these communities at that time by setting up separate departments.

I request the hon. Home Minister that if separate department for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and minorities could be set up by him in the new State of Uttaranchal, and their secretaries be appointed from amongst the IAS officers as in UP, I think the feeling of insecurity among these communities may come to an end there and more attention can be paid to these people to generate the feeling of security among them.

Besides, you can have a separate budget provision for their development under the special component plan for the development of scheduled castes. In 1995 and 1997 when our Government was in power, we had kept a separate provision of about 21.57 percent out of the total budget under the special component plan for the development of scheduled castes and tribes in Uttar Pradesh.

Likewise, you can keep a provision for about 23 percent amount of the total budget separately for the development of scheduled castes and tribes, as the population has gone up a great deal there. Moreover, you must pay attention to this fact also that as per the recent census the reservation quota for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha should be proportionate to the population of the area. There should not be any changes in the old reservation policy for SCs and STs with regard to Central and State Government jobs, it should be implemented in its present form only.

The people of Uttaranchal should not feel that injustice has been meted out to them and the laws enacted by the Government of India to free scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people from injustice and atrocities, should be implemented strictly. In addition to this you will have to arrange a package for Uttaranchal, because there is a lack of resources. Treasury of Uttar Pradesh has become empty. If you will leave it upto Uttar Pradesh, then there will be difficulty. Therefore, Centre should take interest and arrange a package for it.

Without taking more time, with these words, I want to tell the Home Minister that my party supports this Bill and in future also, when there is need, my party will come forward to co-operate to the maximum possible extent to help the people when they will face difficulty when the new State comes into existence. I again support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill of historical importance.

So many events occur in the endless journey of history and they disappear from the memory, but this is an event, which will not be forgotten by the history. Uttaranchal is an area which is known as "Deva Bhoomi" on the land of India. Kalidasa had said in *Reghuvansham*, "ATI UTTARSYAM VISHVADEVATMA HIMALAYO NAM NAGADHI RAJAH." It is known as "Deva Bhoomi" and there may hardly be any village or town in Uttaranchal where there is no "Deva Sthan" of ancient importance. Even when our tenth Guru Guru Govind Singh has decided to do penance, then Uttaranchal suited him and he selected valley of flower for that purpose. Now our senior leader Shri Mulayam Singh Ji was mentioning Mahabharata, but before Mahabharata, Uttaranchal is mentioned in the hymns of Param Vaivart Purana and Rig Veda. There are prayers and invocation to gods and goddesses of north in them. This cultural and spiritual region has always remained the centre of faith. When there were no basic amenities, then the pilgrims from remote south used to come and pay their obeisance to Badri-Kedar. Born in Kerala, Adi Shankaracharya had selected Kedarnath as his last abode to breathe his last. From Kerala to peaks of Himalayas in Garhwal, this country has always remained faithful to Uttaranchal. The Ganges originating from here not makes sacred only few States but waters of Ganges is adorable for the whole world. When some drops of Ganga water were somehow splashed to a pond in Mauritius, it came to be known as Ganga pond and it became adorable for that nation. We can understand as to how intense rays of faith has been spread by this Uttaranchal in the whole world. We cannot forget the poems of Sumitranandan Pant, in which he has explained the delicate aspects of the nature. We know that whenever any lover of the nature of the world have a look at or visits Uttaranchal, he is never willing to return.

Sister Nivedita, who had come to India with Swami Viveknanda she also considered Uttaranchal as the proper place for permanent stay and never returned. We can understand that how delicately, sensitively and spontaneously it has been enriched by the nature. It is for this reason that the people have so much reverence to Uttaranchal today that if we look at the record of the pilgrims who visited Badrinath and Kedarnath this year, their number is more than 50 lakh. Not only the people of this country but also from the whole world visit this place. Abounded with natural beauty & immense potential Uttaranchal may have enthralled the hearts of the people and attract them towards it. No doubt there are numerous

[Shri Chinmayanand Swami]

caves for the people who have no place to hide themselves. Along with caves there are forests also I would like to say that many sages have stayed there for spiritual attainments. This is a land of sages. That's why, one of its part is known as 'Rishikesh'—the land of the sages. It is called Rishikesh only because of the sages there.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the sanctity of the Ganga. Not only Ganga but there are other water streams which flow from higher attitudes as they are slowing down from the sky, we are fortunate enough that India's bravery and boldness was so high that even heaven have to bow down before it. Ganga as a boom from heaven descended at Gromukh in Himalayas. Even today we are taking inspiration from its sanctity and with its holy water we make offerings to the Shiva and the Rudra in this world. Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the very State you hail from in that State from Sultanganj crores of people take the holy water of the Ganga and visit Vaidyanath Dham to make the offerings of this pure water.

Goswami Tulsidas has said — "Je Ganga Jal aani Chadhave, Tesalhuje Moksha Nar Pavahin". There are numerous such references in our literature where the beauty of Himalayas, and the nature's sensitivity discussed. The Himalaya is considered prosperous not only because of its beauty but also for natural assets. Such plantations as are found there which are found nowhere else in the world. The herb "Brahmi" is found nowhere else in the world. This is the herb which sharpens the mind and boosts the intellect. This is found in this very land of the Himalayas. The flower known as the "Brahm Lotus" is also not found elsewhere. This is used in treatment of many diseases. As our senior leader hon'ble Tiwariji has said, this land is full of limitless possibilities of forest resources. The adequate production of these forest herbs can be made in this land. Today, the Ayurveda is becoming the alternative from the point of view of health. When all other health systems are proving failures, people are feeling the need of Ayurveda. The basic medicines plantation required by Ayurveda will be nurtured by this very place Uttaranchal. I think that we are able to produce these forest herbs, we shall be able to remove economic backwardness of Uttaranchal from the trade of herbal medicines.

I want to assure my friend Shri Ramji Lal Suman that today's economic backwardness will not be curse for this region. There is ample possibilities of tourism. Mr. Chairman, Sir, fortunately, I have got the opportunities to travel in many countries of the world. I have seen there that artificial means have been used to attract

tourists and those countries are famous for tourism. But in Uttaranchal there are so many attractive spots which has already been mentioned by hon. Tiwariji and Khanduriji. Nature has provided ample possibilities to this region. If we are able to develop Uttaranchal, then this region will fulfill its economic needs through tourism. Similarly, I want to say about its forest resources. Even today the costly woods are found in this region, either it is sagaun, teak or pine. These all ample resources are available in this region. We do not want the unnatural exploitation of resources in Himalaya but there are abundant mineral resources in Himalaya also.

We were not utilizing the ample natural resources of Uttaranchal so far. We know that when creation of Uttaranchal State is being done, these possibilities will certainly be exploited and perhaps the demand for formation of Uttaranchal was made to search all these possibilities. There is something special for Uttaranchal which has been mentioned by hon. Tiwariji and Khanduriji, I would like to mention it certainly. This is that region where hardly any village...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are an able member, do not repeat the matters. Please express in brief.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I am not repeating the facts. There is hardly any village from where no one is in army. Garhwal and Kumayun, these two regiments belong to this small region. We know that they are not less not in number in Border Security Force. Today we have seen the disturbances in all the border areas of India. Foreign conspirators and intruders have been succeeded there. Foreigners have succeeded there but I want to thanks those patriotic soldiers who have made failed all the attempts of foreign intrusion in their region and compelled them to flee from there. People from hill areas have showed courage whenever terrorist, extremist or anti-national elements have tried to raise their head to deal with them sternly. It is such a frontier area which India is proud of and will be proud of. Our other friends have spoken about Haridwar. Haridwar has been its integral part naturally and culturally from the time immemorial and it should be so. Its strongest proof known to the world is that we have at present two places—one at Haridwar and the other at Rishikesh. Both the places sometimes create confusion. The letter from Rishikesh reaches Haridwar and vice-versa. People from outside know it as Rishikesh-Haridwar. It is called twin city. Both cities are not known from different names. Every today whenever Kumbh is organized, the boundaries of Haridwar-Rishikesh get narrowed. On the occasion of sawan fair when lakhs of Kanwaris were present there, it was beyond the understanding of the Kanwaris to

mark any difference as to where is Haridwar and Rishikesh. They do not know whether Haridwar-Rishikesh are different? Our friend Shri Khanduri said that there is something related to Lord Shiva. It is mythologically fact that Lord Shiva was married to Sati who was the daughter of Daksh of Kankhal and was a resident of Kankhal. Kalidas has said in his message; go to Kankhal from where the Himalaya begins. He has made a mention of it in his epicoid. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ignoring interruptions you continue your speech. Now conclude please.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: As far as Haridwar is concerned, the whole world knows even today when Kumbh is organized, whole of Haridwar and the whole of Rishikesh get united in the Kumbh area. It would have been totally unjustified if Haridwar had been separated from Uttaranchal. I am very much grateful to Advaniji and the Government that they did not let it happen. If Haridwar had been separated from Uttaranchal, it would have been created a havoc with the theological history of the country that this historical festival like Kumbh would have come to an end forever and it would be divided into two parts. Therefore, people from all over assembled at Kumbh after every six years. I had requested Advaniji. This Kumbh area covers the area from Kumbh Authority Roorkee to Rishikesh and even today that very Kumbh area is known as Haridwar Development Authority. All people become one in the Kumbh. It would have caused much problem if it had been separated. Several sacred places, have just been reference to. I am grateful to Tiwariji. He has spoken about national integrity. Sacred places belonging to all religions existed here. Peeran-e-Kaliyar had been left out if Haridwar would have been separated. Today it is included in it. The sacred place of our Muslim brothers is also included in that. I am proud of it. It is good that it is such a flower vase where people from all religions may go there to express their faith.

Sir, so far as Kumari Mayawatiji is concerned she has given constructive suggestions and those suggestions should get a place even if they are not included in the Bill. I would like to make a request to Kumari Mayawatiji when we were discussing about Uttaranchal, 265 gram sabhas out of 291 had passed resolution in favour of Uttaranchal and then they were given to Joshiji. It is improper to say that the points made by the people of Haridwar were not taken into consideration. I want to say that after 1996 election and in the Parliamentary election of 1998 and 1999 Bhai Harpal Singh Saathi, who is sitting here who is supporter of Haridwar in Uttaranchal, won the majority in both the elections. It is a witness to the

effect as to where Haridwar should remain. Therefore no dispute is required in this regard. It is good that Haridwar will become the base city of Uttaranchal and Uttaranchal will progress. Tiwariji has said that by that progress our country will be benefited. The rivers, the electricity, the forest reserves, timber there etc. whatever it is, attracting the world would help India become self sufficient. Therefore, while supporting the Uttaranchal Bill I strongly demand that Haridwar has been and should be a part of Uttaranchal.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I rise to oppose the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000. My opposition is not for the sake of opposition.

After we achieved Independence in 1947, in 1953 the States Reorganisation Commission was formed. That Commission gave its report in 1955. A resolution was passed in Parliament later. I will refer to that resolution. It says:

"The language and culture of an area have an undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area. In considering the reorganisation of States, however, there are other important factors which have also to be borne in mind. The first essential consideration is the preservation and strengthening of unity and security of India. Financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important not only from the point of view of each State but of the whole Nation. India has embarked upon a great plan for economic, cultural and moral progress. Changes which interfere with successful prosecution of such a national plan would be harmful to the national interest."

Now, when this Bill for reorganisation of the State of Uttar Pradesh is brought before this House, we should remember all these things. What is the basis for creation of a new State? When the States were reorganised in 1956, it was done mainly on the basis of language. What is Stated here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill? 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 Uttaranchal. The Bill seeks to give effect to that commitment. The Bill aims at reconstituting the existing State of Uttar Pradesh into two separate States."

No reasons has been given here. No basis has been given here.

Shri Basu Deb Acharya]

Sir, our question is very simple. Why is there any need or necessity to create a new State or divide a State? Why a State Reorganisation Commission has not been constituted as it was constituted in 1953? If such a Commission is constituted, it may go into all aspects of creation of a new State. But it has not yet been done. Without any State Reorganisation Commission, the Government has brought forward a Bill here to divide Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, we can realise the special problem which the people of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh are facing. There is large scale unemployment. In that part of Uttar Pradesh, unemployment is on the increase. There is migration of people from that area to the plain area.

In this regard, I want to cite the figures also, though it is not updated. The figure is on the basis of the population of six million. Now, the population has increased, maybe to 10 million. The total workforce is 25,20,000, which is, 42 per cent of the total population. But non-working population is 34,80,000, which is 58 per cent of the total population. In the organised sector, it is only 2,70,000, which is 4.5 per cent of the working population. In army and paramilitary forces, it is 4,20,000, which is seven per cent of the total population. In regard to women workers, it is 10,33,200, which is 41 per cent of the total population.

So, the problem is enormous but to address the problem, creation of a separate State is not required. In the past also, we had created small States in our North-Eastern area. But, after creation of these small States, whether the problems of those small States have been solved? No. After creation of small States, the problems have rather increased. For example, unemployment has increased, poverty has also increased.

Sir, what is the real problem in our country? In the hill region of Uttar Pradesh, the areas and the people have been neglected for years together. If we compare the *per capita* investment of that region with that of other States, we will find that there is less investment in that region. Because of the neglect, there is backwardness also. But the answer to this problem is not the creation of a small State or a separate State.

What is the answer? The answer is that we can have a Regional Autonomous Council there. A Regional Autonomous Council could be given more powers and authority. It can be given the power to establish 29 departments like cottage industry, animal husbandry, veterinary care, forests, agriculture, PWD, sericulture, education and cultural affairs. So, without dividing the

State of Uttar Pradesh, if an Autonomous Council is created there, if there is real decentralisation of power and a real participation of the people of that region in the development process, there is no need for the creation of a separate State. All these have been lacking and that is why there has been a movement for the last several years.

A feeling of alienation comes from deprivation. When the people of a particular area feel that they are deprived, this feeling of alienation sets in and from the feeling of alienation comes the feeling to have a separate State. If we address the problem of deprivation, there will not be any problem of alienation and there will not be any demand for a separate State. Without addressing that problem in a proper manner, the Government has come forward with a Bill to divide Uttar Pradesh.

This is politically motivated step of this Government. There has not been any threadbare discussion among the political parties. There is no consensus in the House; there is not consensus among the people. Without any consensus, there is a move to create a separate State with eight districts consisting of the hilly areas of the Tehri-Garhwal region. There is a movement in Udham Singh Nagar. There is a movement that Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar should not be part of the Uttaranchal region.

A Committee was constituted to look into it. Today we are told that that was only a domestic committee. The Committee was constituted in 1998 and when this was raised on the floor of this House a Statement was made by no less a person than the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that to resolve this issue a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the hon. Minister of Defence Shri George Fernandes. That Committee took two years. We do not know what were its recommendations. We were told that Shri Fernandes was the Chairman of that Committee. We do not know whether any recommendations—unanimous or not—were made by that Committee. We do not know whether Shri Parkash Singh Badal has agreed to those recommendations. What has been told by the hon. Minister of Defence is that Udham Singh Nagar would remain in Uttaranchal and the problem of land ceiling would be taken care of.

We do not know how that can be taken care of. If they were the recommendations of that Committee, then what was the need for that Committee at all? May I know whether the views of the people of Udham Singh Nagar were taken into account before the Defence Minister came to the conclusion that Udham Singh Nagar should remain with the proposed new State of

Uttaranchal? Udham Singh Nagar and Hardwar should not be a part of the proposed new State of Uttaranchal.

When Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the UP Assembly passed a Resolution for creation of a separate State of Uttarakhand and in that, Hardwar was not included. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

leave Udham Singh Nagar and talk about Hardwar...*(Interruptions)* We will reply when Shri Mulayam Singh speaks.

[English]

When the Home Minister referred to the Resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, why has that Resolution not been implemented *in toto*? When that Resolution did not include Hardwar, why has that been included in this Bill?

The way the Government is bringing forward this Bill to divide a State one after another, will encourage fissiparous tendencies in our country. Already demands are coming up.

Very recently, a meeting was held at Uttar Pradesh Bhawan in New Delhi, attended by one of the Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh Government, belonging to the ruling party, here. Various other people also attended that meeting. What had been decided in that meeting? It had been decided that another separate State should be created, consisting of the district of Western Uttar Pradesh.

There may be a demand for a separate Jharkhand State tomorrow and that Bill may also be brought forward here for consideration and passing. In Bihar, there are already demands for separate States of Mithilanchal and Bhojpur. There will be a demand for a separate State of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. There will be a demand for a separate State of Vidharbha in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

A demand for Gorkhaland is being made. We solved this problem. We created autonomous hill Council. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Therefore, so many demands would come up. Will we be able to preserve the unity and integrity of our country? That is our anxiety and that is our concern. Please do not divide our country like that. This decision to create new States is not in the national interest.

17.00 hrs.

At this stage I would urge upon the Home Minister not to encourage the divisive forces and not to divide the country in the national interest.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You did not give us time otherwise we would make a demand for Dhanbad at the time of State-reorganisation that it should come to Bengal but we do not make a demand.

[English]

We are for unity and integrity of India. I would urge upon the Home Minister to kindly withdraw this Bill.

[Translation]

Please do not play havoc with the country. Do not try to break our country this way. The political purpose for which you want to create this State, it is not going to benefit you. You make Tehri a good place unitedly.

[English]

There would be a problem of sharing of waters. Already there is a problem.

[Translation]

I therefore urge upon the hon'ble Home Minister not to do this job this way for political purpose and withdraw this bill. I fully oppose this bill.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not here when Mr. Speaker had called my name. I have to go out of station. You give me an opportunity to speak. I will come back when voting takes place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is in the list. You will be called later. Jitendra Prasadji.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before speaking I want to ask that I have not moved my amendments. Can I move them now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for this has already passed.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: How did the time has already passed? There was a noise here at that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not so.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, amendments have not been moved at that time. I was not called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name had been called.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, shall I move the amendments before making speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You start your speech.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill for the creation of Uttarakhand State has been brought forward today and I think we are in a process of taking a historical decision collectively.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the struggle for Uttarakhand State is not something new. The struggle for this is on for several decades. I read somewhere that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru visited Garhwal in 1930. At that time he had stated that there should be some arrangement for the development of this region. Struggle in the form of mass movement continued thereafter. Many leaders associated themselves with the struggle. Late Tarepan Singh Negi, Shri Narendra Singh Bisht, Shri Pratap Singh ji and now Shri Manvendra Shah ji have associated themselves with the movement for a long period. As far as I know, 32 people have sacrificed their lives in this struggle. Sardar Paramjit Singh is among others who laid down their lives...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you will be called at the time of clause-by-clause consideration on amendments. Other amendments have been taken up now. Still there is enough time, you will get a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let views of the minorities be also recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that 32 people sacrificed their lives. Sardar Paramjit Singh, Mohd. Saleem were among others who laid down their lives. This struggle took shape of a mass movement and gradually it gathered momentum.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the leadership of UP has been under the people of Uttarakhand for 27 years. S/Sh. Pant ji, Bahuguna ji and N.D. Tiwari ji have been our Chief Ministers and the whole State accepted and praised their

leadership. Those times were good and the continuous efforts were made at that time to do away with the disparities and the neglect. Many steps were taken at that time by Shri Pant ji and Shri Bahuguna ji. Shri Bahuguna ji shifted the offices of the departments located at Lucknow to the hills. It was advocated that the budget of hills should be equal to that of Himachal Pradesh. Shri Bahuguna ji brought it at par with Himachal Pradesh.

Thereafter, an initiative was taken in 1994 to set up a Hill council. Shri Basudeb Acharia was saying just now that an initiative was taken to set up a Hill council, there itself but we could not succeed owing to certain reasons. The Kamsan Committee set up thereafter recommended to declare Uttarakhand, a Union Territory. We could not implement this also owing to certain reasons. We decided to give State status to the Uttarakhand in the Congress session in Calcutta.

Thus, this mass movement has been continuing for several decades. But, I am sorry to say that efforts were made to politicise this mass movement and to play with the sentiments of the people. I am saying all this because a former Prime Minister has announced the creation of Uttarakhand from the ramparts of the Red Fort. Assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh were due and this announcement was made just before two-three months. But, it was not implemented. Sir, during 1998 election, our present Prime Minister assured creation of Uttarakhand within 90 days of their coming to power. But, Uttarakhand could not be created, not to say within 90 but even after 590 days. The present Prime Minister, in his public meeting at Dehradun, during 1999 elections had said that after coming to power the first document to be signed would be of creation of the State of Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: This is in our election manifesto since 1990. Everybody speak about his manifesto during the elections...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I am telling you what happened during the last fifty years...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khanduriji, Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I am telling you, what happened during the last fifty years...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Please listen to me. Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed it four times unanimously. This clearly shows that the people of UP wanted a separate State for the inhabitants of Uttarakhand. They are being neglected. UP Legislative

Assembly passed the resolution four times in order to mitigate their difficulties. I would like to ask you about the contribution made by you since you are in power there, for the last ten years.

You tried to politicize the movement there. What steps did you take for development there, for solving the problems, for making them feel they are not being neglected and regarding industrialization? I want to know what did you do in the field of education and development? It is essential that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Ask yourself as to what you did in 50 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): You could not do anything. Here, you showed everything by doing a lot here so early. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Your party was in power in the State. So, what did you do?...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you what you did...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Our Government was not in majority. Rather, your Government was in majority. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khanduriji, you are the Chief Whip of the ruling party. If you interrupt, how will the Bill be passed?...*(Interruptions)* Do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)* You continue your speech.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I want to tell you, where the development work carried out by them, took place. Development took place in the alcoholic drinks outlets. Just have a glimpse at their number. What was their strength at that time and what is today? Let us know if you have gone any development work in Uttarakhand.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: I will give you information about it.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Division of Uttar Pradesh has been a very old issue. In the SRC sitting, Pannicker had made a dissenting note, regarding the division of Uttar Pradesh. He gave several reasons for this, such as, it being a very big State, it would wield immense political influence, it would be more powerful than other States etc. Later, when Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Chief Minister, a proposal regarding the division of Uttar Pradesh was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to inform you that he was in favour of reorganization at the national level but was not in favour of division of each and every province. It is mentioned in that.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I want to say that a proposal for the division of Uttar Pradesh had been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. At that time same thing was said as Chaudhary Ajit Singhji said that the resources of Western Uttar Pradesh were being spent on other parts of the State. As much heed is not being paid to Western Uttar Pradesh as it should be paid. This very issue, is before them today. Uttar Pradesh could not be partitioned during all these years. Today, Uttar Pradesh is being divided. But, now we are supporting this as this is justified and is connected with the aspirations of the people. But, just now Shri Basu Deb Acharia was speaking and I want to know from the Home Minister, after all, what is his policy? Should it be based only on political expediency? There is no criterion based on self-sufficiency. I have read the BJP manifesto, in which you have favoured the creation of smaller States from bigger States. Regarding Uttar Pradesh, BJP has mentioned that Uttar Pradesh should be divided into four States. Will Bundelkhand and Harit Pradesh would also be created? Shri Rajnath Singhji is not present here today. ...*(Interruptions)* He has mentioned about eastern Uttar Pradesh. What is your policy?

Division and creation of a State merely on political basis, is not good for the country and the State. New States should not be created on the basis of State's politics and elections only. It should be based on unanimity and self-sufficiency. I would certainly like to point out that there are several shortcomings in the creation of Uttarakhand. You are creating a new State, but the biggest question is as to how it will become self-sufficient. All the infrastructure that we are having there is still in Uttar Pradesh. Today, what have you got? Today, Chhattisgarh has been created. There is some infrastructure in Raipur, which is in Chhattisgarh. Jharkhand is going to be formed tomorrow. There is infrastructure in Ranchi. But, I want to know as to what infrastructure is there in Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)* Shuklaji, it was not only a summer capital. During the British period, the Uttar Pradesh Assembly also used to be shifted there in summer. But, it had all the infrastructure there.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Do you want to emulate the British?

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I was telling you that there should be resources for Uttarakhand. You would have made a declaration of some package, some lump-

[Shri Jintendra Prasad]

sum package and some short-term package. There is a need of at least 20,000 crore rupees there today. Only formation of a State would not do anything. There is a need of at least 20,000 crore rupees. Would you provide any package for this purpose? I want to know from you as to how a State will be created there successfully and as to how it will be run?

The second point I want to make is about reservation which has already been mentioned by Kumari Mayawati. There are 17 per cent Scheduled Castes and 3.5 per cent Scheduled Tribes. How many seats will you keep reserved for them in this Bill on the basis of population. I want an amendment to be brought in by you. My amendment is also there. Please reserve 14 seats for the SCs and 4 seats for the STs in this Bill. This is justified demand on the basis of the population. If it is not done, it will send a very wrong message among the people of SCs and STs. The population of the STs is not much. But, wherever the reservation has been made for them, it has not been made on the basis of population. On the same lines, at least four seats for the STs should be given to Uttarakhand. You have fixed a strength of 60 in the assembly whereas the population of our Uttarakhand has become more compared to Himachal Pradesh. There are 68 seats there whereas there are only 60 seats here. You should give at least 80 seats in this assembly and add one more seat to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha each in it.

The third point I want to make is about the name. Why have you named it as Uttaranchal? Many speakers have said that there has been a name of Uttarakhand mythologically and historically. People have sacrificed their lives in this name. Moreover, there has been an entire agitation of people in the name of Uttarakhand. But, I was saying here that in such circumstances the politics creeps in and because a name was to be given and it was given a name as Uttaranchal. I urge upon you that the name of Uttarakhand should be retained in view of its historical, mythological and cultural background. People have sacrificed their lives in the name of Uttarakhand, they have become martyrs and they have suffered a lot of difficulties. So, the name of Uttarakhand is justified.

I want to say this only that our full support is with you. This Bill is meeting the demands of the people there. While conveying compliments towards the people of Uttarakhand on behalf of myself, I wish them a bright future and also wish that they progress. Shri Tiwariji, Shri Chinmayanandji and other people have spoken about the history of the Uttarakhand, its achievements and its contribution and I do not want to repeat that. I think that a right step has been taken. With the formation of this

State a sense of apathy being meted out to the people of Uttarakhand will be over and they will be able to lead a good life.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs may like to call it 'Uttaranchal' but we call it Uttarakhand. The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh had also passed the resolution with this name 'Uttarakhand'. I would have supported this Bill like my other colleagues, but I cannot fully support it in the present form as Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar have been included in it.

I would like to say a few words in this regard. Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna and respected Narayan Datt Tiwari—they all have been the Chief Ministers, who hailed from the Uttarakhand. All these people have played important roles in the national-politics also. But, all these three former Chief Ministers paid special attention for the development of Uttarakhand. This picture being presented here, that Uttarakhand was neglected in completely wrong and baseless. The Planning Commission has also made a provision for a separate plan for the development of Uttarakhand. Whichever Government came into power in Uttar Pradesh, it always paid greater attention to the Uttarakhand. When I became the Chief Minister of UP in 1989, I made a provision for a special Development Fund in addition to the usual budgetary provisions. It provided Rs. 5 crores in the first year, Rs. 7.5 crore in the second year, viz., the amount was increased up to 1.5 times annually for that area, apart from the budgetary provisions. All this amount was provided to the Uttarakhand, the Bundelkhand and the Poorvanchal areas.

As Shri Basu Deb Acharia has put it, I would also like to mention that efforts were made to pay special attention in the field of education in that area. As a result thereof a good percentage of the most highly educated population of Uttar Pradesh is from the Uttarakhand. Therefore, whether it was under the Chief Ministership of Shri Pant or Bahugunaji or Tiwariji every body tried to develop that area. However, only the present Government has neglected Uttarakhand. Hon. Home Minister, the facts in this matter must be brought before you. Clarify in your reply about the occasions, when the Uttarakhand was neglected. It is true that the DM's of that area never shirked their responsibilities but the Commissioners and DIG's did. When I was the Chief Minister, I myself visited the Offices of the Commissioner and the DIG in Paudi and I found that the Commissioner was hiding there.

I called for him. It was told that they left for Dehradun barely minutes before. He was living in a separate bungalow there. It is true that the DMs have attended to their duties under any Government or regime. But, the Commissioners and the DIG's of that area were seldom there at the division level which had become like a tradition. It is said here that the area has been neglected. But, infact, it has always been cared for. We appointed an Additional Chief Secretary for the development of the area and delegated all financial powers to him. We make it compulsory for him to remain in the area for at least two days a week although it was actually three days. By appointing a separate Chief Secretary for Uttarakhand all financial powers and also the powers to take decisions were delegated to him. Consequently, the progress was very swift. The work went on swiftly there and due to this the people of Uttarakhand and their representatives felicitated me under the leadership of Lt. General Rawat at a function held at Dehradun. As soon as this function was organized the BJP were a fire with envy and they organized a baseless movement to block its development. Similarly, a G.O. had been issued and it is a fact that on the same day of its issuance, it was rolled back. But the first G.O. in which we provided reservation in education and a special arrangements had been made for the Uttarakhand region against that reservation. The order of the then Education Minister was immediately withdrawn and another order was issued to the effect that there was nothing like that. The shrewd of BJP people got the first G.O. printed and lakhs of its copies were circulated leading to agitation. This paralysed the process of development there. Therefore, if anything has blocked the development, it was the agitation put up by you. But I feel happy that the Supreme Court has proved it and has slapped those persons in the face, who had been protesting and telling lies against us from Lok Sabha to the Assembly. The Supreme Court, in a way, has passed a structure against the decision of the High Court. It has a direct political motives. It is true that we passed the motion, constituted a committee and implemented its recommendations. But, when the committee has not included 'Haridwar' then why the Home Minister has got it included. If it has been done, then tell us where is Mansarovar today. Now, it is in your hands. You were envisaging about the United India. You keep on threatening Pakistan. Why do not you bring back the Himalayas which is not with you? Who has the possession of the Himalayas which you are proud of? Whether it is this area or that area but if you have courage to talk about all the Indian borders, then show some guts to retrieve the Mansarovar which is still in foreign occupation. If you show this courage, I would accept it and would support your every step. But, you donot have courage for that but you talk about others. We can and we will

threat Pakistan, if the security of our borders is at stake. Only if we were in the power, we would have sent our forces on their borders. We would never have allowed our troops to be killed at our own borders. He would never have asked for Mr. Clinton's intervention. We pulled out our forces when our jawans from Uttarakhand region to the entire country already laid down their lives. You don't have guts to contradict America. It is a fact that development has been stopped. Let Tiwari ji say that they have stopped development. Let Tiwari ji say that most of the employees in the secretariat are from UP or are from Uttarakhand? From IV grade to any other grade, most of the employees in Government service are from Uttarakhand. Whether it was Pant ji, Tiwariji or Bahuguna ji, all have paid special attention on that. They have provided employment to the people of that area, we do not want to go in detail as to who was left neglected? Uttarakhand was never neglected. We know that the division is going on now. Now, the personalities like Govind Ballav Pant, Hemvatinandan Bahuguna and Tiwari ji will not be born in Uttarakhand. Had they been in UP they would have become a Govindballav Pant, a Hemvatinandan Bahuguna and a Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Mr. Khanduri, there would be no importance of Uttarakhand now and there will be negligible status of Uttarakhand at the national level. I would like to say again this thing, the stature as Bahuguna ji and Pant ji enjoyed, the status of Uttarakhand will be negligible at national level. The Chief Minister who would be there will be equal to the Chairman of District Panchayat and the value of MLA will be equal to a Pradhan in U.P. Then only you would come to know about your value but you are being happy at present. This division is being done on political ground. We had made it district by name of Rudraprayag. It was made district by name of Rudraprayag because it was the demand of the people of that area and we wanted to include it into Bareilly Division. Tiwari ji knows this thing very well. The commissioner of that place stopped it and after some days we were out of power, otherwise keeping in view of the feelings of the people of that area we had decided to include Udham Singh Nagar making it a district by name of Rudrapur Nagar in Bareilly division. As far as the feelings of the people is concerned, 80 per cent Panchayat's have passed the motion that they want to be in UP. You vote for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: 80 per cent people have signed it and sent it to us. We can show you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If it is the matter of majority. We are ready. If they have majority, you may include them in Uttarakhand. Therefore, I would like to

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

tell you that they would have to depend on the Centre in view of shortage of economic resources even after creation of State but I would like to alert the hon. Home Minister. You please stop such indiscriminate division otherwise there will be 40 States and when there will be 40 States, it would be difficult for the Central Government to control them. The result of it would be split of the country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): At least you will have to carve Bodoland.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: There is no end of it. Therefore I request you not to include Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar into it only then. I can support this Bill. If you will include Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar in it then we will oppose it because it is against the feelings of people of these districts. I would also like to ask that while respecting the feelings of the people of these districts how you have named Uttaranchal while it has been named as Uttarakhand in the constituent assembly. You should not talk such things. You do not respect the feelings of the people of these districts. How Haridwar was included in it. You have said, that is as per the feelings of the people of these districts. You have talked about the vote, but you have been defeated in the election in Ayodhya barring one out of 9 seats in Faizabad (Ayodhya). After demolition the Mosque in 1993, what was your position in Faizabad, how many of your MLAs have won their seats, you can see the results, how many seats could you win, only one out of nine.

We should not indulge in all such things ups and downs are frequent in politics. Many incidents like this do occur. Therefore you would create State at such places where you would get the majority. Therefore, you have passed the Chattisgarh Bill in Lok Sabha, because you have majority there. You want to pass the Vananchal Bill only because you have enough votes there. You are creating Uttarakhand on the same basis because you have got enough votes there. This basis is not for the development of that area. If this is the basis of the development then you may please produce the figures. Uttarakhand was never neglected, Uttarakhand has its own sanctity. The people of Uttar Pradesh and the people of the entire country know it, we do not want to mention it. It is in history and we also know that although we utter the name of Lord Shiva, it is a fact that Mansarovar is not a part of our country. In this way by uttering the name of Lord Shiva we repent and make penance for it. Our history is being sidelined, it has fallen in the hands of foreigners. We proudly discuss about it but where is that Himalaya which is being mentioned by you. We, therefore, want that you should not raise a controversy, it would face opposition all the time.

Sir, opposition would continue in the case of Udham Singh Nagar all the time. Some people say that all the Sadhus and Sanyasis of Haridwar were on agitation. There was not a single Sadhu or Saint who did not take to streets, they demonstrated unitedly. It has been photographed, they were shouting slogans. They do not want to be included into the Uttaranchal of Uttarakhand as desired by you. Therefore, the feelings of the people of Haridwar should be respected. You please make an announcement in this regard adding that no further divisions of the States would be allowed otherwise it would be an endless affair. Hon. Home Minister, Sir, please do not split the country otherwise the coming generations would react to it. We are constrained to say this because the coming generation would decide as to who was right or wrong.

Sir, everything is being divided today whether it be the society or Hindu-Muslim unity. There is no mention of the development of the country. What is the condition today, do you want to spend the foreign investment on it. Two hundred and fifty crores of rupees are being spent today on the creation of each district headquarters of the districts created during these days. Have you ever thought about giving such amount for the development of the district? People are accused of being wrong. We had visited Banda during the Prime Ministership of Shri V.P. Singh. I was then the Chief Minister of the State. The people there demanded for the creation of Karvi district, and Shri V.P. Singh was about to say something. I requested him to sit down. I asked the people present there to raise their hands as to how many of them wanted water and the district respectively. Ninety percent of the people raised their hands for water and only ten percent opted for the district. I immediately sanctioned one thousand hand pumps and also made arrangement of water for two crore people; those who had opted for the district gradually took to their heels and 90 percent of the people welcomed it. If you spend the money on the creation of the capital, secretariat, increase the number of IAS and State employees strength, it would be a wasteful one. If you provide the some amount of money for the development of Uttarakhand the entire area would become a paradise and people of the entire country may visit that place for pilgrimage. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I want to say that this move has been made due to the political angle and not in view of backwardness. If it is due to the backwardness angle, the hon. Home Minister should reply as to what sort of neglect has been done and to what extent. Shri Tiwari ji should speak out as to what neglect has been done and to what extent. What sort of development work was done by Ms. Mayawati. We also want to furnish details of development work carried out by us. Everyone has given a thought

for development and many developments have been made. It is being done only because they have got more votes. Had you not got enough votes you would not have divided Uttarakhand. We therefore want that you should retain Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh by respecting the feelings of the people of those town, we would support the rest of the proposals moved by you; otherwise we oppose the bill in its present form.

[English]

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (Tura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and I support it wholeheartedly. In fact, according to me, the creation of Uttarakhand or Uttaranchal — whatever it may be — the creation of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have been long overdue. Today, I am very happy that this Session of Parliament is responding positively to the aspirations of the people of Uttarakhand, aspirations of the people of Chhattisgarh and aspirations of the people of Jharkhand. ...(*Interruptions*) In fact, I beg to differ from hon. Member, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, who says that creation of more States will be dangerous to the unity and integrity of the country. In fact, it is the other way round. If the country today fails to respond to the aspirations of the people in different parts of the country on time, then, there is a danger.

Today, why are national parties declining? Today, why is there a mushroom growth of regional parties? It is because we have failed as far as the regional aspirations of the people are concerned. Today, why are people taking arms? Today, why is the country facing the problem of terrorism? It is because we have failed to respond to the aspirations of the people on time. ...(*Interruptions*) You may differ, but this is my perception. Everybody has got his own perception. Today, why are people demanding more autonomy? It is because we have failed to respond to the aspirations of the people on time. According to me, responding to the aspirations of the people is very important. Today, why are there so many regional disparities? Because of the regional disparities across the country, today, you can yourselves see what is happening in this House. The composition of this House is a reflection of those regional disparities. From one-party Government, today, we have 24-party Government. Why is it so? Therefore, I for one am in support of creation of more States. I am for it. According to my humble and personal view, Uttar Pradesh needs to be further bifurcated. I am very clear about it. I extend my full support to Shri Ajit Singh who is spearheading a movement for a separate Western Uttar Pradesh State. I think, he is justified. I support him. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not want to discuss everything here today. When a

country like the United States of America, which is smaller than our country, can have 50 States. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Perhaps it is populationwise. But areawise, it is much larger.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: I am talking about population. Our democracy is based on people. I am talking about the people of India. That is what democracy means. It is not land which is democracy.

Therefore, if United States of America can have 50 States, what is wrong in India having 30 States? Today, I think, we are going to have 28 now, with three more additions. Therefore, Mr. Chairman Sir, I fully support this Bill. I fully support the creation of the three States. I am grateful to the Government and to most political parties who had supported this Bill.

I know, why Shri Basudeb Acharia and my respected senior friend Shri Mulayam Singh are opposing it. They have some reservations. I think, there are some political considerations. We cannot even ignore that. They have some political considerations. But on principle, I do not want to speak much on this having supported it wholeheartedly, I do not have much to say.

I only want to suggest a few things. I fully support the amendment of Shri Jitendra Prasada that in this Bill, there should have been a clear provision for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Kumari Mayawati also raised this.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: Yes, Kumari Mayawati also raised this. I think, my respected leader Shri N.D. Tiwari also raised this.

Out of five parliamentary seats, there is one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes. I would plead with the Government that one more seat for the Parliament could be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes of Uttarakhand. This is one request that I would like to make. Out of 90 Assembly seats that would be created, as Shri Jitendra Prasada has already given an amendment—of course, I would differ on number, he has asked for four, I would certainly ask for more—I would suggest that it could be eight seats for Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not wholehearted supported. It is 90 per cent.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: No, with this modification, I fully support it.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that though the ST population in the undivided UP was about 0.2 per cent and yet as far as access to Government service in UP was concerned, the Scheduled Tribes were given two per cent jobs. Two per cent jobs were reserved for them. Now that, their population percentage wise will be much higher, within Uttarakhand, I would request the hon. Home Minister, of course it is not in his jurisdiction but when the Government is formed there, to impress upon that Government, if it could be impressed, that some reservation with a higher percentage in the State service be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I will not dispute the fact of Shri Mulayam Singh whether Uttarakhand will be economically viable or not. But that is a point which Shri Singh has raised. When you are talking about the unity and integrity of the country, when you are talking about strengthening our nationhood, I do not think, we can every time on all occasions go by economic considerations.

Why Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India decided to create seven States out of one in the North-East? Was it on economic considerations? No. It was a political consideration. She knew that the North-Eastern States would not be economically viable at that time and yet a decision was taken. We cannot go everywhere on economic considerations. What is important from the point of view of unity and integrity of the nation is the political consideration, the social consideration besides the economic considerations.

Uttarakhand is going to be a very rich State because it has got so many natural resources. I think, Gen. Khanduri has spoken very confidently about how it is going to be economically viable. I wish him all the best. But till it becomes economically viable, perhaps Uttarakhand could be considered to be included in the list of special category States at par with the North-Eastern States.

One more point I want to make for the protection of the tribals in the Uttarakhand area. I am suggesting this for the new Government which will come in.

For them I am suggesting firstly to create a separate district in the areas which are pre-dominantly dominated by the tribals, and then at a later stage, if these areas could be brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, then, I think, the economic progress

and the social progress of the tribal people in Uttarakhand will grow very fast.

On behalf of my party and on behalf of myself, through you, Sir, I would like to convey my congratulations to the people of Uttarakhand, the people of Chhattisgarh, and the people of Jharkhand and wish them all the best, all success, progress and prosperity.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have had a very long stay and innings in Parliament and, therefore, I would like you to bear with me. In the past we could talk a little on the amendments but this time we are not allowed to explain our amendments. Therefore, I will take more time and I hope, you will bear with me.

In 1992, for the first time the voice of Uttarakhand was heard. I had a lot to do in that. I was the Convenor of a Committee, which looked into the future of the Hills. After the Ramnagar *Sammelan*, the Committee sat and I was instrumental in proposing that we should have a separate State known as Uttarakhand. My respected friend has said that we should have continued with the name of Uttarakhand. I would be very happy if it was continued with the name of Uttarakhand. I talked to Shri Advani some time back and asked, 'why do you not keep it as Uttarakhand?' he gave a very logical reason. He said, '*Khand*' means '*Khand*' and '*Khand*' and '*Anchal*' means 'within'. So, Uttarakhand gives a wrong meaning, and Uttaranchal gives a correct meaning.' That is why, I did not persist with the word, 'Uttarakhand'. I hope, Shri Mulayam Singh will agree with me. Let it be as Uttaranchal and not as Uttarakhand.

It was the BJP which had included Uttaranchal in the Election Manifesto. Before that, nothing concrete came out. It was only after 1991, in the Election Manifesto of the BJP that Uttaranchal was projected as an issue which had to receive the consideration of the people of India. Subsequently, when we came to power, we had a Resolution passed unanimously in the Assembly and sent it to the Centre that Uttaranchal should be made. We were relieved that at least a party has now recognised it. I was more happy when Shri Mulayam Singh's Government and Kumari Mayawati's Government gave their support and said, 'Yes, Uttaranchal should be made.' We are grateful to all the then Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, whether it is Shri Kalyan Singh or Shri Mulayam Singh or Kumari Mayawati, who supported us for Uttaranchal. I hope that their support will continue today.

Now, I come to the question of Udham Singh Nagar. Udham Singh Nagar is correctly included in Uttaranchal.

You have to trace back the history. During the Kumaon Rajas, it was a part of the Kumaon Hills. It was a part of the Kumaon Hills during the British. It was a part of Kumaon hills during the post Independence. There was no division between Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital district. If Kumari Mayawati had realised that this would be the repercussion of splitting Nainital into two districts, I think, she would not have split Nainital into two districts, and probably she would have kept it as Nainital district.

If that had been there, the question of Udham Nagar becoming Udham would not have taken place, but it has taken place. But we should realise that the Sikhs of that area were not shouting. How did the voice come from? Where did the voice come? Did it come from Udham Nagar? Or did it come from remote control from Amritsar and Chandigarh? If the Government of Uttar Pradesh or the Government of any country or any State is going to be remote-controlled by somewhere else, that means, there is an ulterior motive when they say that Udham Nagar should be separated from the rest of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, what I am trying to say is that remote directions cannot rule the Central Government. We cannot allow a remote controlled rule anywhere. The Central Government cannot allow this convention or precedent. Therefore, I hold that the Government has done a correct thing of disregarding the remote control in saying that Udham Nagar will be part of Uttaranchal.

I am grateful to the Home Minister that he has stood by it and he has not allowed to disintegrate our Uttaranchal.

I would like to remind them about Haridwar. What is Haridwar? Everybody has been saying of Haridwar. I would like to trace back the history. Haridwar, Dehradun, part of Shahranpur, everything was the kingdom of the Tehri Garhwal rulers. It is only after the Gurkha war when we took the help of the British to throw out the Gurkhas from the Garhwal region, we had to partition it as a price for their help. In partitioning of the Garhwal kingdom, Haridwar went into the British regime. If there had been no partition, Haridwar would have continued to be part of the Garhwal region.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has decided to give four hours time for discussion on the bill. If the House agrees the time should be extended till the bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech. Many more hon. Members of your party want to speak on this subject.

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: I have just started. Please bear with me. I would like to remind my friends sitting here the history of the hills of UP. I would like to remind them of Guru Ram Roy. Today, they all know him. In Tehri, we, the Hindus, gave Sikhs what? We gave Jagir in Khurbura; we gave Jagir in Shramshakti; and we gave them Jagir Raj. Then there were Gurdwaras. We gave them land in Dhamwala, Dhartawala, Miawala and Panditwadi for Gurdwaras. This is our tradition. This is the tradition of our hills. Why are they afraid of us? Why are they afraid of us, who maintained and respected them for so many years? We have respected and maintained your Hemkunt built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh. They are all in the hills. Why are they afraid that the hill folks will not be friendly as they have been traditionally. Why will they not be now? That is something which we cannot understand.

Politically they have been quiet. Politically, Udham Nagar people and the Sardars have been quiet. They have not done any thing. It is the remote control that created the problem. For God's sake, forget the remote control. We have been living together.

[Translation]

Please do not divide, we have lived together and would continue to do so. We were one in the past and we are one even today. This is my request to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your speech now Shri Manabendra Shah ji, you have mentioned all your points.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Please forgive me, we are talking about our future, about Uttarakhand. If you do not want to let us speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, many more hon. Members of your party are to make their speech. You please conclude now within a minute.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: I am extremely happy about it. I am very happy that in this Bill, they have not kept the criteria of population. They have kept it only for administrative, geographical and terrestrial considerations.

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

18.00 hrs.

I am very happy that the Government has seen that population should not guide whatever decision they take on this issue. Population has never worked on such issues. Ours is a vast area, vast hilly area and population will never be able to do anything and I hope that the Minister of Home Affairs will kindly bear this in mind and in any decision that they take, financial or otherwise, it should be on the basis of region but not on the basis of population. This is one issue which he should always keep in mind as he had always done.

But there is one thing which is making me little suspicious. The question is weighing on my mind. What is the intention of creating Uttaranchal? What is the intention? Do they want to cripple us? Do they want to cripple us so that, as Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav said,

[Translation]

What would be the future? If we do not get all these things.

[English]

Let alone financial status or autonomy, even for subjects like corporations, electricity and water they have not been giving the autonomy that Uttaranchal should have been given. That autonomy has been denied to us. And if we do not have autonomy for corporations and other things, then I do not know how this Uttaranchal will be realised. We have to be always at the mercy of somebody else. We had to go to U.P. asking for money. Why should we do so? We wanted to give something to the country, to the people, to our region and to ourselves.

[Translation]

We do not want to go there a begging. We want to give something to them. But if such restrictions would be there then.

[English]

We have to continue to be begging ever either the Centre or U.P. for ourselves. Therefore, I would like the Home Minister to bear this in mind and take strong steps to see that our autonomy which is the demand of all our subjects is met, maintained and protected. This is one issue which I would like to mention.

I take one another issue. One main reason why we have been asking for Uttaranchal is employment. We are hoping that Uttaranchal becomes a separate State and there will be a chance for the hilly region to get employment. Therefore, I would like to Minister of Home Affairs to have a hill cadre. ...*(Interruptions)*

I cannot stop here. A hill cadre should be there because the IAS officers are all right. But the State services get only on a seconded basis, not on a permanent basis.

The last issue which is very important is the representation in the Assembly and Parliament. I would like to mention the ratio. The ratio between ourselves and Himachal should be the same. If the ratio of MPs and MLAs is followed like Himachal, then we should get 85 MLAs. The ratio of 1:17 will be of Himachal and 1:17 will also be the ratio for Uttaranchal. Ratio proposed purposes is much below what should be the ratio between Himachal and for Uttaranchal. For that purpose, my request is that 85 MLAs should be accepted by the Minister of Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have many points.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ SINHA (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let him conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, he should conclude by making his final point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: I conclude with only one request to the House—please do not say 'no' to us. Ours is not a demand on language and race. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh ji, the objectionable remarks have been expunged from the records. Why do you want to include it in the records? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: I am concluding. If you see the geography of the whole of Himalayan ranges, right from Jammu and Kashmir to Manipur, all are States or kingdoms except the Uttaranchal of Uttar Pradesh. This is the only missing link in the whole of Himalayas. Therefore, our demand is not for anything else. We want the same pattern as has been in Himalayas so that that missing link is completed. That is my request. I think, the whole House will support this Bill.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT SINGH (Baghpat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to congratulate the people of Uttarakhand who started a movement with unanimity, perseverance and patience to achieve an objective waging an agitation through the democratic means. As a result of this the Government have introduced this Bill to create a separate Uttarakhand State. I would like to thank Shri Lal Krishna Advani and his party and all other political parties who in spite of their difference have supported this bill. There is a difference between this movement and the other movements. The other political parties have more or less supported this bill and I have never seen such a movement has been started for the creation of a separate State. The people of Uttarakhand have suffered a lot. Many a time, firing took place in Uttarakhand. As Shri Jitender Prasad has mentioned that 32 people were killed at Rampur T-point in Muzaffarnagar from where the people of Uttarakhand wanted to come in Delhi to present their views to the Government. Firing took place there and efforts were made to stop them. The women were raped. ...*(Interruptions)* you leave the ruling of Supreme Court. Do you want to say that the firing did not take place there. I am not making any allegations on you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Supreme Court had denied the reports of rape.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I am not putting any allegations on you. I have mentioned that the firing took place there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I want to congratulate the people of Uttarakhand that they have stated their movements in spite of authorities by the Government and today they are standing at the door of success. But there are difference on one or two issues. There is a dispute on Haridwar. The people of Uttarakhand have never demanded to include entire area of Haridwar in Uttarakhand instead they demanded to include some parts of it in Uttarakhand. Same is the case of Udham Singh Nagar. When Shri Mulayam Singh moved the motion, at that time Udham Singh Nagar was not a separate district, it was the part of Nainital and the entire district was included in Uttarakhand. Therefore, Udham Singh Nagar was included in Uttarakhand. In fact the creation of Uttarakhand State was not created on any norm. The Government have not formulated any norms but the biggest norm in the democracy is the desire of the people and so it was the aspiration of the people of Uttarakhand, that Uttarakhand has been created. But if the wishes and aspiration of the people is the main norm, then the Government should also have taken care of their aspiration and wishes of the people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar. A committee had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri George Fernandes. What report the committee has submitted. I do not know but George Fernandes has patched up this matter.

Shri George Fernandes has stated that he has recommended the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand. But he did not mention basis on which he had given that recommendation. Whether this recommendation has been given on economic ground or on personal choice but Shri Ram Prakash Gupta, the Chief Minister of U.P. has accepted the recommendation. It is not possible for this committee to go there for a day and conduct the survey of the people and find out their desire. George Fernandes committee's report was a shame, it had no meaning, and it did not make any effort to know the wishes of the people. I would like that Shri Advani to rethink on this matter. Uttarakhand is being created due to the desires of the people, it is not being created on any norms. As Shri Mulayam Singh has mentioned that it is not correct that injustice had been done to the people of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand was given large amount for developmental works, huge provision had been made in the budget for Uttarakhand but the basis on which Uttarakhand is being created, on the same basis the wishes of the people of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar should be also have been taken care of and thereafter these districts should be included in Uttarakhand.

As I have already mentioned that this Government has not laid down any criteria for the creation of Uttarakhand. The long title of this Bill is Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, this should be Uttarakhand Nirman Bill. The present population of U.P. is Seventeen crores. This is sixth populous country of the world. This is the largest administrative unit of the world. There are eighty three districts in U.P. If a Chief Minister remains in his office for the full tenure of five years, he can not visit eighty three districts. He can not remember the names of D.M., S.S.P. The Secretariat High Court, Board of Education, Board of Revenue, Public Service Commission which are being considered the pillars of the democracy, and the people of U.P. have to visit 600 kms. to put their grievances before these institutions. The aim of democracy is to easy access to their rulers and the administrators are easily available to the people. But it is not possible in such a big State.

I would like to cite an example of western U.P. the river flowing between Haryana and Western U.P. changes its course every time and the farmers have a dispute as to which State the land belongs—Haryana or Uttar Pradesh. I am aware personally that the farmer of Haryana arrives at Chandigarh in an hour, meets the Chief Minister and gets a phonecall made to the S.P. Here, if a person travels 400 kms., he will take a day to reach the destination. There is a large group of 93 ministers over there but nobody is ready to listen to him. It is not possible in such a large State to fulfil the objective of democracy that the public may see its administrators easily to relate to them whatever it has to say. It is not a new demand to have a division of Uttar Pradesh. Panniker Sahab had raised his voice to this effect in the Reorganisation Commission, and I quote:—

[Shri Ajit Singh]

"Keeping the interest of the people of Uttar Pradesh in view, it can be said that the division of the State will not create any problem. In fact the people of the State will be benefited in the way that they will get rid of the present, excessively big and uncontrolled administration to have an able administration as a result thereof."

Supporting the view of Shri Panniker, Dr. Ambedkar had said at that time that balance should be struck in the Union by dividing larger Hindi-speaking States. This solution was that Uttar Pradesh should be divided into three States and Bihar and Madhya Pradesh should be divided into two States each. Shri Madhu Limaye has written in his book that the politicians of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh would never accept the plan of Dr. Ambedkar. How could they let go the political power acquired on account of the large States! Pt. Nehru supported the view that Uttar Pradesh should be divided. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan also supported it that smaller States should be formed. Chaudhary Charan Singh not only kept the proposal in Uttar Pradesh but the whole plan was prepared when he was the Prime Minister, and had that Government been in power for a few more days, this work would have been done in 1978-79.

It is not a new demand, rather it is an old one. An issue is being raised now that if smaller States would be formed, the country would be divided, disintegrated. Did the country disintegrate when Bihar and Orissa were carved out of Bengal Presidency, Andhra Pradesh was formed out of Madras Presidency and Gujarat out of Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh and Haryana were formed out of Punjab! It is a process which cannot be interrupted. You will have to reorganise the States as per the demands from time to time. Political parties rather try to raise a hue and cry and nothing else. I would like to remind Shri Pandeyan that when regional parties came into being in Tamil Nadu, bigger parties did the same saying India would disintegrate if regional parties came to power any day. Today most of the States in India have regional parties in power, has that disintegrated India? Today there is the Government of Akali Dal in Punjab, Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, and R.J.D. in Bihar, and Shri Mulayam Singh's is an effective force in Uttar Pradesh. So, this hue and cry that the country would disintegrate if smaller States are created is based on the fact that there is no other argument left with those who are making a great noise and are opposing it. I would like to cite one more thing before you that the Samajwadi Party had in its 1996 election manifesto at chapter nine, point No. twenty mentioned that the party would constitute a reorganisation commission to consider the formation of new States on the basis of its

recommendations. I would like to tell the Samajwadi Party also to reconsider it. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what I am saying. Therefore, I would like to say to Shri Advani that he should have some criteria first and then go for the formation of smaller States. I think there should be four criteria for this viz. administrative convenience, similarity in development needs, economic viability and cultural and linguistic affinities. These would also do away with the apprehension that there would be more such demands to disintegrate the country. Not only this but also the Planning Commission had decided in 1962 that Uttar Pradesh should be divided into five parts for the sake of development. If you want to divide Uttar Pradesh in five parts for development then why is it that a separate State cannot be created. I am sure that had Bundelkhand been a separate State, there would not have been any water problem there, as the Planning Commission might have given separate funds to solve the problems there, but this time there is no one to take care of Bundelkhand in such a large State as Uttar Pradesh. Only 23-24 MLAs come from there so the issue of its water problem has never been raised however higher the allocation to Uttar Pradesh may be. Today the demand is coming not only from Western Uttar Pradesh or the green State but it is coming from Poorvanchal also, it has been there from Bundelkhand since long. That is why I would like to tell the Government to create new States after fixing some criteria in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* This demand has been made by Shri Kalpanath Rai, Shri Shatrudh Prakash Prabhunaryan Singh, Samajwadi Party Rajyapal from Gorakhpur, the M.P. of Devariya, Salampur, and also by Shri Ramdhari Shastri. They are all veteran and established leaders of east. Therefore, it is not right to say that this demand has not been raised. This demand had been raised.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: This demand has not been raised by the people of that area.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: If you are the sole contract holder for these people then it is all right. I am saying that this demand has been raised there. On one side you are saying that you are in favour of forming small states and on the other side you are saying that Poorvanchal should not be formed. This is wrong. First you fix some criteria and on the basis of that criteria you should form States. There is need for development in Uttarakhand, you can develop horticulture there. Agriculture development in western Uttar Pradesh has reached its saturation point. Now there is need for industrialisation. There is still a vast scope for the development of agriculture in east. There is problem of water in Bundelkhand, minerals problems is different from the problems prevailing there. Therefore, if on the basis of development, administrative

convenience and economic viability small States are formed then we will welcome it. I am of the view that today there is need of it. There is no meaning of democracy in Uttar Pradesh, when a person has to travel 600 km and another date is given in the High Court. As I know there are two or three benches of High Court in Maharashtra, three benches in Madhya Pradesh and now Karnataka Government has also consented for second bench. But in Uttar Pradesh the second bench is in Lucknow near Allahabad. Advocates of Western Uttar Pradesh have been observing strike every Saturday for last 20 years demanding a separate High Court. But the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is not prepared to accept this proposal, whereas I support Uttaranchal.

I would also like to say that opinion of the people of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar must be taken into account and the partition of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh should be in systematic manner. There is nothing wrong if we heard about Vidarbha and Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to tell Advaniji that if he takes his own partymen into confidence then they will unanimously speak in favour of Telangana State. Congress MPs from Telangana have met me and have also participated in Seminars. There is no dispute about small States. There may be some political reasons. But the Government should not take any steps on this basis that demand would be raised, problems will increased then what is the need of that Government.

Today, the situation of the country is such that there is not only the question reorganisation of States but there are many other questions also where there is need to take strict action and steps by the Government; otherwise the problems will continue to multiply. I do not want that the people of Harit Pradesh be compelled to start a movement on the lines of Uttaranchal or Jharkhand, where people had to face the bullets. First understand the aspirations of the people and then talk about division — in a systematic manner. As Mulayam Singhji has Stated that even he is not against it. So you cannot make an excuse that an important opposition party of Uttar Pradesh is against it.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make clear the position of my party, the Loktantrik Congress. On the one hand, we welcome the creation of Uttarakhand and we see it as the culmination of a long struggle of the people of Uttarakhand. We do hope that the future holds bright for the State of Uttarakhand. On the other hand, we have our reservation about the inclusion of the areas of

Haridwar other than the *Kumbh* areas in the proposed State of Uttarakhand. We do hope that the Government, in a Statesmanlike move, will kindly have a look at it and see that the aspirations of the people of the areas which are away from the *Kumbh* areas of Haridwar are also fulfilled. That apart, we welcome the coming into being of the State of Uttarakhand. We wish it every prosperity and we do hope that the Government will reconsider its move on these areas, apart from the *Kumbh* areas of Haridwar.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I rise to support the Bill. In its Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been Stated:

"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 Uttaranchal. ..."

Its third point States:

"The proposed reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh will meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Uttaranchal."

Sir, this proposed State of Uttaranchal is consisting of 13 districts out of which the people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar districts are opposing their induction.

What is causing us the pain is that the leaders in our Party Office are receiving memoranda from Udham Singh Nagar because a huge number of Bengali people are residing in Udham Singh Nagar. Most of them have their own land and resources, and from the beginning, they are opposing this inclusion.

Even today, Sir, a very sensitive news item has been published that the residents of Udham Singh Nagar are threatening to begin armed struggle. What I find in the newspaper cutting is that a large section of the local residents comprising Punjabis and Bengalis, and those from the eastern and western U.P. have openly threatened to take up arms, if their wishes were not honoured by the Centre. They have gone to the extent that a violent struggle is the only answer, if Udham Singh Nagar residents were pushed to the wall. Is the Central Government aware of these developments, and whether it is actually happening over there? It has even been reported that slogans were written on wall posters saying,

[Translation]

Delhi is far away but Peking is nearer.

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

[English]

I do not know the exact position because it is not possible for us to know the details as to what is happening in Udham Singh Nagar and what are the sentiments of the people of Udham Singh Nagar.

A few days back, the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, invited our Leader, Kumari Mamata Benerjee, whom I have accompanied, and they had a long discussion. The Chief Minister of Punjab said very categorically and emphatically that we should take up this issue with the Central Government, with the Home Ministry, particularly with you, and to see that Udham Singh Nagar was excluded from becoming a part of Uttaranchal. I believe, the Central Government would take all appropriate steps in this regard. If we have something to do in this regard, we are prepared to do it.

A large number of Bengali-speaking people are coming in groups and meeting us everyday. What they are saying is that they have nothing in common with the hill people. They are afraid because they are apprehending ugly provocations which they might have to face from them. What we are apprehending is that after the formation of this new State of Uttaranchal, which more or less we are in favour of, from its very beginning, it should not be a State where we will face violent activities, and thus become a headache to the Central Government. We have our bitter experience when Punjab was burning, when the activities of the extremists were very much there in Punjab.

So, at the very outset, you should assure the House that such things would not happen. The Central Government should remain alert because we are apprehending trouble from the very beginning and, that is why, we are expressing our views. But we still believe that a State like Uttar Pradesh should be divided in the interest of the people, and we pray for their prosperity. Let Uttaranchal emerge as a State which might bring prosperity in the future.

[Translation] -

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Uttarakhand ...*(Interruptions)* This is the situation in Uttarakhand, then what will happen in Jharkhand? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. You make your own submission.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Ajit Singh is against the reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh. We were raising questions from the very beginning and the people felt that we are against small States. The people who were happy on small States, they were annoyed with us personally. This is not like that I am watching and I know all this. The people became happy after forming Block and districts and how they will not feel happy after forming a new State. If small State, small district, block would be formed and I am watching it...*(Interruptions)* If Shivahar was formed I must have felt happy. This is not so. They have been defeated, who have formed Shivahar district. Therefore, Panchayat, block, district, State, commissioner must be formed but after a proper consultation and in consonance with the policy but no State or Panchayat should be formed with political selfishness. This is my firm belief. Sunderlal Tiwariji is supporting and his party has supported it. I am watching the Government of NDA is running without brake and may meet with some accident. You tell me about even a single important Bill which has been referred to the Standing Committee for consideration since its formation. Shyama Charan Shukla is saying that their electricity has been left out and Mahaleji is saying that their Public Service Commission has been left out in Chhattisgarh. All these things would have been discussed fully in Standing Committee. But it seems that this Government is running without brake. There is nexus between the Government and opposition parties and they think that they will be benefited in terms of votes. They have come together for a wrong purpose and it may lead to a dangerous situation in the country. When the ruling party and the opposition come together, it may be very dangerous. It seems to be dangerous, I feel so. ...*(Interruptions)* Now you have heard about Vindhya region. Ajit Singhji has extended thanks to Uttarakhand and is demanding Western Uttar Pradesh and is about to start a movement. Prominent leaders are making speeches on the demand for Poorvanchal. Movement will be started in other parts of the country. There was a movement for Telangana also. Now Jagannath Mishraji has given speech on Mithilanchal. Active movement leaders are sitting and no one is listening to them. Why there will be bloodshed, then their demand would be considered. We are against of reorganisation of States in piecemeal and pick and choose due to political reasons. You are encouraging extremism by creating new States. Members of Parliament have placed demand to include six districts of Madhya Pradesh in Chhattisgarh but they are not meeting the demand. Similarly demonstrations for Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar are being organised at Jantar Mantar but no, they say they are adamant to include them in Uttarakhand. George Fernandes is a leader, a big leader but I do not know as to what he is

doing now-a-days. A Committee who constituted two years ago under his chairmanship but where is the report. We do not as to which committee it was or it was a fake committee. We do not know whether it was Committee of the party or of the Prime Minister or of the leader of NDA. I came to know through newspaper that George Fernandes Committee has been set up in which the Chief Minister of U.P. and Punjab are its members. ...*(Interruptions)*. This is the performance of the committee which have two Chief Ministers and a Cabinet Minister like George Fernandes. ...*(Interruptions)* Minister of Parliamentary Affairs called it "so-called Committee". You are creating Uttaranchal State...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I want to tell about the movement of the Uttarakhand Pradesh. The people from Uttarakhand remain Chief Minister in the State for 27 years. Will a man from Uttarakhand like to divide the State if he remains the Chief Minister. So, just to escape from those people who have been Chief Ministers there for 27 years, we want to create a small State. About 70-75 lakhs of people out of the population of 17 crores are being separated and they are saying that they have done a lot of development. They are self praising themselves that they have made a lot of progress. Sangama Sahib is monitoring Constitution Review Committee. Now he left. He is comparing it with America. Like America our India is also a united State. The area of America is five times more than India and the population of India is 3.5 times more than America. I do not know mathematics. The percentage land of India is 2.4 of the total land of the world and the population of India is 16% of the total population of the world. You are comparing it with America. If a big State in America is compared with it and accordingly if a State is created for one crore population, there may be a Chief Minister in every State and there would be more commissioners and more Ministers. The country can not be run like this.

Sir, we had asked Advaniji even tomorrow. We are sitting on the back bench and the handle is in your hands. We ask to drive continuously because on the left side there is a rock and on the right side is a low land. There would be dust and an accident may took place if you drive in the low land. How much can we guide? I am therefore continuing you. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, it is a matter related to the reorganisation of the States. Prime Minister himself says in the House and outside that he will run the country with consensus. You first of all create consensus within the party. These people do not create consensus within the party and say that they will run the Government with the general consensus. People are supporting them. I do not know what their

party is for, what the democracy of the party is. There is no justice. This is the supreme house. There should be equal justice. This is the supreme House. There should be equal justice for all the people. Yesterday, Shrimati Hema Gomang moved a amendment and from that side all the Members had signed and they had met too...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the time of yours would be consumed in it. You are not coming on the point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raghuvansh Prasad ji, your time would be consumed in making references.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was said while discussing Uttarakhand bill that there is poverty in the hilly areas and it was also said that Sanjivini herb who brought from there when Lakhman was injured by an arrow and the Brahmi herb grows there that is useful for memory power. But this Bill is not according to the economics. Please tell me which herb help getting job if it is taken. I favour of Uttarakhand they say that foodgrains is not there...*(Interruptions)* we will starve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a doctorate in mathematics. So conclude your speech soon mathematically.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We have submitted amendment in that Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* I am a doctorate in mathematics that's why I am speaking lively. There is two plus two four in maths but it is not so in politics. It may be more or less but not four. Once Lc sji went to see Einstein. Einstein said that politician are liar. Dr. Lohia was listening. He spoke to him that he is the greatest scientist and Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest politician of the century. Mahatma Gandhi gave message of truth and non-violence to the world but you gave atom bomb formula of world's devastation. This is the difference between a scientist and a politician. Dr. Lohia once said that politics means a fight against vice and Dharma means to uphold virtue. ...*(Interruptions)* In the district in which Shri Rajendra Babu spent his life, people do not know to count up to hundred. ...*(Interruptions)* Mahatma Gandhi has written this about Champaran in his book. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is our strong belief and request to the Government also not to throw the country into agitation and not to invite militancy. The Government should work honouring public feelings. Public aspiration is to associate these six districts with Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* You please tell us as to where you are planning to establish Uttarakhand's capital. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Are you ready for census and eliciting public opinion?

Thirty four Sikhs have been killed ever since the deliberation. What you have to say about this?...*(Interruptions)*

Militancy is being invited this way...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: This thing is not right. We had opposed it earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You know the Sikhs are a brave community. You are going to play with their aspirations. They are not going to tolerate it. Agitation may also take place due to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We want to alert the Government. Success can be achieved with hard ingenious work and strong determination. The principle of distributing money and feeling at par with the USA is out of place. The country cannot develop and problems cannot be solved with this principle...*(Interruptions)* The poor speak rough language owing to their sufferings. This Government does not pay attention easily. You do not listen even to your own party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will not be included in the proceedings...*(Interruptions)**

(English)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I do not know how much longer the House is going to sit. In any case, I will take only a couple of minutes because I think all the relevant arguments for and against this construction of a new State have been exhausted and there is no use repeating the same things over and over again.

As far as I am concerned and my party the CPI is concerned, we fully support the idea of Uttarakhand. Some people have got all kinds of apprehensions, which they have expressed here. We do not share those apprehensions.

One apprehension, of course, is that other parts of the country would also be demanding bifurcation and more and more smaller States would come into existence. I do not deny that such demands would be made by different parts of the country. But I do not think that there is anything to be afraid of.

If you look at the map of these two States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh—the two biggest States in the country—they are so vast that people living in those States really have tremendous difficulties in coping with the administration.

18.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

They have tremendous difficulties in having access to the administration. The poor people who do not have much by way of means find it extremely difficult to reach the people who are in charge of the administration. For that reason alone—if there is no other reason—I would have supported the idea of breaking up Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh into smaller States so that at least the common people can have access to those people who are running the administration and who, at present, are so far removed from them that they do not have anything in common with them.

Secondly, I think that the sentiment of the people has been expressed during this whole movement. This movement for Uttarakhand, which went on for a long time, has given expression to tremendous feelings among the people. I also had the occasion to visit the Uttarakhand area a few times.

Some meetings were organised; some conferences and some *satyagrahas* and so on were organised on this demand. I found that the people, especially women of that area, are so much aroused and worked up because of their sentiments in favour of Uttarakhand and their refusal to continue to be a part of Uttar Pradesh. You cannot deny this type of a feeling among the people.

So, if anybody is saying now that we must take into account the sentiments of the people before we take such a momentous step, I agree with him. But I do not find anybody here saying that the people of that area, Uttarakhand, have been opposed to this idea, except the people in one or two places like Hardwar or Udham Singh Nagar. They are opposed to that because of certain reasons. There are special reasons for that, which I do not want to go into now.

We all know that Udham Singh Nagar is an area which has been developed by people coming from outside—from other States—who had worked very hard, who had to fight against the animals in the forests in order to clear the ground for cultivation and who had built up a very strong agrarian base in that area. So, they deserve all credit for that. But that does not mean

*Not recorded.

that their demand for keeping aloof from the new State which is going to be formed should be supported. I do not support it at all.

I think, once the State comes into existence, there may be other problems like the problem of water, the problem of electricity, the problem of how to deal with the civil services, and so on. All these problems have to be tackled and they will have to be tackled with a great deal of circumspection and with a great deal of generosity. The people have got to have resources for all these things. Huge resources are required. It is true and the Central Government will have to play a big part in this, without which they will not be able to meet the requirements. But I am sure, the Central Government which is here a party—one of the main parties—to passing of this legislation will not fail to carry out its obligations.

There are a large number of Ex-Servicemen and soldiers who are here in this area, especially in Kumaon and Garhwal. It is a factor, which should be kept in mind and taken into account. They are very brave people and courageous people who have sacrificed a lot for the sake of the country. They are living there now after retirement on very very poor pensions. They have no other occupation. So, this is one of the problems. Like this, there are so many other problems in that area.

So, I think, all of us here should welcome the emergence of this State of Uttarakhand. Everything possible must be done, not only by them, but also by the country as a whole. Since we are creating this new State, we—the country as a whole—must do everything possible to see that they are helped to stand up on their own feet and to prosper.

As far as the Bengalis in that area are concerned, it is quite right that there are a large number of Bengalis who are mainly refugees from East Pakistan or East Bengal. They are also cultivators and they are cultivating. But of course, they are not strong and so robust as the Punjabis. They are also badly in need of help and succour.

These problems are there, but we should not be afraid to face those problems. I think that there is no point in opposing this Bill. Many people have opposed it simply on the ground that it will lead to, what they call, balkanisation of the country.

They apprehend that demands for so many smaller States will come up and that we would not be able to resist those demands. I think it is not correct. I think people in those areas are wanting to change over from big, unwieldy and unmanageable States which they

themselves cannot deal with to more manageable and smaller States. It does not mean that wherever there is a possibility of smaller States being made, we should go for that. It is not that at all. We can see that Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are not normal States. See how long it takes to travel from one end of Uttar Pradesh to the other; and from one end of Madhya Pradesh to the other. It is absolutely unwieldy. Therefore, I think, this is a correct step we have taken not only because of the sentiments of the people but because of the administrative problems and difficulties which the Centre had to face. This step is long overdue.

I think the Centre has only yielded to the pressure of the people. It is because of the tremendous pressure exerted by the people of the Central Government is forced to take this step. So, nobody on that side should take undue credit for the great thing that they have done. No doubt it is a good step. We are happy and we congratulate you for that. But it is due to the tremendous pressure exerted by the people from below. I think this new State is bound to prosper provided we all get together and help it to stand on its own feet.

[Translation]

SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI (Haridwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am elected from Haridwar. I was hearing the debate for a long time. Some hon. Members from other States were also debating upon the question of Haridwar, saying people of Haridwar do not wish to be included in Uttaranchal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that Uttaranchal is being formed on the first day of August as it is also the day of my birth. I would like to say that I am happy as I am celebrating my birthday alongwith the birthday of the new State.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It's Shri Bachchi Singh's birthday also.

SEVERAL HONOURABLE MEMBERS:
Congratulations.

SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several speakers have delivered their speeches in the House. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the leader of the opposition, Kumari Mayawati, Shri Mulayam Singh, Shri Ajit Singh and Shri Tiwari are present in the House. A lot of speeches have been delivered. I would like to thank Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of the BJP and the coalition Government and Shri L.K. Advani, the Minister of Home Affairs for carving out a new State on Indian Map. We people are from the hills. It was said

[Shri Harpal Singh Sathi]

here that people of Haridwar do not want to be a part of Uttaranchal. I would not like to go into details. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fought the last election and I asked the people during 1998 election in Haridwar to vote for the Bhartiya Janata Party if they wanted to be a part of Uttaranchal, otherwise not. People of Haridwar have voted fearlessly for their brother Harpal Singh Sathi and there cannot be other genuine proof than this. Then, would the people of Haridwar oppose Uttaranchal? It is beyond my comprehension—why people are making hue and cry

19.00 hrs.

It is beyond comprehension, why some opposition leaders are creating trouble against the wishes of Haridwar people who want to be included in the new State Uttaranchal is not being created without much efforts. Ladies of Uttaranchal have sacrificed their husbands, brothers and sons for it. The memories of Rampur T-point in Muzaffarnagar are fresh in my mind. When I went there, I saw how the sisters of Uttaranchal, were trying to save their modesty and honour in a farm and how they were attacked upon Uttaranchal was created after immense sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Hon. Jitendra ji said what you have given to Uttaranchal. Similarly Ajit Singhji said that for long they have been demanding a bench of Allahabad and they even did not get the bench of it. They have been given nothing. I am not a great orator. I am a small orator. I would like to ask hon. Jitendra ji that for fifty years the country was under a single party rule and in this period some industrialists became more affluent industrialist. "when shoes were in use credit was taken by Bata, when iron was introduced credit goes to TATA, schemes were launched as running a toy shop, we keep on collecting and still have a deficit account." We want to know what did (this) 'single' party Government give to the country in last fifty years? And one of our leader asks what we have given?...*(Interruptions)*. You are senior, I am junior to you. I am like your child. Tiwari ji is present here. I know him from the time when he used to be the leader of Samajwadi party and we, the children use to put on red caps. Tiwari ji left for Congress we also change our direction and joined another party. Tiwari ji were twice the Chief of Uttar Pradesh. His contribution towards cause of Uttaranchal is commendable. For this we commend him a lot. Since we have been instructed by our party leaders to be brief, I will not take much time. I want to say that people are spreading rumours that if Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar are included in Uttaranchal, land ceiling would be imposed, their lands would be acquired. They have to die of starvation. This reminds me of a farmer I asked him how

did he incur such a huge debt. He replied, he was promised a tractor by a leader and he was hoodwinked into making his thumb impression on legal papers. Later he learnt that this was to register his opposition against the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar. In Haridwar, there are 291 gram panchayats. 260 pradhans wrote that they wanted to be included in the Uttaranchal State. Some big leaders are suggesting a opinion poll on it. We accept this whole heartedly people are misled by putting fear if land ceiling in their mind. I want to inform that Uttaranchal which is going to be created would be much more in its population in comparison to Himachal Pradesh. Our MLA's quota in this new State should be increased i.e. 80 seats instead of 60. So our scheduled caste brothers, who were waiting for a long time that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI: I will conclude it in a minute. My request is that the people of scheduled castes should have equal participation in the new State. At least, I support this Bill with a couplet. "Joot se joot jalate chalo, Aur prem ki ganga bahate chalo."

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately my name is Shriprakash Jaiswal. Usually people call me Prakash. ...*(Interruptions)* If you want to prefix Shri you have to do it twice.

MR. SPEAKER: I said Shri twice.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support this Bill. About three years ago in the Calcutta session of our party we have given a call for the creation of Uttarakhand. At that time we passed an unanimous resolution for the creation of Uttarakhand. Had our party been in power at the centre, Uttarakhand would have been celebrating its third anniversary. Today Rashtriya Janata Dal colleagues are accusing us of joining hands with Bharatiya Janata Party. Some times our BJP colleagues accuse us for joining hands with Rashtriya Janata Dal. The truth is that the Congress party has always abided with the wishes of common man. Congress has always been votary of democracy. Congress has always bowed to the wishes of the people. And even today the Congress is ready to accept the wishes of the people and is doing so.

Today, we are happy and a little bit sad too. We are happy because the region in our State which has given the spiritual leadership not only to our State but to the entire country, today, we are going to hand over reins of our economic progress in the hands of the people of that very region. This is a cause of happiness for us.

We feel sad because for fifty years we remained together. Together we used to contest the legislative assembly elections, used to sit together in the assembly and used to elect our Chief Minister. Now this will not happen. For this we feel sad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the development of that area and people before whom the people of entire country look small. I have been to that region, people fetch water from 10-15 kms. in the mountains. They traverse long distances to cut fuel wood. Women bring fuel wood from ten kms. away and support themselves and their family. The people of this region are the most hard working in the country. We feel privileged to transfer power in the hands of such hard working people. It is a privilege for the thirteenth Parliament of Hindustan. There are certain matters, which you need to look into.

It is just not possible that by creating Uttarakhand or Uttaranchal. The development of Uttarakhand would be guaranteed. This region gave Chief Ministers of stature of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna and our Narayan Datt Tiwari who is sitting amongst us. He has been elected for the fourth time. Hence, it is not as if development did not take place in Uttarakhand. I would like to tell them that the three above mentioned persons did undertake development of Uttarakhand. But they were such a stalwart that they always take care that nobody should blame them. That they want to develop Uttarakhand at the cost of Uttar Pradesh. This should always be kept in mind. Today if Uttarakhand is created as it is going to happen the people of Uttarakhand would be the master of their own destiny. In democracy nothing could be more eventful for a Parliament and its member than this.

Earlier speakers spoke a lot. One of our colleague's demanded that Uttarakhand be made special category State. I wholeheartedly support this as I am aware that if separate Uttarakhand is created and special facilities are not provided to it then it would not be possible to develop Uttarakhand. When a brother separates from a family, he is helped in all possible manner, until he is able to stand on his own feet. Unless this is done separation is injustice with him. Hence if we are creating a separate Uttarakhand State then Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request through you to the Government to declare it a special category State. My second demand is for economic package, for Uttarakhand. If this is not done, how would they make their capital, their High Court building and other buildings to house various ministries and provide facilities in their districts. There is no infrastructure there. There is much difference

between Chhatisgarh and Uttarakhand. In 1990, I was entrusted with a small responsibility by the Congress party, as a part of it toured each and every district of Uttarakhand. At that time I had guessed, no matter how much time it takes, Uttarakhand would certainly come into being. Wishes of the people can not be suppressed for long. Sooner or later it has to be accepted. I was saying there is no infrastructure there. There is no such building from which the secretariat of the State can function temporarily. Everything would have to be developed from scratch. Everything has to be given new shape and new arrangement has to be made. Unless the Central Government does not provide a special package to Uttarakhand, ordinary package will not do, the new State would not be viable State and the reason for its creation would be defeated. Therefore, I request the Government through you to provide a special package to Uttarakhand.

Lastly, as per the provision of the bill, until elections are held in Uttarakhand the interim legislative assembly would continue to function upto that time. But, the term of the interim legislative assembly should be mentioned. Because in the coming days the ruling party in Uttar Pradesh is poised for a great debate..(Interruptions) Do not make a noise. Going by the current trends in Uttar Pradesh if the tenure of interim legislative assembly is not fixed I fear that it may continue for one or two or even three years. Therefore, through you, I request the Home Minister to fix a tenure for interim legislative assembly and the same must be mentioned in this Bill.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Uttarakhand Bill.

SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue concerning Udham Singh Nagar. It is a very serious matter. Our party is not against the formation of Uttarakhand State. But the fate of the people of Udham Singh Nagar is also linked with it. The people of Udham Singh Nagar after toiling for fifty years have set up their houses and business there. After the country's partition, people from Pakistan settled here. The spectre of old days should not hound them.

Udham Singh Nagar is in plains and Uttaranchal is Hilly State. Sugar and rice mills are situated in this area. They are facing the danger of being closed. With inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in Uttaranchal is a loss to the Zamindars, businessmen and to the workers of that area. It would cause a irreparable loss.

I am sure you would give full attention to this and respect the feelings of the people of Udham Singh Nagar. I and my party oppose the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in Uttaranchal State.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri J.S. Brar may speak now. he is the last speaker.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, my Party has not expressed its views on this Bill. I have given my name in the morning itself. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, I may be given an opportunity to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): Sir, you are not allowing the minorities to place their views on the floor of the House. So, in protest, I am leaving the House.

19.19 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Simranjit Singh Mann left the House

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I would not take much time of the House. I shall conclude within a few minutes.

First of all, I feel proud to speak in favour of this Bill and I support the Uttaranchal Bill. But I have objections on certain issues. The Congress Party has been a party of great struggle since the time of freedom struggle till now. I want to speak my heart through you in this House and want it to be heard by the Government. I salute all those great people of Uttarakhand who laid down their lives during the struggle as a result of which this State is being created today. Hon'ble Tiwariji is our very senior leader. Referring to the Himalayas, he cited to me a great poet. I have myself been to that State on feet, where Hemkund Sahib is situated, which is the land of Guru Govind Singh Maharaj, as mentioned by Khanduri Sahib and other Members. Shri Guru Govind Sahib Maharajji has said in his autobiography:—

"Hemkund Parbat Hai Jahan, Sat Sirang Sobat hai Tahan,
Tah hum Adhik Tapsya Sadhi, Mahakal Kalika Adari,
Tai sid Kerat Tapasya Bhayo, Devayo Ek roop ho Gayo."

I salute that land, I salute those great people and I wholeheartedly support the opinion of my party that we all are in favour of Uttaranchal.

"Jinme har Lamha Tamannan ka khoon hota hai
Un Fizanon mein bhi ji lete hain jine waale
Jine wale tuzhko maloom nahin, sagre jahrat to kya
Khoon ka ghoont bhi pi lete hain jine wale".

We have seen their sisters, their children and their people suffering from acute starvation. Their aspirations are going to be redeemed today and we support them. But one thing I would like to say to the House. Our today's walk out proved to be true. Today at 12 O'clock, the Chief Minister of Punjab issued a Statement from Chandigarh that the announcement made by Shri George Fernandes on the floor of the House that Udhampur Singh Nagar should be included in the Uttaranchal is a wrong Statement, he has told lies in the House. Such a Statement was issued by the Chief Minister there.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The fact that was disclosed here at 2.30 P.M. was Stated there at 12 noon.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: He had issued that Statement in the morning. He did not say this at 2.30 because the report was about to be laid on the Table of the House. The Parliament was misguided on this issue, the entire country was misguided. Two lakhs people assembled there. If you believe in democratic process, if the Government is transparent, if it want to hear us then one lakh people said it standing in the rain for ten hours. 302 Panchayats out of 307 Panchayats in Udhampur Singh Nagar want themselves to be heard. Today, electronic voting machines have come. I want to acclaim this issue of my party. There is a man named Shri Arun Nehru in your party. When the issue was to decide whether the people of Kandukhada want to go to Punjab or Haryana, our hon'ble leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi conducted an enumeration to strengthen the democracy of the country and he judged the sentiments of the people whether they or Punjabi speaking or they want to go to Haryana. I want to inform the House that 70 per cent people there said that they would cast their votes in camera. They casted their votes. I do not want to go in details whether they wanted to go to Punjab or Haryana. It will, still remain the part of the country, but don't trample the feelings and sentiments of the people. Khanduriji, let us make a good beginning, we are in favour of Uttaranchal and its land. We strongly support the amendments moved by Shri N.D. Tiwari and Shri Jitendra Prasad of our party. The Bengali residents, the Punjabi residents and the sikh people who fled from Pakistan leaving all their belongings, they are again afraid that their land would be snatched away from them. What will happen to our children and the coming generations? Do they not deserve even to be heard and considered? I am grateful to hon'ble Ajit Singhji, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji and Shri Mulayam Singhji

who talked reasonably and thoughtfully about this matter. Now, you have pressed the bell-button with your permission. I shall conclude within two months. I want to present my humble suggestion before this House. I demand that according to all the boundary Commissions constituted so far in the country, if some piece of land is not hilly and less than three hundred meters, it is known as plain area. Whether it is Haridwar or Udham Singh Nagar, the sentiments of its people should be understood. If they want to be included in Uttaranchal then why should we object? It will remain a part of the country. But, please do not kill them by misleading the House by claiming that this Government has constituted the committee. Sometimes you say that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has constituted the committee and at some other time, you claim its constitution by NDA.

[English]

We know that you are the Government and you constituted a Committee.

[Translation]

Shri Adavaniji assured the House during the 12th Lok Sabha, that the sentiments of the people of Udham Singh Nagar would be kept in mind while creating Uttaranchal. I would only submit that there is still time. Sir, I would like to quote from history that when Punjab was re-organised, its capital used to be in Shimla. And, Punjab has still not got its capital city since 1966. While the NDA Government and the CM of Punjab always blessed the Congress Party for this. But, you are ruling there for the last ten years. Therefore, to hypothesize about the future prospects of the State's development. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to request you...*(Interruptions)* I would express my views within a minute through you there is a common talk in Punjab and the whole House would be happy to know that

[English]

Why not Greater Punjab? Why not all the people join hands? Why not Greater Uttaranchal?

[Translation]

If we talk of Greater Punjab, then

[English]

why not Greater Uttaranchal.

"Lamhon ne' khata ki thi, Sadiyon ne saza payee" (second's error and centuries suffered). Why are we going to commit this blunder? If you think to include Muradabad, Saharanpur, Bijnore, Pilibhit divisions etc.

in the proposed Uttaranchal, in my opinion, we may then think of creating a Greater Uttaranchal.

With these words, I support my party's stand and strongly support this Bill of creating Uttaranchal with the condition that the interests of the people of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar should be kept in mind. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Yesterday, we did not speak. Today, we did not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only two minutes, Shri Pandiyan.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to place my views on behalf of the AIADMK Party. Though the Constitution provides for the creation of more States, my Party feels that it will lead to the fragmentation of the country. For administrative purpose, more States may be created.

Sir, a family prospers when it follows the joint family system. So, in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country, we are not inclined to support this Bill, on constitutional grounds. There is a provision in this Bill for the transfer of four Members of Parliament to the other State and there is another provision to transfer 60 Members of the present Assembly at Lucknow. There is no constitutional provision as such for the transfer of the Ministers or Members of Parliament or Members of Legislative Assembly to the other State. This Bill should have been brought up here next year, because the State of Uttar Pradesh is due for election in 2001.

Sir, we have been demanding Statehood for Pondicherry for quite some time now, but that has not been acceded to. It is a long pending demand. This demand was there even during the time of my leader, late Shri M.G. Ramachandran. That has been neglected till now.

Sir, agitation is the sole method to achieve political ends. But the people of Pondicherry have been silent all these years. They have been pressing their demand with the Central Government, headed by various political parties, for the last 20 years. So, I demand that the Home Minister must grant Statehood to Pondicherry first. Presently, it is a Union Territory. After granting Statehood to Pondicherry only he should move this Bill.

Sir, we are for greater devolution of powers to the States. The seniormost Member of this House, the Father of the House, has said that if States are divided and sub-divided for administrative convenience, we can reach the State Secretariat quickly, if not go from one side of Uttar Pradesh to the other side of Uttar Pradesh or from

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

one side of Madhya Pradesh to the other side of Madhya Pradesh. My constituency is near Cape Comorin and I have been coming to attend every Session of Parliament regularly. Distance cannot be a criterion for creation of new States in a democracy. Within a country, we cannot be divided on the basis of distance. If there is a case pending in the Supreme Court for a person who is residing at Cape Comorin, he has to come to Delhi every time, which is 1,500 miles away. We have been coming to attend the Parliament Session every week regularly from such a long distance. Therefore, distance cannot be and should not be the sole criteria for the creation of a new State.

Sir, a large number of States have already been created in our country and if another new State is created, a new Secretariat has to be built, a new Raj Bhavan should be built and constitutional functionaries should be appointed. It will involve heavy expenditure. So, to reduce the expenditure, the present set up of the State of Uttar Pradesh would be sufficient.

Sir, I was sensing the mood of the House. Most of the Members who spoke before me are in favour of the creation of a new State. They are supporting it politically, but constitutionally, to preserve the unity and integrity of the country this Bill should not have been brought up here. Three Bills have been moved in this House for creation of three new States from the existing States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. If this trend continues, then you will find that every district and every parliamentary constituency will be upgraded to a State. My parliamentary constituency consists of 17 lakh voters and more than 65 per cent of them cast their vote. In one State, I found that only five per cent of the voters have participated in the electoral process.

With five per cent votes, the Chief Minister, that is, the Council of Ministers is asking for autonomy. I told that Chief Minister that he had got only five per cent whereas I had got 65 per cent of the votes. So, in that sense, let us not deal with this question on political lines. Constitutionally, we — Indians — should remain united whether we are from Kanyakumari or from Kashmir. Let us not divide ourselves on other considerations except language. In 1952, our country was divided on linguistic basis. Let us not divide and sub-divide it further. Let us not allow the division of the country. Let us not allow sub-division of the country. Let us devolve more powers to the States. Let all the States be treated equal.
...(Interruptions)

My party's views about States also includes our views about the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All the States

should be treated equal. If article 370 applies to Jammu and Kashmir, then, that article should also apply to all the other States. The geographical position is different there. So also it is in some other States. Our State is surrounded by sea. If geographical position is a criterion for protection, then all the States should be treated on an equal footing. There should be equality amongst the States. In that view, this Bill has been brought forward by the Government to meet the political demands.

Every party has committed itself to the people. Has this obtained the mandate of the electorate of 60 Assembly constituencies and five Parliamentary constituencies?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Out of 19 MLAs, BJP has 17. Out of four MPs, the BJP has three. It has been continuing for the last so many years.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: How much has been the percentage of voting in their constituencies?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: All around 50 per cent.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: That is why I said that there has been a Government functioning in India with five per cent of votes. So, on behalf of the AIADMK Party and on my own behalf, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me a chance to participate in the discussion on the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000. In addition, I would like to thank the present NDA Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and its partners. I would also like to thank all the Members who have extended their full support to this very significant and important Bill. But at the same time, I should keep on record the strongest sense of our anguish, resentment and dissatisfaction over the discriminatory policy adopted by the present NDA Government. They moved three Constitution (Amendment) Bills for creation of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh only and neglected the very genuine, legitimate demand and long-awaited and many decades old burning demand of the indigenous Bodo people for having a separate State of Bodoland.

As far as the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000 is concerned, I would like to suggest a few points for inclusion in the Bill for the well-being and betterment of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes living within the would-be Uttaranchal State.

Out of five parliamentary seats, at least, one Parliamentary seat should be reserved for Scheduled Tribes people. In case of Assembly also, out of 60 Assembly seats, at least, ten seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes people. I would like to suggest to the Government of India that instead of keeping the nomenclature Uttaranchal, for the new State, the nomenclature be kept as Uttaranchal.

As far as the genuine demand of Bodoland is concerned, through your honour, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take a very concrete and positive and similar policy decision in regard to the creation of separate State of Bodoland on the lines of Uttaranchal, Chhatisgarh, and Jharkhand States because the Bodoland's demand is not a new one.

[Translation]

The demand for a Bodoland was since 1967.

» [English]

That means since 1967 itself our Bodoland movement has been going on. It is not a new demand. Over the last 33 years, during the Bodoland struggle, more than 2000 Bodos were killed both by the security personnel and other planted agent provocateurs. More than 200 Bodo girls and women were gangraped by security personnel and other planted agent provocateurs. These sorts of horrible incidents took place. More than 200 of our sisters and beloved mothers were gangraped by the security personnel. Houses were burnt down and properties of Bodo people worth crores of rupees were destroyed. Even the food stuff and the drinking water were poisoned by security personnel.

When Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, who is very much present here, was the Union Welfare Minister, he was handling the Bodoland issue. But because of lack of positive political wisdom, the National Front Government also could not resolve the Bodoland issue. Afterwards, the United Front Government came into being, but that Government also could not resolve the Bodoland issue. Subsequently, the Congress Government led by Shri Narasimha Rao came to power. That Government also had betrayed the Bodo people.

Today, the NDA Government led by BJP also has betrayed us. I am very sorry to say that if the Government of India is so sincere and holistic in regard to according equal justice, dignity, status and honour to each and every citizen of this country, the land of Mahatma Gandhi the land of secularism, and the land of non-violence, why the Bodo people cannot get same dignity, status and justice from the Government of India?

So far as a solution concerning militancy, insurgency or extremism is concerned, until and unless the Government of India concedes our long standing legitimate demand for having a separate State of Bodoland, it can never bring back peace, normalcy and development in the North-Eastern Region. You would have seen in the newspapers and other media, a few days back on 30th of July, the National Democratic Front of Bodoland derailed one goods train and next day itself, perhaps yesterday, one passenger train was bombarded. Twelve people were killed in that incident.

If the Government of India really wants to bring peace and normalcy to the North-Eastern Region then this Bodoland demand has to be conceded immediately without politicisation, without miserly attitude. This demand is a very genuine one. It has to be considered very quickly. Through your honour Sir, I would again appeal to the Government of India to concede our long standing demand of the Bodo people for creation of a separate State of Bodoland.

In the end I would appeal again to all the distinguished, learned and sensitive Members of this august House to extend their helping hand and co-operation to the Bodo people in getting their burning and legitimate Bodoland demand considered without any further delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Home Minister has circulated an amendment. He has increased ten seats, from 60 to 70. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our party is in favour of this Bill which is about the creation of the Uttaranchal State. There should be smaller States in the country. Baba Saheb Ambedkar

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

had conceived smaller States. He had said that Uttar Pradesh should be divided into three States while Bihar and Maharashtra should be divided into two. But the States should not be too small. There are 85 seats of Lok Sabha in Uttar Pradesh. A State should have about 25-30 seats. I express my hearty compliments to the people of Uttaranchal. They have got a very good State. This is a hilly region. There are medicinal-plants in abundance. Shri Khandurji now would not have any problem to get elected from there. He would go to the people with medicinal-plants during the elections. That is why he is going to be elected from there every time henceforth. But, I would like to tell him that only medicinal-plants will not do. That State needs to be developed economically. That, in turn, requires some efforts. There is a good population of the people of SCs and STs. They are 22% of the total population. The Punjab Reorganisation Bill came in 1966. At that time, there were 9 Lok Sabha seats in Haryana and out of these, 2 seats were reserved for SC's. Similarly, Punjab had 13 seats and 3 out of them were for SC's. Himachal Pradesh had 6 seats. And one of them was for SC. Before sending this proposal to the Election Commission's the same kind of provision should be there in it. By not doing so you are deceiving the people belonging to SC and ST. You can come up with an amendment in this regard.

Though we feel happy about the creation of a new State, yet we also feel sorry that this is being created by you. This State should have been created by us. You might be feeling that you have created Uttaranchal and you will have your own CM there, but we will shatter your dream. The next time, the CM of U.P. and Uttaranchal will be from our side. And at that time, you will be feeling sorry for creating this State.

You have lost this State and you will lose that too. If you have any political motive behind creation of this State, so the people of Uttarakhand are well aware of it. Our colleague Shri Harpal Sathi was speaking about the people of Haridwar who want to go with the Uttaranchal. I would like to ask him, what was his percentage of votes? Only 35 per cent. And, the rest 65 per cent votes are being treated otherwise. It's okay that you have been elected from there and that's why I say that if you wish you go, but those who do not want to go take them to that side.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be reservation for S.C.s & S.T.s in Lok Sabha and Legislative assemblies. Mr. Speaker, Sir, joining of hand by Shri Mahajan will not serve any purpose. I am from Mumbai and you know that I won't join his hand. I would request Advanji that

there should be reservation for S.C.s & S.T.s I support the proposal that has been brought here and repeat that I am not going to follow you.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak, our party welcomes the bill that has been brought in the House for creation of Uttarakhand and supports it tremendously.

Uttarakhand is the result of the sacrifice of people from Uttarakhand. We have wished them a bright career and have also wished them a progressive life and the fruit of that is before them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a point about Haridwar. Controversy is there about it and situation has been arisen too. George Sahib did not utter a single word about Haridwar whether people of Haridwar put up their points before him or not. Initially, it was said that there would be 12 districts in this State. Later on it was told that Kumbh area would be the part of the new State, but later on, it was decided that whole Haridwar would be in the new State. Thus, a controversy was raised. Keep public sentiments in mind there. Public sentiments of Roorki people should also be kept in mind and its culture should also be cared for. I support the reservation issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, more and more economic packages should be given so that they may contribute more and more in their development. I have been in charge there and would like to speak regarding minorities. Minorities are happy because they have good support with local people. So, Financial Corporation should be set up for minorities to ensure their development and positive thinking.

The second point, I would like to urge is that when Haridwar was created, one block of my Parliamentary Constituency known as Girdhanpur became the part of Haridwar at that time. I would urge Advanji specially that Khanpur block of Girdhanpur in my Parliamentary Constituency Muzaffarnagar had become the part of Distt. Haridwar and now that part is going in the new State under my Parliamentary Constituency. I request you to make Khanpur block again the part of Muzaffarnagar because it is not apply suited to the climate and atmosphere of that place. Earlier, Haridwar's, Khanpur block was originally part of Muzaffar Nagar. I, therefore, request you to return Khanpur to Muzaffar Nagar because that is the part of my constituency and the same is the people's will.

With these words, I thank you and associate my feelings and sentiments with the people of new State. I

wish the development of new State and also wish the people to flourish there. They have succeeded in their struggle. I congratulate them on behalf of myself and my district. People of Muzaffar Nagar are with them and have struggled with them in difficult situation. We are happy at the creation of new State. For them and are grateful to them and hope that they will run their State and make it a successful and prosperous State.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday ex-Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had started the discussion and while expressing the sentiments of people of Chattisgarh and all parties, he spoke in such a style which found many takers. Some persons opposed the day long discussion, some person expressed reservations but the sum total of the discussion was that every party and all the members were unanimous on creation of Chhattisgarh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today ex-Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh initiated the discussion. First of all I would like to express my gratitude to him also for having spoken in such a style which was pregnant with creative ideas similar opinions were expressed by another ex-Chief Minister, Km. Mayawati, who spoke after two-three members. After these two speeches, when Shri Indrajit Gupta and Sangma ji delivered their speeches, it seemed that everything has been said in favour of this bill and nothing remains to be desired. Shri Basu Deb Acharia former colleague of Shri Indrajit Gupta further fulfilled the remaining gap. He said, when State Reorganisation commission was constituted and thereafter a new map of the country came up then what should there be any need to do it. And it seemed as if he wanted the State Re-organisation commission to be constituted again. He said these things in such a way as if no new State was formed after formation of States under State Reorganisation commission. After that several State came into existence. I do not have the details but you also supported many of those States. I think you have supported Tripura, Haryana and Punjab and we have no objection thereto.

20.00 hrs.

Yesterday, I had mentioned about it that this idea did not come before NDA but when I used to think as a member of BJP, I thought on many occasion that instead of supporting any single State, another State Reorganisation commission should be constituted because first Reorganisation commission was constituted on linguistic basis in 1953-54.

This idea came many a times before my party but we always thought that when State Reorganisation commission was constituted a very strong party was in the power which was shadowing the entire nation and it can be termed as a 'Fissiparous condition.' There was no neighbouring country, eyeing on any internal movement with a view to create political destabilisation in India. So, at that time a State Reorganisation commission was constituted. It is right that a violent movement happened before constitution of States Reorganisation commission. Sacrificed were made before Andhra Pradesh came into existence in 1953. It is not like that the movements are not launched on earlier occasions but we are afraid of further agitations or were that it we constitute another State Reorganisation commission again. Several people have expressed their fear on this score. We are forming three States and it will definitely be formed. No doubt demands have been raised from several quarters during the least few years for creation of new States which led us to think that such demands for new States are on rise. When demands come from Vidarbha the remaining Maharashtra opposes it. So, now we have decided certain criteria for creation of new State according to which if a legislative assembly passes any resolution for formation of any new States we will give it a serious consideration. We will give it a due weightage. But it does not mean that we would give our assent to everything passed by that particular legislative assembly. But if a legislative assembly is in favour of formation of new State, it definitely means that unanimity prevails in that particular State. So we laid down and we declared it in our NDA manifesto this criteria that in case we come to power, we would form these three new States. ...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, it is the Indian Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Bwiswmuthiary ji, you are right when you say that when any proposal comes from any Legislative Assembly then it is not obligatory for you to accept. It The Union Government can form any State anywhere with the approval of Parliament. Even constituent Assembly and architect of the Constitution made a provision of article 3 which is different from rest of the article in a sense that...*(Interruptions)* Article 3 of the Constitution provides that the Parliament is empowered

*Not recorded.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

to make any amendments in the Constitution. If there are 25 States at present, they will be 27 after this bill is passed and if we choose to create Jharkhand also, this number will go up to 28...*(Interruptions)*

Two third majority is needed to amend the Constitution and the total presence of Members in the House should be at least 50 for this purpose. Architects of the Constitution have made the provision that if the proposal is passed with majority, the borders will change on the political map of India and a new State will be created. The essence of the matter is that India is considered to be one whole unit and we do not treat it as a basic change if this part goes to that side or vice-versa is there with the help of a few alterations. This was their basic sentiment. There may be any two views about it. Some are of the view that little changes only should be there and they should also be passed with two third majority. But as per the system of today, we restrained ourselves. My party was in favour of Vidarbha, but we said that we would not talk of it unless and until it is mentioned by the Maharashtra assembly. Following these criteria we mentioned about these three States only as many people said that we adopt pick and choose policy and they have asked whether we do it on the basis of our electoral victory in a particular area. No. We have not any victory in Chhattisgarh. You should be aware that under the circumstances the new State of Chhattisgarh will be a Congress State only. Probably, it would be the same in Jharkhand also. However, I am not well aware as to what will be the circumstances, but I agree with the view as expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta that no party should try to have the credit for creation of these new States, and if at all the credit should go to somebody, it is the public of the area and none else. ...*(Interruptions)* Had Shri Indrajit Gupta reminded me that my party was against Uttaranchal alongwith Congress and only CPI was there to support the cause, it would have been absolutely correct. I would not deny it. Well, am I right?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Yes, please.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So its absolutely correct that the creation of these States would fulfil the desires and expectations of the people there and no party would be able to have its credit. Credit should go to them only and we on our part have the responsibility alongwith the Parliament, Union Government, the assembly to be constituted there and its new Government that we fulfil the expectations of the people who have struggled a lot on this account. Yes, we would not be indifferent to the

issue of funds which is applicable to everyone. I felt happy to hear Shri Khanduri speak on our behalf. He said that the new State would not be unviable. We would certainly do something. Today, the best arguments on this economic viability issue were put forth by Shri Sangama. He had told that had economic viability been the actual basis, there would not have been any State in the North-East today. Nobody would have supported it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Therefore, our demand for Bodoland is justified.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Many-a-State is created because of the strong desires of the people of that area who are ready to undergo any difficulty, economic or otherwise to see their own area become a separate State. Well, there were differences as to Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar should be included therein or not, but I believe that despite these differences the majority there and the Parliament are in its favour. There may be two different views on it which I cannot deny. I admit it. Pondering over it someone, probably from this side it was Shri Shriprakash who said that greater Uttaranchal should be there...*(Interruptions)* Perhaps Shri Brar also said about Greater Uttaranchal. Greater Uttaranchal would need a greater exercise. I know for certain that there are five-six sugar mills in Udham Singh Nagar.

They will have economic benefit if sugarcane growing area is also added alongwith these sugarmills in that area. From this point of view, I will examine the feasibility of including one or two 'tehsils' of the nearby districts in that area without making any major changes. I would like this to happen. The Ministry of Law has said that it is feasible but it should not be done at the time of delimiting only. 'For that you will have to bring a fresh amendment.' I will have to come to you again for this purpose. But in case Uttaranchal is formed and Udham Singh Nagar is included therein, then, I would like to see that economic viability of that district is taken care of. I would see that sugarcane growing areas are included in that district for sugar mills are the main basis of their economy. At the same time I, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, have moved an amendment to increase the number of seats in Assembly from 60 to 70 in view of the logic extended by members here that there are five Lok Sabha seats in Himachal Pradesh but this new State is being provided with lesser number of Assembly seats against the strength of Himachal Pradesh Assembly.

I heard carefully the logical speech delivered by Shri Ajit Singh. His talks hold water. He is correct when he says that Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are bigger States but so far as I am concerned I still abide

by my earlier stand. So far Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly have passed it three times. When Shri Kalyan Singh was the Chief Minister, he recommended the formation of Uttaranchal. The proposal was passed during the Chief Ministership of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav also, though he may be against the same today due to inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar or for that matter, Haridwar. Therefore, he also deserves my thanks for having sent us this proposal. Even if such a proposal comes to us for formation of Harit Pradesh, the Union Government would definitely give it a consideration.

Probably, Shri Ajit Singh has said that it would not be proper to call it Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, rather he has suggested to give it a new name i.e. Uttaranchal State Formation Bill. But this has been the old standard. Whenever a State is reorganised to carve out new State out of it, the new Bill which is drafted and introduced is always considered the reorganisation Bill of the same State. And following this established practice, we have entitled it as Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. Another Bill may also come. Like yesterday someone drew my attention towards a private member motion which has been passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Would it be named as Uttarakhand or Uttaranchal.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let it be Uttaranchal.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Name it as Uttarakhand. Honour the motion passed by the Assembly.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I always honour such motions passed by the Assemblies.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: You are respecting the feelings of everyone. Please, respect the feelings of Shri Mulayam Singh ji and we people.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I cannot please everyone, therefore, I am bound to show some disrespect to someone's or other's feelings, though, I do not intend to do so. But I request you please do not go by the words. We kept on saying Vanachal and kept on agitating in the name of Vanachal for many days but there was difference between Jharkhand and Vanachal. After we got the proposal from the State, we decided that there should be no problem in calling it Jharkhand as this name is quite familiar with local Vanavasis and Advasis. So, we accepted this name. Therefore, please do not get carried away by the words. Today we have resolved to create three new States. First one was formed yesterday, second one would be formed today and third one is going to be formed tomorrow.

We together have created these three new States and credit does not go to any individual party or any individual Government. Wishes of the people have been taken into account while forming these States. We people

and the Congress party were once opposed to Uttaranchal or Uttarakhand but today we together have supported it and passed the required Bill for this purpose. Therefore, if we pass this Bill with unanimity, then I am sure we would be doing justice with the people of that area. The people of that region have their own aspiration and it would help them achieve the same.

I once again thank everyone here and hope you all will extend your unanimous support. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, amendment No. 2 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, amendment Nos. 3 and 4 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia and amendment No. 26 moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 9 and wherever they occur in the Bill,-

for 'Uttaranchal' substitute 'Uttarakhand'" (10)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 10 moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari to the vote of the House.

The amendment Nos. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 35 to be moved by Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri. Are you moving your amendment?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3*Formation of Uttaranchal State*

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 11 to be moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. Are you moving your amendment?

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: After the assurance given by the hon. Home Minister regarding sugar mills for now I will not press for it. I will move it in case there is any further amendment in it.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, Line 28

Omit "Udham Singh Nagar" (24)

Page 2, Line 29,

Omit "Hardwar" (25)

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY (Mohanlalgaon): Sir, I beg to move

Page 2, Lines 28 and 29—

For "Rudraprayag and Hardwar"

Substitute "and Rudraprayag" (28)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 24 and 25 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and No. 28 moved by Shrimati Reena Choudhary to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 24, 25 and 28 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7*Amendment of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, are you moving your Amendment No. 12?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9*Representation in the House of the people*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 23,—

after "State of Uttar Pradesh, and"—

for "5" Substitute "6" (13)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 23,—

after "5 to the successor State of Uttaranchal"

insert "out of which one will be

reserved for S.C." (30)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 13 moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, and amendment No. 30 moved by Shri Jitendra Prasada to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 13 and 30 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12*Provisions as to Legislative Assemblies*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, are you moving your amendment Nos. 14 and 15?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manabendra Shah, are you moving your amendment Nos. 16 and 17?

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Prasada, are you moving your amendment Nos. 31 and 32?

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Sir, I want to move amendment No. 31, but not 32 because the number of seats has been increased.

Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 37 and 38,—

For "sixty respectively"

substitute "eighty respectively, out of which 14 shall be reserved for S.C. and 4 for S.T. in Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly." (31)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 31 moved by Shri Jitendra Prasada to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Khanduri, are you moving your amendment No. 36?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: No, Sir.

Amendments made:

"Page 3, line 37,—

for "four hundred and five"

substitute "four hundred and three" (49)

"Page 3, line 37,—

for "sixty"

Substitute "seventy" (50)

"Page 3, line 43,—

for "24, Uttaranchal...60"

Substitute "24, Uttaranchal ...70" (51)

(Shri L.K. Advani)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I want to seek one clarification from the hon. Home Minister in regard to the increase in the number of seats. We have no objection to it, but I only want to seek a legal clarification. After the Census, since the delimitation of the constituencies has been put off, both for Parliament and the Assemblies, I would like to know whether this selective delimitation in respect of the reorganised States would create any problem in the courts.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In this case, a new State is being created. We cannot delimit the present U.P. Assembly seats, but in clause 22 of this Bill, it has been provided as to how the new Assembly and its delimitation will be done by the Election Commission with the assistance of some Members of this House and some Members of the Assembly. The provision has been made. The original proposal was 60 seats, but then, after the debate, I felt that it would be appropriate that at least we must have as many members as Himachal Pradesh has, which has 68. So, we decided that we should have 70 members. There are 5 Lok Sabha seats, and it has to be a multiple of 5 and, therefore, 70.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14*Composition of Provisional Legislative Assembly of Uttaranchal*

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

Page, 4 lines 33 and 34,—

for "unless the said Legislative Assembly is sooner dissolved, expire immediately before the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Uttaranchal"

Substitute "be six months" (33)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 33 moved by Shri Jitendra Prasada to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 33 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21

Deputy Chairman

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri (AVSM) (Retd.), I think, you are not moving your amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22

Delimitation of Constituencies

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar is not present in the House. Shri Manabendra Shah, I think, you are not moving your amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43

Land and goods.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manabendra Shah and Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri AVSM (Retd.). I think, you are not moving your amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43 was added to the Bill.

Clause 44

Treasury and bank balances

MR. SPEAKER : Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clause 46

Right to recover loans and advances

MR. SPEAKER : Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 62 were added to the Bill.

Clause 63

Provisions for Power Corporation Limited etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manabendra Shah, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Sir, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to look into this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendment or not?

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Sir, with an assurance from the hon. Home Minister I am not moving my amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 63 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 was added to the Bill.

Clause 64 was added to the Bill.

Clause 65

Provision as to Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manabendra Shah, I think you are not moving your Amendment No. 22.

The question is:

"That clause 65 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 65 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 66 to 71 were added to the Bill.

Clause 72

Provisions relating to All India Services

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendment No. 42.

The question is:

"That clause 72 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 73 to 77 were added to the Bill.

Clause 78

Provisions as to State Public Service Commission

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I beg to move:

Page 20, line 7,—

add at the end—

"and a separate Public Service Commission for the State of Uttarakhand shall be constituted on the line

of the Public Service Commission of Uttar Pradesh within three months of the formation of the new State." (34)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 34, moved by Shri Jitendra Prasada to vote.

The amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendment No. 43.

The question is:

"That clause 78 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 78 was added to the Bill.

Clause 79

Water Resources Development and Its Management

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendments No. 44 and 45.

The question is:

"That clause 79 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 79 was added to the Bill.

Clause 80

Constitution and Functions of the Ganga Management Board

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manabendra Shah, I think you are not moving your Amendment No. 23.

Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendments No. 46 and 47.

The question is:

"That clause 80 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 80 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 81 to 94 were added to the Bill.

*First Schedule to Third Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

Fourth Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri, I think you are not moving your amendment No. 48.

The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

*Fifth Schedule to Tenth Schedule were
added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were
added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, before moving formally at the third reading stage, I would like to convey a message from the Prime Minister who is at present busy with the Prime Minister of Nepal because of that earlier commitment. He wanted to come here for voting and to express his gratitude to the House for the support you have all given us.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

20.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, August 2, 2000/Sravana 11, 1922
(Saka)*
