

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 27, 2001/Phalgun 8, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Terrorist Organisations Joining Hands with Lashkar-e-Toiba

*81. ⁺SHRI SUNDERLAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding eight terrorist organisations joining hands with the Lashkar-e-Toiba appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated January 3, 2001;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to tackle the situation emerging from these extremist organisations getting together?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item is based on the assumption that Ashfaq Ahmed arrested recently by Delhi Police in Red Fort shoot out case and Kamran arrested earlier in the year 1998 had in the course of interrogation disclosed that eight terrorist outfits named in the news item have joined hands with Lashkar-e-Toiba. This is factually incorrect as no such disclosure was made in the course of interrogation of the two arrested militants.

(c) In discharge of its duty to protect the States *inter alia* against internal disturbance and in the interest of national security, the Central Government keeps sensitising the State Governments, based on the available intelligence inputs, about the plans and activities of various militant outfits active in the country. Efforts are also made, on a continuing basis, to improve the level of cooperation as well as flow of information between the Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Intelligence/Special Branches. Besides regular interactions between the concerned Central and State authorities to exchange information and hone strategies for countering militant activities and cross-border terrorism, the State Governments are kept advised, from time to time, about the need to beef up security and to keep special water over criminal and anti-national elements as well as their patrons.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the question the hon. Minister has stated that after the shoot out incident at Red Fort, the apprehended terrorists during the course of interrogation did not reveal any such information, on the basis of which it could be said that the terrorists organisations had formed a group and had joined hands with other terrorists to hatch an intricate conspiracy against India. I would request you to look in the circumstances and it should be ascertained whether the information provided is correct and also the facts on which the information is based. The Chief of the Lashkar-e-Toiba, Prof. Hafiz Mohammed in one of his speeches in Pakistan has said, and I quote:

"What kind of peace talks, or the peace process? There is not at all any possibility of peace with India till it remains united. Cut it into pieces disintegrate it in such a way that they are forced to bend on their knees and beg mercy from you, then only any talk of peace with them is possible".

Besides there was Kargil war too. Hundreds of Kashmiri Pandits have been killed and murdered in Kashmir.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari, please come to supplementary question.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Sir, I am coming to the supplementary question.

[Translation]

My question is after that hundreds of people have been murdered there. There was an exodus of Kashmiri Pandits from there. Even people belonging to Sikh community have started fleeing and still you say that you don't have any informations. I would like to know whether the information of the incidents is based on the information supplied by our intelligence agencies, which are under the control of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwari ji, this is not proper. Please ask question do not make a speech.

[English]

Please understand this is Question Hour.

[Translation]

The Minister will clarify.

[English]

You need not supply the information. You have to get the information.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask from the Minister whether the information which he has given is based on the information given by the apprehended terrorists or the statements of the two terrorists whose names have appeared in the newspapers, or the information was collected from the intelligence or other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question which has been asked by the Member is not based on his own information but on the information published in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' newspaper, reply to which has been given by the Government. We have read the news and as per the given news, eight terrorist groups have joined hands with Lashker-e-Toiba and have decided to spurt such kind of activities. This information was given to the Government by Ashfaq Ahmed and Kamran. In reply to the question it has been stated that no such information was given by them. But, we do not at all mean to say that the Government does not consider Lashkar-e-Toiba as a dangerous organisation. The Government consider it the most dangerous organisation. It is among those major organisations which do not abide by the cease fire declared by us and they have said that they will continue with violence and terrorism. By doing this, they are trying

to associate people with their activities. The Government is very alert it has been taking action against them.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not my question. ...*(Interruptions)* reply to my first question has not been given. My question is whether the information given by the Home Minister or the Government whether is based on the statement given by the apprehended terrorists? Whether the Government agencies have found that some terrorists have formed a group and are up against India by forming a new organisation and are preparing to conspire against India. Whether this information is based on such a finding? My main question is whether this information is based on the statements given by those two terrorist?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We have not given any information. A report was published in a newspaper that those two terrorists have given the information to the Government, but the Government has denied that any such information was given by the two terrorists. But that does not mean that the Government is not alert against such dangerous activities.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is still not a precise reply. Whatever appeared in the newspaper it became a basis for asking a question. I want to say that the whole country is apprehensive today because the activities of the terrorists are increasing and as many as 8 terrorists organisations who have joined together are doing so. Whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into it? If so, whether any facts have come out as a result of the enquiry? That is my question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken more than seven minutes. I have called Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi whose in the second name.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the procedure here. I am requesting you. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not following any procedure in the question Hour. Simply you are raising the matter. This will not form part of the record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not waste the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, based on the information published in the Newspaper 'Rastriya Sahara' dated 3rd January, 2001, the Government have said that such information was not given by the terrorists. My question is that, besides the news item published in the 'Rastriya Sahara' newspaper dated 3rd January, 2001, whether the Government have received any information or intimation based on the articles published in various newspapers and magazines and reports of Intelligence which are being published/received for the last many months, or rather for the past one and a half year that the various terrorist organisations have forged an alliance and are supervising disruptive activities in Kashmir which are being conducted these days by effective co-ordination and adjustment amongst various terrorist organisations.

If such information was given, when was it given to you for the first time and what action has been taken by the Government in this regard? Part (b) of my question is whether the Government Intelligence agencies have informed you that terrorists training centres and camps in Pak occupied Kashmir and in Pakistan and with the coordination among various terrorist organisations and the I.S.I. arrangements are being run and advanced training in arms and ammunitions based on latest technology is being given to them. If the Government agencies have given this information what has been the impact so far of your pro-active and Zero-tolerance policy, which you had mentioned, and what action has been taken in this regard? He may kindly apprise us of it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact, as the Member has said, that for quite a long time the I.S.I. has been trying to effect networking of some militant organisations in the country, many of which are operating not from India but from Pakistan. Among them are

organisations like Al-Jehad, Al-Umar, Jaishe-Mohammed, Harkat-UI-Mujahideen. Lashkar-e-Toiba is supposed to be the most aggressive one, which has been prominently mentioned in the news item. The Government of India is keeping full information regarding their activities, it takes due care and is also trying not to let them form any networking. One good thing about this is that the Hizbul-Muzahideen which is a banned organisation and consists of mostly Kashmiris and persons feel that the decision of the Government regarding ceasefire is a step in the right direction and it should be extended. Due to this, some differences have cropped up among the rest of the militant organisations, most of which have their base in Pakistan and whose activities are guided and controlled by the I.S.I. which always try to step up terrorists activities and we are very much engaged in controlling them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have not got my answer. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, I have called Mr. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised a question about the pro-active policy which was formulated by the Government to cope-up with terrorism, successes earned by you due to that pro-active policy. I also ask how you could have got control over them and what were its impacts over the controlling of terrorist activities?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a list indicating the arrested I.S.I. activists during 1999-2000 and also a list of their hideouts which have been searched and destroyed by the Government of India with the co-operation of concerned state Governments. These can be explained in detail. But in this question, main focus was on the joining of hands of eight organisations with the Lashkar-E-Toiba and I have replied to that question.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: If you are not able to present detailed information here, please send the detailed written information later on. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after ceasefire, Lashkar-e-Toiba did not comply with it. I want to know from the Government as to how many men of Lashkar-e-Toiba had been arrested by the Government to control the activities of the Lashkar-e-Toiba and the number of people about whom, it has information and the activities which are being carried out by them in the country as well as within and outside Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In reply to this question, I would like to mention that though the Government declared that it will not initiate operations on its part, yet the Government has also emphasised that it does not mean that the security forces will surrender their arms and no action will be taken by us against anyone. During the last three months 184 militants had been killed in Jammu and Kashmir. Most of them are probably the men of Laskar-E-Toiba, since it is the most active group.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, now a broad consensus has emerged in the country regarding the cease-fire and the peace initiatives of the Government of India in Kashmir. But various terrorist organisations are at work to disrupt this peace process. I would like to know from the Home Minister what further steps Government of India intends to take to isolate the terrorist organisations and to take this peace initiative to its logical conclusion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I think, it is the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have responded to the peace initiative taken by the Government, which have really isolated these people, and it is because of this that today our neighbour, who is conducting these operations, is under a pincer pressure—one from the people of Jammu and Kashmir who favour the peace process and the other, the international community which thinks that the Government of India is pursuing the right policy and unless Pakistan creates a climate conducive to peace and stops its cross-border terrorism, the problem cannot be solved. Therefore, Pakistan has become isolated in the international community. This pincer movement has helped the peace process considerably and isolated these militant organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has replied that 184 terrorists had been killed during the last three months. Perhaps it is the largest figure of the toll of the previous year. Since Ramjiaan, the day on which our Government declared ceasefire, the terrorist activities have been increasing and the terrorists attacks have now reached the Red-Fort. I want to know whether the unilateral declaration of ceasefire has resulted in an increase in terrorist activities and which organisation the men, who killed our soldiers in Red-Fort, belonged to?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister never used the word ceasefire. However, he did say that while marching toward the goal of peace, we are giving instructions to our security forces not to initiate combative operations on their part, but still maintain the level of security. On receiving information regarding militants, we took action against them and resultantly, 184 militants were killed during these three months only. As far as the incident of Red-Fort is concerned, certainly, they achieved success in this matter. It was a demonstrative success, but the matter was followed up immediately and some persons were arrested and some were killed. After the operation, we got much information about their activities from the arrested people and then action was taken on the basis of that information.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Santosh Mohan Dev.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: You said 184 terrorists had been killed, but the reality behind this is the fact that terrorists have started raiding the police camps and houses. Please go through yesterday's newspapers. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on? I have called Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. Says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Geete ji had asked the question as to which organisation did the terrorists involved in the Lal Qila incident belong to and that has not been answered by him.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: They belonged to the Lashkar-E-Toiba. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chaturvedi, what is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhuria, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the tradition of India, as stated very rightly by my friend, Shri Suresh Kurup, that there is unity in diversity. When the country is in danger, all political parties, irrespective of their ideologies, have joined hands and given support to the Government to solve the Kashmir problem.

In spite of this fact, there are incidents which are happening within the country which are very disturbing. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to what has been published in today's newspapers wherein one of the organisations has said that they will not discuss and cooperate with the Government unless the Government decides and declares that Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory of India. I want to know whether your attention has been drawn to this or not and whether you are going to publicly contradict it or you will keep quiet. We are confused with this. We do not know as to whom are we helping and what for we are helping. We want a firm denial from the Government on such a news. I expected that when you answered, you would say something on this.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the hon. Member has posed a question in relation to what a leader of the *Hurriyat* has said. He has said this because he knows the Government's stand on this. We regard Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India and there is no question of regarding Kashmir as a disputed territory, which he may say so.

When we decide our attitude towards such organisations and such leaders, then the attitude of theirs is also taken note of. So far as the Government of India is concerned, the Government of India is pledged not only to the Constitution of India but even to the Resolution adopted by this august House a few years back in which we regard the entire Jammu and Kashmir State as part of India.

[Translation]

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to put more questions, but the hon'ble Home Minister had given such an answer which will create confusion in the country. He said, Prime Minister never used the term "Ceasefire". Through you, I want to bring it to his notice that only some days back he called an

All party Meeting. In the meeting, Hon'ble Home Minister delivered his speech. All the leaders of the parties who delivered their speeches used the term 'Ceasefire' and all the leaders who delivered their speeches supported the term 'Cease fire' in their speeches. But now in his reply he has created a sort of misunderstanding by saying that the Prime Minister never used the term 'Ceasefire'. If it is not ceasefire what then it precisely is?"

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point on which I want a clarification is regarding the publication of the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs in most of the newspapers. The Minister of Home Affairs had stated clearly the day before yesterday that cease-fire would not make Pakistan desist from its activities. Only the Minister of Home Affairs can ascertain the extent of truth in that statement because only his statement has been mentioned in the newspapers. I have gone through all the newspapers. This news has been published in some of them. One or two newspapers have clearly published that it was clearly stated by the Minister of Home Affairs that cease-fire would not make Pakistan desist from its activities. So, if such a statement has been issued by you, then it has caused misunderstanding in the country. So, please clarify whether you made any such statement while the House was in session and whether the statement made by the Prime Minister does not amount to cease-fire?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it concerns our country. One cannot move on by indulging in equivocation. Such misleading statements are not conducive for the country. It concerns the entire country. The entire opposition and the people of this country are worried about the country. You cannot govern the country by misleading it. There should be a clarification regarding the Prime Minister's statement and whether the Home Minister had not stated that the cease-fire would not make Pakistan desist from its activities. All that requires a clarification.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in favour of it and since the beginning, it has been my allegation that the Central Government is having a soft approach towards the terrorists by adopting such a policy. Then he has used the word "neighbour". Therefore, I would ask one more thing. According to our foreign policy, one can say that we want cordial relation with our neighbours. I do not want to involve any country by citing its name. But, it is very much clear that one of our neighbouring countries is performing its terrorists activities in our country through our other neighbouring countries, mainly Bhutan and Nepal. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down after asking the question. In the beginning you had told that you would not like to ask many questions but you have asked so many questions. Please sit down now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrorists have infiltrated in Nepal also. So, you must think and tell us about the type of co-operation at international level being provided to us by the neighbouring countries. ...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You give only clarifications.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word used in the statement given by the Prime Minister before the start of the month of Ramzan was

[English]

We are advising.

[Translation]

I do not have the quotation right now.

[English]

We are directing the security forces not to initiate combat operations. The word was not used 'ceasefire' because generally speaking, ceasefire implies an agreement even of the other side.

[Translation]

It is laying down arms. this time when he elaborated and talked about extending it for three months, he said that

[English]

The peace process is only for those who wish to benefit from it. Government will not let the process be derailed, diluted or misused for such organisations or elements who have vowed to disrupt the peace process or intend to continue with violence and the killing of innocents in Jammu and Kashmir. The message of the Government is unequivocal and clear. If they inflict injury on any Indian citizen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or otherwise, or commit any act of violence or terrorism, then the security forces have clear instructions to act decisively and to defeat such intentions. Law and order shall be maintained.

[Translation]

184 persons were killed because of these instructions. Regarding Pakistan's response, I think that it has not responded. Even if there is any response, it is minimum and it is reflected in lesser shelling on the border and on the line of control. Its results have also been good to an extent. But the extent of response is not up to our expectations. Pakistan has neither checked organisations like Laskar-E-Toiba nor stopped giving help or arms to them. I mentioned it whenever and wherever I made my statement. I had told that Pakistan's response was totally inadequate. We had expected better response from them.

As far as neighbouring countries are concerned. We know that Pakistan and I.S.I. are using Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma and Bhutan for their militants differently. We have contacts with all these countries and with their co-

operation. We are constantly trying that the militants do not use these territories/countries as asylums or the base of operations. Generally, all the countries are cooperating with us.

Upliftment of Women

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

(a) the details of the schemes launched by the Government for upliftment and providing employment and training to the women during the last three years;

(b) the details of the progress made and funds allocated/utilized during the said period, State-wise, and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch some other schemes for the upliftment of the women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Government has launched several schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan for upliftment and providing employment and training to women. Brief details of these are given in Annexure I to III.

Government is considering start of two new schemes, (a) Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme and (b) Women in Difficult Circumstances for upliftment of women. These are, however, yet to be finalized.

Annexure I

Details of the schemes launched by the Government during the Ninth Five Year Plan for the upliftment and providing employment and training to women

1. Balika Samridhi Yojana

The Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1997 with the objective of bringing about a positive change in the attitudes towards girl child. It provides for a grant of Rs. 500 to a below poverty line (BPL) mother of up to two girl child born after 15th August, 1997. The scheme was recast in 1999 with 100% Central Assistance. The money is now deposited in an interest bearing account in a bank or post office in the name of girl child. In addition, the girl child is now also entitled to receive scholarship for each class of study successfully completed by her, ranging from Rs. 300/- for class I of Rs. 1000/- for class X. The scholarship amounts will also be deposited in the above account. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account is payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained

unmarried till then. Details of the scheme wise/State wise utilization of the amount in the last three years are given at Annexure-II.

2. Swa-Shakti Project

The scheme was started in 1998 with assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA). It covers 7 States namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, for a period of 5 years with an estimated outlay of Rs. 191.21 crores. The objectives of the project are the establishment of self-reliant women's self-help-groups which will develop linkages between with lending institutions to access credit facilities for income generation activities. About 2.14 lacs beneficiaries are planned to be covered under the project. The details of the scheme wise/State-wise utilization of amount in the last three years are given in Annexure III.

3. Distant Education for Women's Development and Empowerment

This project has been jointly undertaken with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) to introduce a Certificate course through distant education mode to train a large mass of trainers from amongst village level implementers of the projects, their supervisors and district level functionaries for the formation of sustainable self-help groups in their areas. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 3.90 crores and it will be completed in two years. Thereafter this will be a regular Certificate Course of IGNOU. An amount of Rs. 1.40 crores has so far been spent on the project.

4. Training for Women's Empowerment in Maharashtra

This is a United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) funded project being implemented in 21 blocks in the State of Maharashtra for the following objectives:

- (a) Identification and creation of homogeneous groups of women.
- (b) Federating these at the village and block level.
- (c) Create confidence, self-esteem and awareness among the members in respect of women's status, health and other socio-economic issues.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 220 lacs. An amount of Rs. 77 lacs has been spent on this so far.

5. Women's Empowerment Year 2001

Government of India has declared the year 2001 as Women's Empowerment Year for creating a nation wide awareness about the upliftment and empowerment of women. A scheme approved for this purpose envisages various programmes and activities round the year on several themes such as, human rights for women, economic empowerment of women, social empowerment of women, women in difficult circumstances, women & technology, women & governance, women & education, women & health, nutrition, women & media, entrepreneurship in women etc. the year was formally launched by the Prime Minister on 4th January at Vigyan Bhavan when five women were awarded the first Stree Shakti Puraskar for their outstanding work for the upliftment of poor and backward women.

Government is also implementing several other schemes for the upliftment, training and employment of women which were started prior to Ninth Plan period. These include Support To Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP), Women's Employment Programme (NORAD), Hostel For Working Women, Short Stay Homes, Awarene Generation Programme, and Family Counselling Centres.

In addition several programmes in other sectors aimed at improving health, education, nutrition, urban and rural employment and social disabilities of the population also have positive impact on women's upliftment.

Annexure II

Funds released to various States

Balika Samridhi Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.52	219.45	146.35	70.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.32	6.82	6.21	2.50
3.	Assam	215.48	129.85	143.66	105.00
4.	Bihar	1068.69	630.75	712.46	212.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	3.34	3.34	2.23	2.50
6.	Gujarat	158.23	108.08	105.49	75.00
7.	Haryana	86.49	59.29	57.66	25.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.74	27.72	18.50	12.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.50	48.74	35.00	30.00
10.	Karnataka	227.02	226.99	151.35	87.00
11.	Kerala	81.92	48.19	54.62	25.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	550.25	489.18	366.90	262.00
13.	Maharashtra	457.42	324.03	304.95	60.00
14.	Manipur	11.48	6.03	7.65	5.50
15.	Meghalaya	17.84	9.08	11.90	—
16.	Mizoram	3.08	3.07	2.05	2.50
17.	Nagaland	5.30	3.12	3.54	1.25
18.	Orissa	332.11	332.11	221.41	175.00
19.	Punjab	42.41	38.23	28.28	20.00
20.	Rajasthan	325.67	244.84	217.12	50.00
21.	Sikkim	3.25	3.26	2.17	1.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	238.16	149.54	158.77	12.50
23.	Tripura	17.42	17.42	11.60	2.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403.91	872.43	935.94	100.00
25.	West Bengal	412.77	236.49	275.18	—
26.	Delhi	18.81	18.81	12.54	—
27.	Pondicherry	5.03	5.03	3.35	2.50
28.	A&N Islands	1.65	1.02	1.10	0.38
29.	Chandigarh	1.92	1.42	1.28	0.88
30.	D & N Haveli	—	0.80	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	0.70	0.57	0.47	0.13
32.	Lakshadweep	0.39	0.39	0.26	0.13

Note: The funds of Newly created States viz. Jharkhand, Uttaranchal & Chhattisgarh is included in their erstwhile States.

Annexure III*Funds given to the States*

Swa-Shakti Project:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98*		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Allocation	Utiliz.	Allocation	Utiliz.	Allocation	Utiliz.	Allocation	Utiliz. (as on 20.2.2001)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	—	—	180.00	97.05	110.00	40.0	130.00	—
2.	Gujarat	—	—	180.00	117.53	110.00	4.00	130.00	—
3.	Haryana	—	—	180.00	101.44	110.00	40.00	130.00	—
4.	Karnataka	—	—	180.00	117.53	110.00	40.00	130.00	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	300.00	111.68	160.00	45.00	200.00	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	780.00	203.60	481.00	198.24	580.00	—

*The Project was started in 1998-99 and is being implemented in six States only.

The funds of Newly created States viz. Jharkhand, Uttaranchal & Chhattishgarh are included in their Prior States.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker. ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat first.

*[English]**...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only lady Members are entitled to ask clarifications and not the male Members.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please take your seat. ...

*[Translation]**...(Interruptions)*SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Do you want to do the same thing with me also. *...(Interruptions)*

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

*[English]**...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is an exceptional case.

*[Translation]**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not follow any rules in the House. Please sit down.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have nominated me to the Committee on Empowerment of women, so I must ask the question. Through the Chair, I want to ask the Minister. *...(Interruptions)**...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdas ji, what do you do daily in the House?...

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask about the number of women who have been trained and provided employment under different schemes, meant for economic and social upliftment of women such as self-empowerment project, the STEP scheme for employment and training, Norad scheme and other schemes.

...(Interruptions)

It would be better if the Minister provides state-wise information. Whether the proposed new schemes would be implemented during this year of women empowerment?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I would provide the state-wise details of Norad Project later but at present I would like to tell that about 2.50 billion women have been trained under Norad Project and 1777 Projects have been launched under Norad all over India. About 4,46,000 women have got benefits under 'Step' project, under which women get training as well as all kinds of other help, including marketing for employment. The number of such projects is 83. There is also a project named National Women Fund under which small self-help groups of women are formed and loans are provided to them. About three and half lakhs women have been benefited by the loans given to women for doing small jobs.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: The Self Empowerment Project implemented under Ninth Five Year Plan has been implemented in only seven states and among the seven states, where funds have been allocated, only one third of the funds have been used in most of the states. I would like to ask the Minister if she would implement this Project in all the States of the country and what are the reasons for using only one-third of the funds in those states where funds have been allocated. Will any action be taken for not using adequate funds?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Self-Empowerment Project has been launched in 1998. In the beginning there was stress on making small self-help groups of rural women so that they can think about their requirements. It is like giving some kind of training to them and to create awareness among them. When awareness is created, women can take decisions about the work to be done in their respective villages, and also about the mode of funds to be received and the way to use it. In this way, it is Self Empowerment Project which has been launched in six states. Its first target was to constitute self-help groups. More than 5,000 self-help groups have been constituted so far. Self-help groups will be formed, training will be imparted to them and after that, women would start work themselves. It appears that less funds have been used, but the situation is not such. We would implement it properly in seven states. After that, further action would be taken.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Sir, the National Commission for Women, a statutory body, a watch-dog of women's affairs, is under the Department

of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and it has lost its teeth. It is no longer a powerful body.

I would like to know (a) why the Action-Taken Reports on the recommendations of the National Commission are not tabled in Parliament, and (b) whether the Government has taken a second look at the Commission to make the powerful body it is intended to be. I think that this question is very relevant to the main question.

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

MR. SPEAKER: She can reply to this.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: She will also reply; I will give a small information.

If the reports of the Commission are not tabled in the House, it is because of the fact that those reports are circulated to various Departments, agencies, and Ministries; when we get everything, we place it before the Parliament. Therefore, there is no intention to keep these reports away from the eyes of the House.

Secondly, the Department is actively considering the issue of how to empower the NCW. The discussions with the NCW are almost complete, and we have to discuss many things with the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Thereafter, we would come with a comprehensive arrangement as to how we are going to empower the NCW.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very good to see that the Government had taken up so many schemes for the upliftment of women. The Government of India has also declared the year 2001 as the year for Women's Empowerment.

In this House we all know that women of India are about to take a very big leap forward when they are going to be inducted into the nation's decision-making bodies like the Parliament and the Assemblies. Although there are hurdles yet we are confident that this will happen and this will happen very soon.

Sir, keeping that in view I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would have some focussed schemes for women, particularly rural women, where they could

be trained in a bit of administrative, constitutional and also in the development of leadership qualities. It is because if you have such schemes, then this would be very important for development of women in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such type of training programme are already being conducted. For example when 73rd and 74th amendment was made in the constitution, a two days work shop was organised for corporators by our institution NIBSTED. In the same way, workshops are being organised for imparting training to women at several places, we have started one such centre with the help of IGNOU. We have also prepared a project with the help of IGNOU and ISRO to provide a certificate course for those female social workers who come and work there. This will develop a leadership quality among them. We have started this project on 16th August. We also impart them training directly or by way of sending them material under distant education system through the centres of IGNOU and 100 other centres which have been established under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. Various projects of such type of training are already under implementation.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: If you are ready, then let us take a leap forward soon.

DR. V. SAROJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that the year 2001 is the year for the Empowerment of Women. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, whether any special Budget allocation has been made for the economic empowerment especially of women for this year or not. Secondly, the Government agencies, in all the States, are taking the self-help groups and the credit facilities very lightly. Would the Government come forward to encourage NGOs for this specific scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: You can answer the second part of the question and not the first part.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: For the first part of the question, I would like to say that at present we are strengthening the current schemes only. Apart from it, we have also planned to conduct separate programmes like Integrated Women Empowerment programme for women in difficult circumstances. I would like to add one thing more that steps are being taken in the direction of

micro-credit and for economic empowerment of women. For this, apart from mobilising our own resources, we are also strengthening National Women Fund by opening its regional offices. We have also planned to make it more wide. National Woman Fund is within the access of rural women. Those rural women who are not getting co-operation from banks may get it from National Women Fund. We have also planned to strengthen it.

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned in the reply of the question that various schemes are being run for the upliftment of women as well as extension of their support services. But, through you, I want to know about the arrangements made for women hostels in various districts of the country.

What is the State-wise number of hostels opened for working women by the Government? I also want to know from hon'ble Minister state-wise breakup of the extension of Indira Mahila Yozana and the number of women beneficiaries under this Yojana. These two schemes have been implemented in every state but Governments apathy towards their implementation is not worthy as expected results have not been achieved in any district of Rajasthan. Right now, I am interested to know the statewise break up regarding the status of this scheme and the number of women hostels functioning under this scheme in every district of Rajasthan? And in how many blocks Indira Mahila Yojana is operating successfully?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Whenever a proposal for working women hostel comes to us, first we provide funds for purchasing land and then for the construction of the hostel. After that, when working women hostel becomes functional, some amount is provided to it by our Welfare Board for its maintenance for five years. We immediately accept the proposal as and when it comes to us. At present, about 830 working women hostels are functioning in the country. Out of these, 293 centres are also running day care centres for the children of working women. More than 58,000 women are getting benefits from these hostels. Now I want to tell you specifically about Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: You furnish her information in this regard later on.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Regarding Rajasthan, I will furnish it later on. I have a statewise list in this regard. Whenever a proposal for social organisation is sent to us by any state we accept it immediately, provided it is forwarded properly. In 1996-97, a project in this regard has been approved for Tonk district of Rajasthan. Its full details will be provided to you later on.

Coal Mines

*83. [†] SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in operation in the country at present, State-wise and public/private sector-wise;

(b) the number of mines not being worked by the Coal Industry at present, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of coal mines closed down during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to sale these unviable coal mines;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the plan formulated by the Government to make these mines viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) *The number of coal mines in operation in the country, at present. State-wise and public/private sector-wise is as follows:—*

S.No.	State	Number of operational coal mines		Total
		Public sector	Private sector	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	—	67
2.	Assam	06	—	06
3.	Chhattisgarh	58	01	59
4.	Jharkhand	170	07	177
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	03	—	03
6.	Madhya Pradesh	78	—	78
7.	Meghalaya	01	—	01
8.	Maharashtra	51	—	51
9.	Orissa	22	—	22
10.	Uttar Pradesh	04	—	04
11.	West Bengal	102	01	103
Total		562	09	571

(b) The number of mines not being worked by the Coal Industry at present, State-wise is as follows:—

S.No.	State	Number of coal mines not being worked
1.	Chhattisgarh	11
2.	Jharkhand	40
3.	Madhya Pradesh	36
4.	Maharashtra	16
5.	West Bengal	58
6.	Andhra Pradesh	33
Total		194

(c) The major reasons for the coal mines not being worked by the coal industry, at present are as follows:—

- (i) exhaustion of resources;
- (ii) adverse geo-mining conditions.
- (iii) incidents of fire;
- (iv) unsafe mining conditions;
- (v) inundation;
- (vi) general techno-economic unviability.

(d) The number of coal mines closed by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the last three years and till date are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Mines closed during the last three years			
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01 (Till February, 2001)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	2	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	1	—
3.	Jharkhand	1	5	1	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3	6	5	1
5.	Maharashtra	1	—	—	—
6.	West Bengal	1	4	1	—
Total		8	17	10	4

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (e) of the Question above.

(g) It will not be possible to re-open the closed mines for reasons stated in answer to part (c) of the Question above. Therefore, the question of viability/non-viability of these mines does arise. Consequently, there is no plan formulated by the Government to make these closed mines viable.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is regarding making coal mines profitable so that we could do mining work well. Production of coal is decreasing in the country, whereas some times ago, new technology of coal mining was adopted to increase the production of coal. We also have good quality of

coal. So my submission to this Government is that state of the art technology should be adopted for coal-mining, otherwise production of coal will go on decreasing day by day. Only in a few mines, like NCL and WCL, coal production is more than their capacity while others are running in loss. I had asked for the data of 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 in this regard. According to these data there was a target of 283.41 million tonnes of coal mining in 1997-98, but it was in actual only 260.55 million tonnes. There was a target of 297.14 million tonne of coal production in 1998-99, but it was in actual only 256.48 million tonnes. Last year also, target of coal production was fixed at 296.31 million tonnes but its production remained only 260.69 million tonnes. Instead of increasing, coal production is decreasing every year. This is more deplorable that a number of coal mines in various states are lying closed. Government data disclose that a large number of coal mines of Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh are being closed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari, why are you giving the entire information? You have to seek information from the hon. Minister and not that you have to give information to the hon. Minister. Please ask the supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Thus total 194 mines are lying closed and still others are being closed every day. I want to know from the Government as to what is the reason behind this decreasing production of coal and what steps are being taken by Government in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: First of all, stop the theft of coal.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon'ble Member has said, it is not true to say that production of coal is decreasing. Production of coal has increased comparatively and some steps are being taken to improve its production by starting new projects and new mines. Modernisation of old mines, upgradation of coal mining technology are some of the steps that Government propose to take in this direction. Mines are operating on the same criteria. Coal mining is done in the required number of mines. Some coal mines are very old and the cost of mining from these mines is on the increase. So Government propose to start afresh a few coal mines.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the government whether any proposal has been sent by Jharkhand government to take over the coal mines and what are the details of these coal mines? Are you going to hand over coal mines like Jogeshwar, Jogeshwar Khas and Jogeshwar coking coal falling under Hazaribagh, Bokaro to the Government of Jharkhand?

Whether any mine has been handed over to the Jharkhand Government for mining under the mining policy of 1989 or not and if not, the reasons therefor? My last question is, what steps are being taken to stop the theft of coal as well as security of mines. In my opinion, until the theft of coal is checked its loss cannot be reduced? What steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the loss. Recently, 7 coal mines have been handed over to the private sector, I want to know the name of their owners. Why were these mines not handed over to the Government of Jharkhand? Whether government propose to hand over these mines to the Government of Jharkhand

in future? What steps are being taken by Government to check the theft of coal and also to check the accidents in coal mines. Losses can be reduced only when theft of coal and accidents are checked in the coal mines.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Under the coal mining policy of 1989, nine mines have been handed over to the State Governments till now. As per the proposal of Bihar Government, nine mines namely, Jagdalga Jayanti centre, Jayanti Khad, Jayanti Jain Vilords, Vilords Private Ltd. Vilords Pvt. Ltd. II, Balgara and Sagarpur have been handed over to Bihar state Mines Development Corporation on 17.6.1999 and 26.2.2000 but mining work has not yet been started in these mines. His other question is related to the mines of Khas Jogeshwar and Jogeshwar of Bokaro in district Hazaribagh. As per the policy of 1989, non-coking coal mines are not given on lease but now Government is considering over this issue. Government propose to amend this policy and a cabinet note has been prepared in this regard and it has also been handed over to the Ministry concerned and the Ministry has also sent some suggestions in this regard. Mines of Khas Jogeshwar, which contains 7 million tonnes certified coking coal needs to be re-proposed by Jharkhand Government, as Bihar Government has also sent proposals that both these mines should be given to it. Ministry of Coal has prepared a note in this regard and has sent the same to the concerned Ministry. Comments from various persons have been received in this regard. Comments from some other Ministries are yet to be received. So I think Jharkhand Government should send its proposals afresh as this issue is under consideration of the Government.

We can consider to hand over coking coal mines to the State Government. If a fresh proposal is received from the Government of Jharkhand, then Union Government will consider to hand over it to the Jharkhand Government.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I wish to get information on two aspects.

What are the steps taken by the Government to improve the viability of the non-viable mining units?

I would also like to get the details of tragedies and incidents concerned with mines for the last two years. What are the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the victims of the tragedies? I wish to know further what steps the Government wishes to take to protect the people in the background of privatisation of the mines because public sector means social obligation while privatisation means more incidents may occur. What steps does the Government wish to take to protect the people from such incidents?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Speaker Sir, Hon'ble Member has asked about the steps being taken by the Government to save mines from privatization. Government does not propose to hand over the mines falling under Coal India which was formed in 1973, to private sector. Government has tried to hand over only those coal mines to private sector which are not within the domain of the Government and which are not linked with railways, and are situated in remote pockets. Mines under Coal India have sufficient quantity of coal and they are not being handed over. If we go on producing coal from these mines at the present rate, then in next 35 years, these mines will not have any scarcity of coal.

Other question of Hon'ble Member relates to the safety of coal mines, which is not related to the original question.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like the hon. Minister to realise the magnitude of the tragedy of the Bagdigi coal mines. After that terrible episode, is it not proper for the hon. Minister to take a serious view of the whole subject? He has been giving very evasive answers. I have been hearing him throughout. I have been to the coal fields and seen for myself the rampant corruption and mismanagement. Most of the coal mines have been bereft of officers looking after them. In these circumstances, how do I expect the Bagdigi-like tragedies not to occur again and again?

Pardon me, four months ago, in my Starred Question regarding this very important subject, I had told him to see the writing on the wall. The fact is that this needs serious discussion. Would you be kind enough to allow a Half-an-hour Discussion on this very important subject?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Supplementary. Shri Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the answer given to part (g) of the question....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Sir, he has not answered my question. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : He has said that there is no plan formulated by the Government to make these closed mines viable. You may please read the answer that he has given to part (c) ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Sir, he has not answered the first part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: What was your Supplementary?

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: I want an answer to the first part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I could not understand what your Supplementary was.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: The first part of my question was about the Bagdigi tragedy. Would the hon. Minister be able to tell us why most of the heads of the departments are bereft of any officer in charge? After the Bagdigi tragedy, how many people have been identified to have lost their lives? What kind of action is being taken by the Government? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : To that, the Government has already given a statement in the House.

Is there anything from the Government side?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, a statement has already been given by the government in this regard. Second question is not related to the original one.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, I would invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the answer given to part (g) of the question, wherein he said that there is no plan formulated by the Government to make the closed mines viable. He has also said that the reasons for closing down were given under part (c) of the answer. In part (c), he has given the reasons as exhaustion of resources, adverse geo-mining conditions, incidents of fire, unsafe mining conditions, inundation and general techno-economic unviability.

Of these reasons that are listed out, what exactly are the reasons for closing down specific mines in Andhra Pradesh? Why do the Government not work out a plan to revive these mines or privatise them? Are they having at least a plan to privatise the closed mines, if the Government is not going to reopen them?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member has said that these coal mines have been closed down because of various reasons. Out of total 194 closed mines, 153 mines have been closed because they have exhausted. Seven mines have been closed because of safety concern and one mine have been closed because of adverse mining situations. Four mines have been closed because they had caught fire and two mines have been closed down due to inundation. Twenty seven mines have been closed because of technical and economic concern. Recently, ten mines have been closed after the incident of Bagdighi. Some of its pockets have been closed which includes eight mines—Kusunda, Lodna, Eastern, Jhariya, Kutki, Bilhari, Vostukola, Sijua. Each of these eight mines were incurring a loss of 150 tonnes of coal daily. Total number of loss making mines is ten. Two of them fall under the Ministry of Labour and they have been closed on the advice of DGMS (Director General of Mines Safety). We are paying full attention to the safety of mines. Government does not want to do mining at the cost of endangering the life of labourers.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, I asked whether there are any plans to privatise such mines which are not going to be operated by them?

MR. SPEAKER : In answer to the previous supplementary, he has replied to this question also.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you wish we will not attend question hour from tomorrow ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First you will have to sit in your seat. This is not your seat.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: One of the major problems facing the Indian coal industry is the rather high level of ash content. To deal with it, a couple of years ago, perhaps during the sixth or the seventh plan period, a decision was taken. I do not know whether he is aware of it. My specific question to the hon. Minister is whether he is aware of a decision taken during the sixth or the seventh plan period to set up coal washeries at the pit-heads of all major collieries. In fact, the World Bank, at that stage, offered to give a soft loan to make up for those expenses. But after that this very sound proposal became a victim of the political paralysis that had set in as a result of a political uncertainty. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of such a decision and if so, whether it is being acted upon and if not, whether there will be scope for taking such a decision and implementing it quickly? It would improve productivity of Indian coal to a considerable extent.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give a very brief reply please.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir I have no detailed information about decisions taken in regard to these mines, as this question is not related to that issue. I will send you detailed information in this regard.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY: Sir, Minister's reply is excellent. You may recall that he had delivered such a good speech on Ayodhya that we are thinking of promoting him slowly.

Sir, he has said that about 233 mines have been closed. I want to know in brief from hon'ble Minister whether these mines still contain coal in adequate quantity and if so, whether there are chances of coal theft from these mines? Has he been assured by this department that there would be no theft of coal from the closed mines.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can send the written reply to the hon. Members. There is no time now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

National Steel Policy

*84. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Steel Policy is under consideration;

(b) if so, the time by which the policy is likely to come into force;

(c) whether the steel manufactured by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and other public sector enterprises is costlier in comparison to the steel produced in other countries;

(d) if so, whether efforts are being made to reduce the prices of Indian steel;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether a scheme is being formulated for proper utilisation of iron ore;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether any policy has been formulated to cut down the establishment expenditure of SAIL; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) and (f) and (g) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to frame a National Steel Policy to draw a road map for the steel industry in the next ten years, in the wake of globalisation and second generation reforms. At this juncture, it is difficult to indicate a definite time by which the policy will come into force as the policy is to be finalised in consultation with the major producers, their associations, experts in the field of metallurgy, Ministry of Commerce and Finance etc. The National Steel Policy will also dwell on the utilisation of raw materials including iron ore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The cost reduction is a continuous process since the price of steel are determined by the interplay of market forces.

(h) and (i) SAIL has initiated various measures to cut down its establishment expenditure which inter alia include the following:

- (1) Introduction of Voluntary Retirement Schemes.
- (2) Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the Government to reduce its work force to 1 lakh in the next five years.
- (3) Deferment of LTC/LLTC.
- (4) Stoppage of leave encashment.

[English]

Performance of Steel Authority of India

*85. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has shown an improvement in its financial performance during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Steel major recorded a profit of Rs. 166 crore in nine month period ending December, 2000;

(d) whether the quarterly financial results have shown steady progress despite steep decline in the market price;

(e) if so, the time by which SAIL is likely to be free from the debt burden; and

(f) the total borrowing and the interest accumulated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has shown improvement in its financial performance during first three quarters of the current financial year as will be evident from the following particulars:

(Rs. in crores)

	2000-2001 (Apr-Dec., 2000)	1999-2000 (Apr-Dec., 99)
Gross margin	1507	504
Interest	1341	1643
Cash profit	166	-1139
Depreciation	864	925
Net profit/loss(-)	-698	-2065

(d) and (e) The average net sales realisation for the integrated steel plants of SAIL declined during the third quarter. However the loss was relatively less in this quarter because of the additional provision made for leave encashment during the first two quarters.

(f) The outstanding borrowing at the end of December, 2000 was Rs. 14630 crores. Interest payments are being made by SAIL on due date.

[Translation]

Labour Productivity in Coal India Limited

*86. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has fixed any new norms in respect of labour productivity for extraction of coal from the deep underground mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coal India Limited fixes every year the target of labour productivity that is output per manshift (OMS) for all mines operating under its subsidiaries, including deep underground mines while planning extraction of coal for the year.

(b) The overall underground labour productivity (OMS) of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the year 2001-2002 is given below:

Target for 2001-2002

Company	OMS (Tonne)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.47
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	0.54
Central Coalfields Ltd.	0.43
Western Coalfields Ltd.	0.79
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.96
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	0.71
North Eastern Coalfields	0.28
Coal India Limited	0.63

Production of Chemical Fertilizers

*87. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of chemical fertilizers has been affected by the earthquake in Gujarat;

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

(c) the gap between the indigenous production of DAP chemical fertilizers and the consumption in the agriculture sector in the country; and

(d) the policy of the Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of losses suffered by the fertilizers plants located in Gujarat due to severe earthquake on 26th January, 2001 are given below:—

- (i) Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) fertilizer plant at Kalol suffered an estimated production loss of 3120 MTs of ammonia between 26th to 28th January, 2001.
- (ii) IFFCO fertilizer plant at Kandla suffered extensive damage. And on the assumption that the production would be resumed after three months, the production loss has been estimated at 1,77,000 MTs of P_2O_5 .
- (iii) Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) plant at Hazira suffered an estimated production loss of 6900 MTs of urea.
- (iv) Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC) has suffered a production loss of 1000 MTs of DAP at its Sikka plant.

(c) In 2000-2001, the estimated production of DAP is 51 lakh MTs against the estimated consumption in terms of sale of 57 lakh MTs. However, the indigenous production of DAP along with the opening stock of 9.45 lakh MTs as on 1st April, 2000 and imports of 8.6 lakh MTs up to 31st January, 2001, would ensure the cumulative availability of 69 lakh MTs during the current year, leaving no gap between demand/availability.

(d) Production and import of DAP stand de-controlled and de-canalised; so its availability is dependent on market forces of demand and supply. However in case of exigency on request of the State Government, supply of DAP is augmented through buffer stock maintained by M/s. Indian Potash Limited on Government of India Account.

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*88. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directions/guidelines to various States for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for identification of villages and selection of roads etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Governments have raised the objections regarding implementation of 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Government of India have issued Guidelines for the year 2000-2001 to all States/UTs for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As provided under the Guidelines, the planning process and selection of villages are to be handled by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

2. While modifications, in regard to implementation of the Scheme, have recently been suggested by some State Governments, their project proposals, which have separately been received, have been/are being considered for approval in order that the relevant rural road works may be taken up as early as possible.

Psychiatric Disorder Cases in PMFs

*89. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of Psychiatric disorders in Para-Military Forces (PMF) especially amongst those serving in militancy and insurgency infected areas recorded during the last two years;

(b) whether in view of these cases the Government are considering to draw a comprehensive policy to stem the menace; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The cases of Psychiatric disorder reported during the last two years in Central Para Military Forces are as follows:

Name of the Force	No. of cases & Year	
	1999	2000
BSF	114	126
CRPF	115	116
ITBP	99	93
CISF	—	—
Assam Rifles	38	43

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The troops are encouraged to go on annual leave, participate in group activities, games, entertainment programmes, social inter-action, etc. Basic requirement for such activities have been provided to the extent possible. Sainik sammelans and counselling are regularly held to solve the problems of the personnel and welfare of the families of Jawans is attended to promptly.

Cross Border Terrorism

*90. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Jammu and Kashmir State as a disturbed area invoking emergency powers in order to contain the cross border terrorism sponsored by Pakistan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the cross border terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such proposal to declare the entire State as 'Disturbed Area' is under consideration of the Government.

The State Government had, in July, 1990, declared the following areas as 'Disturbed' under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990:—

Entire district of Anantnag, Baramulla, Badgam, Kupwara, Pulwama and Srinagar and Areas falling within 20 Kms. of the Line of control in the Districts of Rajouri and Poonch.

A system of periodic review of whether any change is required in 'Disturbed Areas' presently declared, has been evolved whereby concerned Agencies including State Government are consulted. In the present context of Government's Peace Initiative and the prevailing security situation, a change in areas declared as 'disturbed' has not been found necessary.

(d) The Government has been adopting a comprehensive approach, to curb terrorism in J&K which includes, inter-alia strengthening of border management, appropriate security force actions in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, improved technology, weapons, equipments for Security Forces, intensive patrolling, encouraging participation of villagers for self defence, etc. through VDC/SPO.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Prevention of Crime

*91. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provided any Central assistance to the State Government for prevention of crimes;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance; and

(c) the details of assistance provided during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to maintain law and order, the Central Government has been assisting them to equip their police forces with the latest equipment and technology under a non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. During the period from 1969-70 to 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 536.74 crore has been released to the State Governments.

In addition to the above, assistance is also provided, in kind, to the North-Eastern States for vehicles, arms & ammunition, communication equipment and such other essential equipment.

Since 1996-97, a few State Governments are being provided assistance to the extent of 50% of the security related expenditure incurred by them for dealing with the problem of left-wing extremism. Details of amounts released to those State Governments are as below:

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30.6 crores
Bihar	Rs. 28.80 crores
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5.00 crores
Maharashtra	Rs. 1.96 crores
Orissa	Rs. 3.58 crores

The Government is also making direct payment to J & K Government, as Grants-in-Aid in kind, to various ordnance factories/private companies for purchase of arms & ammunition, vehicles and communication equipment for J&K police. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has also been assisted since 1998-1999, in its efforts to control/contain the spill-over of militancy from J&K to that State.

Details of assistance provided during each of the last three years, State-wise, are given in enclosed Statement I, II and III.

Statement I

Funds released during last three financial years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-1999 & 1999-2000 under Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	1209.560	709.560	354.780	2273.900
Arunachal Pradesh	96.270	23.135	177.100	295.505
Assam	47.715	47.715	47.715	143.45
Bihar	783.120	633.120	508.530	1924.770
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	150.180	75.090	570.300	795.570
Haryana	71.710	71.710	319.520	462.940
Himachal Pradesh	20.345	100.000	437.820	558.165
J&K	81.540	581.540	40.770	703.850
Karnataka	200.800	250.800	621.300	1072.900
Kerala	113.990	Nil	189.990	303.980
Madhya Pradesh	387.820	437.820	846.360	1672.000
Maharashtra	Nil	324.915	568.820	893.735
Manipur	217.315	234.630	17.315	469.260
Meghalaya	51.880	125.940	12.970	190.790
Mizoram	87.780	43.890	173.385	305.055
Nagaland	238.430	238.430	164.375	641.235
Orissa	104.610	104.610	52.305	261.525
Punjab	284.650	42.325	42.325	369.300
Rajasthan	154.920	77.460	Nil	232.380
Sikkim	43.015	8.610	Nil	51.625
Tamil Nadu	296.850	321.750	163.960	782.560
Tripura	246.530	23.265	177.795	447.590
Uttar Pradesh	626.300	436.300	951.065	2010.665
West Bengal	174.770	87.385	761.500	1023.655
Total:	5750.000	5000.000	7200.000	17950.000

Details of Arms and Ammunition and Vehicles Provided to the North Eastern States

1997-98

	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Arunachal	Sikkim	Total
Vehicles									
Maruti Gypsy	197	134	108	73	—	—	—	—	512
Tata 407/709	115	36	55	35	—	—	—	—	241
<i>Total Vehicles</i>	312	170	163	108	—	—	—	—	753
Arms & Ammunition									
SLR	1020	300	—	1000	—	—	—	—	2320
Carbine	1270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1270
9mm Pistol	500	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
<i>Total Arms</i>	2790	315	—	1000	—	—	—	—	4105
Bombs/Grenades	25509	—	8580	—	—	—	—	—	34089
Ammunition	911720	118100	332080	402000	—	—	—	—	1763900

Statement II

1998-99

	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Arunachal	Sikkim	Total
Vehicles									
Maruti Gypsy	47	22	22	23	10	10	10	—	144
Arms & Ammunition									
SLR									
9mm Pistol	1100	150	100	250	250	150	100	—	2100
<i>Total Arms</i>	1100	150	100	250	350	150	100	—	2200
Ammunition	55000	7500	5000	12500	117500	7500	5000	—	210000
Other Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullet proofing of vehicles	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60

1999-2000

	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Arunachal	Sikkim	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vehicles									
Maruti Gypsy	34	40	35	33	40	40	35	—	257
Maruti OMNI	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tata Sumo	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Mahindra Commander	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tata 407/709	60	35	10	10	10	15	45	—	185
Mahindra Cabking	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Mahindra Ambulance	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Gypsy Ambulance	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
<i>Total vehicles</i>	195	75	45	46	50	56	80	—	547
Arms & Ammunition									
LMG	210	—	10	40	—	20	20	—	300
SLR	—	500	800	800	200	200	200	—	2700
Carbine	725	125	—	250	—	—	—	—	1100
9mm Pistol	2500	225	180	225	170	100	100	—	3500
Total arms	3435	850	990	1315	370	320	320	—	7600
Ammunition	1302640	275840	258960	342720	68960	84480	64480	—	2398080
Communication									
VHF Mobile	600	200	200	100	225	50	—	—	1375
VHF Hand Held	700	—	—	50	467	100	—	—	1317
Total Radio sets	1300	200	200	150	692	150	—	—	2692
Repeaters	7	20	—	2	11	—	—	—	40
Other Equipment									
Bullet proofing of vehicles	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Statement III*SRE for Jammu & Kashmir*

[In Kind]

[For J & K Police]

(Rs. in crore)

Item	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Arms/Ammunition	14.01	45.62
2. Vehicles	06.96	12.45
3. Communication Equipment	—	0.17
Total:	20.97	58.24

*[English]***Amendment in Citizenship Act**

*92. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have simplified the procedure of acquiring Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons who acquired Indian citizenship during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to amend the Citizenship Act denying rights to the children of Bangladeshi migrants;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the views of the Assam Government and All Assam Students Union in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 3648 foreigners were granted Indian Citizenship during 1998-2000.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The All Assam Students Union and the Government of Assam are of the view that the section 3 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 dealing with citizenship by birth, should be amended.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

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

(a) the amount earmarked for the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh(RMK) for the Ninth plan period;

(b) the quantum of loan disbursed from RMK to women in the country during the said period so far;

(c) whether the Government are suggesting fresh guidelines to States for the effective implementation of schemes under the RMK;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the achievements made so far in the improvement of living conditions of women after implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Rs. 46 crore.

(b) Rs. 52.1 crore (1997-98 to 31.1.2001).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Upto 31.1.2001, a total of 3,93,345 women since inception, and 2,02,654 women during the Ninth Plan period alone, have been benefited under different schemes of the RMK.

An evaluation sponsored by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh in 1997-98, through 7 independent institutes, based on the functioning of 14 NGOs, indicated some positive impacts of the loans on the borrowers but had also opined that the time since the borrowers have received Rashtriya Mahila Kosh loans has not been sufficiently long to look at the aspects of how the borrowers have utilized the income generated and how they have improved their own and their families' nutritional status, access to food, health, education and literacy efforts.

Department of Women and Child Development have commissioned a National level assessment of the impact of disbursement of loan on living conditions of women in March, 2000.

*[Translation]***Schemes run by CAPART in Country**

*94. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by 'CAPART' in the country during each of the last three years, and till date with State-wise breakup;

(b) the details of the achievements made by CAPART, as on date;

(c) whether the Government propose to make the working of 'CAPART' more effective and transparent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) M/s. CAPART had, till March, 1999, undertaken to implement various straight-jacketed schemes, viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Housing, Central Rural Sanitation programme (CRSP), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Social Animators Training (SAT), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Public cooperation (PC), Advancement of Rural Technology (ARTS), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Panchayati Raj (PR), Social Forestry (SF), Watershed Development (WD), Disability Action (DA) and Media. From 1st April, 1999, in order to impart flexibility to the Schemes, M/s. CAPART have been extending assistance to Voluntary Organisations (VOs) under three main Schemes, namely, Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB) and Advancement of Rural Technology (ARTS). M/s. CAPART also supports projects under Disability Action (DA) and Watershed Development (WD). The Schemes are uniform for all the States/Union Territories.

(b) Since inception in September, 1986, till 31.12.2000, M/s. CAPART sanctioned 19364 projects involving an amount of Rs. 555.15 crores and released an amount of Rs. 427.00 crores.

(c) to (e) In order to introduce transparency in M/s. CAPART's and to make its working more effective, as also to ensure involvement of VOs in decision making (especially for sanction of projects), a Committee system was introduced in the Organization by constituting National Standing Committees (NSCs) at Head Office level and Regional Committees at the regional level. The NSCs are empowered to sanction projects up to Rupees one crore, while projects of higher outlay (above Rupees one crore) are considered by the Executive Committee. The Regional Committees are empowered to sanction projects up to Rupees twenty lakhs.

The other initiatives taken in this direction include:—

- The Organisational Profile of the Voluntary Organisation (to be submitted with the proposal) now requires detailed information to be furnished in regard to the Organization.

- The monitoring of the entire project cycle, from its receipt to closure, has been computerized which bans acceptance of any proposal for registration, unless the requisite documents are available with the proposal, as per the prescribed norms. No proposal is taken up for processing unless it is registered in the computer. Sanction Letter, pay order, letter forwarding cheque, names of the monitors, competent authority to appoint the monitor, monitor letter, completion and closing, are fully computerized.
- Every proposal, either for sanction or rejection, is invariably placed before the NSC/RC. The concerned Committee reaches decision after taking into consideration all relevant facts, including the pre-funding appraisal report of the Project Evaluator, viability of the project and credibility of the Voluntary Organisation.
- The monitoring of projects is done by deputing Project Evaluators at different stages of the project cycle, namely, before sanctioning a project as pre-funding appraisal, during implementation of the project as mid-term evaluation and on completion of the project as post evaluation.
- Exhibition of particulars of the project sanctioned, at the project site, has been made mandatory.
- to keep the public informed in regard to the benefits of various Schemes, the agency of Gram Panchayats as also news letters are utilized as channels of information. Copies of the sanction letters are made available to the concerned Gram Panchayats, apart from the District Collectors concerned.
- M/s. CAPART has its own website at www.capart.nic.in which contains all the information about the organisation. Voluntary Organisations can visit and access project related information.
- To encourage voluntary movement, with active participation of the concerned States, awareness campaigns are undertaken where the voluntary movement is weak.
- to demystify and clarify CAPART schemes, Workshops are held for Project formulation.
- Empanelment of Project Evaluators is done through a Committee, in a fair and transparent manner. Assignments are given to Project Evaluators based on specialized knowledge in a given area.

- to curb irregular practices, M/s. CAPART have evolved Guidelines to impose funding restrictions on the Voluntary Organisations.
- Time frame has been evolved for submission of the Evaluation Reports.
- The Executive Committee of M/s. CAPART has approved Policy Guidelines, which lay down the parameters as per which the Organization is to function.

[English]

Establishing of Schools

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

(a) whether the Government have announced a programme to establish schools or alternative schools within the one kilometer of school less habitations;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard, State-wise;

(c) if so, the number of such habitations identified in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the funds required for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. 'Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education' has been announced with a provision to establish an Education Guarantee Scheme Centre/alternative school in school less habitations within a range of 1 Km. based on local demand.

(b) and (c) As per Sixth All India Educational Survey (1993), there were nearly 1.8 lakh habitations that did not have a learning centre within 1 Km. School less habitations, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Funds required for the programme will depend on the proposals for setting up of Education guarantee scheme centres/Alternative schools received from the states, based on actual demand.

Statement

[Statewise Number of Habitations not Served by Schools/Sections within 1.0 Km.]

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Total Number of Habitations	Number of Habitations Not Served within 1.0 km
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62905	7189
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3834	2030
3.	Assam	41179	5879
4.	Bihar	109858	13388
5.	Goa	788	95
6.	Gujarat	25749	1093
7.	Haryana	7589	529
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35003	14197
9.	J&K	15176	2962
10.	Karnataka	48813	7932
11.	Kerala	8745	1554

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	102276	18664
13.	Maharashtra	72465	11432
14.	Manipur	3369	410
15.	Meghalaya	6576	1573
16.	Mizoram	705	85
17.	Nagaland	1277	160
18.	Orissa	73148	12859
19.	Punjab	13345	571
20.	Rajasthan	63970	16259
21.	Sikkim	1407	359
22.	Tamil Nadu	45139	623
23.	Tripura	6802	1668
24.	Uttar Pradesh	212125	42704
25.	West Bengal	96511	11875
26.	A&N Islands	601	270
27.	Chandigarh	36	5
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	489	88
29.	Daman & Diu Admn.	67	3
30.	Delhi	271	37
31.	Lakshadweep	15	1
32.	Pondicherry	379	29
Total		1060612	176523

Outlay for Fertilizers

*96. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay earmarked for fertilizers for the Ninth-Five-year Plan;

(b) the total outlay for setting up of new/expansion of urea projects of PSUs/Cooperative Societies;

(c) the details of amount utilised by the Department of Fertilizers, till date;

(d) whether there was low utilisation of the amount for the purpose;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the major new/expansion urea projects of PSUs/Cooperative Societies have been cleared; and

(g) if so, whether the entire outlay would be fully utilised thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The approved outlay for the

9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), for the Department of Fertilizers, is Rs. 11013 crore. Against this, total expenditure of Rs. 1324.38 crore, Rs. 801.30 crore, Rs. 604.25 crore and Rs. 444.50 crore was incurred during the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 (upto December 2000), respectively. The new/substantial expansion urea projects of PSUs/Co-operative societies account for a total outlay of Rs. 7566.25 crore during the ninth plan.

(d) to (g) There was low utilisation of plan outlay for the 9th Plan so far mainly because of non implementation of the following major new/expansion urea projects of PSUs/Co-operative Societies, which account for a total outlay of Rs. 4825 crore:—

- (i) Expansion of Hazira plant of KRIBHCO in Gujarat.
- (ii) A new urea plant to be set up by KRIBHCO at the existing site of FCI's Gorakhpur Plant in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Expansion of Thal Plant of RCF in Maharashtra.
- (iv) A grassroots urea plant to be set up by IFFCO at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.

In April, 1999, Government had given 'in principle' approval to these projects, subject to investment appraisal of these projects by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of all these four urea projects was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. In June 2000, a proposal for taking a final investment decision on these projects was considered and deferred by the Government. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding the viability of the projects, desirability of encouraging use of liquefied natural gas as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts. As these projects have not been taken up for implementation till date, the total outlay for this purpose is not likely to be fully utilised.

Research Collaboration between Indian Social Scientists and Scientists of Indian Origin Abroad

*97. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is launching a new programme to

facilitate research collaboration between the social scientists in India and social scientists of Indian origin settled abroad;

(b) if so, whether the research under the programme will be confined to topics aimed at generating policy directions for India;

(c) if so, the main objectives of the said programme; and

(d) the extent to which the Government are confident of achieving its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) A National Seminar on Sustainable Economic, Social and Political Reforms in Information age was held on 15-17 January, 2001 and there was a discussion on Research Attracting Participation of Indian Diaspora (RAPID). The Council invited proposals to undertake research from Indian social scientists and social scientists of Indian Diaspora on Sustainable Economic, Social and Political Reforms in the Information Age. As per the MOA of ICSSR, the Council invites proposals on research themes in social sciences from Indian Scholars and scholars from abroad from time to time.

Policy on Fertilizer Pricing

*98. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing fertilizer rates being followed by various States;

(b) the details of total fertiliser production and the export and import details of fertilizers during the last five years;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to reduce the difference in fertiliser prices from State to State;

(d) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to look into the pricing of fertilisers in the country; and

(e) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Central Government fixes the uniform

Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for urea, a controlled fertilizer and indicates MRPs in respect of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers except that of Single Super Phosphate (SSP). In case of SSP, MRP is fixed by State Governments. MRP fixed/indicated by the Central Government does not include the sales tax and other local taxes levied by some of the State Governments. The existing MRPs of major fertilizers exclusive of local taxes are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Fertilizers	MRPs (Rs. per Tonne)
1.	Urea	4600
2.	DAP	8900
3.	MOP	4255
4.	Complex fertilizers	Ranging from 6620-8520

(b) Details of total fertilizers production during last five years are given in the table below:

Name of the fertilizer	Production during (in Lakhs Metric Tonne)				
	1994-95	1995-96	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Urea	142.82	158.19	185.95	192.91	198.29
Ammonium Sulphate	5.82	6.34	5.43	5.50	6.02
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	5.71	4.91	4.41	4.61	3.18
Ammonium Chloride	1.37	1.37	1.10	0.63	0.87
DAP	28.23	26.46	36.91	38.67	38.63
SSP	26.36	29.84	31.39	34.06	32.05
Complex fertilizers	35.73	40.52	35.17	37.74	50.01

Details of import of fertilizers during last five years are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Fertilizer	Quantum of import during (in Lakh Metric Tonne)				
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Urea	37.82	23.28	23.89	5.56	5.33
2.	DAP	15.14	5.34	14.60	21.05	32.68
3.	MOP	21.92	10.21	19.00	25.70	28.98

Under the Export-Import Policy 1997-2002, export of all chemical fertilizers are restricted for which permission of the Government is required. The details of the quantities of fertilizers approved for exports during the last five years are given in the table below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Fertilizer	Quantum of export during (in Metric tonnes)				
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Urea	12000	10000	14687	—	31227.4*
2.	NPK Complex	400	600	—	—	40

*Upto December 2000.

Besides, No Objection Certificate was given for export of SSP as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	Period	Quantum of SSP for which NOC for export was given (in Metric Tons)
1.	1995-96	466075
2.	1996-97	237900
3.	1997-98	234000
4.	1998-99	217000
5.	1999-2000	10500

(c) MRP for urea and indicative MRPs for decontrolled potassic and phosphatic fertilizers except SSP fixed by the Government are uniform throughout the country.

(d) and (e) The Government has not constituted any Committee to look into the fixation of selling prices of fertilizers. However, the Government periodically revises the selling prices of fertilizers keeping in view the fiscal sustainability and balanced nutrient application.

National Drug Policy

*99. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to frame a National Durg Policy in view of implication of WTO in the drug sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Any amendment in the Drug Policy will take into account all the relevant factors, including the implications of the W.T.O. obligations.

Separate Force to Protect Historical Monuments

*100. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise a separate force for protecting historical sites and monuments in view of the recent incident at the Red Fort in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No Sir. Government does not have any proposal to raise a separate force for protection of historical sites and monuments. Protection of such sites is the responsibility of the State Police. However, if there is a need to provide security by a Central force, CISF is made available.

[Translation]

New Legislation to Combat Terrorism

853. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring new legislation to combat terrorism in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) On the advice of this Ministry, the Law Commission of India has submitted the Draft Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2000. The draft bill seeks to provide Law enforcement agencies with suitable powers to effectively deal with the growing menace of terrorism in the country. It also contains provisions for checking misuse of the powers by investigating agencies. The Government has invited the views of all the State Governments on the various provisions of the bill. The Government will hold consultations with political parties and other concerned agencies/groups before taking a final view. No time frame can be laid as to when the draft Bill can be brought before Parliament.

[English]

Posting of Lady Guards on Indo-Pak Borders

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

(a) whether the Government propose to post lady guards on the barbed wire fencing on the Indo-Pak Border to frisk lady agriculture workers who go across the fencing for the agricultural work;

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

(c) the time by which the lady guards are likely to be posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has issued the necessary sanction to the Government of Punjab for the deployment of 302 Women Home Guards at the border fencing gates in Punjab for frisking lady agriculturist workers who go across the fencing for cultivation. Since the Women Home Guards would be deployed with the Border Security Force, duty allowance payable to them would be fully borne by the Government of India. The Punjab Government will recruit & deploy the Lady Home Guards at the border fencing.

Shipbreaking Yards

855. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the States where shipbreaking yards are available;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more shipbreaking yards in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, location-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Shipbreaking yards are available in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Post Matric Scholarship to SC and ST

856. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post-matric scholarship payable to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students has not been reviewed, revised and brought in line with the cost of living and dwindling value of rupee for decades together;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be revised and brought inline with the cost of living index?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There is no scheme under this Ministry for award of post-matric scholarships to SC/ST students alone. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has such a scheme for post-matric scholarship to SC and ST students and according to them the rates were revised with effect from 1-10-1995.

(b) and (c) The rates are not linked with consumer price index.

Production of Genetically Modified Food

857. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 88th Indian Science Congress has given a "go ahead" for the production of genetically modified food to raise the productivity and nutritional value of the farm produce, as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated January 8, 2001 captioned "Genetically Modified Foods gets nod";

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the suggestion of the Indian Science Congress;

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this direction;

(d) whether its side effects have also been kept in view; and

(e) 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 (e) In a Plenary Session of the 88th Indian Science Congress held on 5th January, 2001 at New Delhi, on GMOs and Genomics, various issues relating to genetic engineering, its role in agriculture, public awareness, biosafety issues and the needs of the farming community were discussed. It was brought out that biotechnology is a powerful tool for enhancing agricultural productivity and nutritional status of crops on an environmentally sustainable basis. The news item in The Hindustan Times is based on the above.

Genetically modified food attracts the requirement of clearance of safety from Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules-1989 governing the use of genetically modified organisms and products thereof. All genetically modified food is subjected to safety evaluation; based on the assessment on a case by case basis, Government takes a decision. The Government has not yet approved any genetically modified food for marketing in India.

Import of Genetically Modified Food

858. SHRI S.P. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are keeping any track with information about the import of genetically modified food;

(b) if so, the names of these items; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) Introduction of all genetically modified food in Indian market requires authorization from the Government under the Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules-1989 governing the use of genetically modified organisms and products thereof. Authorization is accorded after the safety of such food is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Government so far has not approved the import and use of any genetically modified food for marketing in India.

Modernisation of Indian Steel Industry

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

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Luxembourg Government and companies located there have shown keen interest in extending technical and financial collaboration to renovate and modernise the Indian Steel Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Requirement of Power in Steel Plants

860. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of power in all the public sector steel plants of the country, plant-wise;

(b) the details of sources from which each steel plant get its required power;

(c) whether any power plant has established/propose to establish its own reserve power plant; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) (1) Power requirement of steel plants of SAIL during the year 1999-2000 has been as follows:

(All figures in average MW)

S.No.	Plant	Power Requirement
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant	213.74
2.	Durgapur Steel Plant*	119.07
3.	Rourkela Steel Plant	161.92
4.	Bokaro Steel Plant	250.76
5.	Salem Steel Plant	8.16
6.	VISL	10.14
7.	IISCO	26.92

*including Alloy Steel Plant.

(2) The total annual requirement of power of Vizag Steel Plant (VSP) of Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) at full capacity is 221 MW

(b) The sources of power supply for these steel plants are as follows:

S.No.	Plant	Sources of Power
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	Captive and MPEB
2.	Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	Captive and DVC
3.	Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	Captive and WESCO
4.	Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	Captive and DVC
5.	Salem Steel Plant	TNEB
6.	VISL	KEB
7.	IISCO	Captive and DVC
8.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Visakhapatnam	Captive and APSEB

(c) and (d) The details of the captive power plants of steel plants of SAIL & RINL are as given below:

(MW)		
S.No.	Plant	Installed Capacity
1.	BSP	110
2.	DSP	140
3.	RSP	245
4.	BSL	302
5.	IISCO	60
6.	VSP (RINL)	247.5

[English]

Misutilisation of Funds by NGOs

861. SHRI N.R.K. REDDY: will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to NGOs of Andhra Pradesh for the upliftment of education in rural areas;

(b) whether any complaints regarding misappropriation and misutilisation of funds have been received by the Union Government from the State; and

(c) if so, 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) An amount of approximately Rs. 8.98 crore has been sanctioned to NGOs in Andhra Pradesh during 1999-2000, under various educational schemes viz., Non-Formal Education, Adult Education, Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities to Girls Students of Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools and Promotion of Sanskrit.

(b) and (c) Schemes generally have inbuilt mechanism for post-sanction monitoring. Periodic inspection visits are also conducted by the officers of the Ministry. A task force has also been constituted to monitor the utilisation of funds.

Scientific and Technical Personnel

862. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientific and technical personnel at present in the country;

(b) the place of India in the world ranking in terms of total number of scientific and technical personnel; and

(c) the countries that out number India in terms of scientific and technical personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) According to an estimate made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), the country's stock of Scientific and Technical (S&T) Personnel at the beginning of 1999 was 70,99,400.

(b) and (c) International comparison of stock of S&T Personnel has limitations as the member countries of UNESCO adopt their own definitions, classifications of S&T Personnel while providing data to UNESCO and also the years of reference of data are not the same for different countries. These limitations make the international comparison unrealistic.

Teacher Training Institutes

863. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers training institutes have been opened under the ambitious scheme of the Government in the field of higher education in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Restructuring and reorganization of Teacher Education, there is provision for upgrading Teachers Training Institutes into Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) as per the proposals received from the State Government. So far 83 CTEs and 37 IASEs have been sanctioned under the Scheme and State-wise break-up is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Number of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) sanctioned

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Number sanctioned	
		CTEs	IASEs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	10

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	10	0
3.	Bihar	5	0
4.	Gujarat	7	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0
7.	Karnataka	10	1
8.	Kerala	3	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3
10.	Maharashtra	4	1
11.	Manipur	1	0
12.	Meghalaya	2	0
13.	Mizoram	1	0
14.	Nagaland	1	0
15.	Orissa	6	3
16.	Punjab	2	1
17.	Rajasthan	6	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	2
19.	Tripura	1	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3
21.	West Bengal	2	2
22.	Delhi	0	2
Total		83	37

Accidents in Coal Mines

864. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents in coal mines have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent accidents in coal-mines in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. Fatal accidents and fatalities have reduced during

the last 3 years but serious accidents (accidents involving fracture) and injuries have increased.

(b) The details of accidents in the coal mines of Coal India Limited are given below:—

Year	Fatal Accidents	Fatalities	Serious Accidents	Serious Injuries
1998	91	104	416	432
1999	94	103	419	447
2000	79	99	447	471

(c) The following steps are being taken by Coal India Limited to reduce accidents.

1. Before every Monsoon the danger of inundation from both surface and underground sources of water are examined in every mine and wherever required action plans for preventive measures against the same is prepared and implemented.

2. Regular periodic safety audits of mines by experienced mining and electrical/mechanical engineers and implementation of the recommendations of the same.

3. Design of system of support of roof in the development workings in underground mines by scientific support systems based on rock-Mass-Rating studies.

4. Progressive use of steel support in underground mines.

5. Greater use of quick-setting cement capsule grouted roof bolts for support in development workings in underground mines.

6. Reduced exposure of workers to mining hazards by mechanisation of loading operations by increasing use of SDLs & LHDs in below ground mines.

7. Thrust on training & Retraining of workmen, supervisors to increase safety awareness of the workmen.

8. A comprehensive action plan has been framed to reduce accidents in opencast mines and at surface of mines.

Constitution of Committee

865. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed DDA and MCD to constitute a Committee to find out the unauthorised constructions in Delhi in order to place the names of guilty DDA and MCD officials before the court;

(b) if so, whether the unauthorised buildings and guilty officials have been identified and the facts placed before the Delhi High Court; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Farms Houses

866. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 421 dated 25.7.2000 and State:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be collected?

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

(b) and (c) Government has vide notification dated 7.8.2000, notified planning and development control norms for farm houses as were existing prior to notification of July 23, 1998. Thereafter a joint survey has been conducted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on the number of farm houses which have been sanctioned and constructed in Delhi. As per MCD, 1886 farm houses have been sanctioned in Delhi out of which 616 are in development area of DDA. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have done detailed survey of 229 properties till 22.2.2001 of which unauthorised construction have been detected in 144 properties. Action against 18 has been started.

DDA has informed that of the 616 cases in its area, 61 properties were surveyed as on 1.2.2001. Of these, as per Rules and Act, action for unauthorised constructions has been initiated by DDA on 40 properties.

To expedite action against unauthorised constructions in farm houses, Ministry of Urban Development has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Urban Development on 21.8.2000 which is monitoring the collection of information and action as such. The Ministry has also issued comprehensive instructions on 28.8.2000 to all local bodies/authority in Delhi to take effective action against all unauthorised constructions and encroachment in Delhi.

[Translation]

Welfare of Tribals

867. SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals relating to welfare of tribals from various organizations of Dahod district of Gujarat and the public representatives from the year 2000, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken of each proposal;

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared and the funds proposed to be released for these projects; and

(e) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for various schemes during the said period Scheme-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The name of the organizations, name of the projects, amount proposed, amount released and the action taken on each of the proposals are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The proposals are pending because they are incomplete and would be considered only on receipt of complete information. Decision will be taken based on the information furnished and norms of the schemes.

(e) Of the proposals received, an amount of Rs. 5,16,753/- has been released for running a hostel for scheduled tribe students.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Organisation/public representatives	Name of the Project	Amount proposed by the Organisation	Amount Released by the Ministry	Status with reasons
1.	Shri Dadhela Kelavani Mandal, Dadhela, Distt. Dahod, Gujarat.	Hostel for Scheduled Tribes	740300/-	515753/-	Sanctioned during 1999-2000
2.	Gujarat Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Court Road, Dahod, Gujarat.	Construction of School & College building	N.A.	N.A.	Not covered under the Scheme
3.	Adrash Charitable Trust, At.-Motibugedi, P.O.-Nanibugedi, Teh-Santrampur, Distt.-Dahod, Gujarat	Girls Residential Secondary School & Mobile Dispensary	2050110/- (For Res. Sec. School) 938267/- (For Mobile Dispensary)	N.A.	Incomplete proposals. Not recommended by the State Govt. letter issued to State govt. on 09.12.2000.
4.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At.-Dhalsimal, P.O.-Mali, The.-Jhalod, Distt. Dahod, Gujarat	Residential Senior Secondary School for Scheduled Tribes	1538200/-	—	The proposal has been received on 16.02.2001. It would be considered on merit.

*[English]***Fake Currency**

868. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested with counterfeit notes/coins and currency seized from such persons during the years 2000 and 2001, till date State-wise; and

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

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

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

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

- (i) A High level Committee has been constituted, with representation from the Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Home Affairs/National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), to go into the entire gamut of issues pertaining to the security dimensions of Indian currency.
- (ii) The report of the six-member Fact Finding Committee, under the convenorship of Shri V.R. Gaikwad, Dy. General Manager, RBI, comprising experts on note-printing/currency paper, etc. for examining the fake notes seized in the past in order to enable the Government to take remedial action *vis-a-vis* printing and security features, is under examination.
- (iii) RBI has been advised to go in for a publicity campaign about security features incorporated in the genuine notes so that the members of the public may distinguish between genuine and fake notes.

*[Translation]***Sealing/Closing of Industries in Delhi**

869. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) the norms prescribed by the Government for identifying the polluting industries;

(b) the number of polluting industries closed/sealed in Delhi, till date;

(c) the areas in which these industries were engaged;

(d) the number of industries relocated and the number of polluting industries which are still working;

(e) the number of industries proposed to be sealed by the Government;

(f) the number of workers rendered jobless in the absence of alternative arrangements;

(g) the schemes proposed to be taken up by the Government to safeguard the interests of the workers;

(h) whether the non-polluting units have also been sealed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The polluting industries have been indicated in the Master Plan of Delhi, which fall under 'F' category. The Nodal Agency constituted by this Ministry as per Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders dated 12.9.2000, had identified 27 'F' category industries out of 81, for closure in the first phase. The list of remaining 54 'F' category of industries was examined by an expert group constituted by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi and finally a list of 33 'F' category industries, identified to be polluting in nature, was prepared by the expert group for closure/sealing in the 2nd phase. The expert group has based its recommendations keeping in view the process involved in the manufacturing of these items.

(b) and (c) The Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi has reported sealing operations in respect of 27 'F' category of industries were carried out in the 1st phase. A total of 18972 units were visited by the enforcement teams during December/January, 2000-2001. Out of these 2,773 industrial units found to be covered under 27 categories were sealed. In addition, 863 water polluting units had already been sealed in the course of earlier operations. A list of 27 activities in which these industries were engaged, is given in enclosed statement.

(d) The Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi has reported that out of the total 16,394 industrial units who have been allotted plots/falts under the Relocation Scheme, 6,563 units are covered under 'F' category industries.

(e) The total number of 'F' category of industries listed in 1996 survey is approximately 39,000 out of which 3,636 units have already been sealed in the 1st phase. The 2nd phase of sealing operation has been started and the exact number of polluting industries that would be sealed in the 2nd phase would be known only after the 2nd phase of operation is complete.

(f) and (g) The Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi has further reported that a total of 5,700 'F' category polluting industries and 863 water polluting industries who have applied for allotment of alternate industrial accomodation under the Relocation Scheme have already been given allotment of alternate plots on priority basis where employment opportunities would also be available to the workers. However, exact figures regarding number of workers rendered jobless are not available.

(h) and (i) Eforts have been made by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi to close only polluting industries operating in residential and non-conforming areas of Delhi. However, in order to avoid any hardship, a Committee under Member-Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee has been set up to receive and examine representations relating to wrong sealing of units.

Statement

1. Acids and Chemicals Small-scale
2. Aluminium anodizing
3. Ancillary industries of the slaughter house
4. Auto electroplated accessories
5. Battery boxes
6. Batteries and accessories

7. Dyeing, bleaching, finishing processing cloth (including mercerizing calendaring glazing etc.)
8. Electroplating (large scale)
9. Enamel ware
10. Fuel gases (including by-products)
11. Galvanised buckets
12. Glass products
13. Grease, oil etc.
14. Reinforced cement concrete pipes (small scale)
15. Iron foundaries
16. Nickle polishing
17. Plastic products
18. Plastic dye
19. PVC Compounds
20. Polythene bags
21. Refrigerators and air conditioners
22. Street re-rolling mills (small scale)
23. Steel casting
24. Toilet soap
25. Vacuum flasks
26. Writing & making ink
27. Zinc polishing

[English]

Delhi Metro Project

870. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the vulnerability of Delhi Metro Rail Project to earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress of the Delhi Metro Rail Project;

(d) whether certain changes have been proposed in the route;

(e) if so, the description of the final route map with proposed stations; and

(f) the time fixed for the completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd.—the implementing agency for Delhi MRTS Phase-I—have intimated that while preparing Detailed Project Report for Delhi MRTS, M/s. RITES — The Consultants—sought opinion of Indian Meteorological Department on this issue and the Department recommended for adoption of 0.07 g as basic seismic co-efficient, while designing of structure under such situation where there is high probability of occurrence of earthquake of 7.0 magnitudes, inspite of the fact that Delhi falls under Zone-IV where the relevant basic seismic coefficient to be taken is 0.05 g as per BIS Code No. IS 1893. It has further been indicated by DMRC that design of all structures have been carried out by them as per Indian Railway Standard Bridge Rules, IS 1893, etc. and as per the loading standard approved by Ministry of Railways. Delhi MRTS phase-I structures already constructed or under construction conform to the above criteria.

(c) Physical progress achieved upto 31.1.2001 is 11.4%.

(d) No changes have been proposed by the Government of India or by the Government of NCT of Delhi in the route alignments of Delhi MCRTS Phase-I already approved by the Government.

(e) Delhi Metro Rail Phase-I consists of the following routes:

- Shahdara—Trinagar-Nangloi rail corridor (25 kms) — 19 stations*
- Trinagar-Barwala (16 kms.) — 12 Stations*
- Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central Secretariat (11 kms) — 10 stations*

(f) Completion target—March, 2005.

Statement

Details of Proposed Stations of Delhi MRTS Project Phase-I

Shahdara-Trinagar-Nangloi Rail Corridor: Shahdara, Seelampur, Gautampur, Shastri Park, ISBT, Tis Hazari,

Pul Bangash, Pratap Nagar, Vivekanandpuri, Trinagar, Rampura, Srinagar Garden, Shakur Basti, Surya Enclave, Multan Nagar, Mangol Puri, Jawalapuri, Kavita Colony, Nangloi.

Trinagar-Barwala Rail Corridor: Trinagar, Kanhaiya Nagar, Lawrence Road, Wazir Pur, Kohat Enclave, Pitam Pura, Rohini (East), Rohini (West), Rithala, Dault Pur, Pehlad Pur, Barwala.

Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central Secretariat Metro Corridor: Vishwa Vidyalaya, Old Secretariat, Civil Lines, ISBT, Delhi main, Chawri Bazar, New Delhi, Connaught Place, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat.

Annapurna Scheme

871. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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 details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been facing difficulties in implementing the scheme;

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

(e) whether the Union Government have received any request from the State Governments to include physically and mentally disabled in the Scheme;

(f) if so, the details there of, state-wise; and

(g) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Annapurna Scheme has been launched w.e.f. 1st April, 2000 to provide free foodgrains to those old destitutes who though eligible for old age pensions under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), are currently not receiving the same. 10 Kgs of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to each of the beneficiaries under the Scheme. The funds under Annapurna Scheme are released to the State Governments for onward transfer to the Food & Civil Supplies Departments of the concerned States.

(c) and (d) In case of few States, difficulty has been observed in transferring the funds to the implementing

*Details are given in enclosed Statement.

Departments causing delay or lack of off-take of foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India. The State of Haryana has stated that as the State Government's old age pensioners are getting Rs. 200/- per month, no person would like to receive the benefit under the Annapurna Scheme. The State of Tamil Nadu has expressed difficulty in implementing the Scheme in the way envisaged by the Govt. of India, in view of the several broad-based pension schemes in existence in the State, with more substantial financial commitment. The State of Madhya Pradesh has reported lack of prospective beneficiaries, as all the destitutes above the age of 60 years are getting Rs. 150/- as old age pension. The State also finds the assistance of 10 Kgs of foodgrains inadequate. The Maharashtra Government has suggested that the benefit under Annapurna Scheme, may be extended to the beneficiaries under National or State Old Age Pension Scheme. The Government of Tripura has suggested increase in the quantum of rice to 15 Kgs. per month, and in the number of beneficiaries, as also to include a provision for some financial assistance to beneficiaries, as also to include a provision for some financial assistance to beneficiaries.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Spot Pricing Mechanism

872. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow coal companies to introduce a spot pricing mechanism with the spot market opening up coal companies;

(b) if so, whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Coal Company Limited were allowed to sell coal in the open market;

(c) if so, whether the spot pricing is likely to be introduced by CIL and SCCL under the scheme;

(d) whether the coal companies will offer coal to non-lined customers of an 'as-is-where-is basis; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the spot pricing is likely to be helpful for the coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (e) The pricing and distribution of coal has been completely deregulated by the Central Government with effect from 1.1.2000. Since then the coal companies are themselves

competent to fix the prices of coal produced from their mines. The Coal India Limited and the Singareni Collieries Company Limited offer coal in the open market from time to time depending on availability after meeting the requirement of linked consumers, at the rates and terms and conditions notified by the coal companies.

IDPL, Gurgaon

873. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the net worth of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon, as on date;

(b) the market share of its products;

(c) whether the industry is incurring loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent its losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKERJEE): (a) The net worth of IDPL as on 31.12.2000 was (Rs. (-) 1343 crores.

(b) The approx. market share of IDPL in the pharma market is 0.15%.

(c) to (e) IDPL is a sick company referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The future of the company, including revival, would be determined by the proceedings and the final decision of the BIFR.

Decrease in Demand of Coal

874. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of coal has been continuously decreasing during the last two years;

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

(c) the major sectors to which the coal is being supplied at present;

(d) the quantum of coal demanded and supplied to each of these sectors, grade-wise; during the last three years; and

(e) the percentage of ash contents in the coal being supplied to the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Demand and offtake of coal has been consistently increasing, except in the year 1998-99, there was general economic slowdown and resultant less demand by major consumers. The major sectors which are supplied coal are steel, power, cement etc. Total offtake of coal by major sectors and others for last three years is as under:—

(Million Tonnes)

S.No.	Consumer	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Power Houses	212.92 (3.62)	204.68 (3.02)	222.63 (2.11)
2.	Steel Plants and Cokeries (raw coking coal)	23.61	24.98	21.40
3.	Cement Plants	10.13	8.61	9.50
4.	Others	50.30 (2.10)	50.31	50.86
Total Offtake		296.96 (5.72)	288.58 (3.02)	304.39 (2.11)

Note: The figures in bracket indicate supply of washery middlings.

(e) The ash and moisture content of coal supplied to majority of power plants varies from 34.1% to 47.1%.

[Translation]

Visit of Special Group to Bihar

875. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special group under the Ministry had visited Bihar to assess the implementation of various rural development schemes in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this group has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had sought action taken report from the State Government on the said report;

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

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the different job oriented programmes properly in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Area officers of the Ministry of Rural Development assigned to Bihar visited the State from 3rd-5th November, 2000 to assess the implementation of various rural development schemes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Area Officers have reported that the progress under various Schemes, including the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP) has been particularly slow in Bihar.

(e) and (f) A copy of the report has been sent to the Government of Bihar for looking into the matter expeditiously and furnishing Action Taken Report. A response from the Government of Bihar is awaited.

(g) The Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring through various mechanisms such as periodic progress reports, inspection by the State Government officials, Area-Officers Scheme, Performance Review Committee etc. to ensure proper implementation of the programmes in the States.

Arrest of Bookies

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

(a) whether the police have arrested any bookies for fixing the cricket matches before the arrival of the Australian cricket team to India;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent fixing of matches in future?

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

(c) As per entry in the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, sports is a State subject and as such it is for State Governments to take preventive steps in this regard.

Science Villages

877. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up Science Villages for the multi-purpose integrated rural development; and

(b) if so, the State-wise 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) No, Sir. However, Department has initiated a task of integrated development of few villages through scientific and technological inputs. At present, all these projects are at initial stages of implementation.

(b) State-wise details are as under:—

State	Location
1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Suchni Village, Tehsil Samba, District Jammu 2. Ari-Panthan, Tehsil Beerwah, District Badgam
Karnataka	3. Nagsandra, District Kolar
Kerala	4. Village Amaravathy, District Idukki
Maharashtra	5. Chahuchiwadi, Mirchulwadi, Bhikarwadi, Taluk Karjat, District Raigad
Madhya Pradesh	6. Singhpura and Lotna, District Tikamgarh 7. Village Chichpoland, Kondagaon, District Bastar 8. Thuna Kalan, Distt Sehore 9. Village Batra, Tamia Block, District Chhindwara
Orissa	10. Gupta Ganga, Banspal Block, District-Keonjhar 11. Village Bhuipalli, District Sundergarh
Sikkim	12. Village Chawang, Phamtam, North District
Tamil Nadu	13. Sirupazhaverkadu, Block Manjur, Distt. Thiruvallur 14. Chinnadikupam, Distt. Chennai

1

2

Uttaranchal

15. Village Koti, Block Jakholi, District Rudraprayag

16. Village Sahaspur, District Dehradun

Uttar Pradesh

17. Mehra Naharganj, Block Baroli, District Agra

18. Raiya, District Hathras

19. Dhakauli & Umri, District Fatehpur

Special Action Plan for Welfare of Tribals

878. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated by Special Action Plan for the welfare of tribals of the newly constituted State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give any special economic package to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the special economic package is likely to be given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) This Ministry has neither formulated any Special Action Plan nor any special economic package for the State of Chhattisgarh. However, the State Government is eligible for the benefits under the various socio-economic development Schemes being implemented by this Ministry for the welfare of tribals.

Modernisation of Engineering Colleges in U.P.

879. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding modernisation of Engineering Colleges of U.P. is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had invited proposals for financial assistance for modernisation of laboratories in Engineering Colleges. The following proposals from U.P. have been approved by the AICTE in the year 2000-2001.

Name of the Institutes		Amount (Rupees in lakh)
(i)	D.E.I. Technical College, Agra	12.00
(ii)	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	10.00
(iii)	Institute of Engineering & Technology, Lucknow	6.00
(iv)	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur	9.00
Total:		37.00

Vedic Studies

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee headed by Mr. Kaw was set up by the Ministry of HRD for Vedic Studies which has submitted its report to the Government;

‡ (b) if so, the highlights of the report;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and likely to be implemented by the Government; and

(d) the details of the recommendations which were not accepted and 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) No such Expert Committee for Vedic Studies has been set up by the Ministry.

[English]

Misuse of Funds by Voluntary Organisations

881. SHRI PUSP JAIN:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Grants to voluntary organisations by the CAPART during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, State-wise;

(b) whether some cases of misappropriation of funds by these organizations came to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period State-wise particularly in Gujarat; and

(d) the action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The State-wise details of the grants provided to the voluntary organizations by CAPART during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Complaints of misappropriation of funds provided during the said period have come to the notice of CAPART in respect of five voluntary organizations which are given in enclosed statement-II (State-wise). No such complaint during this period has been received in respect of the voluntary organizations of Gujarat State.

(d) Out of these five organizations, three organizations have been placed under Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) category, one under doubtful category and case of the remaining one is under process for appropriate action against the organization.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.75	214.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.54	—
3.	Assam	51.68	26.22
4.	Bihar	73.55	90.14
5.	Delhi	3.60	3.88
6.	Gujarat	86.11	115.85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	123.20	107.89
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.72	1.05
9.	Kerala	16.67	39.00
10.	Karnataka	40.94	28.44
11.	Madhya Pradesh	105.35	60.43

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	80.07	88.90
13.	Manipur	18.58	9.10
14.	Mizoram	1.28	2.54
15.	Meghalaya	1.88	1.55
16.	Nagaland	3.41	—
17.	Orissa	166.49	239.10
18.	Rajasthan	51.50	180.13
19.	Goa	—	—
20.	Andaman Nicobar	3.08	3.78
21.	Tamil Nadu	62.82	59.53
22.	Tripura	8.42	10.40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	75.66	167.76
24.	West Bengal	177.42	185.76
25.	Punjab	15.39	10.51
26.	Chandigarh	6.92	10.30
27.	Haryana	108.19	159.25
28.	Jharkhand	7.51	3.50
29.	Sikkim	1.48	—

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of address of VO	Present status
1.	Development promoters Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	Placed under FAS
2.	Mahila Utthan Kendra Pinjore (Haryana)	-do-
3.	Rashtriya Gramya Va Samaj Kalyan Samiti Bharatpur, Rajasthan	-do-
4.	Life Aid Centre Katamdappur, Distt. M.G.R. (T.N.)	Placed under doubtful category
5.	People's Movement for Social Action G.P. Mallappapuram, Distt. Kamraj Nagar, Karnataka	Being processed for further appropriate action against the organisation

Tribal Communities in Tamil Nadu

882. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Tribal Communities, their population, their area of habitation and the various schemes to enhance their living standards in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of living of Tribals, particularly the lambadi Tribes in South India;

(c) whether the Government have introduced/propose to introduce any new schemes to provide self-employment opportunities for the Tribal people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the reports of Anthropological Survey of India is the only authoritative source for classification of Tribes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) According to Article 342 of the Constitution, 36 tribal communities have been scheduled. The Census of India has not published the tribe-wise population so far. The total tribal population in Tamil Nadu was 5.74 lakhs as per 1991 census constituting 1.03% of the total population of the State. Names of Integrated Tribal Development Projects having tribal concentration in different districts in Tamil Nadu alongwith area in sq kms are given below:

S.No.	District	Name of the ITDP	Area Sq. Kms.
1.	Namakkal	Kolli Hills	224.85
2.	Salem	Yercaud Hills	147.50
3.	Salem	Kalrayan Hills	319.21
4.	Salem	Aranuthumalai	29.02
5.	Salem	Pachamalai	109.82
6.	Tiruvannamalai	Jawadhu Hills	310.35
7.	Villuparam	Kalrayan Hills	600.00
8.	Dharmapuri	Sitheri Hills	188.00
9.	Trichy	Pachamalai	128.83

For the overall development of the Scheduled Tribes the concept of Tribal Sub-plan is in operation since 1976-77 in Tamil Nadu with twin objectives viz. (a) socio economic development of scheduled tribes and (b) protection of tribals from exploitation.

The Scheduled Tribe families are assisted to enhance their living standards through implementation of various schemes/programmes. Specific programmes like horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Minor Irrigation, Forestry, Corporation, Electrification, Housing, Communication Manpower and Employment, Drinking water, Medical and Rural Health etc. are implemented in the State.

(b) The people belonging to Lambadi Scheduled Tribe Community are inhabiting in the plain areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh as dispersed tribals as well as in 41 pockets under Modified Development Approach (MADA) and 178 clusters. Various development scheme are being implemented for the upliftment of tribals in these areas.

(c) and (d) Various self employment generation schemes are being implemented by National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation, in addition to various self-employment schemes of State and Central Ministries.

(e) and (f) No. The Anthropological Survey prepares field based authoritative reports on various dimensions of the Scheduled Tribes from anthropological perspectives. There are several tribal research institutes of State Governments and University departments of Anthropology, besides the office of the Registrar General (Census of India), Government of India, who also prepare reports on the tribes of India.

Plying of School Buses in Delhi

883. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no significant improvement in the management and plying of school buses even after directions by the Supreme Court and school children continue to be butchered and injured on the roads;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any limit of standing passengers in the buses;

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

(e) the reasons for not enforcing the law by the police;

(f) the number of buses impounded by Delhi Police which are plying without electronic speed governors during the current year;

(g) the number of persons killed by these buses;

(h) whether century-old laws allow rash drivers get away easily; and

(i) if so, the tangible steps proposed to be taken to check these deaths and to award exemplary punishment to the rash drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Though there have occurred some instances of accidents in which school children were victims, the offending vehicles have not necessarily been school buses. Delhi Police, in association with the State Transport Authority of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and school management have been ensuring enforcement of the directions of the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the permit conditions, there is provision to carry twenty standing passengers in a stage Carriage bus.

(e) The Delhi Traffic Police challaned 42 school buses during the period 1998 to 15th February, 2001 for carrying more school children than their registered capacity.

(f) The number of buses impounded by Delhi Police during the current year till 12th February, 2001 in connection with this offence is 83.

(g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(h) and (i) There is a specific penal provision in the existing law to proceed against rash driving. The measures taken by Delhi Police to effectively regulate the movement of traffic include strict enforcement of traffic rules and

regulations and prosecution of violators; study and analysis of fatal accidents for identification of actual causes leading to such accidents and suggesting remedial measures to negate the causative factors identified; and creating through adequate publicity awareness among public regarding road safety measures.

Dwelling Units for Cyclone Victims in Orissa

884. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the cyclone victims in Orissa do not have any dwelling units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to initiate any action to provide shelters to the cyclone affected families in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be constructed/provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, it is not a fact that all the cyclone victims of Orissa do not have dwelling units.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has sanctioned 2 lakh houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana, for the cyclone affected families of Orissa. As per information received from the Government of Orissa, 1,09,008 families are being assisted under the HUDCO loan scheme for construction of houses. Similarly 29526 houses are being constructed under the Credit cum Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing.

(e) The Government of Orissa has informed that the 2 lakh houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana for the cyclone affected families of Orissa are likely to be completed by 30.6.2001.

Illegal Coal Mines

885. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal coal mines are in operation in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle such mining and to ensure the securities of the workers in these coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Illegal mining activities, in the nature of surreptitious extraction and pilferage of coal from abandoned, closed and dis-used mines and also from outcrop regions have been reported from coal mining areas of ECL, BCCL and CCL, having their coal mines in erstwhile Bihar (now Jharkhand) and West Bengal.

(b) Whenever any case of illegal mining is detected in the leasehold area of the coal companies, FIRs are filed with the respective police station and such cases are pursued with the law enforcing authorities. Cases of illegal mining if detected outside the leasehold areas of the nationalised coal companies are promptly informed to the concerned State administration for appropriate action. CIL is vigilant about illegal mining in disused workings.

Foreign Contribution by VOs

886. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the Voluntary Organisations (VOs) already registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to receive foreign contributions in cash and kind for assisting the victims of the Gujarat earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to consider allowing such organisations to receive contribution in cash and kind in any natural calamity in any part of the country on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has exempted, with effect from 1st February, 2001 and up to 31st March, 2001 all associations (other than a political party) having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme, from the provisions of section 6(1A) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to accept foreign contribution, in cash and kind, without obtaining the formal approval of the Central Government subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Each association would open a new bank account for this purpose;
- (ii) The said account would be designed as the 'Gujarat Earthquake Relief Account';

(iii) The association would receive foreign contribution only in the said designated bank account;

(iv) The association would maintain a separate set of accounts and records in respect of the foreign contribution received in the said designated bank account;

(v) The association would submit its particulars in Form FC-1A to the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs within one week of the opening of the said designated bank account; and

(vi) The association would make an intimation regarding receipt of foreign contribution in Form FC-3 and in Form FC-6 in respect of articles, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, within 4 months of the closure of the year to the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the manner prescribed in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Chair in Honour of Indian Poet

887. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) whether a 'Chair' in the honour of an Indian poet has been set up at University of Manchester in June 1995 to promote the Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether now the University of Manchester has decided to scrap the said chair due to shortage of funds;

(d) if so, whether the Indian Government propose to provide funds of this 'Chair' keeping in view the exclusive dedication of the poet for Indian languages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No such chair was created in June 1995 with my financial assistance from the Government of India.

(c) to (e) No such request for financial assistance is at present before the government.

Massive Drive Against Hawala Operators

888. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive drive against hawala operators in Delhi has been jointly launched by the Delhi Police Special Cell and the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) if so, whether any incriminating documents with regard to hawala dealings with Red fort incident have been recovered;

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

(d) whether the hawala operations in Delhi have any direct impact on the militant activities in Jammu & Kashmir; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the hawala operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The documents seized by Delhi Police from one of the accused in the recent Red Ford shoot out case, prima facie, reveal that he had collected a large sum of money through Hawala transactions, a part of which was later transferred to a bank account opened in J&K State Apparently to fund terrorist activities in that State;

(e) A raid conducted on the premises of a hawala operator resulted in the seizure of about Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The Hawala operator in question is absconding and his moveable property has been attached under the Court orders.

Career Advancement Scheme

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

(a) whether the UGC and the Union Government had issued notifications dated 24th December, 1998 and 27th July, 1998 respectively regarding 'The scheme of revision of pay scales, minimum qualifications for appointment, other service conditions of University and College teachers;

(b) if so, whether the scheme applies to both University and College teachers;

(c) whether the notifications provide for separate composition of selection committees for the Reader and Professor in Universities as well as Colleges;

(d) whether the notifications provide same eligibility norms for promotions as Senior Lecturer, Reader and Professor under Career Advancement scheme for teachers in the Universities and colleges alike;

(e) whether promotions as Professor have been withdrawn from colleges only; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (f) The notification does provide for eligibility norms for promotion to various categories under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) and also composition of selection committees for the same. The Government order dated 27.7.98 envisages that while posts of Professor will be created in UGC recognised autonomous colleges, colleges of similar standard will be identified by the UGC as per the norms developed by the Commission in consultation with the Government. The UGC has since informed the universities vide its letter dated 6.10.2000 that the CAS for promotion from reader to Professor shall not be applicable to the Colleges.

Persons with Disability Act, 1995

890. SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it has come to his notice that some Government Technical Colleges in the country including the Capital of the country are not implementing Section 39 of the Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) All Government Technical Colleges are required to follow reservation policies of the Government. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) or the Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain micro details of the reservation made under various categories in the Technical Colleges since admissions are made by the Institutions as per the prescribed norms.

Illegal Drug Trade in Delhi

891. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal trade of drugs being carried out unabatedly by the drug peddlers outside the colleges and schools in various parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons involved therein, have been arrested during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to check the menace and the drug peddlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A few isolated instances of drug peddling outside the colleges and schools in Delhi have come to the notice of Delhi Police. Six persons were arrested by Delhi Police in this connection in the year 1998 and one each in the years 1999 and 2000.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check this menace include foot as well as mobile patrolling carried out by the local police in the areas where incidents of sale of narcotics come to notice; close surveillance on the activities of known criminals dealing in narcotics drugs; frequent raids at possible hide-outs of criminals suspected to be indulging in such activities; setting up special pickets in the areas known/suspected to be prone to such activities; regular watch on addicts who are prone to commit offences relating to sale of drugs; and adequate publicity through hoardings and literature on the evils of drug use.

[Translation]

Standard of Primary Education

892. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

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

(a) whether the NCERT has recently conducted a national level survey and published that the report that the standard of Primary Education in the country is declining;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(c) the fresh measures proposed to be taken to improve the standard of primary education in view of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No such national survey has been conducted by NCERT recently.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Psychiatric Help for School Going Children

893. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the school going children who are in need of the psychiatric help;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether scenario in India is quite bad and the problem of psychiatric disorders in children has existed for years together but very little has been done about it; and

(d) if so, the role of 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) No such survey has been undertaken.

(b) and (c) The new National Curriculum Framework for School Education brought out by NCERT addresses itself to some related issues such as (a) reducing the predominance of external examinations and removal of the pass and fail categories upto class X; (b) use of different methods of grading, scholastic and co-scholastic areas of learning and (c) evolving a humane, learner friendly, error free, responsive and transparent evaluation system.

[English]

National Charter on Children's Rights

894. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement 'National Charter on Children's Rights' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any draft charter has been prepared and circulated to the various ministries in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHJAN): (a) The proposal to adopt a National Charter for Children is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The details are being finalized.

(c) and (d) An Approach Paper to the National Charter for Children was prepared and circulated to the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and to the State Governments and UT Administrations for their comments and views. However, a Draft National Charter for Children is under consideration and it is not possible to indicate the time by which it is likely to be implemented.

Technology for Using Indigenous Coking Coal in Steel Plants

895. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has developed a technology to use indigenous coking coal in the steel plants; 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) Yes, Sir, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad a constituent unit of Council of Scientific & Industrial

Research (CSIR), have developed a multi stage beneficiation process technology for upgrading quality of difficult-to-wash low volatile coking coal. The technology can upgrade lower seam coal for use in steel plants. The technology is cost effective and environment friendly.

[Translation]

Production of Coal by CCL

896. KUMARI BAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Central Coalfields Limited for the production of coal during the current year colliery-wise;

(b) the estimated coal resources in each colliery of CCL at present; and

(c) the production of coal during the year 2000 and till date, as compared to the target fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) Details of the target of coal production for the current year, actual (provisional) upto 18th February, 2001 and reserves of coal at present colliery-wise are given below:

					(Tonnes/cum)
Sl.No.	Name of Area	Target Yearly 2000-01	Target projection till 18th Feb., 01	Actual provisional till 18th Feb., 01	Geological Reserves (M.T.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhurkunda	530000	457895	289122	367
2.	Lapanga	0	0	0	54
3.	Saunda D UG	230000	201491	167433	
4.	Saunda D OC	350000	298502	204266	266
5.	C Saunda	80000	70362	76800	62
6.	Saunda	50000	43505	56586	13
7.	A Karanpura	0	0	0	41
8.	K Karanpura	0	0	0	67

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Sayal D	280000	246010	245361	75
10.	Urimari	1080000	921967	988586	195
11.	North Urimari	200000	170503	186072	
12.	Hindgir	70000	61754	40051	65
13.	Gidi A	110000	93890	96168	289
14.	Gidi C	100000	85259	86510	180
15.	Religara	300000	256760	207399	100
16.	Sirka	530000	454738	362237	91
17.	Argada	40000	34887	46326	87
18.	Manki-Churi	250000	218769	183292	51
19.	D Bukbuka	500000	426499	460301	85
20.	K.D.	4500000	3840257	2938662	148
21.	Karkatta	550000	469609	187680	85
22.	Rohini	600000	512757	409943	86
23.	Hutur	0	0	0	0
24.	Rajhara	50000	43096	113974	1
25.	Tetariakhar	70000	60376	48157	40
26.	Ray Bachra	280000	246010	207048	54
27.	Piparwar	6500000	5546980	7047196	243
28.	Ashoka	1500000	1281880	1528239	506
29.	Rajrappa	2800000	2389217	1295301	189
30.	Sarubera	220000	190520	166762	32
31.	Ara	120000	102510	96708	211
32.	Kuju	120000	105261	77891	281
33.	Topa	360000	309870	303935	130
34.	Pindra	140000	122512	74383	78
35.	Pundi	250000	213255	126706	446
36.	Karma	150000	127985	64799	38
37.	Parej East	1750000	1493124	1081635	152
38.	Kedla U/G	100000	87625	146245	292
39.	Kedla O/C	450000	384362	317580	
40.	Tapin North	150000	127985	199972	131

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Tapin South	220000	188358	119466	77
42.	Jharkhand	400000	241610	184514	152
43.	Laiyo	100000	87625	91241	107
44.	Bokaro OC	700000	598002	157257	19
45.	Kargali OC	400000	341610	83654	421
46.	Kargali UG	65000	56764	45366	12
47.	Karo OC	800000	682876	819061	184
48.	Karo UG	60000	50863	34236	
49.	K. Mahal OC	600000	511757	338990	33
50.	K. Mahal UG	40000	37106	16497	14
51.	KSP UG	60000	53096	43884	5
52.	Giridih	220000	187358	146761	23
53.	Aalo	800000	682876	451490	70
54.	Dhori	300000	256392	119167	50
55.	S. Dhori (Mech)	1100000	938242	966548	14
56.	N.S. Dhori (UG)	110000	96641	55021	3
57.	SDQ 3	950000	811257	882396	53
58.	Dhori Khas	170000	147012	114081	200
59.	Kathara	500000	426513	402828	75
60.	Jarangdih	460000	397127	460251	124
61.	Sawang	225000	195137	273049	36
62.	Govindpur	360000	310956	159282	35
Grand Total		34000000	28997160	26094346	6938

[English]

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants

897. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fertilizers Plants set up in Eighth and Ninth plans in different states;

(b) the number out of the said plants are earning profit;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the loss making Fertilizer Plants;

(d) if so, the details of period covered under the review; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) As per the industrial policy resolution dated, 24th July, 1991, no license is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are

free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. However, Public Sector Undertakings/Co-operative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers (DOF) have to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated powers.

In the Public/co-operative sector the following major fertilizer projects were commissioned during the eighth and ninth plan period in the states mentioned against them:—

(i) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO)

- (a) Aonla Urea Expansion Project, Aonla, U.P.
- (b) Kalol Urea Expansion Project, Kalol, Gujarat.
- (c) Phulpur Urea Expansion Project, Phulpur, U.P.
- (d) Kandla DAP/NPK Expansion Project, Kandla, Gujarat.

(ii) National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)

- (a) Vijaipur Urea Expansion Project, Vijaipur, M.P.
- (b) Nangal Urea Expansion Project, Nangal, Punjab.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd., (MFL)'s Revamp Project, Manali, Chennai.

(b) All the above PSUs/Co-operative Society have reported profits during the last financial year (1999-2000).

(c) to (e) The Government periodically reviews the working including operational and financial performance of all the fertilizer companies in the public and co-operative sector. Based on the monitoring/review, the Government undertakes remedial measures inter alia, extending relief by way of financial/capital restructuring and budgetary support to enable them to meet their working capital requirement and critical capital expenditure.

Buildings for Navodaya Vidyalayas

898. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of the Government for construction of a building for Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas are running without buildings and other basic amenities in each State, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken for the construction of buildings and to provide other amenities therein; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and released for the purpose during the current year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Buildings of JNVs are constructed in two phases proportionately with the increase of the strength of the Vidyalaya. The provision of buildings include school complex, dormitories, residential quarters, dining hall, play ground etc.

(b) Out of 423 Vidyalayas sanctioned as on 31.3.2000 buildings have been sanctioned for 382 Vidyalayas. 287 Vidyalayas are functioning from their permanent buildings and the rest of the Vidyalayas are functioning in temporary buildings provided by the respective State Governments. All basic amenities have been provided for the Vidyalayas functioning even in its temporary buildings. The State-wise position of these Vidyalayas including Uttar Pradesh is given in enclosed statement.

(c) The Government is taking following steps to provide for construction of buildings and other basic amenities to these Vidyalayas:—

1. Requesting State Governments to provide suitable land for the construction of Vidyalaya Buildings wherever the land is not provided.
2. Construction works are sanctioned as and when the land is made available and entrusted to CPWD and other State Government undertakings.
3. When the construction of buildings are sanctioned in the Vidyalayas, it is ensured that all other facilities like Electricity, Water, adequate buildings, play field etc. are included in the sanction.

(d) The amount sanctioned for construction of Vidyalayas buildings during the year 2000-2001 is Rs. 145.58 crores out of which Rs. 115.69 crores have already been spent.

Statement

*Details of Vidyalayas sanctioned, Construction of Buildings work sanctioned
and Vidyalayas Functioning in their own Buildings*

Sl.No.	State/UTs.	Vidyalaya Sanctioned (As on 3/2/2000)	Functioning in own Buildings (As on 12/2000)	Functioning without Buildings at Temporary Site
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A&N Islands	2	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	1	8
4.	Assam	20	3	17
5.	Bihar*	48	24	24
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
7.	Daman & Diu	2	2	0
8.	D&N Haveli	1	1	0
9.	Delhi	2	2	0
10.	Goa	2	0	2
11.	Gujarat	16	10	6
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	8	3
13.	Haryana	15	10	5
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	9	5
15.	Karnataka	23	20	3
16.	Kerala	12	10	2
17.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh #	47	41	6
19.	Maharashtra	29	23	6
20.	Manipur	8	7	1
21.	Meghalaya	6	0	6
22.	Mizoram	3	1	2
23.	Nagaland	4	1	3
24.	Orissa	16	11	5
25.	Pondicherry	4	3	1
26.	Punjab	13	11	2

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Rajasthan	30	25	5
28.	Sikkim	3	1	2
29.	Tripura	3	1	2
30.	Uttar Pradesh^	56	38	18
Total		423	287	136

*including Jharkhand

including Chhattisgarh

^ including Uttaranchal

[Translation]

Child Development Projects

899. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

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

(a) the names and number of existing projects with the Government for the development of children;

(b) the amount provided and spent on the development of children in each State during the last three years;

(c) the achievements made in this regard during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper utilization of the funds provided for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is being implemented through 4348 Projects in the country.

(b) The information is given in enclosed Statement I.

(c) The information is given in enclosed Statement II.

(d) All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are regularly requested to monitor the utilization of funds on monthly and quarterly basis. The revised guidelines and monitoring proforma has been circulated to the State Governments. Regular review meetings are undertaken at high level. The Department has nominated Area Officers for different States/UTs for regular reviews.

Statement I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds provided to the State Govts. during last three years			Funds spent by the State Govts. during last three years		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3135.53	3185.12	5402.87	2807.35	5027.92	5396.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	406.52	660.57	817.00	528.13	630.56	681.19
3.	Assam	1634.35	1911.71	2211.00	1657.72	2578.92	3296.53
4.	Bihar	1469.02	3691.13	4918.64	3960.00	3568.07	3791.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa	188.76	326.48	284.13	253.77	268.66	282.21
6.	Gujarat	5312.40	4788.12	5370.21	4002.01	4980.97	4587.98
7.	Haryana	2203.65	2633.07	2754.12	2267.26	2815.99	2823.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	904.24	1045.40	1640.09	1086.45	1351.44	1428.67
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	511.86	1431.72	1963.00	1802.04	1481.25	2199.92
10.	Karnataka	5158.03	5709.83	5111.35	5768.69	5935.36	6424.15
11.	Kerala	2380.62	3120.80	2641.82	2045.74	2827.88	3288.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4840.29	5131.48	4368.00	4205.73	5393.84	5783.16
13.	Maharashtra	6925.69	6792.45	6584.73	6335.89	7316.95	9502.78
14.	Manipur	795.10	846.78	840.48	764.86	646.78	958.13
15.	Meghalaya	524.81	350.60	535.00	409.72	530.49	531.80
16.	Mizoram	413.11	542.12	535.66	438.08	535.79	535.66
17.	Nagaland	543.85	1321.37	1245.00	906.18	1354.00	1245.00
18.	Orissa	2158.13	6641.30	4042.97	2134.72	4609.42	5010.71
19.	Punjab	1525.90	2382.58	2413.14	1988.23	2242.10	2583.91
20.	Rajasthan	3373.72	3512.19	4197.55	3734.91	4603.38	4443.53
21.	Sikkim	63.29	241.96	129.75	83.61	155.87	130.26
22.	Tamil Nadu	2513.24	7297.05	10704.77	1449.30	7171.01	8822.42
23.	Tripura	447.67	463.68	646.06	418.06	507.42	603.38
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7401.73	7265.52	11349.00	6337.18	7669.84	8899.15
25.	West Bengal	5151.28	6456.11	6088.00	5930.00	8728.47	8728.47
26.	Delhi	565.98	1248.18	818.42	633.05	1046.69	698.42
27.	Pondicherry	105.55	151.82	181.58	148.12	181.27	142.31
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	63.27	112.26	130.44	76.07	85.65	83.47
29.	Chandigarh	95.77	77.71	78.29	57.68	77.71	78.29
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.88	28.60	26.83	27.81	28.60	29.25
31.	Daman & Diu	26.79	28.17	42.00	32.82	28.17	31.60
32.	Lakshadweep	8.82	25.20	25.69	16.87	26.30	26.48

Statement II

Sl. No.	State	1997-98		1998-1999		1999-2000	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2262337	1546079	2262337	1546079	1695816	2069769
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99597	96758	99597	96758	150192	94709
3.	Assam	757958	496507	757958	496507	837648	1007328
4.	Bihar	2498889	1839248	2498889	1839348	2320632	1839348
5.	Goa	47770	37858	47770	42013	65664	39093
6.	Gujarat	1728193	1118545	1728193	1118545	1815768	1484046
7.	Haryana	1018240	1090241	1018240	1226520	718992	1227042
8.	Himachal Pradesh	196009	185595	196009	185595	384624	228472
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	308520	226736	308520	226736	586584	197849
10.	Karnataka	2188040	2672440	2188040	2672440	3099541	2799430
11.	Kerala	1153907	778204	1153907	778204	1017216	663358
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2138843	2223061	2138843	2223061	2708784	2498273
13.	Maharashtra	3672652	2321473	3672652	2321473	2639880	4208850
14.	Manipur	159642	58913	159642	58913	235944	95518
15.	Meghalaya	100842	69173	100842	69173	131688	108621
16.	Mizoram	73334	84286	73334	84286	72432	93695
17.	Nagaland	157726	194302	157726	194302	113544	194302
18.	Orissa	1877854	1621457	1877854	1621457	1533960	4476473
19.	Punjab	335122	350501	335122	540786	719496	450944
20.	Rajasthan	1660771	1069050	1660771	1291000	1470600	925295
21.	Sikkim	27632	17713	27632	17713	25560	28040
22.	Tamil Nadu	605371	547834	605371	547834	3018888	1779151
23.	Tripura	103697	84435	103697	84435	202320	145894
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4167094	2581820	4167094	4167000	3622176	4008130
25.	West Bengal	2310671	1568417	2310671	1568417	2463408	2598648
26.	A & N Islands	20417	18191	20417	18191	28440	27651
27.	Chandigarh	16759	17150	16759	17150	16200	27537
28.	D & N Haveli	16329	16341	16329	16341	7488	16341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Delhi	375793	355834	375793	355834	210744	480896
30.	Daman & Diu	18056	6724	18056	6724	4680	6724
31.	Lakshadweep	7902	4478	7902	4478	4032	4478
32.	Pondicherry	52371	46158	52371	49390	48744	49277
Total		30158338	23345622	30158338	25486703	31971685	33875182

[English]

Fake Stamp Paper Racket

900. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have unearthed a racket of private firms selling fake Government stamps worth crores of rupees to banks and companies as reported in the 'Time of India' dated January 5, 2001;

(b) if so, the modus operandi of the racket;

(c) whether any arrest have been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The investigation conducted by Delhi Police revealed that fake and forged stamps were being procured from a Mumbai based firm and sold to various unsuspecting agencies which required stamps in bulk

(c) and (d) Delhi Police have in this connection arrested eight persons;

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check such crimes include sensitizing police personnel about such crimes; watch on printing presses; and surveillance of persons suspected to be involved in such crimes.

Cyber Crimes in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government have started providing training to Delhi Police personnel to tackle the cyber crimes;

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

(c) the details of the cyber crimes reported in the Capital during the years 2000 and 2001, till date;

(d) whether the criminals involved in cyber crimes have since been identified and arrested; and

(e) if so, the details of other steps taken to check cyber crimes in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The selected officers of Delhi Police attended two short term training courses on cyber crime organised by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad. In addition, 12 capsule courses were conducted at Delhi Police Training College which were attended by 1142 police personnel including 9 Prosecutors;

(c) and (d) After the Information Technology Act, 2000 was brought into force, Delhi Police registered one case of cyber crime in February, 2001 in connection with which two persons were arrested;

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check cyber crimes in the Capital include imparting of training to police personnel in detection and investigation of cyber crimes; and detailing of a dedicated team of officers for research and development in the field of crime.

Migration of Tribals

902. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Juang and Bhuyan Tribes in Keonjhar district of Orissa are migrating to other States in search of job;

(b) if so, the steps taken for providing employment to them;

(c) whether 'Food for Work' programme is proposed to be launched in these tribal villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) The requisite information is under collection from Government of Orissa.

Terrorist Violence

903. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment about the latest rising wave of violence by terrorists in J&K and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the totals loss of human lives, property and public installations, particularly security camps, during 2000 and 2001, till date State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to bring the terrorists into the mainstream; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is fully alive to the security situation and, regularly reviews the security scenario in both Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States, including at the highest levels.

(b) The loss of human lives, in militancy/terrorist related incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir and Northern Eastern States are as Below:

S. No.	Name of the State	Security Forces Killed		Civilians Killed		Militants/Extremists Killed	
		in 2000	till Feb. 14, 2001*	in 2000	till Feb. 14, 2001*	in 2000	till Feb. 14, 2001*
1.	J&K*	482	58	762	124	1520	132
2.	Assam	76	11	419	51	321	43
3.	Nagaland	4	—	13	2	84	6
4.	Manipur	51	3	93	5	102	14
5.	Tripura	17	1	360	40	38	3
6.	Meghalaya	7	4	7	—	15	3
7.	Mizoram	7	—	4	—	1	—
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	7	3	24	—
Total		647	77	1665	225	2105	201

*(the figures of Jammu and Kashmir for 2001 are till 14 Feb. 2001)

(c) and (d) The Union Government in conjunction with the State Governments in continuing with its multi-pronged strategy to curb terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States, which includes not only appropriately tackling terrorism but also taking steps to accelerate economic development and redress the genuine grievances of the people.

The Government has also made known that it wants to talk to any militant group in the North East which eschews violence and comes forward for talks within the four corners of the Indian constitution. The NSCN (IM)

and the BLT have come forward for talks and a ceasefire/suspension of operation is presently operative against these two groups.

As part of its efforts to normalize the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has instructed the security forces not to initiate combat operations against militants in Jammu and Kashmir during the most pious month of Ramzan which has further been extended till the end of May, 2001. This is commensurate with the people's yearning for peace in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has also reiterated its willingness

to talk to all peoples and groups in Jammu and Kashmir who abjure the path of violence.

[Translation]

Production/Price and Quality of Coal

904. SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average coal produced in the country neither has the international quality nor it is competitive from price angle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the price of indigenous coal is more than the imported coal; and

(e) if not, the average price of coal in the country and in the international market during the year 2000 and till date, alongwith the reasons for this difference of price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) The quality of Indian coal is comparatively inferior due to inherent characteristics associated with its geological origin. The pit-head cost of production of Indian coal is one of the lowest in the world. However, the delivered price of domestic coal per unit of heat value becomes higher at locations far away from coalfields, due to low gross calorific value of coal, high freight charges and other additionalities.

(d) and (e) Coal is under Open General Licence (OGL) and coal imports are not monitored by Ministry of coal. Consumers are importing coal, particularly coking coal and superior quality non-coking coal on account of inadequate availability of such coal from indigenous sources. Import of coal is also resorted to because the present level of customs duty and railway freight make such imports cost competitive per unit of calorific value on certain locations, particularly in the coastal areas.

The average price of coal in the international market is not available. The price of indigenous Run of Mine coal (Non Long flame) produced from Coal India Limited sources is as under:—

Grade	Price range (Rs. per tonne)	
	Eastern Coalfields Limited/Raniganj	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
A	1,184	912
B	1,115	819
C	939	674
D	748	566
E	524	445
F	417	351
G	296	250

Forensic Laboratories with Modern Technology

905. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the changed modus operandi of the present day crimes, any proposal of equipping crime detecting agencies and the forensic laboratories with modern sophisticated technology is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which this is likely to be accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The 11th Finance Commission has recommended an amount of Rs. 79.16 crores to the State Police Forces for procuring latest sophisticated equipments like Polygraph Machine, Night Vision Device, Explosive Detector, Deep Search Mine/Metal Detector, Bomb Blanket and Bomb Disposal Equipment etc. The Commission has also made provision of Rs. 53 lakhs for each Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) under the State Governments for procurement of scientific equipment and Rs. 49.80 crores for setting up of the Mobile Forensic Science Unit in 415 district of the country where these facilities are not currently available. It has also provided for setting up a State FSL at Goa at a cost of Rs. 1.92 crores, Regional FSL in Orissa (1), Punjab (1), Uttar Pradesh (2) at a cost of Rs. 1.80 crore

each for each Regional FSL. The State Governments are required to take further necessary action in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in SAIL

906. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules for investigation of corruption in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its various subsidiaries;

(b) the number of corruption cases detected against the officers and employees of SAIL and its subsidiaries, particularly in Bokaro Steel Plant during the last three years, category-wise; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) The employees of SAIL have been broadly divided into two

categories *i.e.* workmen and other employee *i.e.* constituting of executives and ministerial staff. The workmen are covered under Standing Order applicable to the respective Plants/Units. These Standing Orders are based on the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 and have been implemented after signing tripartite agreement. Remaining employees *i.e.* Executives and Ministerial Staff are covered under SAIL Conduct, Discipline & Appeal Rules, 1977 (CDA) which have been prepared on the basis of Model CDA Rules circulated by DPE to all PSEs.

(b) The information is given the enclosed statement I.

(c) Number of persons on whom minor and major penalty was imposed is SAIL Plants/units including Bokaro Steel Plant is enclosed as statement II and III.

Statement I

Number of corruption cases initiated against employees in SAIL Plants/Units including Bokaro Steel Plant.

	F.Y. 1997-98	F.Y. 1998-99	F.Y. 1999-2k
Bokaro Steel Plant	17	14	13
Other Plants/Units/Subsidiaries	226	195	203
Total	243	209	216

Statement II

Number of persons on whom Minor penalty was imposed

	F.Y. 1997-98	F.Y. 1998-99	F.Y. 1999-2k
Bokaro Steel Plant			
Executives	7	3	2
Non-Executives	3	2	1
Other Plants/Units/Subsidiaries	10	5	3
Executives	22	12	17
Non-Executives	65	41	29
Total (SAIL)	87	53	46
Executives	29	15	19
Non-Executives	68	43	30
Grand Total	97	58	49

Statement III*Number of persons on whom major penalty was imposed*

	F.Y. 1997-98	F.Y. 1998-99	F.Y. 1999-2k
Bokaro Steel Plant			
Executives	5	1	NIL
Non-Executives	9	10	4
Total	14	11	4
Other Plants/Units/Subsidiaries			
Executives	26	17	10
Non-Executives	147	140	109
Total	173	157	119
Total (SAIL)			
Executives	31	18	10
Non-Executives	156	150	113
Grand Total	187	168	123

*[English]***Fake Arms Licence Racket**

907. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has smashed a fake arms licence racket as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 7, 2001;

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

(c) the details of illegal arms and ammunitions seized from the fake arms licence holders; and

(d) the steps taken to check possession of arms illegally by the persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The recovery of fake arms licences by Delhi Police recently from two persons led to registration of two other cases, on the basis of which 32 persons in all were arrested and 30 guns and 134 cartridges of 12 bore were seized.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police in this regard include developing intelligence about the persons suspected to be in possession of unlicensed/illegal arms; regular watch on the activities of persons involved or

suspected to be involved in such crimes; and close interaction with the law enforcing agencies of the neighbouring States and other intelligence agencies for sharing information about activities of inter-state gangs indulging in such crimes.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

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

(a) whether any internal study and review has been done of the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof, especially in respect of the impact of the JGSY;

(c) whether the employment has not been generated as expected;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the sufficient employment proposed to generated under the scheme in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is too early to conduct a study or review the scheme as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was launched only from 1.4.1999.

(c) to (e) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was launched with the primary objectives to create Village level infrastructure. However, the generation of wage employment is the secondary objective. Since the emphasis is on creation of qualitative village infrastructure, the wage material ratio of 60:40 has now been relaxed under the restructured Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and no targets for mandays generation are being fixed. The Ministry is implementing the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) with specific emphasis on wage employment in the rural areas.

Inspection of KV's

909. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for inspection of Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether local MPs of the area are associated with such inspection; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The local Executive Committee of each Vidyalaya carries out inspection of Kendriya Vidyalayas. Besides this, the academic inspection is being carried out by the Assistant Commissioner/Education Officers of the Region and team constituted for the purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no practice to associate local MPs in such inspections since these inspections are on routine administrative methods of the organisation.

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

910. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched a special drive under clean and green programme for the implementation of Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of towns for which (LCSS) has been sanctioned by the Union Government and the achievements made in this regard so far;

(d) whether LCSS stage II proposal regarding inclusion of some more towns is still pending for clearance with the Union Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had reported that they have launched Clean and Green Programme with a strategy to improve overall sanitation conditions in urban towns. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also reported to have decided to implement Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) for construction of individual toilets for urban poor families in all urban towns in the State. The Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has informed that under the Centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme which is being implemented by this Ministry through HUDCO, schemes have been sanctioned in 110 towns of Andhra Pradesh involving HUDCO loan of Rs. 14598.32 lakhs and Government of India subsidy of Rs. 7330.76 lakhs. List of these 110 towns is given in enclosed statement I.

Proposal to include 34 towns of Andhra Pradesh under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme was sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh out of which 24 towns were approved by this Ministry. List of these 24 towns is given in enclosed statement II. A decision has been taken by this Ministry to sanction Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme in the remaining 10 towns in which schemes were previously sanctioned by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. To implement this decision, comments of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have been sought to settle the issue of refund of subsidy released by that Ministry to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the previously sanctioned schemes for these 10 towns. List of these 10 towns is given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I**List of Towns Covered Under ILCS Programme in Andhra Pradesh**

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 32. Kadiri |
| 2. Adoni | 33. Kagaznagar |
| 3. Amalapuram | 34. Kakinada |
| 4. Amudalavalasa | 35. Kamareddy |
| 5. Anakapalle | 36. Kandukur |
| 6. Anantapur | 37. Karimanagar |
| 7. Bapatla | 38. Kavali |
| 8. Bellampalli | 39. Khammam |
| 9. Bhainsa | 40. Korutla |
| 10. Bhimavaram | 41. Kothagudem |
| 11. Bhimunipatnam | 42. Koyur |
| 12. Bhongir | 43. Kurnool |
| 13. Bobbili | 44. L.B. Nagar |
| 14. Bodhan | 45. Macherial |
| 15. Chilakaluripeta | 46. Macherla |
| 16. Chirala | 47. Machilipatanam |
| 17. Chittoor | 48. Madanapalle |
| 18. Chuddapah | 49. Mahboobnagar |
| 19. Dharamvaram | 50. Malkazgiri |
| 20. Eluru | 51. Manapet |
| 21. Gadwal | 52. Mandamarri |
| 22. Gajuwaka | 53. Mangalagiri |
| 23. Gudivada | 54. Markapuram |
| 24. Gudur | 55. Medak |
| 25. Guntakal | 56. Miryalaguda |
| 26. Guntur | 57. Nalgonda |
| 27. Hindupur | 58. Nandyal |
| 28. Ichapuram | 59. Narasarao Pet |
| 29. Jaggayyapet | 60. Narayanpet |
| 30. Jagital | 61. Narsapuram |
| 31. Janagaon | 62. Nellore |
| | 63. Nidadavole |
| | 64. Nirmal |
| | 65. Nizamabad |

66. Nuzved
67. Ongole
68. Palakol
69. Palasa Kassi Bugga
70. Palwancha
71. Parvathipuram
72. Pedena
73. Peddapuram
74. Pithapuram
75. Ponnur
76. Proddatur
77. Punganur
78. Qutubullapur
79. Rajahmundry
80. Rajendranagar
81. Ramachandrapuram
82. Ramgundam (NAC)
83. Rayadurg
84. Repalle
85. Sadasivpet
86. Salur
87. Samalkot
88. Sangareddy
89. Sattenapalli
90. Serlingampally
91. Siddipet
92. Sirsilla
93. Sirkakulam
94. Srikalahasti
95. Suryapet
96. Tadipatri
97. Tandur
98. Tanuku
99. Teddapallygudem

100. Tenali
101. Tirupati
102. Tuni
103. Uppal Kalan
104. Vijayadada
105. Vikrabad
106. Vizianagaram
107. Wanaparthi
108. Warangal
109. Yemmiganur
110. Zahirabad

Statement II

*Name of towns sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh by
Coordination Committee*

1. Parvatipuram
2. Samarlakota
3. Nidadavole
4. Markapur
5. Kandukur
6. Srikalahasti
7. Punganur
8. Palwancha
9. Amadalavalasa
10. Rajahmundry
11. Pitampuram
12. Eluru
13. Pedana
14. Ponnur
15. Kurnool
16. Yemmiganur
17. Warangal
18. Janagaon
19. Jagityal
20. Siddipet

21. Adoni
22. Bobbili
23. Mandapet
24. Ramagundam

Statement III

List of Towns Sanctioned by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

1. Ichapuram
2. Rapalle
3. Ramachandrapuram
4. Narasaraopet
5. Gudur
6. Nasapur
7. Kamareddy
8. Bellampallay
9. Kortla
10. Yellandu

Science Education

911. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Degree Colleges in the country imparting Science education and the number of colleges where there is no science stream, especially Physics, Chemistry and Electronics; and

(b) the special programme proposed to be formulated by the Government during the end of Ninth Plan to arrange Science education in each Degree College of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the number of Degree colleges in the country imparting Science education is 6100 and the number of colleges where there is no Science stream, especially Physics, Chemistry and Electronics, is 5278. Proposals for sanction of grants for starting Science education in Degree colleges are considered by UGC from time to time.

Land Reforms

912. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently reviewed the implementation of Land Reforms in the Conference held with State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda discussed, decision taken and time bound action plan formulated in this regard State-wise;

(c) the surplus land distributed/yet to be distributed among the landless families, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for effective implementation of land reforms, particularly in the Hindi belt of the country?

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

(b) With a view to involving a consensus on the means to tackle the various issues related to land reforms and formulating specific issues for consideration by the ensuing Conference of State Ministers of Revenue, a Conference of the Revenue Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 14.10.2000 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, wherein all the aspects related to land reforms were discussed/reviewed at length. The main decision taken in the Conference are given in enclosed Statement I.

(c) A statement II showing the State-wise land declared surplus, land taken possession of and land distributed among the landless poor is enclosed.

(d) In order to operationalise the recommendations made and decisions arrived at during the conference of Revenue Secretaries of States/UTs held on 14.10.2000 for an effective implementation of the land reforms and to formulate specific issues for consideration by the ensuing National Conference of State Ministers of Revenue, Government of India has constituted a National Level Task Force under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Land Resources).

Statement I

Main Decisions taken in the Revenue Secretaries Conference held on 14.10.2000

- (i) *Patta Pass Books* be issued to all farmers, uniformly, throughout the country.

- (ii) The practice of reverse tenancy should be ended.
- (iii) A special drive on the lines of Operation Berga may be undertaken to confer occupancy rights on the tenants/sharecroppers.
- (iv) The status of land holdings in the name of charitable trusts/religious/educational/industrial institutions in the State should be assessed and the exemptions provided to them reviewed, with reference to the degree and extent to which the intended purpose was being served.
- (v) With a view to identifying *benami* lands, organisations of tenants and sharecroppers should be formed to provide necessary evidence leading to prevention of *benami* transactions. The gram Sabhas and Voluntary Organisations should also be associated for the purpose.
- (vi) Computerisation of Land Records should be accelerated and accorded high priority in tribal areas.
- (vii) Digitisation of the cadastral map should be undertaken with the help of the modern equipments in order to maintain accuracy and reliability.
- (viii) Immediate steps be taken to complete the work of *patta* distribution, by forest officers on forest lands, cultivated by tribals and others.
- (ix) The High Courts in the States be approached to set up special Benches for expeditious disposal of the pending Court cases.
- (x) Revenue officers be vested with magisterial powers for dealing with the cases involving ceiling surplus land.

Statement II*State-wise Details of Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land*

(In Acres)

S.No.	State/UTs	Declared surplus	Taken possession	Distributed to indiv. benef.	Total No. of benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	792762	640180	581568	534603
2.	Assam	612500	575337	483951	444997
3.	Bihar	415447	390752	306964	379528
4.	Gujrat	227404	160190	139748	32174
5.	Haryana	107517	102534	102027	29208
6.	Himachal Pradesh	316556	304895	4374	6365
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	455575	450000	450000	450000
8.	Karnataka	268478	161834	121070	32880
9.	Kerala	139548	96253	66669	156568
10.	Madhya Pradesh	298763	260323	186942	74705
11.	Maharashtra	739206	670237	642002	140462
12.	Manipur	1830	1685	1682	1258

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Orissa	178503	167143	156494	138599
14.	Punjab	223115	105801	104199	28570
15.	Rajasthan	610676	568331	460879	81129
16.	Tamil Nadu	199729	190237	178801	141680
17.	Tripura	1995	1944	1598	1424
18.	Uttar Pradesh	374125	341464	258693	294062
19.	West Bengal	1372074	1283059	1042716	2536317
20.	D&N Haveli	9406	9305	6851	3353
21.	Delhi	1132	394	394	654
22.	Pondicherry	2326	1185	1046	1427
	Total	7348667	6483713	5298673	5509958

Introduction of Post Based Rosters

913. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the services in class, I, II, III and IV category/grade-wise under the Ministry of Rural Development and their attached offices where the presentation of persons belonging to the SC/ST categories has reached the prescribed percentage of which 'Post Based Rosters' have been introduced in place of 'Vacancy Based Rosters'; and

(b) the reasons for introduction of 'Post Based Rosters' in place of 'Vacancy Based Rosters' in those categories of services also where their representation has not reached the prescribed percentage of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Industrial Accidents in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

914. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial accidents occurred in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the number of persons killed therein during the last three years;

(b) the causes behind these accidents and the total loss of life and property; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the loss of life and property and recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) A total of 326 accidents occurred during the last three years and 10 persons were killed. A total sum of Rs. 17,23,675/- was paid as compensation and property loss of Rs. 3.18 lakhs occurred on account of these accidents. The causes for the accidents are slips and falls, electrical flash overs, falls from height, hits by objects chemical fires, etc.

(c) All the accidents were investigated to ascertain the causes and necessary remedial action was taken in the cases. In addition, the following are some of the remedial measures taken on regular basis:

- (i) Periodical inspections of the plant to find unsafe conditions and unsafe practices, and adoption of corrective measures.
- (ii) Safety training programmes for all the employees.
- (iii) External Safety audit once a year and internal safety audit twice a year for the whole plant and further appropriate action.

- (iv) Safety promotion activities like organization of Safety Weeks, National Safety Day and Crash Helmet Campaigns.
- (v) Wide and adequate publicity measures through safety bulletins hoardings and the cable TV network.
- (vi) Implementation of occupational health and safety management systems.
- (vii) Periodical reviews of the Central Safety Committee and follow up action, if any required.
- (viii) Periodical conduct of Departmental Safety Committee meetings and follow up action, if any required.

[English]

Issue of Bonds for Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme

915. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue Market Bonds to procure the funds for the Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of Bonds likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No decision in this regard has been taken so far.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Participatory Rural Appraisal Programme

916. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are running or propose to run the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) programme for the all round development of villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development do not have a programme Called Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), nor do the Ministry propose to run such a programme. Participatory Rural Appraisal is a methodology used in Certain Surveys and Studies.

Vacant Posts in CIL

917. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the Coal India Ltd. and its ancilliary companies are being adversely affected as there is no Chairman and Chairman-cum-Managing Director in these companies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill the said posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The posts of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors are vacant in the Coal India Limited (CIL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Western Coalfields Limited (WCL). The Public Enterprises Selection Board has recommended panels of names for filling these vacancies. Out of these, proposals for appointment of CMDs in CIL, BCCL and WCL have already been set to the competent authority for approval. In regard to the post of CMD, MCL, vigilance clearance of the candidates in the panel is awaited from the Central Vigilance Commission.

In order to facilitate smooth and effective functioning of these companies, additional charge arrangement have been made for the posts of CMDs pending appointment of regular CMDs in these companies.

[English]

Registration for Drug Imports

918. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a system of product and company registration for the drug imports throughout the world;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to have such a system of registration to stop flooding the cheap quality drugs into the country; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Drug Registration System before its import into a country is an international practice. Government has already published a draft notification to follow such practice. The final notification will be issued shortly.

Fertiliser Industry

919. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertiliser industry in the country has become uncompetitive; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to make the fertiliser industry competitive and also improve performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) While the Indian fertilizer industry has achieved internationally competitive energy efficiency norms, it is not price competitive, primarily because of high cost of hydrocarbon feedstock and raw material/inputs.

(c) The Government periodically review the performance of fertilizer production sector with a view to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers throughout the country. However, in case of public and cooperative sectors, the Government further monitor their overall operational and financial performance in terms of various parameters such as energy consumption norms, revenue/capital expenditure, project implementation, marketing cost and financial performance etc. Besides, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Pricing Policy which aims at encouraging urea units for taking cost reduction steps and be more competitive.

[Translation]

Earthquakes in Narmada Valley

920. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the warning given by the geological experts

regarding suspected devastating earthquake on the basis of geological changes in the Narmada belt prior to earthquake in Gujarat immediately;

(b) if so, whether the geological upheavals have becomes abnormal and in the aforesaid region which is a matter of concern;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the scientists have divided the country into five seismic zones in which Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh has been placed next to Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) Sir, Geological experts have not issued any warning regarding occurrence of possible earthquake based on the geological changes in the Narmada belt. No geological changes have been noticed in the Narmada belt before or after the Gujarat earthquake of 26th January, 2001.

(d) and (e) As per the Bureau of Indian Standards (IS : 1893-1984), the country has been divided into five seismic zones (Zone-1 to Zone-V), Zone-V is seismically most active region, while zone I is less active. Rann of Kutch area falls in Zone-V, whereas the Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh falls in Zone-III.

The India Meteorological Department has established two seismological observatories at Bhopal and Bilaspur equipped with state of the art digital seismographs to monitor the seismic activity in the region. In addition to the above, GSI is also operating one state-of-the-art seismological observatory at Jabalpur. A seismic telemetered cluster in Khandwa region in MP is also planned. The Narmada Valley River Development Authority and other organisations are operating a total of 14 seismic activity and also in the design of earthquake resistant structures. Micro-zonation study of Jabalpur area has also been initiated.

[English]

Upgrading of Curriculum by Universities

921. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities which are under the control of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the UGC has directed the Universities to update their curriculum by adopting UGC model curriculum;

(c) if so, the names of Universities in the country which have already taken action to update their curriculum, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the remaining Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The State-wise number of UGC recognised Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities in India is attached as statement.

(b) The UGC has since taken up the task of updating/ framing of new curricula in 32 subjects of under-graduate and post-graduate levels through Curriculum Development Committees. The Committees' reports will be circulated to all Universities for their guidance/adoption.

(c) and (d) The Universities are autonomous institutions. The Curriculum suggested by the UGC Committee shall be circulated to all the Universities with the request to update their curricula from time to time.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of UGC recognised Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities in the country

Sl.No.	State	No. of Universities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar and Jharkhand	15
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	10
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	13
11.	Kerala	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	17
13.	Maharashtra	17
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Orissa	8
18.	Punjab	5
19.	Rajasthan	6
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	15
22.	Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	21
24.	West Bengal	11
25.	NCT of Delhi	5
26.	Pondicherry (UT)	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of Institutions Deemed to be Universities
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Jharkhand	2
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Karnataka	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	9
8.	Punjab	1
9.	Rajasthan	4
10.	Tamil Nadu	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal	5
12.	West Bengal	1
13.	NCT of Delhi	6

Vacancy Based Roster

922. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINGAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the services in Class I, II, III and Class IV category/grade under the Ministry of Home Affairs and all the Statutory/Autonomous/Attached/Sub-ordinate Organisations under their control, where the representation of persons belonging to the SC/ST categories has reached the prescribed percentage of reservation and because of which Post Based Rosters have been introduced in place of Vacancy Based Rosters; and

(b) the reasons for introduction of Post Based Rosters in place of Vacancy Based Rosters in those categories of services also where representation of SCs/STs has not reached the prescribed percentage of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the ruling given by the Supreme Court of India that reservation has to be with reference to posts and not vacancies, the Government issued the instructions to introduce post based rosters in respect of posts under the Central Government. There was no precondition that reservation should reach the prescribed percentage of reservation on the basis of vacancy based roster before the post based rosters are introduced. The post based roster is a mechanism to ensure that the reserved categories get due share of posts up to the prescribed percentage of reservation in line with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of India. These instructions are being followed in the Ministry of Home Affairs as also in its attached and subordinate offices.

Water Scarcity In FACT Plant

923. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin division of FACT is facing water scarcity in its plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the scarcity of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water is supplied to Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) from Bhoothathankettu barrage

of Periyar Valley Irrigation Project through open canals. Since October, 2000, FACT has not been receiving adequate water supply mainly because of poor North West monsoon, deteriorating condition of canals and heavy leakage of shutters at Bhoothathankettu barrage.

(c) Subsequent to the permission of Government of Kerala to FACT for undertaking suitable measures to reduce the leakage of shutters at Bhoothathankettu, FACT has started the jobs of rectification to the leaky shutters.

[Translation]

Complaints against Panchayati Raj Institutions

924. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints relating to the works executed by the Panchayati Raj institutions have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and till date;

(c) the number of Sarpanchs in Madhya Pradesh against whom the complaints have been received during the said period;

(d) whether any action plan is under consideration of the Government for redressal of these complaints;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the works which are executed by the Panchayati Raj institutions?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Complaints relating to works executed by the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being received both at the State and Central level. Since Panchayati Raj is a State subject, there is no mechanism to monitor such complaints at the Central level. However, the complaints received from different States including Madhya Pradesh are referred to the concerned State Government for taking necessary action as per their Panchayati Raj Act and the other relevant laws and rules existing in the States. The Central Government has been requesting the State Governments, from time to time, to issue necessary instructions to empower Gram Sabhas, to ensure people's right to information and accessibility to the records of works executed by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A four pronged approach has recently been suggested—namely

public awareness regarding programmes being implemented, transparency, involvement of people in execution of works and social audit by Gram Sabhas. Besides, there are Vigilance & Monitoring Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the works of all rural development schemes of this Ministry.

[English]

NORAD Scheme

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

(a) whether the women are imparted training in new skills under the Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Centres with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD);

(b) if so, the number of women benefited therefrom in various States, particularly in Maharashtra during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the further steps being taken by the Government to implement this scheme more effectively and to bring more women under this scheme, particularly in Maharashtra?

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

(b) The State-wise number of women beneficiaries in the last 3 years under the scheme of NORAD is given in enclosed statement.

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the implementation of the scheme:

- (i) State Governments/Women Development Corporations/Voluntary Organisations are motivated to send more viable schemes.
- (ii) A syllabus for the training and minimum qualification of training have been prescribed.
- (iii) Implementation of the schemes are being monitored by the State and Central Government and evaluated by independent organizations.

State-wise number of Women Benefitted under Norad Scheme During Last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year-wise Number of Beneficiaries		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001 (As on 23.1.2001)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1950	6980	1920
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	260	170	280
4.	Bihar	160	100	50
5.	Chandigarh Admn.	60	100	—
6.	Delhi	3720	—	1550
7.	Goa	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	2300	210	300
9.	Haryana	590	800	580
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120	400	—
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1830	190	170
12.	Kerala	400	120	960
13.	Karnataka	240	150	1740
14.	Maharashtra	280	1060	1510

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	190	1440	1580
16.	Manipur	25	510	1190
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	—	150
19.	Orissa	1230	1040	1650
20.	Punjab	1480	210	2220
21.	Rajasthan	350	840	240
22.	Tamil Nadu	560	120	190
23.	Tripura	—	—	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2230	3460	2950
25.	West Bengal	400	780	855
Total:		18215	18680	20135

[Translation]

Council of Child Welfare

926. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the "State Council of Child Welfare" is not working satisfactorily in various States including Maharashtra and particularly in the tribal and dalit dominated areas;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints so far in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The State Councils for Child Welfare are implementing various programmes/schemes of the Government in Maharashtra and other States, namely Anganwadi Training Centres, Centres of Balwadi Nutrition Programme and Centres of Creche Programme. The Government has not received any complaint regarding functioning of State Councils in this regard.

(c) and (d) In view of above question does not arise.

[English]

Development of Slums in the Country

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

(a) the number of slums in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of slums developed by the HUDCO alongwith the financial assistance provided for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) had conducted a study on slums in 1995-96 and a report titled "a Compendium on Indian Slums-1996" was brought out identifying/estimating the slums population of all States/UTs. Details of the State-wise identified/estimate slum population are given in statement I.

(b) The number of slums developed alongwith the financial assistance provided for the purpose during each of the last three years, as informed by HUDCO, State-wise is given in statement II.

Statement I**State-wise Identified/Estimated Slum Population**

(Population in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1981			1991			2001	
		Urban population	Identified Slum population	%age	Urban population	Estimated slum population	%age	Urban population	Estimated slum population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.876	28.579	22.9	178.871	43.133*	24.1	249.654	60.166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.414	—	—	1.106	0.221	20.0	1.879	0.375
3.	Assam	17.824	1.236	6.9	24.878	4.483+	18.0	32.367	5.826
4.	Bihar	87.190	32.699	37.5	113.530	26.906	23.7	149.556	35.444
5.	Goa	3.518	0.242	6.9	4.798	0.833	17.4	6.559	1.141
6.	Gujarat	106.017	15.316	14.5	142.461	25.814*	18.1	189.993	34.388
7.	Haryana	28.274	2.742	9.7	40.547	6.843*	16.9	19.572	10.067
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.260	0.761	23.3	4.492	1.258+	28.0	5.765	1.614
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.604	6.270	49.7	18.394	5.922	32.2	24.173	7.783
10.	Karnataka	107.296	5.745	5.4	139.078	12.934	9.3	190.989	17.761
11.	Kerala	47.713	4.101	8.6	76.803	12.218	15.9	103.474	16.452
12.	Madhya Pradesh	105.865	10.749	10.2	153.388	21.029	13.7	204.050	27.954
13.	Maharashtra	219.936	43.149	19.6	305.416	78.724	25.8	416.155	107.367
14.	Manipur	3.755	0.165	4.4	5.056	0.853	16.9	6.702	1.132
15.	Meghalaya	2.413	0.660	27.4	3.300	0.833+	25.2	4.608	1.161
16.	Mizoram	1.218	N.A.	—	3.179	0.572	18.0	6.424	1.156
17.	Nagaland	1.202	N.A.	—	2.082	0.416	20.0	3.049	0.609
18.	Orissa	31.103	2.820	9.1	42.350	8.432*	19.9	56.320	11.207
19.	Punjab	46.478	11.668	25.1	59.932	14.144*	23.6	80.241	18.936
20.	Rajasthan	12.105	10.252	14.2	100.671	24.000+	23.8	137.193	32.651
21.	Sikkim	0.511	0.024	4.7	0.370	0.095+	25.7	0.479	8.123
22.	Tamil Nadu	159.519	26.760	16.8	190.776	35.713*	18.7	233.080	43.585
23.	Tripura	2.256	0.184	8.2	4.217	0.744*	17.6	5.078	0.893
24.	Uttar Pradesh	198.991	25.800	13.0	276.059	58.391*	21.8	365.397	77.098

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	West Bengal	144.467	30.280	21.0	187.076	51.949	27.8	236.620	65.780
	Total States	1528.805	260.202	17.0	2078.830	436.460	21.0	2769.377	580.669
26.	A&N Islands	0.496	—	—	0.750	0.349+	46.5	1.102	0.512
27.	Chandigarh	4.228	—	—	5.758	1.612	28.0	7.618	2.133
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.069	—	—	0.117	0.023	19.7	0.199	0.039
29.	Daman & Diu**	—	—	—	0.475	0.095	20.0	0.698	0.139
30.	Delhi	57.682	18.000	31.2	84.716	22.480+	26.5	122.891	32.566
31.	Lakshadweep	0.186	—	—	0.291	0.058+	19.9	0.362	0.072
32.	Pondicherry	3.160	0.942	29.8	5.170	1.531	29.6	7.190	2.128
	Total UTs	65.821	18.942	28.8	97.277	26.148	26.9	140.060	37.589
	Grand Total	1594.626	279.144	17.5	2176.107	462.608	21.3	2909.437	618.258

Note:

+ Figures of identified/estimated slum population have been furnished (for the state as a whole) by the respective state Governments.

* Slum population estimates are based on the information (for Class-I and Class-II cities/towns) received from the States/UTs Governments for the year 1991.

** Figures of 1981 have already been included in Goa.

Statement II*Number of Slums Developed by HUDCO During the Last Three Years*

1997-98

State Name	Number of Scheme	Project cost Rs. Crores	Loan amount Rs. Crores	No. of dwelling units	No. of Beds	Release amount Rs. Crores
Andhra Pradesh	3	10.73	7.36	2944	0	5.44
Chhattisgarh	1	0.31	0.28	314	0	0.14
Gujarat	2	3.81	3.31	21959	0	3.11
Karnataka	6	1.86	1.47	295	0	1.26
Tamil Nadu	13	27.49	19.80	2441	0	4.88
Total	25	44.20	32.22	27953	0	14.82

1998-99

State Name	Number of Scheme	Project cost Rs. Crores	Loan amount Rs. Crores	No. of dwelling units	No. of Beds	Release amount Rs. Crores
Andhra Pradesh	1	1.19	0.99	396	0	0.75
Karnataka	11	8.69	7.28	3265	0	3.83
Maharashtra	1	105.67	60.00	2803	0	30.00
Tamil Nadu	7	19.02	13.81	1372	0	1.86
Total	20	134.57	82.07	7836	0	36.43

1999-2000

State Name	Number of Scheme	Project cost Rs. Crores	Loan amount Rs. Crores	No. of dwelling units	No. of Beds	Release amount Rs. Crores
Karnataka	33	15.57	12.27	2089	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0.75	0.29	0	216	0.06
Tamil Nadu	4	45.26	40.43	26450	0	3.85
Total	40	61.58	52.99	28539	216	3.91

Indian Reserve Battalions

928. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Reserve Battalions at present in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of proposal for additional battalions received from different States/Union Territories during the last three years;

(c) the number of proposals sanctioned by the Union Government till now;

(d) the number of requests of different State Governments are pending for additional Indian Reserve Battalions; and

(e) the time by which these requests are likely to be acceded to by the Union Government?

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

(c) Based on the demands from different States/UTs as well as assessment of the security scenario, this Ministry assessed the need for IR Bns and have sanctioned a total of 45 Bns till date. Details are given in enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) As per assessment made for futuristic requirement of IR Bns for different States/UTs based on their demands as also the likely security scenario, Governments has planned to sanction 40 more IR Bns in phases during next 4 years.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of IR Bns Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	A&N Islands	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3
4.	Assam	4
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	1
8.	Delhi	—
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1/2
10.	Daman & Diu	—
11.	Gujarat	—
12.	Goa	—
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2
14.	Haryana	—
15.	Jharkhand	1
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
17.	Karnataka	—
18.	Kerala	—
19.	Lakshadweep	1/2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	—
21.	Maharashtra	—
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Mizoram	2
24.	Meghalaya	1
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Orissa	1
27.	Punjab	6
28.	Pondicherry	—
29.	Rajasthan	2
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	2
32.	Tripura	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	—
34.	West Bengal	—
Total		45

[Translation]

**Amount Earmarked for Urban Development
and Poverty Alleviation**

929. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked by the Union Government for urban development and poverty alleviation programme during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount spent out of the earmarked and sanctioned funds during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the achievements of the schemes implemented, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the amount allocated by the Union Government during the current year for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the funds have been received from any foreign agencies i.e. World Bank, Asian Bank, Monetary fund or other sources; and

(f) if so, the details of terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Farm Houses

930. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2227 dated December 14, 1999 and state:

(a) the details of action taken by MCD against 869 farm houses found constructed more than the permissible limit;

(b) the details of action taken against the said farm houses as per the MCD Act;

(c) whether MCD has forwarded the list of these farm houses to Panchayat/Revenue Department, Government of Delhi, for initiating action under section 81 of DLR Act, 1954;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the list of these farm houses indicating the name of villages?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Government has vide notification dated 7.8.2000, notified planning and development control norms for farm houses as were existing prior to notification of July 23, 1998. Thereafter a joint survey has been conducted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on the number of farm houses which have been sanctioned and constructed in Delhi. As per MCD, 1886 farm houses have been sanctioned in Delhi out of which 616 are in development area of DDA. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have done detailed survey of 229 properties till 22.2.2001 of which unauthorised construction have been detected in 144 properties. Action against 18 has been started.

DDA has informed that of the 616 cases in its area, 61 properties were surveyed as on 1.2.2001. Of these, as per Rules and Act, action for unauthorised constructions has been initiated by DDA on 40 properties.

To expedite action against unauthorised constructions in farm houses, Ministry of Urban Development has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Urban Development on 21.8.2000 which is monitoring the collection of information and action as such. The Ministry has also issued comprehensive instructions on 28.8.2000 to all local bodies/authority in Delhi to take effective action against all unauthorised constructions and encroachment in Delhi.

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

Powers to Local Bodies

931. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of local bodies in the States is examined by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Union Government are aware that powers in this regard have not yet been delegated to the local bodies by the State Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have issued or propose to issue the directions to the State Governments to strengthen the local bodies and streamline the Panchayat Raj System; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Although local bodies is a State subject, after the passage of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, the Central Government has been reviewing the working of local bodies. From time to time, the States/UTs have been urged by the Central Government to speed up the devolution of powers upon these bodies to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government. The issue of devolution of powers upon local bodies is a continuing one. States have devolved financial and functional powers upon local bodies in varying degrees after enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

(e) and (f) The Central Government have been requesting the States/UTs to devolve more powers to Panchayats through high level meetings and through correspondence with the Chief Ministers, State Ministers and State Secretaries in charge of Panchayati Raj. The States/UTs have been requested to devolve adequate powers to Panchayats to enable them function as institutions of local self-Government and to strengthen the Gram Sabha to ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of Panchayats. We are planning to call a meeting of various political parties and Panchayati Raj Ministers to discuss devolution of powers.

Ocean Thermal Energy Plant

932. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any Ocean Thermal Energy Plant;

(b) if so, the location, cost and capacity of this plant;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more floating Ocean Thermal Energy Conservation Plants;

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

(e) the time by which the said plants are likely to be established; and

(f) the total amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) The Government has taken up the implementation of a 1 MW floating Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) pilot technology demonstration project as a Jai Vigyan Mission Programme through National Institute of Ocean Technology at Chennai at a cost of Rs. 35.25 crore. The location of this plant is 60 Km south-east of Tuticorin.

2. The Government has not yet set up an OTEC plant at any location. The Government also do not have any immediate plans to set up an OTEC Plant. The future steps by the Government would depend on the outcome of the pilot technology demonstration project.

[Translation]

Use of Earthquake Resistance Technique

933. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to make the earthquake resistance technique compulsory for construction of buildings;

(b) if so, the parts of the country in which this provision is likely to be made compulsory;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to ban the substandard building material for construction and make compulsory the use of 'A' grade building material; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The Government of India has advised all State Governments to make earthquake resistant technology a compulsory part of all building regulations.

(b) All State Governments and Union Territories have already been advised to make these provisions compulsory.

(c) and (d) Since housing is a State subject, necessary action is to be taken by the State Governments to follow the specifications and standards for building materials for construction of houses, as formulated by Bureau of Indian Standards. However, Government of India has advised all States & Union Territories to scrupulously adhere to BIS regulations.

Madarasa Board and Waqf Council

934. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government have provided funds during 1998-99 and 2000-2001 through the Madarasa Board and Waqf Council to assist the minority community;

(b) if so, the details of the amount given during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to misutilisation of the said amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under its different schemes for the minority community, Government provides funds to State Governments, Madarsa Boards and Waqf Councils. Details of the releases to Madarasa Boards and Waqf Councils for the concerned period are given in enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) No such complaint has been received.

Statement

1. Under the Scheme of Grants in aid to Voluntary Arabic, Persian and Urdu Organisations, the following funds have been given by the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language during 1998-99 and 2000-2001 through Madarasa Board and Waqf Council:—

State	1998-99	2000-2001	Through
Assam	Rs. 9,18,600/-	Nil (funds not released because Security certification not received from State Government)	State Madarasa Education Board, Assam.
Bihar	Nil (funds not released because State Government recommendations not received)	Rs. 5,40,000/-	Bihar State Education Madrasa Board, Patna.
Tripura	Nil (No proposal received)	Rs. 91,800/-	Tripura Board of Wakf, Agartala.

2. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under its non-plan scheme for Development of Urban Wakf Properties has released the following amount to Central Wakf Council during 1998-99 and 2000-2001:—

(Amount in Rupees in lakhs)

State	1998-99	2000-2001
Karnataka	63.00	30.00
Kerala	10.00	30.00
Maharashtra	20.00	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	12.32	Nil*
Rajasthan	23.68	Nil*
Uttar Pradesh	20.00	25.00
Total	149.00	110.00

* Sometimes, funds are not released because counter-guarantees from the concerned State Governments and other required documentation are not complete.

Subletting of Government Accommodations

935. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bungalows, flats and quarters found to be sublet in each type from general pool and other pools by the allottees during each of the last three years and till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government to evict such tenants and number of persons evicted so far along with the present status of remaining cases;

(c) the action taken by the Government so far against the said allottees of Government accommodation; and

(d) the action taken against the officials of the Directorate of Estates and the Ministry who connived in subletting the Government accommodation by the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) During surprise checks of the quarters under the control of the Directorate of Estates, the number of quarters suspected sublet during the years 1998, 1999, 2000 and till 15.2.2001 is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) As per prescribed procedure, show cause notices are issued to the allottees of quarters suspected to be sublet, for a personal hearing before the Competent Authority. After hearing, the competent authority decides

as to whether a case of subletting is established or not. In case, the competent authority arrives at a decision that the case of subletting is established, the allotment is cancelled. The allottee has a right of appeal to the Director of Estate. If appeal is rejected, the allottee is required to vacate the quarter. In case of non-vacation of the quarter by the allottee, the case is referred to the Estate Officer for eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Apart from cancellation of quarter, disciplinary action under Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & appeal Rules, 1965 is also taken against such allottees by the concerned disciplinary authorities. During the years 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 (till 15.2.2001), allotment of 379 quarters were cancelled and 159 houses were got vacated after following the due process of law.

(d) No officials of the Directorate of Estates and the Ministry have been found conniving in subletting of the Government accommodation by the allottees. However, one complaint pertaining to connivance of an official of Government of India Press, Minto Road in subletting of Press Pool accommodation has been received.

Statement

Statement Indicating the Number of Quarters Suspected Sublet During the Years 1998, 1999, 2000 and Till 15.02.2001.

Year	Type-I	Type-II	Typ-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Total
1998	48	68	30	03	01	150
1999	120	103	74	10	—	307
2000	164	154	110	07	—	435
1.1.2001 to 15.2.2001	56	26	31	01	—	114

[English]

Construction of Houses under IAY in Orissa

936. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target for construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Orissa, especially in the super-cyclone devastated districts;

(b) the number of houses constructed and allotted to the poor people so far under the said scheme, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment about the required number of houses for the poor in the State;

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

(e) the time by which the construction of these houses is likely to be completed in the super-cyclone devastated districts of the State;

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(g) the target fixed for the construction of houses during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, as per normal allocation under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), for 2000-2001, 48,820 new houses are being constructed and 10,946 houses are being upgraded. In addition to the normal IAY, 1,73,068 additional houses have been programmed for construction in the cyclone affected districts. Under the HUDCO assisted loan scheme 1,09,008 houses and under the Credit cum Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing another 29,526 houses have been programmed for construction in the cyclone affected districts.

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Orissa, District wise number of houses identified for construction and constructed under the IAY is enclosed at statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has not made any assessment about the required number of houses for the poor in the State of Orissa. However, according to the Census 1991, the housing shortage in the State of Orissa is 6,84,655.

(e) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, all out efforts are being made to complete the IAY houses in the cyclone affected districts of Orissa by 30.6.2001.

(f) The likely expenditure to be incurred in the construction of IAY houses in the cyclone affected district of Orissa has been estimated at Rs. 440 crore by the Government of Orissa.

(g) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, the target for the construction of houses during 2000-2001 under the IAY has been fixed at 1.5 lakh. The target for the year 2001-2002 is dependent on the budgetary allocation to be made under IAY for the year 2001-2002.

Statement

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Houses identify for construction	No. of Houses Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Balasore	12525	4427
2.	Bhadrak	13771	3325
3.	Cuttack	30784	7050

1	2	3	4
4.	Dhenkanal	3012	1604
5.	Gajapati	1092	613
6.	Ganjam	8807	8858
7.	Gagatsinghpur	48126	8358
8.	Jajpur	18706	5268
9.	Kendrapara	28867	6138
10.	Keonjhar	3798	2844
11.	Khurda	6466	2173
12.	Mayurbhanj	4663	4601
13.	Nayagarh	1208	716
14.	Puri	18175	7264
Total		200000	63239

[Translation]

Drinking Water/Sewage Disposal Projects

937. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to implement the drinking water and sewage disposal projects in the newly formed States including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to these States, State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Union Government to incorporate these projects in the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the World Bank or any other agencies have proposed to provide assistance for these projects, and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Water supply and Sewage being State subjects, it is the responsibility of State Governments to plan, implement operate and maintain water supply and sewage facilities and make adequate provision of funds in their State plans for the purpose. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for providing water supply facilities to the towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched during 1993-94 in order to provide Central assistance to the

State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and State. Under AUWSP, the details of schemes approved in the newly created States of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh are given in enclosed statement I, II & III respectively. There is no Central Sector Scheme under which funds can be provided for provisions of sewage facilities.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement I

State : Jharkhand (As on 18.2.2001)

A. Projects sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Approved Project Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Barwadih	Palamu	Nov., 96	82.68	The funds for the aforesaid Schemes have been released to the States out of which these newly formed States of Jharkhand Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh have been carved out, As per the Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance
2.	Rajmahal	Sahibganj	Feb., 99	119.86	
3.	Nirsa	Dhanwad	Apr., 99	197.42	
4.	Chakulia	East Singhbhum	Apr., 99	48.61	
5.	Saraikella	West Singhbhum	May, 99	76.81	
6.	Latehar	Palamu	Sept., 99	122.32	
7.	Jamtara	Dumaka	Dec., 99	195.63	
8.	Koderma	Koderma	Feb., 2000	498.76	
9.	Muri	Ranchi	May, 2000	148.55	
Total				1490.64	

B. Scheme under scrutiny : NIL

Statement II

State : Uttaranchal (As on 18.2.2001)

A. Projects sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Approved Project Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bazpur	Nainital	Mar., 94	86.20	The funds for the aforesaid Schemes have been released to the States out of which
2.	Narend-ernagar	Tehri Garhwal	Mar., 96	240.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Chamba	Tehri Garhwal	Mar., 96	537.80	these newly formed States of Jharkhand Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh have been carved out, as per the Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance
4.	Kaladungi	Nainital	Mar., 96	121.90	
5.	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	Aug., 99	410.78	
6.	Lalkuwa	Nainital	Mar., 2000	65.75	
7.	Joshimath	Chamoli	Jul., 2000	166.63	
8.	Dineshpur	U.S. Nagar	Aug., 2000	183.42	
9.	Srinagar	Garhwal	Oct., 2000	604.35	
10.	Nandprayag	Chamoli	Jan., 2001	52.15	
11.	Deo Prayag	Tehri Garhwal	Jan. 2001	172.91	
Total			2642.39		

B. Scheme under scrutiny

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Remarks
1.	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	704.30	Scheme under technical scrutiny

Statement III*State : Chhattisgarh*

As on : 18.2.2001

A. Projects sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Approved Project Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Bhatgaon	Raipur	Mar., 94	56.00	The Funds for the aforesaid Schemes have been released to the State out of with these newly formed States of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh have been carved out, as per the Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance
2.	Bagbehra	Raipur	Mar., 94	56.00	
3.	Pithora	Raipur	Mar., 94	51.00	
4.	Gariyaband*	Raipur	Mar., 94	42.00	
5.	Ahiwara*	Durg	Mar., 94	56.00	
6.	Dongargaon	Rajnadgaon	Mar., 94	63.00	
7.	Gandai-Pan danya	Rajnadgaon	Mar., 94	55.00	
8.	Kurud	Raipur	Jan., 96	61.20	
9.	Patan	Durg	Feb., 99	94.24	
10.	Balod	Durg	Mar., 99	131.61	
11.	Pendra	Bilaspur	Mar., 99	55.06	
12.	Rattanpur	Bilaspur	May, 99	71.18	
13.	Sakti	Bilaspur	May, 99	125.34	
14.	Sheorinarayan	Bilaspur	Feb., 2000	72.69	
15.	Sarangarh	Raigarh	Mar., 2000	42.53	
Total				1032.85	

*-Scheme commissioned.

B. Scheme under scrutiny in CPHEEO : NIL

Bagdigi Coal-Mine Accident

938. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to the possible causes of Bagdigi coal-mine accidents as reported by the electronic media;

(b) if so, the penalty provisions laid down in this regard;

(c) whether the management has given wrong information regarding this accident;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have done any investigations in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (f) The cause of the Bagdigi coal mine disaster on 2.2.2001 will be known only on completion of enquiry into the accident. The penalties for contravention of various provisions of the Mines Act are laid down in the Act itself. Action shall be taken as per recommendations of the enquiry.

[English]

Action Plan for Waste Management

939. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any action plan for utilisation of solid waste/garbage (Solid Waste Management) in Municipal Towns and Corporations in the country;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been given to the State/local bodies for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments in this regard;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) No, Sir. It is the responsibility of the Municipal Corporations & Urban Local Bodies to chalk out necessary action plan for Solid Waste Management. In order to assist the Urban Local Bodies, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has set up a Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management to collect and disseminate information on proven technologies, research and development, financial resources, scope for private sector participation, capacity building, etc. A comprehensive Manual on Solid Waste Management has also been published by the Ministry for guidance of Urban Local Bodies. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 according to which every Municipal Authority would be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of these rules and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste. State Pollution Control Boards and Committee in Union Territories have been informed to set up interaction with each and every municipal authority in the State/UT for preparing city/town-wise action plan for management of municipal solid waste.

(b) and (c) Under the existing programme of Ministries of Agriculture and Non-Conventional Energy. Sources, Central assistance has been given to State Governments for setting up of compost units/mechanised compost plants and energy recovery projects from municipal solid wastes respectively. State-wise details are given in statement I and II respectively.

(d) to (f) Some State Governments, such as Gujarat and Kerala had approached this Ministry for financial assistance for Solid Waste Management. However, they have been informed that the Ministry has no Central assistance programme for this purpose at present.

Statement I

Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Statement showing funds released for setting up of Compost Units under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers during VIII Plan (1993-94 to 1996-97)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Rupees in lakh)	1996-97	Total
1.	Tamil Nadu	20.00(1)	Nil	70.20(5)	Nil	90.20 (6)
2.	Kerala	20.00 (1)	Nil	20.00 (1)		40.00 (2)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	10.00 (1)	20.00 (1)	Nil	40.00 (2)
4.	Punjab	Nil	20.00 (1)	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)
5.	Assam	Nil	20.00 (1)	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)
6.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)	Nil	20.00 (1)
7.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)	Nil	20.00 (1)
8.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)	20.00 (1)	40.00 (2)
9.	Rajasthan	Nil	20.00 (1)	20.00 (1)	Nil	40.00 (2)
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3.35	Nil	16.65 (1)	Nil	20.00 (1)
11.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)	20.00 (1)
12.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.00 (1)	20.00 (1)
Total		53.35 (2)	70.00 (4)	206.85 (12)	60.00 (3)	390.20 (21)

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate the No. of Municipalities assisted under the scheme.

Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Statement showing funds released for setting up of Compost Units under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers during IX Plan (1997-98 to 2000-2001)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	Total
1.	Karnataka	40.00 (4)	—	74.52(2)		114.50 (6)
2.	Maharashtra	—	—	125.00 (3)		125.00 (3)
3.	Meghalaya	—	—	50.00 (1)		50.00 (1)
4.	West Bengal	—	—	50.00 (1)		50.00 (1)
5.	Gujarat	—	—		50.00 (1)	50.00 (1)
6.	Delhi	—	—		50.00 (1)	50.00 (1)
Total		40.00 (4)	—	299.52 (7)	100.00 (2)	439.52 (13)

N.B. Figure in bracket indicate No. of compost plants to be established under the programme.

Statement II*Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**Financial Incentives Sanctioned/Released to Urban Local Bodies and State Agencies in respect of Waste to Energy Projects*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Project	Facilitating Urban local Body/State Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released Till 20.02.2001
1.	Project for generation of 4.00 MW (net power and 150 TPD organic manure from 520 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste in Nagpur city being set up by M/s. ENBEE Infrastructure Limited, Bhopal on BOO Basis —do—	Nagpur Municipal Corporation Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)	60.00 20.00	30.00 10.00
2.	Project for production of 210 TPD Fuel Pellets from 700 TPD Municipal Solid Waste in Hyderabad city being set up by M/s Selco International Limited, Hyderabad on BOO basis.	Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NEDCAP) Hyderabad	5.00	5.00

Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Financial support provided to States for carrying out Feasibility Studies for Waste to Energy projects

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/Cities	Financial support provided by MNES
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
	(i) Warangal	1,00,000.00
	(ii) Gantur	1,00,000.00
	(iii) Vijaywada	1,00,000.00
	Total:	3,00,000.00

1	2	3
2.	Bihar	
	Muzaffarpur	15,465.00
3.	Delhi	4,10,580.00
4.	Gujarat	
	(i) Ahmedabad	64,487.50
	(ii) Vadodara	64,487.50
	(iii) Bhavnagar	64,487.50
	(iv) Rajkot	64,487.50
	(v) Bharuch	16,350.00
	(vi) Bhuj	16,300.00

1	2	3
	(vii) Valsad	16,350.00
	Total:	3,06,950.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	
	Baddi Township	23,000.00
6.	Karnataka	
	Manipal-Udupi	50,000.00
7.	Kerala	
	Thiruvananthapuram	1,10,000.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	
	(i) Bhopal	1,62,500.00
	(ii) Indore	87,500.00
	(iii) Sagar	87,500.00
	(iv) Bilaspur	87,500.00
	(v) Jabalpur	87,500.00
	(vi) Ujjain	87,500.00
	(vii) Gwalior	87,500.00
	(viii) Bhilai/Durg	87,500.00
	Total:	7,75,000.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	
	(i) Ghaziabad	67,500.00
	(ii) Meerut	67,500.00
	(iii) Aligarh	67,500.00
	(iv) Bareilly	67,500.00
	(v) Moradabad	67,500.00
	(vi) Agra	67,500.00
	(vii) Kanpur	67,500.00
	(viii) Lucknow	67,500.00
	(ix) Allahabad	67,500.00
	(x) Gorakhpur	67,500.00
	(xi) Varanasi	67,500.00
	Total:	7,42,500.00
10.	West Bengal	
	Calcutta	5,00,000.00

[Translation]

Authorised/Unauthorised Colonies

940. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any criteria to define the authorised and unauthorised colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) All colonies, for which lay out plans have been approved by the local authorities/DDA/competent authorities in accordance with the law applicable at the time of their approval, are considered authorised colonies.

Development of Tharu Tribes

941. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to ensure the development of tharu tribes living in Bahraich and Shravasti districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of projects likely to be sanctioned for the said areas;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to open residential schools for the wards of tharu tribes;

(d) if so, the time by which the said schools are likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The socio-economic development schemes implemented by this Ministry are meant for the overall benefit of the entire population of Scheduled tribes of the country including Tharus of Uttar Pradesh. The schemes and projects are ongoing by nature.

(c) to (e) The schemes of the Ministry including setting up of residential schools, are implemented on the basis of proposals received either from State Governments or voluntary organizations. Under the scheme of model residential schools, Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned two projects. The State Government is yet to indicate the location of these schools. An advance of Rs. 100 lakhs has been released for this purpose.

*[English]***Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

942. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has registered a case against some officials of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for causing loss to the company to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the seizures made by CBI during the search operation in this regard; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (d) A Regular Case No. 6(A)/96 ACU. VIII (IX) had been registered on 12.7.96 on the allegation relating to certain amendments made in value based advance licences (VABAL) issued to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), resulting in undue benefit of Rs. 1.27 crores to a private firm M/s. Roopali Agencies (P) Ltd., Delhi and corresponding loss to the exchequer.

At the time of finalization of the investigation, a PIL No.431/96 had also been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. After completion of investigation, the status report was submitted before the Hon'ble Court on 13.1.1997. The Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an order on 24.1.1997 dropping the PIL No. 431/96 and passed orders for closure. Accordingly, in the light of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the fact that sufficient evidence was not found against the Suspect Officers, a closure report U/s. 173 Cr. PC was filed in the competent court on 23.10.1997. The court vide its order dated 16.10.2000 has accepted the closure report filed by the CBI.

Committee on Border Security

943. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Madhav Godbole to give its suggestions for strengthening security on the border has submitted its report;

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

(c) the details of recommendations implemented by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers (GOM) had been constituted in April, 2000 to review the national security system in its entirety and, in particular, to consider the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee and formulate specific proposals for implementation. The GOM set up four Task Forces including the Task Force on Border Management under the Chairmanship of Dr. Madhav Godbole. This Task Force submitted its report to the GOM on 29th August, 2000. The Report is being considered by GOM.

Illegal Bangladeshi Migrants

944. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding illegal forex racket operating in the country appearing in 'The Indian Express' dated January 23, 2001;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of the Government from various States so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop illegal forex racket being run by the illegal migrants?

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]***Bokaro Steel Plant**

945. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the source form which the aluminium is supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether many imported machines are lying idle in the plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said plant is also proposed to be disinvested; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Bokaro Steel Plant obtain its supplies of aluminium ingots mainly from M/s. BALCO and M/s. NALCO (Public Sector Undertakings).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Recommendations of ERC on Coal Industry

946. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) was set up by the Government to restructure the coal industry;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Commission;

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted and implemented by the Government so far; and

(d) the time by which all the recommendations are likely to be accepted/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) set up by the Government had submitted its second report in September 2000. The report consisted of four parts. Part IV of the report relates to "Restructuring of the Functions, Activities and Structures in the Ministry of Coal".

(b) The summary of the recommendations embodied in the Report of expenditure Reforms Commission is as under:—

- (i) The Ministry needs to reorient its strategy considering the increasing role that coal sector plays in ensuring energy security.

- (ii) Unrestricted entry of private developers could be allowed in exploration and production of coal, by expediting the amendment to the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973, a Bill for which is pending in Parliament.

- (3) Development of lignite resources outside the areas of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited could be left to the respective State Governments.

- (4) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 needs to be amended and an Independent Regulatory Body set up for orderly development and for providing a level playing field in the Coal Sector in the liberalized environment.

- (5) The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 needs to be amended and the rules made there under making public and private sectors equally responsible for aspects like scientific mining, safety, mine fires, coal washing and other conservation, environment and health related requirements in the coal mines.

- (6) Clear, transparent and non-discriminatory guidelines need to be laid down on various important aspects of the coal industry.

- (7) Efficiency of operation needs to be improved and surplus manpower eliminated in the public sector coal companies. Royalty and other levies of the State Governments as also the railway freight rates on coal movement need to be rationalized so as to make the domestic industry more competitive.

- (8) The regional offices of Coal India all over the country and the liaison offices of subsidiaries at Calcutta need to be wound up.

- (9) The seven coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Limited need to be made fully Board managed Companies doing away with the Holding Company and winding up the Joint-Bipartite Committee of the Coal Industry (JBCCI).

- (10) Restructuring Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) as an independent technical Advisory Body with the Coal Sector Public Sector Undertakings and Private Units participating in its management and equity structure.

- (11) The Coal Controller's Office needs to be wound up and the residual work of Commissioner of Payments office needs to be phased out.

- (12) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation need to be restructured with a view to reducing the administrative charge on the Coal Companies and Government's financial support for Coal Mines Linked Pension Scheme.
- (13) The heavy loss making Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Dankuni needs to be disposed off.
- (14) Washing of high ash coal for power houses needs to be enforced both for meeting the environment related requirements as well as for securing economic benefits.
- (15) The concept of "Saleable Coal" needs to be introduced and a scientific and commercially transparent coal grading system based on "Gross Calorific Value" needs to be evolved.
- (16) The issue of production of synthetic oil from coal can be transferred to one or other of the fuel research agencies.

(c) and (d) The Report of the Expenditure Reforms Commission was received in the Ministry in October, 2000. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of this Ministry.

Rural Housing

947. SHRI PUSP JAIN:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under rural housing and Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana schemes at present, State-wise;

(b) whether demand for houses under these schemes has not been met during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target set for construction of houses during the said period; and

(e) the time by which the requirement of the rural housing is likely to be met by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (e) The Statewise statement of the target set and houses constructed/households benefited under the Indira Awaas Yojana, (which is the main Rural Housing Scheme of the Government of India) for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given in the statement enclosed. Targets under the Indira Awaas Yojana are fixed subject to budgetary availability. The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana: Gramin Awaas has been launched during current year and no specific targets have been assigned State-wise under this Scheme. Government has set the goal to provide "Shelter for All" with special emphasis on the poor and the deprived. The Government is making every effort to provide shelter to all shelterless rural households by the end of the Ninth Plan period and converting all unserviceable kutchha houses to semi pucca/pucca by the end of the Tenth Plan period.

Statement

State-wise No. of Houses targetted and constructed during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

(In Nos.)

1999-2000				2000-2001			
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Houses		Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Houses	
		Targetted	Houses Constructed/ Households benefitted*			Targetted	Houses Constructed/ Households benefitted**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88288	89823	1.	Andhra Pradesh	88288	38912
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5667	3210	2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4246	2206
3.	Assam	121765	20412	3.	Assam	98856	32512
4.	Bihar	308784	165892	4.	Bihar	238664	85114

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa	544	333	5.	Chhattisgarh	16364	1127
6.	Gujarat	25944	26351	6.	Goa	544	244
7.	Haryana	9368	9843	7.	Gujarat	25944	18148
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3870	3711	8.	Haryana	9368	7988
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4644	5830	9.	Himachal Pradesh	3870	1487
10.	Karnataka	47184	39398	10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4644	2658
11.	Kerala	28416	20716	11.	Jharkhand	70120	41173
12.	Madhya Pradesh	73464	77886	12.	Karnataka	47184	25753
13.	Maharashtra	84680	71958	13.	Kerala	28416	12724
14.	Manipur	5208	199	14.	Madhya Pradesh	57100	22142
15.	Meghalaya	7944	356	15.	Maharashtra	84680	37023
16.	Mizoram	1954	1795	16.	Manipur	5062	551
17.	Nagaland	4907	7706	17.	Meghalaya	6726	0
18.	Orissa	73232	53328	18.	Mizoram	1615	1398
19.	Punjab	5960	4154	19.	Nagaland	4342	4859
20.	Rajasthan	25864	37440	20.	Orissa	73232	46058
21.	Sikkim	917	752	21.	Punjab	5960	3415
22.	Tamil Nadu	46768	54935	22.	Rajasthan	25864	21867
23.	Tripura	10769	11229	23.	Sikkim	1164	861
24.	Uttar Pradesh	187629	155248	24.	Tamil Nadu	46768	20425
25.	West Bengal	96127	62653	25.	Tripura	9821	0
26.	A&N Islands	727	6	26.	Uttaranchal	16848	6315
27.	D&N Haveli	414	52	27.	Uttar Pradesh	170781	14982
28.	Daman & Diu	162	3	28.	West Bengal	96127	48254
29.	Lakshadweep	17	34	29.	A&N Islands	727	0
30.	Pondicherry	402	426	30.	D&N Haveli	414	32
				31.	Daman & Diu	162	1
				32.	Lakshadweep	17	12
				33.	Pondicherry	402	255
Total		1271619	925679	Total		1244320	498496

* Provisional

**Provisional

Domestic Servants in Delhi

948. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing criminal activities by the domestic servants in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curtail the criminal activities of the domestic servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of crimes reported to have been committed by the domestic servants in Delhi declined from 413 in 1988 to 379 in 1999 and 370 in 2000; and

(b) The measures taken by Delhi Police in this regard include verification of antecedents of domestic servants; maintenance of records of domestic servants by the local police; and sensitising the citizens about safety measures that need to be taken to prevent perpetration of crimes by domestic servants.

Communal Riots

949. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communal riots took place in the country during the years 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000; and

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

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

Rewriting of History

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitems captioned "Organised bid to rewrite history" appearing in 'The Hindu' dated January 30, 2001;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to see that no alteration is made to the present history;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research had recently made a comment on the disputed site at Ayodhya; and

(e) if so, 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) to (e) Government is aware of the fact that a news item appeared in the Hindu on 3rd January, 2001, captioned "Organised bid to rewrite history". This news item inter-alia referred to a statement which appeared in the National Newspapers on 18.12.2000 in the name of Dr. Sushil Kumar Director (Research & Administration), ICHR relating to Ayodhya issue. As informed by ICHR the matter was enquired into by the council and Dr. Sushil Kumar was asked to explain his position for further necessary action. Dr. Sushil Kumar informed the Council that he had made no such statement to the Press. A rebuttal of the News item by Dr. Sushil Kumar was also published in the Asian Age dated 22.12.2000.

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has also informed that no comment has been made on behalf of the Council in this regard.

Commission on Netaji Bose

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asiatic Society, Calcutta has sent a team to Russia to access the file on Netaji in 1995;

(b) if so, whether the Russian Government has not entertained the team stating that there is no considerable official pressure from India;

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering to put pressure on Russian Government to provide the said files; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Asiatic Society, Kolkata, sent a team to Moscow, Russia

in 1995 to carry out a Research Project in line with the Protocol of Cooperation between Asiatic Society of Kolkata, India and the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow, Russia for bringing out works reflecting ties between India and Russia.

(b) Asiatic Society, Kolkata, requested Ministry of External Affairs to approach the Government of Russian Federation to permit access by its Scholars to "the President's Archive, Archive of Foreign Security Service and the Archives of Army General Staff". The Society was advised that as the Archives to which access was sought were essentially intelligence and security related archives which had not been de-classified, the Society should continue to make efforts to obtain information on Indo-Russian relations through its counterpart organisation, the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow.

(c) and (d) Attempts have been made at the official level with the Russian Government from time to time to find out whether there were documents pertaining to Netaji available with them. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed that according to the data in the Central & Republic Archives, the Central Archival Collection of Federal Security Service of Russia and the Russia Centre for Retention & Perusal of Documents on Modern History as also the Centre for Preservation of Historical Documental Collection, no information whatsoever is available on the stay of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Soviet Union in 1945 and in subsequent years.

Metro Rail Crimes

952. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have planned to set up a force to check the metro rail crimes;

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

(c) the extent to which this force is likely to check the metro rail crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police have sent a proposal to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited for establishment of a Police Station at Inter-State Bus Terminal to tackle crime in Shandara-Tis Hazari segment of Metro rail which covers the first phase of the Delhi Metro Rail Project. Its

establishment will help in effective control of crime in this segment.

Education-Exchange Programme

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

(a) the number of professors, scholars, scientists and educationists who have visited abroad during the last ten years under the education exchange programme and the programme of exchange of scholars between India and foreign countries;

(b) whether most of the persons visited abroad under the exchange programme are from Delhi and other major cities only;

(c) if so, the break-up thereof, State-wise and city-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the number and send learned persons from other parts of the country apart from the big metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report on I.T. Manpower Challenge

954. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government have prepared a report on IT manpower challenge and response for investment of Rs. 2000 crore to achieve the IT manpower target in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to upgrade about 50 institutions upto the level of IIT/IIM etc. in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the institutions proposed to be taken up under the scheme; and

(e) the number of institutes which produce maximum number of IT professionals in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. The Task Force on HRD in IT has made forty-seven (47) recommendations aimed at ensuring supply of adequate and quality IT manpower for both meeting the domestic and global demands. This shall be done by strengthening and upgrading the technical education system in the country. Investment required

would be to the tune of Rs. 2000 crore (central share alone) over a seven year period (upto 10th five year plan).

(c) and (d) 17 Regional Engineering College and 33 other university level/established technical institutes have been tentatively identified for support primarily for computing and networking facilities to upgrade the quality of IT education by the Task Force.

(e) State-wise details (Degree Diploma level and MCA) are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of Institutions Offering Courses/Programmes in Computer/Information Technology

I. Degree Level

State/UT	Information Technology		Computer Science and Engineering		Electronics & Communication Engineering	
	Instts.	Intake	Instts.	Intake	Instts.	Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	74	4230	101	7020	96	6445
A&N Islands	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	01	30	00	00
Assam	00	00	02	60	00	00
Bihar	06	225	09	385	09	425
Chandigarh	01	30	01	30	00	00
Daman & Diu	00	00	00	00	00	00
Delhi	03	165	02	120	07	425
Goa	00	00	02	120	02	120
Gujarat	16	1010	18	1140	18	1040
Haryana	14	710	18	1310	22	1550
Himachal Pradesh	00	00	02	90	02	105
Jammu & Kashmir	01	60	03	140	04	210
Karnataka	55	2795	80	5820	66	5570
Kerala	12	620	20	1173	25	1575
Madhya Pradesh	26	1330	32	2110	17	1015
Maharashtra	85	4710	106	7410	126	8603

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	00	00	01	60	01	60
Meghalaya	01	60	01	60	01	60
Mizoram	00	00	01	40	01	40
Nagaland	00	00	00	00	00	00
Orissa	14	785	25	1525	19	1055
Pondicherry	03	160	05	280	04	200
Punjab	08	410	11	540	10	550
Rajasthan	10	420	19	1124	13	822
Sikkim	01	60	01	90	01	90
Tamil Nadu	115	7379	150	10153	148	9731
Tripura	00	00	01	40	00	00
Uttar Pradesh	38	2025	62	3858	44	2685
West Bengal	26	1320	26	1460	18	1040
Total	509	28504	700	46188	654	43416

II. Diploma Level

State/UT	Information Technology		Computer Science and Engineering		Electronics & Communication Engineering	
	Instts.	Intake	Instts.	Intake	Instts.	Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	00	00	52	2585	54	2890
2. A&N Islands	00	00	01	10	00	00
3. Assam	01	30	02	50	02	50
4. Bihar	16	540	13	450	09	365
5. Chandigarh	00	00	00	00	02	70
6. Delhi	00	00	10	490	09	405
7. Goa	00	00	01	30	02	70
8. Gujarat	15	800	20	1003	15	783
9. Haryana	05	220	22	950	17	790
10. Himachal Pradesh	01	30	05	135	05	150
11. Jammu & Kashmir	02	90	12	530	09	400
12. Karnataka	26	1140	141	6869	153	6935
13. Kerala	00	00	31	1290	11	450
14. Madhya Pradesh	14	535	14	565	02	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Maharashtra	50	1980	88	5015	76	4010
16. Manipur	00	00	00	20	01	30
17. Meghalaya	00	00	01	30	01	30
18. Mizoram	00	00	01	30	01	30
19. Orissa	07	270	12	495	03	95
20. Pondicherry	00	00	02	66	03	103
21. Punjab	06	220	22	1070	25	1140
22. Rajasthan	01	30	07	290	00	00
23. Sikkim	00	00	01	30	00	00
24. Tamil Nadu	06	310	27	1420	128	6960
25. Tripura	00	00	00	00	01	20
26. Uttar Pradesh	01	30	14	400	64	2127
27. West Bengal	01	30	10	370	14	400
Total:	152	6255	509	24163	607	28403

III. MCA Level

State/UT	Instt.	Intake
1. Andhra Pradesh	167	6595
2. Assam	03	120
3. Bihar	02	120
4. Delhi	07	310
5. Goa	01	30
6. Gujarat	10	480
7. Haryana	10	500
8. Karnataka	69	3075
9. Kerala	07	1300
10. Madhya Pradesh	27	1300
11. Maharashtra	19	870
12. Orissa	28	1092
13. Pondicherry	04	120
14. Punjab	04	180
15. Rajasthan	02	100
16. Tamil Nadu	143	7295
17. Uttar Pradesh	44	2240
18. West Bengal	10	355
Total:	557	24992

Allotment of Government Accommodation

955. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the number of Government employees waiting for allotment of Government accommodation, as on date, type-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): On the basis of restricted applications invited for the current allotment year beginning on 1.1.2000 the number of Government employees waiting for allotment of Government accommodation for the allotment year 2000-2001 type-wise, as on 19.02.2001 is as under:—

Type-wise	No. of Employees
Type-I	4950
Type-II	14925
Type-III	8754
Type-IV	3097
Hostel	1902
Type-IV Sp.	592
Type-VA (D-II)	1326
Type-VB (D-I)	584
Type-VIA (C-II)	577
Type-VIB (C-I)	51

Indigenous Iron and Steel for Domestic Projects

956. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce "Buy Indian Act" wherein usage of only indigenous iron and steel products will be allowed for the domestic projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some other countries have also enacted such legislation to protect the domestic industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether enactment of such legislation is allowed under the W.T.O. Agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) The domestic steel industry has been representing to the Government for introduction of "Buy Indian Act" on the lines of the "Buy American Act." The objective of this Act is to encourage the growth and development of indigenous industry by giving constructive preference in Government procurement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. To encourage the purchase of domestically manufactured products by the Federal Government, the USA have the 'Buy American Act'. It is our understanding that the US policy on procurement of goods by Government is based on the Buy American Act of 1933 and the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement under the 1994 WTO.

Utilisation of Laboratory Reserve Fund

957. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued the guidelines for utilisation of Laboratory Reserve Fund (LRF) under CSIR;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which the said guidelines were issued;

(c) whether any need for their revision specially for the areas like transparency in its utilisation of the funds has been felt by the Government; and

(d) 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Laboratory Reserve Fund (LRF) in CSIR was set-up with effect from April 1992. Guidelines for its utilisation were issued with the approval of the Governing Body of CSIR on 10th March 1992. The guidelines specified the details of funds that could be credited to LRF and the heads of expenditure for which LRF could be utilised.

(c) and (d) The operation of the LRF for over five years brought to light the need for guidelines to bring in greater clarity and transparency in the utilisation of LRF. A High Powered Committee was appointed by CSIR on 28.2.2000 to examine the adequacy of the extant

guidelines for LRF and bringing in greater clarity and transparency. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, revised guidelines for LRF were issued with the approval of Governing Body of CSIR to all the Laboratories on 4.9.2000. The revised guidelines specified for the first time the heads of expenditure for which the LRF could not be utilised.

Mini Steel Plants

958. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for setting up of Mini-steel plants in States like Karnataka, Chandigarh, Orissa and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Union Government have any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) According to the new industrial policy announced in July, 1991 "Iron & steel industry" has been removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and also exempted from the purview of compulsory licensing. No Industrial Licence is, therefore, required to set up Iron and Steel production/processing facilities, except for certain locational restrictions. Entrepreneurs are therefore, free to set up such facilities any where in the country based on their commercial judgement.

(b) The Union Government has no proposal to set up any new steel plant in the country.

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

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Central Share Released During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Released During 1997-98	Released During 1998-99	Released During 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	839.66	1364.28	1398.08

Unemployment Problem

959. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to implement Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana effectively to solve the problem of unemployment in the country;

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

(c) whether any special funds have been allocated to State Governments to implement the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of allocation of funds during each of the last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation through the State/UTs w.e.f. 1.12.1997 to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed underemployed poor (i) through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have read upto 9th standard and (ii) through provision of wage employment. In addition to the detailed guidelines on SJSRY, suitable instructions are issued to the State/UTs. 278902 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up of micro-enterprises under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and 334.52 lakhs of mandays of work have been generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) of SJSRY.

(c) and (d) The programme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. A statement showing funds released during each of the last three years. State-wise, is enclosed.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.99	65.01	88.65
3.	Assam	540.38	823.08	191.07
4.	Bihar	506.09	779.22	408.63
5.	Goa	20.94	34.40	28.72
6.	Gujarat	521.86	788.28	340.62
7.	Haryana	86.87	134.79	182.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.54	74.94	70.91
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	63.54	72.31	97.76
10.	Karnataka	736.46	1114.08	1340.11
11.	Kerala	202.99	377.09	448.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	927.18	1611.77	1836.21
13.	Maharashtra	1402.22	2043.29	715.38
14.	Manipur	122.95	191.12	44.24
15.	Meghalaya	73.24	115.45	27.30
16.	Mizoram	69.63	125.64	146.30
17.	Nagaland	53.33	84.16	82.34
18.	Orissa	223.11	360.44	460.83
19.	Punjab	68.33	135.22	160.99
20.	Rajasthan	329.91	620.52	330.23
21.	Sikkim	20.51	30.98	30.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	919.50	1479.77	514.00
23.	Tripura	93.98	157.74	82.52
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1181.03	1988.42	2344.02
25.	West Bengal	518.64	822.00	285.52
26.	A&N Islands	72.66	116.43	71.97
27.	Chandigarh	48.42	80.98	0.00
28.	D&N Haveli	12.50	37.67	54.06
29.	Daman & Diu	50.05	63.92	47.66
30.	Delhi	32.70	183.61	19.00
31.	Pondicherry	22.66	67.39	29.60
Total:		9862.87	15847.00	11877.29

Upliftment of Bonda Tribes

960. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the upliftment of Bonda Tribes in Orissa during Eighth and Ninth Plans;

(b) whether the development programmes for the welfare upliftment of Bonda Tribes are being reviewed; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof during the said plans?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The requisite information is under collection from Govt. of Orissa.

Release of Foreign Nationals/Terrorists

961. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign nationals including terrorists accused of having acted against the national interest on our soil released during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have sought the help of the Interpol to nab these terrorists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Foreign nationals including terrorists accused of having acted against the national interest are proceeded against and released as per relevant provisions of Law. However, details in this regard are not maintained by the Central Government.

Further, help of the Interpol to nab terrorists, wherever required, is also sought. It is not in public interest to disclose details of such information.

Import of Life Saving Drugs

962 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of life saving drugs imported during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) the names of the companies from which these drugs have been imported; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to produce these drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) There is no classification of drugs as life saving or otherwise either in the Drug Policy or in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. The total value of drugs & medicines imported during each of the last three years is as below:

Item/Year	1997-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	1998-99 (Rs. in lakhs)	1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
Import of Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products	144711.68	161519.91	150230.30

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of India, March 2000, DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Import of drugs is not monitored company-wise.

(c) The Drug Policy is directed towards ensuring abundant availability of drugs at reasonable prices. In this direction, in 1999 those drugs, which were exclusively reserved for public sector undertakings have been de-reserved. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Pharmaceutical sector has been liberalized by permitting upto 74% FDI under the automatic route.

Study on Claims of Meadara Community

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) to do a study on the claims of the Meadara Community on their socio-economic status and tribal tendencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of the said study, as on date;

(d) whether any report has been submitted by the ASI in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (f) The Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) was addressed on 24th April, 2000 to conduct a study on the Meadara community. The ASI has furnished some write up on the community but the material supplied was not found adequate. The ASI has been again requested to submit the report in the light of criteria laid down for scheduling communities.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Areas in Andhra Pradesh

964. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal area in Andhra Pradesh out of the total tribal area in the country;

(b) the caste-wise population of tribals in the said State; and

(c) the incentives provided by the Union Government to the tribals for setting up of industries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The tribal area in Andhra Pradesh constitute 6.27% of the total tribal area in country.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes Population 1991
1	2	3
1.	Andh	8228
2.	Bagata	109686
3.	Bhil	312
4.	Chenchu, Chonchwar	40869
5.	Gadabas	33127
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	212058
7.	Goudu	11279

1	2	3
8.	Hill Reddis	432
9.	Jatapus	104804
10.	Kammara	44613
11.	Kattunayakan	643
12.	Kolam, Mannervaru	41254
13.	Konda Dhoras	179334
14.	Konda Kapus	34897
15.	Kondareddis	76391
16.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Dasaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs...	66629
17.	Kotia, Benth Oriya, Bartka, Dhulia, Dullia...	41591
18.	Koya, Goud, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya...	456496
19.	Kulia	516
20.	Malls	2925
21.	Manna Dhora	21309
22.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	29680
23.	Nayaks	23564
24.	Pardhan	20387
25.	Porja, Parangiperja	24154
26.	Reddi Dhoras	5677
27.	Rona, Rena	361
28.	Savaras, Kapu Sevaras, Maltiya Savaras, khutto Savaras	105465
29.	Sugalis, Lambadis	1641897
30.	Thoti	3654
31.	Valmiki	55836
32.	Yenadis	395739
33.	Yerukulas	387898
All Scheduled Tribes (includes unclassified population)		4199481

*[English]***Smart Schools**

965. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a blue print for smart schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of schools likely to be turned into smart schools during the current year?

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

(b) it outlines the objectives of the schools, their salient features and principles. It also outlines the range of student activities, the teacher's role, hardware and software requirement and the nature of administrative support required to establish such Smart Schools.

(c) During the current financial year, the number of schools likely to be turned into Smart Schools is nil. Establishment of Smart Schools is one of the components of the proposed modified Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (Class). The Scheme is yet to be approved by competent authority for its implementation.

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

966. SHRI K. E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have been reduced under the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill the gap between State Government and the Central Government plan and to mitigate the poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Central Allocation

under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been reduced during the year 2000-2001 as compared to 1999-2000. The year 1999-2000 was the first year of the SGSY. The implementation of the SGSY is process-oriented involving formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) of the poor and their capacity building, grading of the Group for Revolving Fund and also for assistance to take up economic activity. It takes about a year's time since the formation of the Group till the Group becomes eligible for assistance for economic activity. The utilisation of funds, therefore, was slow in the initial stages due to which the allocation for the current year has been reduced.

(c) The allocation under the SGSY is shared between the Centre and the States on 75:25 basis. By and large there is no gap between the state and the Central Plan as the States are able to provide their matching share. Rural Poverty in India is already on the decline.

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

967. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the coal companies which are not observing safety rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the list of such coal companies and their subsidiaries; and

(d) the action taken against the management of these coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Rules & Regulations regarding safety are to be complied with in all the coal mines. Directorate General of Mines Safety under the Ministry of Labour also inspects the mines to ensure if the Rules and Regulations are being complied with.

*[Translation]***Joint Forest Management Programme**

968. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the joint forest management programme to ensure social and economic development of the tribal communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per The National Forest Policy, 1988, the Government of India has issued guidelines on 1st January, 1990 for involving local people and forest dependent communities in Forest management. So far 26 State Governments have implemented the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme through 36000 JFM Committees covering an area of 10.2 million hectares of land. The Government has further issued guidelines on 21.2.2000 for strengthening the JFM.

The implementation of the JFM Programme with the revised guidelines would not only help the forests to grow but would also improve the socio-economic condition in 2 lakh villages of the country situated in and around the forest areas as income generated after care of the forests shall be shared among the members of the JFM committees. People are also getting the Non-Timber Forest Products free of cost.

To link JFM with poverty alleviation programme, forest Development Agencies are being set up in the states by creating federation of JFM Committees. Before JFM, the entire revenue used to go to Government treasury. Now with people share the revenue with the Government. A large number of people (estimated to be 100 million) are deriving benefits of JFM programme. JFM Programme is thus helping us to alleviate the poverty in the tribal belt and rural areas of the country. The encouraging results of JFM are noticed when the forest cover of the country has increased during the last two years from 19.27% to 19.39% of the geographic area.

[English]

Foreign Missionaries

969. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries operating in the country, as on date;

(b) whether any guidelines regarding functioning of these missionaries have been issued by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of missionaries found involved in anti-national activities during each of the last three years; and

(e) the action taken against such missionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per data available as on 31.12.99, the total number of missionaries registered in India are 1375.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No new missionaries are allowed after 1984. However, short term visas are being issued to the foreigners who are coming only in administrative capacity, to review working of their organisations etc.

(d) Nothing adverse has come to the notice of this Ministry so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Monitoring Agency for Safety Aspects of Buildings in Delhi

970. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring agency in Delhi to look into the safety aspects of buildings in order to follow the earthquake resistance norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Safety aspect of buildings in Delhi is governed by the Building By-laws which take care of the structural safety of the buildings constructed/proposed to be constructed. These Building Bye-laws are regulated and implemented through various agencies like the DDA, MCD and NDMC. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has also been emphasising the need for strictly curbing any violation of the Building Bye-laws by any person or persons and has been stressing upon the local bodies/authorities to take action as per Rules and Acts against unauthorised constructions. However, to provide for requisite safety measures in construction of buildings in Delhi in respect of natural hazards by way of earthquake, a public notice has been issued on February 1, 2001 proposing suitable modifications/additions in Clause 18 of Part III (Structural Safety and Services) of the Building Bye-laws, 1983. A copy of the same is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/IB
 Government of India
 Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation
 (Delhi Division)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi,
 dated the 1st Feb., 2001

To

The Media Officer,
 DAVP,
 PTI Building,
 Parliament Street,
 New Delhi.

Sub:— Request for publishing the Government Public Notice.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of Government Notice for publication in the daily newspapers such as The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, The Times of India, The Navbharat Times and The Jansatta immediately.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
 (R.C. Nayak)
 Under Secretary (DDA)

Encl: As above (three copies)

Copy to:

1. The Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Bhavan, INA, New Delhi.
2. The Commissioner, MCD, Town Hall, Delhi.
3. The Chairman, NDMC, Palika Kendra, New Delhi.
4. The Pr. Secretary (UD), GNCTD, IP Estate, New Delhi.

Sd/-
 (R.C. Nayak)
 Under Secretary (DDVA)

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
 (Delhi Division)

Public Notice

New Delhi, The 01 February, 2001

The matter of making suitable provision in the Building Bye-laws, 1983 to ensure that the buildings that are erected in Delhi provide for the requisite safety features

in respect of natural hazard by way of earthquake has been under the consideration of Government. The following modifications/additions which the Central Government propose to make in the Building Bye-Laws, 1983 in this regard are hereby published for public information. any person having any objection or suggestion may send the same in writing to the Under Secretary, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110 011 within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice. The person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

Modification:

(i) Clause 18 of Part-III (Structural safety and Services) of the Building Bye-laws, 1983 will be modified as

"18. The structural design of foundation, masonry, timber, plain concrete, reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete and structural steel shall be carried out in accordance with Part-VI Structural Design Section 1-Loads, Section 2- Foundation, Section-3-Wood, Section-4-Masonry, Section 5-Concrete, Section 6-Steel of National Building Code of India, taking into consideration the Indian Standards given in Annexure-A for earthquake protection of buildings."

(Note: Whenever an Indian Standards or the National Building Code is referred, the latest provision in the Indian Standard should be adhered to.)

(ii) An additional Sub-Clause is proposed to be added under Clause 6.2.9. (Documents to accompany application for building permit) of Building Bye-Laws as follows:

"(i) The certificate as indicated at Annexure-B to be signed by the owner and the architect."

(No. K-12016/5/79/DDIA/VA/IB)
 Sd/-

(R.C. Nayak)
 Under Secretary

ANNEXURE-A

LIST OF INDIAN STANDARDS/GUIDELINES FOR
 HAZARD SAFETY

For Earthquake Protection

1. IS:1893-1984 "Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures (Fourth Revision)" June 1986.

2. IS:13920-1993 "Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to seismic Forces Code of Practice November 1993.

3. IS:4326 "Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings—Code of Practice (Second Revision)" October 1993.

4. IS:13828-1993 "Improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings—Guidelines" August 1993.

5. IS:13827-1993 "Improving Earthquake Resistance of Earthen Buildings—Guidelines", October 1993.

6. IS:13935-1993 "Repair and Seismic Strengthening of Buildings—Guidelines", November, 1993.

ANNEXURE-B

Certificates: The following certificates are to be submitted along with the building drawings while submitting the plans:

1. Certified that the building plans submitted for approval satisfy the safety requirements as stipulated under para 18 and the information given therein is factually correct to the best of our knowledge and understanding.

2. It is also certified that the structural design including safety from natural hazards has been prepared by duly qualified structural engineer.

Signature of Owner with date _____

Name in Block Letters _____

Address _____

Signature of the _____

Architect with date _____

Name in Block Letters _____

Address _____

Opening of Planetarium

971. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to open planetarium in Kohima, Nagaland to create Astronomy awareness in the field of Science among youths in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) No Sir, the Government is not considering any proposal for setting up a planetarium in Kohima. However, to create awareness on Astronomy a mini-planetarium is being set up as part of the Sub Regional Science Centre at Dimapur, Nagaland.

Latur-Osmanabad Earthquakes

972. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the Latur-Osmanabad earthquakes the Maharashtra Government appointed a Committee named Devaskar Committee and which has recently submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Government has identified 13 districts of the State as earthquake prone;

(c) if so, whether any expertise guidance has been provided by the Union Government to the State Government for tackling this situation in the State; and

(d) the steps, taken so far by the Union Government in consultation with the State Government to tackle the situation in future?

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.

(c) and (d) The State Government had requested the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), New Delhi to revise the seismic zoning map of India. The BIS has initiated the process of publishing a revised seismic zoning map of India including Maharashtra state.

Subsequent to the Latur earthquake, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) which is the nodal agency for operating the national seismological network has been in regular contact with the Maharashtra Government for the upgradation of the seismological observational network in Maharashtra. One permanent seismological observatory was set up in Latur by IMD after the Latur earthquake of 30th September, 1993. The observatory was subsequently upgraded with state-of-the-art digital equipment. Under a World Bank assisted project,

five more observatories under national network in Maharashtra (Mumbai, Pune, Karad, Akola and Nagpur) have also been upgraded with state of the art equipment. More than 50 seismological observatories are currently in operation in Maharashtra by various organisations like Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute (MERI), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI). IMD works in close liaison with MERI and provides necessary technical/training support for seismic observatories/survey in the state of Maharashtra. Some observatories maintained in the state are also being proposed for integration in the national network of IMD. In addition, multi-lingual posters on various aspects of earthquakes were also published and distributed to Maharashtra and other states for public awareness.

CAPART in Maharashtra and Karnataka

973. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects taken up with the assistance of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in Maharashtra and Karnataka during the Ninth Five Year Plan, till date, year-wise;

(b) the details of achievements made thereunder;

(c) the details of mechanism adopted to supervise these projects;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to voluntary organisation in these States through CAPART during said period, year-wise and location-wise;

(e) whether utilization certificates from all these voluntary organizations have been received; and

(f) the names of voluntary organizations whose grant has been withheld due to alleged irregularities in utilization of said grant, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):
(a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

ULFA Camps in Bhutan

974. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items regarding ULFA secret Camps in Bhutan appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated December 28, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that some other terrorist outfits have also taken shelter in Bhutan;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to tackle the situation in the North Eastern Region?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Reports indicate that there are camps in Bhutan, which are being used by ULFA and Bodo for safe havens, sanctuary and training purposes. The matter has been taken up with Government of Bhutan. The King of Bhutan has assured that Bhutan will not allow negative elements to use their territory for activities prejudicial to the interests of India.

Development of Ocean Biotechnology

975. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making any efforts to identify the ocean biotechnology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the biotechnology has got no scope in the field of ocean; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop the ocean biotechnology?

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

(b) A National Project on 'Drugs from the Sea' to exploit the marine flora and fauna for development of drugs and traditional remedies is under implementation.

In addition to this, studies are also undertaken on Indian horseshoe crab to detect the bioactive compound, marine fish tissues/oils to produce Eicosapentaenoic Acid, useful in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, neuropeptides of cyanobacteria of Arabian sea for production of endotoxins and exotoxins, and on marine seaweeds for bioactive properties useful in developing anti-cancer drugs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Departments of Biotechnology and Ocean Development and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, have a number of programmes ongoing in the IX Plan. The R&D in marine biotechnology would be continued with greater emphasis in the X Five Year Plan, which is under formulation.

[English]

Infiltration of Militants in Jammu and Kashmir

976. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration and armed militants from Pakistan into Jammu and Kashmir has gone up in this winter;

(b) if so, the number of militants who infiltrated in each month of this winter; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government to stop infiltration of militants in the country?

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

Though it is difficult to assess the exact figures of infiltration but, as per available estimates of infiltration as assessed by various agencies, infiltration has been marginally less, or almost the same, during this winter compared to previous year's winter.

Infiltration has also been less in winter compared to the period immediately preceding the onset of winter, which is similar to the position of previous years as infiltration generally reduces in winter due to closure of passes due to snowfalls in the higher reaches of the Himalayas.

(c) The Government has been adopting a comprehensive approach to curb terrorism and check infiltration in J&K which includes, inter alia, strengthening the border management, appropriate security actions in the hinterland gearing up the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weapons, equipments Groups and Intelligence Groups at the UHQ and lower levels, etc.

[Translation]

Roads Constructed under JRY

977. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in various States, especially in the tribal, backward and rural areas during the last three years, State-wise, length-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the details of employment provided under this scheme, especially to tribal and scheduled caste people during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) w.e.f. 1.4.99. The Ministry does not monitor village roads constructed in the Tribal and Backward areas separately. The statement I indicating State-wise construction and expenditure on Village roads during the last three years under JRY/JGSY may be seen. However, the Ministry has not so far received complete details of roads constructed under the programme during 1999-2000 from all the States/UTs. The details of State-wise wage employment generated including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the same period under JRY/JGSY are given in enclosed statement II.

Statement I**Roads Constructed Under JRY & JGSY**

S.No.	States	Roads Constructed (Kms)			Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	185.00	—	—	310.00	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	318	410.00	126	28.88	38.2	103.85
3.	Assam	1422.9	3337.98	—	2181.71	4778.24	—
4.	Bihar	4339	—	—	9480.55	—	—
5.	Goa	0.00	7.00	—	66.12	16.25	—
6.	Gujarat	2643	2115.00	1873	3382.08	2487.04	2218.83
7.	Haryana	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	450.5	410	—	234.79	250.93	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	87.20	—	—	42.88	—
10.	Karnataka	0.00	2104.00	—	0.00	3065.36	—
11.	Kerala	722.31	672.92	—	1588.46	1778.97	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3581.35	3955.61	—	6683.28	6486.46	—
13.	Maharashtra	3201	2063.00	1727	4195.27	4228.67	2204.27
14.	Manipur	158	150.00	—	46.21	61.46	—
15.	Meghalaya	100	310.00	—	35.59	79.27	—
16.	Mizoram	47	79.00	40.15	36.76	96.54	83.61
17.	Nagaland	188.25	196.00	—	0	—	—
18.	Orissa	12028.12	14057.48	12288.5	4.9	5029.63	5512.09
19.	Punjab	0	—	—	60.65	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	—	564.25	0.00	1950.78	1580.59
21.	Sikkim	0.00	192.00	—	0.00	236.49	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2248.11	895.74	—	9337.21	—	—
23.	Tripura	193.62	579.00	—	125.1	416.63	141.19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	16273.00	—	0	—	—
25.	West Bengal	4662	1673.00	—	5079.27	1572.53	—
26.	A&N Islands	0	—	—	0	6.62	—
27.	D & N Haveli	35.5	—	4	40.83	—	1.20
28.	Daman & Diu	0	—	—	13.95	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	0	—	—	0.00	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	3.26	—	—	3.3	9.03	—
Total		36526.92	49567.93	16622.90	42934.91	32611.98	11845.63

Blank column denote non-reporting of fig. by the State Government.

Statement II**Mandays Generated Under JRY & JGSY**

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.98	95.65	45.09	224.68	66.47	27.15	133.89	40.81	16.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.88	0	2.88	3.96	0.00	3.96	5.92	0.00	5.91
3.	Assam	107.69	18.63	31.99	199.57	35.91	66.83	132.86	26.35	43.94
4.	Bihar	533.04	212.91	113.87	584.91	233.49	112.85	424.90	174.01	74.53
5.	Goa	2.55	0	0	1.70	0.00	0.00	1.26	—	—
6.	Gujarat	82.81	14.91	39.43	59.18	10.41	28.18	44.75	7.67	20.76
7.	Haryana	16.01	9.61	0	23.84	14.18	0.00	18.84	11.03	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.11	4.25	2.04	15.39	6.92	2.03	14.43	5.60	1.93
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.05	0	0	20.59	0.00	0.00	9.74	—	—
10.	Karnataka	265.91	73.86	28.79	222.16	61.89	27.07	175.49	51.09	20.40
11.	Kerala	41.82	13.84	2.22	39.39	11.00	1.30	37.17	11.76	1.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	347.15	87.88	134.55	319.34	76.97	127.92	265.27	66.46	100.77
13.	Maharashtra	527.74	142.19	114.48	403.81	109.47	96.65	341.55	88.68	83.94
14.	Manipur	2.16	0.15	1.6	5.59	0.19	3.67	1.11	0.05	0.79
15.	Meghalaya	4.54	0	4.54	5.91	0.25	5.66	2.76	0.00	2.76
16.	Mizoram	1.91	0	1.91	4.36	0.00	4.36	2.23	0.00	2.23
17.	Nagaland	9.21	0	9.21	23.73	0.00	23.73	6.96	0.00	6.69
18.	Orissa	299.82	92.47	111.72	296.84	89.54	107.00	211.51	61.09	72.23
19.	Punjab	12.83	9.73	0	13.89	10.27	0.00	6.62	4.98	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	196.14	71.61	56.19	148.30	52.69	39.42	105.06	36.54	28.68
21.	Sikkim	2.65	0.68	1.12	6.13	1.38	2.40	2.89	0.60	1.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	388.81	191.17	8.92	280.97	137.18	6.40	170.27	72.55	5.19
23.	Tripura	7.31	1.78	3.19	34.72	8.76	17.00	14.49	3.17	7.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	599.49	296.54	5.32	691.39	365.08	6.82	438.89	227.33	3.00
25.	West Bengal	154.62	62.77	20.72	134.45	52.71	16.33	113.86	46.28	13.59
26.	A&N Islands	0.15	0	0.08	0.38	0.00	0.20	0.21	—	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	D & N Haveli	0.86	0	0.86	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.01	0.00	0.01
28.	Daman & Diu	0.56	0.05	0.35	0.11	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	1.46	0	1.46	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
30.	Pondicherry	0.63	0.28	0	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
Total		3955.89	1400.95	742.53	3766.41	1345.49	728.00	2683.08	936.07	514.52

Note: category-wise break-up not furnished by J&K.

Blank column denote non-reporting (NR) of fig. by the State Government.

[English]

Development of Wasteland

978. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have commissioned a study in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) to identify wastelands in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which the study was commissioned and the findings thereof;

(d) whether any efforts have been made to control the spread of wasteland; and

(e) if so, the details of the achievements made in this regard with particular reference to role of States in the development of wasteland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (c) The National Wastelands Development Board set up earlier under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, had commissioned a study in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, in December, 1986 to identify district-wise wastelands in the country using Remote Sensing Satellite Data on 1:50,000 scale. Initially 146 districts were undertaken for this purpose in Phase I & II. Remaining districts were covered in phase III, IV & V on periodical basis. The study has since been completed and Wasteland Atlas of India has been brought in March, 2000. As per this Atlas, the total

extent of wastelands (covering 13 categories) in the country is 63.85 million ha. The category-wise details of wastelands are given in enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Department of Land Resources addresses the task of developing wastelands and degraded lands aimed at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder through three major programmes namely, Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP).

These programmes are being implemented through watershed approach as per Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.95. Since then, 192 watershed projects under IWDP to develop an area of 18.22 lakh hectares, 8335 projects under DPAP to develop an area of 41.68 lakh hectares and 3694 projects under DDP to develop an area 18.47 lakh hectares have been sanctioned and are under implementation on 31.3.2000. In addition, 57 projects under IWDP to develop an area of 6.1 lakh hectares, 1685 projects under DPAP to develop an area of 8.43 lakh hectares and 886 projects to develop an area of 4.43 lakh hectares have been sanctioned during 2000-2001.

Watershed projects under these programmes are sanctioned in favour of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) which are implemented by various line departments of State Governments, NGOs etc. as Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The Guidelines for Watershed Development provide for constitution of State Watershed Programme implementation and Review Committees at State level to coordinate and review the implementation of the watershed projects under the three Programmes.

Statement**Statement Showing Category-wise Wastelands of India**

(Area in sq. Kms.)

Sl.No.	Category	Total Wastelands	% of total Geographical Area covered
1.	Gullied and/or Ravinous land	20553.35	0.65
2.	Land with or without scrub	194014.29	6.13
3.	Waterlogged and Marshy land	16568.45	0.62
4.	Land affected by Salinity/alkalinity-coastal/inland	20477.38	0.65
5.	Shifting Cultivation Area	35142.20	1.11
6.	Under utilised/degraded notified forest Land.	140652.31	4.44
7.	Degraded pastures/grazing land	25978.91	0.82
8.	Degraded land under plantation crop.	5828.09	0.18
9.	Sands-inland/Coastal.	50021.65	1.58
10.	Mining/Industrial wastelands	1252.13	0.04
11.	Barren rocky/stony waste/sheet rock area	64584.77	2.04
12.	Steep sloping area	7656.29	0.24
13.	Snow covered and/or glacial area	55788.49	1.76
Total Wasteland area		638518.31	20.17

Note: 1,20,849.00 Sq. Kms in Jammu & Kashmir is not mapped and hence not considered for calculating the percentage

Research and Development Project

979. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. is providing financial help for the research and development projects undertaken by the Universities; and

(b) if so, the details of funds released by the UGC for various Universities/States Governments during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Technology Development Mission

980. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the 'first-ever assessment of the Technology Development Mission projects has been made;

(b) if so, the main features of the first-ever assessment of the Technology Development Mission and the response of the Government in the observations made therein;

(c) whether the TDM Phase-I was conducted from 1993-94 to 1996-97 in the five Indian Institutes of Technology and in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

(d) the period likely to be taken in implementation of the TDM Phase-II; and

(e) the amount likely to be allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations of assessments of the missions were as follows:—

1. TDMs have been useful in bringing IITs/IISc closer to the industry.
2. The model has been assessed by and large as satisfactory and there is further scope to improve on in the second phase.
3. 95% researches at present are Government driven. The industries are not effectively involved. The impact is therefore nominal. TDMs only can ensure the effective participation of industry and beneficiaries etc.
4. Participating Industries acknowledged the work done by TDMs.
5. TDMs have given a strong learning experience for teachers, researchers and technologists.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Technology Development Mission Phase II has not yet been started. It is scheduled to be started from the financial year 2001-2002.

(e) A budget provision of Rs. 8 crore has been made for the year 2001-2002 for Technology Development Mission Phase-II.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Construction

981. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any directions to remove unauthorised constructions in the Government quarters;

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

(c) whether a number of unauthorised constructions have not been removed from some Government quarters due to connivance of CPWD employees; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Public Notice has been issued in newspapers by the Government to remove unauthorised constructions raised in the Government quarters.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Detection of unauthorised construction is a continuous process. Whenever any unauthorised construction is reported by the CPWD to the Dte. of Estates, notice is served upon the allottee as per rule to remove the same or face cancellation of allotment.

[English]

Charges Against Indian Steel Exporters

982. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of levelling charges by some American Companies against Indian Steel Exporters;

(b) if so, the number of steel companies against whom these charges have been levelled;

(c) whether the Government have examined the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (d)

Allegations of dumping & subsidization of exports of certain Hot-Folled products to USA, have been levelled against Indian Iron & Steel Industry by some American Companies. The companies named in the petition are Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. (TISCO), ESSAR Steel Ltd. (ESSAR), Ispat Industries Ltd. (Ispat), and Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd. (JVSL). The Government of India has filed its response to the questionnaire sent by the US Department of Commerce in the matter.

Deemed University Status to Institutes

983. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant the status of deemed universities to some institutes of repute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, the Central Government may on the advice of the University Grants Commission declare that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed University for the purpose of this Act. The UGC has prescribed a set of guidelines which are to be fulfilled by the concerned institution for grant of deemed to be University status.

(b) A list of proposals received from institutions seeking deemed to be University status as on date, State-wise is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

List of Proposals Received for Granting Deemed to be University Status

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
1	2
	(Andhra Pradesh)
1.	Montessori Mahila Kalasala, Vijayawada.
2.	TIMES (NGO), Anantapur.
3.	National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad.

1	2
4.	National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.
5.	REC, Warangal
6.	IIIT, Hyderabad (Assam)
7.	Regional Engineering College, Silchar. (Gujarat)
8.	Ambani Institute of Technology (AIT), Jamnagar.
9.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering & Technology, Surat. (Haryana)
10.	Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra. (Himachal Pradesh)
11.	Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur. (Jammu & Kashmir)
12.	REC, Srinagar.
13.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Leh, Ladakh. (Karnataka)
14.	Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum.
15.	Karnataka REC, Surathkal.
16.	Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore.
17.	St. John National Academy of Health Sciences, Bangalore (Kerala)
18.	P.N. Panicker Manava Vikas Kendra.
19.	REC, Calicut.
20.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
21.	Kerala Kalamandalam
22.	International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Thiruvananthapuram (Madhya Pradesh)
23.	Indian institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior.
24.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
25.	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior.

1	2
26.	Shri Vaishnav Educational and Charitable Trust, Indore. (Maharashtra)
27.	Indian Institute of Export & Import Management (IIEIM), Mumbai.
28.	Medical Institutions of Pravara Medical Trust, Loni.
29.	Padamashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Mumbai.
30.	Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur.
31.	Shirdi Sai Institute of Information Technology, Ahmednagar. (Orissa)
32.	Orissa Trust of Technical Education & Training, Bhubaneswar.
33.	National Institute of Social Work & Social Sciences, Bhubaneswar.
34.	REC, Rourkela.
35.	Raven Shaw College, Cuttack (Punjab)
36.	Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar. (Rajasthan)
37.	Mody Institute of Education & Research, Lakshmangarh.
38.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sardarshahr. (Tamil Nadu)
39.	Karunya Institute of Technology & Science, Coimbatore.
40.	Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai.

1	2
41.	Amrita Educational Institutions, Coimbatore/ Kochi.
42.	KJ Hosital—KJ Research Foundation, Chennai.
43.	Vellore Engg. College Vellore.
44.	REC, Thiruchirapalli.
45.	Valliammai Society, Chennai.
46.	MGR Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai.
47.	Shri Venkateshwara College of Engineering, Sriperumbudur.
48.	Shanmugha College of Engineering, Thanjavur. (Uttaranchal)
49.	Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, (Hardwar).
50.	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. (Uttar Pradesh)
51.	Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.
52.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology (JIIT), NOIDA.
53.	Kamla Nehru Postgraduate Medical Institute, Allahabad. (West Bengal)
54.	Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management, Calcutta.
55.	Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
56.	Institute of Engineering & Management, Calcutta. (New Delhi)
57.	The Institution of Electronics & Telecommunications Engineers.
58.	National Institute of Health & Family Welfare.
59.	International Management Institute.

1	2
60.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.
61.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi.
62.	Apeejay Education Society, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
63.	Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

Pending Cases of Surplus Land

984. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under litigation, till date, which was declared surplus under various provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, State-wise;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States for the disposal of the cases pending with the courts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) The area of land under litigation upto March, 2000 is 1050442 acres. A statement indicating the Statewise position is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Statement

Area in acres			
Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of cases in Litigation	Area involved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2658	141363
2.	Assam	109	23596
3.	Bihar	1708	159903
4.	Gujarat	1423	71214
5.	Haryana	288	4968
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	7115

1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	1822	131172
9.	Kerala	1487	30345
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1169	79586
11.	Maharashtra	586	31320
12.	Manipur	NA	NA
13.	Orissa	NA	11409
14.	Punjab	1093	24642
15.	Rajasthan	871	78432
16.	Tamil Nadu	187	9589
17.	Tripura	8	59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2617	50371
19.	West Bengal	NA	194477
20.	D&N Haveli	NA	NA
21.	Delhi	13	183
22.	Pondicherry	44	698
Total:		16093	1050442

Provision of Funds for Ocean Mining

985. SHRI A. BRAHMANIAH: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds for ocean mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the activities taken therewith;

(c) whether such activities have not proved to be productive; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to review all such expenses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) No Sir, Funds are not provided for ocean mining. No Commercial & economic viability of mining of nodules from deep Seabed has yet been established anywhere in

the world. The efforts so far made by department are towards establishing the technical.

As a first step towards establishment of technology development/(Component) of Polymetallic Nodule Programme, development of mining system to exploit modules from a depth of 6000 m has been envisaged in phases by the Department of Ocean Development. In the first phase, the Department provided funds to National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai an autonomous institute under the Department, towards development of shallow bed mining system. NIOT & Institute of Konstruktion (IKS), University of Siegen, Germany jointly developed the system by refurbishing existing crawler available with IKS. The system was tested on the seabed at a depth of 410 m during March, 2000. Subsequently the system was demonstrated for its maneuverability on the seabed at a shallow depth. The review of the technology developed for shallow bed mining system has been undertaken by an expert Committee.

Import of Urea

986. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which the Indian Government are importing fertilizers, particularly Urea;

(b) the number of countries with whom the Government have signed the short and long term agreement for import of urea during the last three years;

(c) the number of the proposals pending or in the finalization stage for import of urea from different countries;

(d) the total quantity of urea imported during the last three years;

(e) whether the countries with whom such agreement were reached are fulfilling the agreement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the names of defaulting countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d) Urea is the only fertilizer of which imports are made on Government account. The imports of urea are made by designated canalizing agencies through global tenders, long-term contracts and spot purchases. The Government authorizes canalizing

agencies to enter into contracts with suppliers of urea and has not signed any agreement with any country for supply of urea. The canalizing agencies have also not signed any long term agreement. The quantity of urea imported from different countries through short term contracts by the canalizing agencies during the last three years is as follows:

(all figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Country	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
CIS	9.60	1.92	2.27
Libya	0.81	—	—
Germany	0.29	—	—
Bangladesh	0.26	—	—
Indonesia	0.35	—	—
Romania	1.36	—	—
Kuwait	3.94	0.49	0.50
Qatar	3.01	1.03	1.10
Saudi Arabia	2.15	0.26	0.77
U.A.E.	2.12	0.36	0.69
Iran	—	1.50	—
Total	23.89	5.56	5.33

(c) Three joint venture projects for urea namely Indo Oman Fertilizer Project, Indo-Iran Joint Venture Project and SPIC Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., UAE are pending or in finalization stage.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

Accident in Bagdigi Colliery

987. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire accident took place in Bagdigi colliery five years ago and the same was closed down but reopened after 2-3 years without taking proper precautions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the responsible officials; and

(d) the details of safety measures laid down proposed to be laid down/for the safety of the coalminers in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) One District in XI/XII seam was closed due to heating and the same is not yet opened.

(b) On 28-11-1985 signs of heating was observed in stowed goaf/crushed zone of 11/12 seam north of No. 10 Pit.

(c) Nobody was found responsible, hence the question of the action proposed to be taken against the responsible officials does not arise.

(d) The following steps are being taken for safety of the coal mines in future:

- (i) When there is fire in any seam, the seam is sealed off by means of fire stopping.
- (ii) Adequate precautions are taken to prevent the passage of air, from any part of the mine or from the surface, into the fire area through any broken strata.
- (iii) Regular inspection is being done of all the isolation and fire stopping to ascertain the condition of the stopping and atmospheric condition behind the stopping.
- (iv) Surface area is being blanketed by incombustible material.

[*Translation*]

Dealership Network of SAIL

988. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL is setting up the dealership network to increase the sale of its products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the establishment expenditure of the sale centres of SAIL is proposed to be reduced after the setting up of dealership network;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some sale-centres are proposed to be closed down; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) SAIL has appointed dealers for specified products to widen the reach of such products to a larger section of customers spread across the country. As on 31.1.2001, there are 65 authorised dealers at different locations in the country.

(c) and (d) The authorised dealers network only supplements the efforts of SAIL's outlets and covers only limited products and tonnage at present. As such, no reduction of establishment expenditure is proposed due to setting up of dealership network.

(e) and (f) At present, SAIL has no plan to close down any existing sales-outlet as a consequence of appointment of dealers.

[*English*]

Vocational Education

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

(a) whether any working group was constituted to assess the current implementation position of vocational education and suggest suitable modifications;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have circulated the recommendations of the working group to the State Governments/Union territory Administration for their comments;

(c) if so, whether comments from States/Union territories have been received by the Government;

(d) if so, the broad view of the state Governments in the matter;

(e) whether the Union Government have issued fresh guidelines with regard to vocational education keeping in view the recommendations of the working group; 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) to (f) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director, National Council of Educational

Research & Training on 23.3.1998 to assess the current implementation position of the vocational education and to suggest suitable modification. The recommendations of the Working group were circulated to all the State Governments/UTs Majority of the States/UTs who have furnished their comments broadly agree with the recommendations. On the basis of the comments received and other reports/studies, a Strategy Paper was prepared. A Committee has been constituted to bring out the revised scheme.

[Translation]

Development Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

990. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Tribal Development Schemes in Madhya Pradesh, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard during the last three years;

(c) if so, details thereof, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the number of districts covered by the Government of Madhya Pradesh under its proposals;

(e) the details of proposals cleared/rejected/pending during the said period;

(f) the financial assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during the said period, scheme-wise; and

(g) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (g) Various Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes of this Ministry are being implemented through the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The List of Schemes is given in the Annexure. The proposals are processed on the basis of receipt of proposals from states Government and accordingly financial releases are made to the State Government. Under Tribal Sub Plan strategy 49 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 39 Pockets under Modified area Development Project (MADA), 8 clusters of tribal concentration have been delineated for implementation of various schemes under Tribal Sub Plan. In addition 7 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified in the State. All these identified projects and communities are covered through implementation of various schemes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs clears all the proposals of the State government which are received according to the norms of the scheme. The Ministry does not release funds district-wise. Usually the funds are released to the State Government after receipt of utilization certificate of the amounts released to the State Government in earlier years. A statement indicating funds released to the State Government under various schemes of the Ministry in the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Amount released		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	10164.83	9476.17	9797.15
2.	Article 275(1)	1262.50	2125	2250.96
3.	Research & Training	49.96	49.39	2.62
4.	Primitive Tribal Group	Nil	100	132
5.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations Scheme	200	255	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Boys Hostel for STs	Nil	100	Nil
7.	Girls Hostel for STs	Nil	100	Nil
8.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	Nil	100.21	Nil
9.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Nil	109.5	24.06
10.	Educational Complex	50.2	39.57	60.65
11.	Grain Banks Scheme	56.96	Nil	Nil

*[English]***VIP Security**

991. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development in its report has categorically stated that the security cover being provided to the protected persons needs to be reviewed immediately;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the suggestions/recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether these suggestions/recommendations have been examined by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Police Research and Development have in their study report, inter-alia, recommended that it is important to review the policy of providing security cover to large number of Protected Persons; rationalize the level of security cover and prune the list of Protected Persons.

(c) and (d) The list of protectees is periodically reviewed with reference to changes in the level of threat. This is a continuous process.

*[Translation]***Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies**

992. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has asked to provide the details of the decision taken by the Union Government regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the details have been provided to the Delhi High Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi High Court vide its Order dated 10.1.2001 had directed to file the details of the Cabinet decision and the modalities how the decision shall be implemented.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the aforesaid order, the guidelines for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi have been filed in the Delhi High Court. The matter is at present subjudice.

*[English]***Development of Rural Women**

993. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to encourage women in the rural areas to carry out development programmes at the village level and train to carry out gender audit of the development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this programme has helped the rural women for getting the benefits of the programme at the village level;

(d) whether any internal study has been made of the effectiveness of this programme; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the steps proposed to modify the weak aspects of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) There is no specific development Programme at present exclusively for women in the Ministry. However, the Government of India's Rural Development Programmes have a Women's component to ensure flow of benefits to this section. The major schemes, having women's component (implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development) include the following:—

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.99 covering various aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into Self-Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. It is envisaged that 50% of the group formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40% of the Swarozgaris.

The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) has been launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.99, with the twin objectives of creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure and the generation of supplementary employment (for the unemployed poor) in the rural areas. It is stipulated that 30% of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women.

The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses for people "Below the Poverty Line" in rural areas. Under the scheme, priority is extended to widows and unmarried women. It has been laid down that IAY houses are to allotted in the name of women members of the household or alternatively, in the joint names of husband and wife.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which came into effect five years back represents a significant step towards introducing a National Policy for Social Assistance benefits to households. "Below the Poverty Line" with a major focus on women.

Under the Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), training is being imparted to women to enable them to play an active role in using and maintain hand pumps for the supply of drinking water. Women are also represented in Village Level Committees and are actively involved in the selection of sites for hand pumps and other sources.

One third of the seats have been reserved for women in all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can take active part in the development process at the village level.

Wherever and whenever necessary, to the extent possible, training is imparted to women to prepare them for different development Programmes. Where targets are fixed for women, the gender audit is taken care of by the Monitoring system.

(c) The targets fixed for women under the Programmes are achieved by and large.

(d) and (e) There has been evaluations of Programmes from time to time, but no separate evaluation has been done for the women's component.

Consultancy and Technical Services

994. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Chinese are keen in studying Indian technology and English in India;

(b) if so, whether a consultancy and technical services on different aspects of education and human resource development have been offered by the Educational Consultants of India Limited;

(c) if so, the projects being worked out in this regard;

(d) whether any agreement has been reached between India and China in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Chinese are interested in cooperation in areas such as

I.T. teaching-learning and development of curriculum on software development;

(b) to (d) On the basis of their discussions with the Chinese delegation which visited India in December 2000, Educational Consultants India Limited have submitted proposals to the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China in the following areas:

- (i) English Language Training Course;
- (ii) Recruitment of Teachers of English Language Training Course; and
- (iii) Proposals for establishing Institute of Information Technology in China.

These proposals are under consideration of the Government of India and no reply has so far been received from the Chinese side;

(e) Does not arise.

Civil Defence Organisation

995. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Defence Organisation was set up in 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the services of this Organisation are taken during the natural and other calamities;

(d) if so, the total expenditure being incurred by the Government for training and duty allowance of the personnel of this Organisation during the last three years;

(e) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to give permanent employment to the personnel of this organization;

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

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to make this organisation more healthy in the wake of natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (g) Civil Defence was set up in the year 1962 and subsequently the Civil Defence Legislation was enacted by Parliament in the year 1998. The aims of the Civil Defence are:—

- (a) To save life;
- (b) To minimize damage to property; and
- (c) to maintain continuity of production.

2. Though the Civil Defence Act, 1968 does not specifically include natural and other calamities, Civil Defence volunteers are utilised for relief and rescue operations during natural calamities.

3. The Central Government provided a sum of Rs. 5.5. crores each year during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 to the State Governments for training, equipping and raising of Civil Defence Corps. For the utilisation of Civil Defence Corp for natural calamities, responsibility for payment of duty allowance lies with the authority, at whose instance Civil Defence Corps are utilised.

4. Civil Defence is a voluntary Organisation with a nucleus of paid staff appointed by State Governments. The State Governments have already been advised by the Government of India for converting at least a certain percentage of temporary posts in this Organisation into a permanent one.

5. To strengthen the Civil Defence Organisation, the Central Government has taken the following steps:—

- (i) Civil Defence volunteers/permanent staff of this Organisation are given Disaster Management Training at National Civil Defence College, Nagpur.
- (ii) States have been advised for revamping of Civil Defence and updating their training institutes.
- (iii) NCC cadets are given Civil Defence training related to relief and rescue operation.

[Translation]

Sale of Scrap by SAIL

996. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether scrap is sold by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);

(b) if so, the total quantum of scrap has been sold during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the reasons for conversion of new products into scrap are looked into.

(d) if so, whether SAIL has to suffer loss due to this count during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Particulars of scrap sold by the integrated steel plants of SAIL including IISCO during the last three are given below:

Year	Quantity ('000 tonnes)
1997-1998	912
1998-1999	828
1999-2000	917

(c) No new products are converted by SAIL into scrap.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Indo-Iran Agreement on Fertiliser

997. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Iran in the field of fertiliser during 1994; and

(b) if so, the present status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Invitations to Bid for ammonia and urea plants of the project were issued in November, 1997 and subsequently reissued in January 1999. However, no satisfactory response was received. Response from the financing institutions and EPC bidders for financing has also not been encouraging. In view of the changed market scenario, the project viability and its restructuring is proposed to be discussed amongst project promoters.

Nexus Between Bollywood and Underworld

998. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nexus between the Bollywood and Underworld has been established;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested by the Government during the years 2000 and 2001 in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

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.

Immigration Racket at Hyderabad Airport

999. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation into the immigration racket involving some policemen deployed at Hyderabad Airport and travel agents has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the concerned Police officials of Secunderabad city have been suspended and departmental action has been initiated against them. All concerned travel agents & brokers have also been arrested.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976

1000. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rule and guidelines to receive foreign donations by the NGOs etc.

(b) whether the Government have relaxed the rules and guidelines to receive foreign donations by the NGOs and social institutions in Gujarat to assist the earthquake victims;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total foreign contribution received by NGOs in Gujarat so far, country-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is going to monitor this help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 an association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution after being granted registration or prior permission by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has exempted, with effect from 1st February, 2001 and up to 31st March, 2001 all associations (other than a political party) of the nature mentioned above from the provisions of section 6(1A) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to accept foreign contribution, in cash and kind, without obtaining the formal approval of the Central Government subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Each association would open a new bank account for this purpose;
- (ii) The said account would be designated as the 'Gujarat Earthquake Relief Account';
- (iii) The association would receive foreign contribution only in the said designated bank account;
- (iv) The association would maintain a separate set of accounts and records in respect of the foreign contribution received in the said designated bank account;
- (v) The association would submit its particulars in Form FC-1A to the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs within one week of the opening of the said designated bank account; and,
- (vi) The association would make an intimation regarding receipt of foreign contribution in form FC-3 and in form FC-6 in respect of articles, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, within 4 months of the closure of the year to the

Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the manner prescribed in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976.

(d) The returns for the year 2000-2001 are not yet due.

(e) The utilisation of foreign contribution received by associations under the above special dispensation would be monitored through the returns submitted by them in the prescribed manner.

[Translation]

National Commission for Children

1001. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Commission of Children for coordinating various activities relating to child welfare; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The proposal to set up a National Commission for Children is under consideration of the Government.

(b) At present it is not possible to indicate the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up.

[English]

Resources Management by Women

1002. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme to encourage women and women's groups to identify and redress the issues of sustainable resource management in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a programme titled "Strengthening Livelihood for Women's Empowerment" is already under implementation;

(d) if so, the extent to which this sub-programme has initiated and strengthened the community organizations to enable them to redress survival issues, particularly sustainable livelihood;

(e) the States which have implemented this programme;

(f) the funds provided implementation of such activities to the States; and

(g) the future plans of the Government for expansion of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) There is no Programme in the Ministry of Rural Development exclusively for encouraging women and women's groups to identify and redress the issues of sustainable resource management in rural areas. However, the Government of India's Rural Development Programmes have a Women's component to ensure flow of adequate funds to this section. The major schemes, having women's component (implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development) include the following:—

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.99 covering various aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into Self-Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. It is envisaged that 50% of the group formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40% of the Swarozgaris.

The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) has been launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.99, with the twin objectives of creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure and the generation of supplementary employment (for the unemployed poor) in the rural areas. It is stipulated that 30% of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women.

The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses for people "Below the Poverty Line" in rural areas. Under the scheme, priority is extended to widows and unmarried women. It has been laid down that IAY houses are to allotted in the name of women members of the household or alternatively, in the joint names of husband and wife.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which came into effect five years back represents a significant step towards introducing a National Policy for Social Assistance benefits to households "Below the Poverty Line" with a major focus on women.

Under the Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), training is being afforded to women to enable them to play an active role in using and maintain hand pumps for the supply of drinking water. Women are also represented in Village Level Committees and are actively involved in the selection of sites for hand pumps and other sources.

One third of the seats have been reserved for women in all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can take active part in the development process at the village level.

(c) to (g) No programme titled "Strengthening Livelihood for Women's Empowerment" is under implementation by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Panchayat Polls in Bihar

1003. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election of Panchayat are being held in Bihar after 28 years as reported in 'The Times of India' dated February 6, 2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bring in a mechanism to bring to an end of such gross demand of human rights?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Bihar authorities have recently notified that panchayat elections are to be held in the State in April 2001. The last panchayat elections were held in the year 1978.

2. Following a judicial clarificatory order that there is no stay for holding elections in the State and that Panchayat elections can be held in accordance with the existing law, (subject to final disposal of pending SLPs), the State Government have issued a Notification for holding Panchayat Elections in April, 2001.

3. According to the provisions laid down in Part IX of the Constitution, it is mandatory for the States to conduct Panchayat Elections regularly every five years. The Central Government have taken several steps towards

this end, including dialogue with the concerned State Governments and withholding EAS funds/Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commission Grants for local bodies where elected Panchayats are not in place.

Fencing of Border

1004. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fencing on international border areas of Assam and other States is far from completion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as per various reports from observers, intelligence agencies and State Government, the infiltrator may soon become the majority in Assam;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government for completion of fencing work and stop infiltration, particularly in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Out of the total 857.37 kms of Fencing sanctioned in Phase-I of the Indo-Bangladesh Border Roads & Fence Construction Project, 854.01 kms have already been completed. Out of this 146.51 kms of fencing have been completed in Assam against the sanctioned length of 152.31 kms.

The Government has recently sanctioned Phase-II of the Project to cover the remaining portion of the border areas, which include construction of 2429.5 kms of fencing at an estimated cost of Rs. 847 crores. The work is scheduled for completion by 2007.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Nodal Agency to Supervise the Closure of Polluting Industries in Delhi

1005. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nodal agency appointed to supervise the closure of polluting industries in the residential areas of Delhi has requested that it may be relieved of its obligation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide orders dated 12.9.2000 had appointed the Ministry of Urban Development as a Nodal Agency to supervise and secure the implementation of its orders regarding shifting/closure of industries operating in the non-conforming/residential areas of Delhi. Submissions were made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the implementation machinery vests with the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi and local agencies and this Ministry was of the view that no effective role can be played by the Nodal Agency and its continuance would cause diffusion of responsibility and would hardly serve the purpose which the Hon'ble Court had in view when it passed its orders of September 12, 2000. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not discharged this Ministry of the functions of Nodal Agency. The matter is subjudice in CWP No. 4677/1985-M.C. Mehta vs. U.O.I & others.

Revival of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

1006. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRI A. BRAHMANIAH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding revival of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay in taking the decision for its revival?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A meeting of Finance Minister, Steel Minister, Disinvestment Minister and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, was held on 19th May 2000 and the revival plan of VSP was discussed. It was decided to have another meeting for further discussion/decision on the revival plan of RINL (VSP). Efforts are being made to convene the said meeting. No final decision has been taken so far.

[Translation]

Public Sector Fertilizer Producing Units

1007. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public sector fertilizer producing units alongwith their subsidiaries working in the country, as on date, location-wise; and

(b) the total percentage of their installed capacity utilised during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) There are 29 fertilizer producing units in central public sector, as on date. Their location, installed capacities, production and percentage capacity utilisation during 1999-2000 are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Company-wise, unit-wise, location-wise annual installed capacity of Central Public Sector Undertakings, production in terms of nutrients & Percentage capacity utilisation during 1999-2000

Name of companies/unit and its location	Annual capacity	Installed ('000' MT)	1999-2000 Production ('000' MT)		Percentage utilisation	capacity
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NFL : Nangal-I, Punjab	80.0	—	38.9	—	48.6	—
NFL : Nangal-II, Punjab	151.8	—	158.4	—	104.3	—
NFL : Bhatinda, Punjab	235.3	—	249.9	—	106.2	—
NFL : Panipat, Haryana	235.3	—	245.1	—	104.2	—
NFL : Vijaipur, M.P.	334.0	—	374.1	—	112.0	—
NFL : Vijaipur Expn. M.P.	334.0	—	415.4	—	124.4	—
Total (NFL) :	1370.4	—	1481.8	—	108.1	—
FACT : Udyogamandal, Kerala	77.0	29.7	87.5	38.9	113.6	131.0
FACT : Cochin-I, Kerala	151.8	—	122.0	—	80.4	—
FACT : Cochin-II, Kerala	96.6	102.2	118.0	118.0	122.2	115.5
Total (FACT):	325.4	131.9	327.5	156.9	100.6	119.0
RCF : Trombay, Maharashtra #	90.5	45.0	61.6	61.6	68.1	136.9
RCF : Trombay-IV, Maharashtra	75.1	7.51	64.8	64.8	86.3	86.3
RCF : Trombay-V, Maharashtra	151.8	—	139.1	—	91.6	—
RCF : Thal, Maharashtra	683.1	—	670.0	—	98.1	—
Total (RCF):	1000.5	120.1	935.5	126.4	93.5	105.2
FCI: Sindri, Bihar	151.8	—	140.7	—	92.7	—
FCI : Gorakhpur, U.P.*	131.1	—	0.00	—	—	—
FCI : Ramagundam, A.P.*	151.8	—	0.0	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FCI : Talcher, Orissa*	151.8	—	0.00	—	—	—
Total (FCI) :	586.5	—	140.7	—	24.0	—
HFC : Namrup-I, Assam*	21.0	—	0.0	—	—	—
HFC : Namrup-II, Assam*	87.4	—	0.00	—	—	—
HFC : Namrup-III, Assam	151.8	—	56.3	—	37.1	—
HFC : Durgapur, West Bengal*	79.6	—	0.0	—	—	—
HFC : Barauni, Bihar*	84.6	—	0.0	—	—	—
Total (HFC):	424.4	—	56.3	—	13.3	—
MFL: Chennai, Tamil Nadu	254.3	142.8	313.4	139.2	123.2	97.5
SAIL : Rourkela, Orissa	121.0	—	9.1	—	7.6	—
NLC : Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	70.4	—	7.9	—	11.3	—
PPL : Paradeep, Orissa	129.6	331.2	135.5	346.8	104.6	104.7
HCL : Khetri, Rajasthan*	—	30.1	—	—	—	—
PPCL : Amjhore, Bihar*	—	42.2	—	0.8	—	1.9
PPCL : Saladipura, Rajasthan*	—	15.8	—	1.4	—	8.9

*Production in these plants have been suspended/discontinued for variety for reasons including obsolescence, unviability, resource constraints and feedstock limitations.

Only urea production suspended/discontinued.

[English]

Removal of Encroachments

1008. SHRI C.N SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has removed the encroachments from its flats in some of the localities recently and in the process cracks have developed in some of the nearby flats and in some cases even the walls have fallen/broken;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give compensation to those flat owners;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The DDA has reported that it had removed unauthorised constructions from some of the DDA flats in some localities. But neither was there any incident of cracks in the nearby flats nor had any wall fallen.

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

Deployment of School Teachers for Census work

1009. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school and college teachers deployed for the census work in the country in the month of February, 2001;

(b) the terms and conditions of their deployment for this census work;

(c) whether the studies of students in schools and colleges is likely to suffer due to this deployment of teachers for work; and

(d) if so, the action 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 (d) About 20 lakh Enumerators and Supervisors have been deployed in the month of February, 2001 through out the country for conduct of Population Enumeration of Census of India, 2001 (except Jammu and Kashmir as Census Operations have already been completed there). These Enumerators and Supervisors have been appointed on part time basis and will be paid Rs. 1500/- as honorarium for carrying out Population Enumeration work, besides travelling allowance for attending training classes. The State Governments/UT Administrations have also given certain relaxations to teachers for attending to the Census work. The State Governments/UT Administrations make efforts to ensure that due to Census work studies are affected to the barest minimum.

Supply of Advanced Diagnostic Kits to Poultry Farmers

1010. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to distribute advanced diagnostic kits to poultry farmers/growers in Mamakhal, Tamil Nadu being the largest poultry centre in the country and only next to Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) Under a Centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases" there is a provision to provide support to State Governments for strengthening diagnostic laboratories for poultry diseases. There is no proposal for distribution of advanced diagnostic kits to the poultry

farmers/growers in the Namakkal area of Tamil Nadu. However, there are two poultry disease diagnostics laboratories one each at Erode and Andagalore Gate near Namakhal to assist farmers in early diagnosis. These also conduct various tests with poultry droppings and bacterial infections and parasitic infestations. Proximate analysis of poultry feed for balanced ration and detection of impurities and toxins are some of the other features of the units.

Shortage of Urea

1011. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been reported about serious shortfall of urea in the country by 2003 in case the production is not increased;

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

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

(d) whether the steps include the setting up of new Fertilizer plants to increase the production of urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government is committed to ensure adequate availability of urea, the only controlled fertilizer, throughout the country. Through a steady build up of domestic capacity over the years, the country has achieved near self-sufficiency in the production of urea. Any likely gap between the demand and the indigenous availability of urea is met through imports.

(d) and (e) As per the industrial policy resolution dated 24th July, 1991, no license is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. However, Public Sector Undertakings/Co-operative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated powers. The details of major urea plant revamp/expansion projects in the country approved by the Government, to increase urea production and which are under implementation at present or have been completed during the year, are given in the enclosed statement I. The details of four proposed public/co-operative sector urea projects in India, submitted for investment approval of the Government

under the prescribed procedure are given in the enclosed statement II. These proposals were approved 'in principle' by the Government in April 1999 subject to investment appraisal by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of these projects was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. A proposal for taking a final investment decision on the projects was considered and deferred by

the Government in June 2000. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding the viability of the projects, desirability of encouraging use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger the implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts.

Statement I

Details of major urea projects under implementation/completed during the year in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the project, location and Company/Cooperative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Addl. Production Envisaged		Zero date	Scheduled date of commissioning
			Product	Capacity (in lakh MTPA)		
1.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Namrup, Assam	350.00	Urea	3.80	2.11.98	1.5.2001
2.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) (urea plant expansion project), Nangal, Punjab	135.13	Urea	1.48	11.5.99	Commissioned on 1.2.2001

Statement II

Projects proposals posed to the Government by public/cooperative units for investment approval

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU/ Cooperative	Proposed Location	Estimated Capital Cost (Rs. Crore)	Production Envisaged		Completion on Schedule
				Product	Capacity (lakh MTPA)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) (Third stream ammonia-urea expansion project)	Hazira, Gujarat	1318	Urea	7.68	36 months from the zero date*
2.	KRIBHCO (New ammonia-urea plant at the existing site of FCI)	Gorakhpur, UP	1536	Urea	7.68	36 months from the zero date*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) (Grassroots)	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	1736	Urea	7.68	39 months from the zero date*
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) (ammonia-urea expansion project)	Thal, Maharashtra	1332	Urea	7.68	36 months from the Zero date*

*Zero date is the date of approval of the proposal by the Government.

[Translation]

Baiga Tribe

1012. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baiga tribe is on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the names of such other tribes which have been categorised as rare and extinct; and

(c) the schemes being implemented for the welfare of Baiga tribes alongwith the financial assistance provided by the Union Government during each of the last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details of primitive tribes who are small in number and whose population have declined during the decade 1981-1991 is as under.

State	Community	Population	
		1991	1981
Karnataka	Jenukuruba	29371	34747
Andaman &	Shompens	131	223
Nicobar Islands	Great Andamanese	32	42

(c) Integrated Development approach has been adopted for the development of Baiga Tribe. Under this approach, micro level family, community and area development schemes under the sectors of education, food security, drinking water, health, employment generation and infrastructure development are

implemented out of funds from State Plan and Special Central Assistance. Under a scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) introduced in 1998-99 the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has been provided Rs. 1.00 crore during 1998-99 and Rs. 1.32 crore during 1999-2000 for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups including Baiga tribe.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds for Rural Development

1013. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI GEORGE EDEN:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to call the meeting of State Rural Development Ministers and various organisations to discuss the failure of State Governments to utilise the funds for rural development;

(b) if so, the time by which this meeting is likely to be held;

(c) whether certain State Governments have diverted the funds meant for the development of the rural areas for some other purposes;

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

(e) the action taken against the defaulting States;

(f) whether the Government propose to make the people aware of the programmes to ensure that the funds are utilized properly;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the other steps being taken to ensure proper utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A meeting of Ministers in-charge of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development of the States is proposed to be held for reviewing the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes. However, the date for the meeting has not been fixed.

(c) to (e) Reports of diversion of funds in some States have been received. Such cases, as and when received, are forwarded to the respective States for their comments before initiating appropriate action in the matter.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Rural Development strive to disseminate information and create awareness in regard to different Schemes/Programmes of Rural Development amongst the target groups in the villages through various modes of communication such as Electronic Media (TV & Radio), films, advertisements in newspapers, posters, leaflets, outdoor publicity, exhibitions, etc.

(h) The Ministry have developed a comprehensive system of monitoring through various mechanisms such as periodic Progress Reports, inspection by the State Government officials, Area-Officers' Scheme, Performance Review Committee etc. to ensure proper utilisation of funds by the States. The release of funds is subject to receipt of Utilisation Certificates and Audit Reports. It has been impressed upon the State Chief Ministers also from time to time, to ensure proper utilisation of funds.

[English]

National Policy of Social Sciences

1014. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether social scientists from India and abroad met in January, 2001 to help and formulate a National Policy of Social Science;

(b) if so, the total number of social scientists from India and abroad participated in the meeting;

(c) the main subjects discussed and decision reached at in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to information supplied by ICSSR, a two days Workshop on Vision 2020 in Social Sciences was held on 8th and 9th January, 2001. Around 100 social scientists from India participated in the Workshop. Only one social scientist from abroad participated in the Workshop.

(c) and (d) Following subjects were discussed in the Workshop:—

- (i) Vision 2020 in Social Sciences.
- (ii) Vision 2020: gender issues in the Social Sciences.
- (iii) Convergence, Communication and Unity between Social Sciences and Natural Sciences.
- (iv) Social Science and Contemporary Conflicts.
- (v) Application of Information Technology to Social Sciences.

The outcome of the Workshop's deliberations are awaited.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I to III) for the year 1999-2000 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3270/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

- (1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 940(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 2000.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 941(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 2000.
- (3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 942 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3271/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI S.B. MOOKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3272/2001]

12.01³/₄ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Action taken Statement

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in Chapter

I of 39th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on "Union excise Duties—Cosmetics and suppression of production".

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 5th sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 13 December, 2000.

12.2¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Third, sixth, seventh and eighth reports

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) ANITA ARYA (Karol Bagh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2001):—

- (1) Third Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in the 14th Report of Standing Committee on Railways (1997-98) (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on 'Modernisation and Capacity Utilisation of Workshops in Indian Railways'.
- (2) Sixth Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (1997-98) (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on 'Railway Engineers Territorial Army'.
- (3) Seventh Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (1998-99) (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (1999-2000)'.

- (4) Eighth Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (1999-2000) (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2000-2001)'.

12.23³/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth reports

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT ANGLE (Marmagao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 54th Report on National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore and 73rd Report on Dreaded Diseases respectively.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE : EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 2001."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 2001."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to the leaders whether I have to go according to the list or any other system in the 'Zero Hour'. Please tell me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Many hon. Members have given notice. Should I go according to the list or any other system?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): We would like to know under what rule BALCO would be discussed. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later. It is because Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura's name comes first in the list.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me whether to follow the list or not.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It has been mentioned that BALCO would be discussed under Rule 193. But this was not decided. ... (Interruptions) It was only decided that BALCO would be discussed and under which appropriate rule it would be discussed, would be decided later. In the printed circular that has been sent around, it is said that BALCO would be discussed under Rule 193. This was not agreed upon. I think it needs to be discussed with you and with various other people before a decision is taken.

The minutes have been wrongly reported. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let me make it crystal clear that my Ministry does not record the minutes. They are recorded by the staff of the Secretariat. I do not do anything in this. So, I owe no explanation on this account.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I agree that the Minister had expressed his reservations about it but it was to be decided later. So, it should be amended. ... (Interruptions) What is your ruling on this?

MR. SPEAKER: We will take a decision today itself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary affairs has just now moved the Report of the BAC for adoption... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This issue has already been raised.

[English]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Sir, the whole of our country observe 23rd March as the martyrdom day of *Shahid Bhagat Singh*, *Rajguru* and *Sukhdev* who made the supreme sacrifice on this day to free India, our beloved motherland, from the clutches of British imperialism. It is the duty of all of us, the citizens of free India, to not only remember these great sons of India on this day but also renew our pledge to make a strong India, free from all foreign influence, political or otherwise, offering to all its citizens equal opportunity to develop from casteism, communalism and ultimately free from all sorts of exploitations of man by man. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take appropriate measure so that this day can be observed as a national day and declare it as a national holiday.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we associate with it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): Sir, we also associate with it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you can association with it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1977 when Shri Rajnarayan was the Union Health Minister, Public Health workers, were appointed to cover 1,000 population, per worker with a monthly salary of Rs. 50. Even after 24 years, their salary is still Rs. 50 only.

12.06 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana have not paid them even Rs. 50 for the last 15 years. There are 3 lakh 20 thousand Public Health workers and C.H.W.'s. They kept on meeting the Health Minister regularly in connection with their problems. From 15th December, they have started demonstrations. These persons are still agitating. When Shri Indra Kumar Gujral was the Prime Minister of India, he had constituted a special Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.K. Umashankar, a retired judge of the Madras High Court. That special Committee submitted its report to the Government of India. I had personally met the Health Minister and requested him to consider this issue since the salary of Rs. 50 per month was paltry. Their salaries should be revised afresh. Even then the Government did not initiate any action in the matter. Five persons are

already on a fast unto death from 21st. Nearly 400 people will go on fast unto death from today. Despite our being constantly in touch, the Government has not taken any meaningful initiative in this regard. On 14 November, 1984, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had advocated the cause of these people when he was not the Prime Minister of India and was merely a Member of Rajya Sabha. There can't be a greater injustice than this. Even after 22-23 years, their salary remains static at Rs. 50 per month. Therefore, they are resorting to agitations and fast unto death. We raised this issue in the last session also but it's matter of great concern that the Government did not take their problems with the priority as it deserved. *...(Interruptions)* It's a serious matter. What the Government is going to do in this regard? *...(Interruptions)*. Those 400 people will die. The Government should take immediate steps in this direction. *...(Interruptions)*. The issues raised by us here are not taken seriously by the Government. They generally become mere formalities. *...(Interruptions)* Why the Government is not doing anything in this regard? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It's a very serious matter. The Government does not do anything. This cannot go on like this. *...(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please call the Health Minister here.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time on this matter but there is a limit to injustice. For the last 23-24 years they are getting just Rs. 50 p.m. They have not been paid a single rupee for the last 15 years by the Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana. Meanwhile, recommendations of the Pay Commission have already been implemented. It is indeed a serious matter that the persons who wish to serve in the villages with a sense of dedication have not been given anything. They distribute the medicines. Many people have the knowledge of this job. What will they do if they are not paid money. Today, they are sitting on fast unto death. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. The Minister of Human Resource Development Dr. Joshi is also sitting here. They are not concerned at all about the poor people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are thinking over it.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I urge upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give an assurance to the House or make some statement so that some solution to this problem could be found out. After all, it's a question of humanity.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this amount of Rs. 50 was fixed about 23 years back.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, he has taken up the matter during 'Zero Hour'. It cannot be a matter for discussion. I have called Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, I cannot compel the Government to give a reply.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are on a fast unto death. You should give direction to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, You should know this is 'Zero Hour'. You cannot compel the Minister to reply.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising a matter of urgent public importance..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister is sitting here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government to reply.

..(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it does not seem proper to give any opinion in this regard during 'Zero Hour'. The issue raised here will be brought to the notice of the Health Minister.

12.14 hrs.

Shri Mualayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri K.P. Singh Deo will speak.

..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

..(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I am raising a matter of urgent public importance..(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, of course, I would have expected the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs not only to report it but report it with sympathy.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I would report it with all sympathy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, let it be with PMO sanction or at least with GoM sanction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even without any sanction, he has already assured them that it will be communicated to the concerned Minister.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising a matter of urgent public importance. It is about the mini-ratna public sector undertaking, namely, NALCO.

The National Aluminium Company Ltd., a Government of India enterprise under the Ministry of Mines is earning a profit of Rs. 600 crore per annum. This year it is going to be Rs. 615 crore. It has a turn-over of around Rs. 2000 crore and is constantly earning foreign exchange from the day of its inception. The officers of this company are constrained to go on mass leave on 26th and 27th of February 2001 due to inordinate delay in impementation of the revised pay scales pending since 1997 when almost all the major public sector undertakings have already implemented the revised pay scales. In spite of the unparalleled efforts of the striking officers to keep the plant running for the time being, it may not be possible to maintain it for a long time under the prevailing situation.

* Not recorded.

[Shri K.P. Singh]

Hence your kind intervention in the matter is highly essential to bail this giant public sector out of the ensuing peril. My apprehension is that this is a diabolical effort to disinvest and sell it off like BALCO, which will be a tragedy.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): It is understood that the Government of India has decided that the Indian Oil Corporation will acquire the important Wardha unit of IPCL. But, what will be the fate of two other units, namely Gandhar and Nagathane, of the IPCL? It has not yet been decided.

A few days back, I wrote a letter to the Minister of Disinvestment. He has replied that the two important profit making units also will be to the strategic partners. Now what is happening is that the Government is privatising the profit and nationalising the loss because Wardha unit of the IPCL is a loss making unit whereas Gandhar and Nagathane units are profit making ones. They are making huge profits and that is why the Government has decided to privatise these units.

It is a very important matter. I would like to impress upon the Prime Minister and the Minister of Disinvestment not to disinvest the shares of Gandhar and Nagathane units of IPCL. It will amount to a scandal. It is nothing but privatising the profit making units. I urge upon the Government to take immediate action in the matter.

12.16 hrs.

RE : NEED TO PROCURE COPRA AND
TO FIX MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this House as well as the Central Government a very serious matter concerning Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Kerala!

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Not only Kerala, but Lakshadweep and all other coconut growing States as well. It was decided that the Government would declare the Minimum Support Price for copra positively in the month of December. But, so far, the Central Government has not declared the MSP for copra. Now there is no procurement in Kerala. The entire coconut farmers of South India are facing starvation. The price of coconut has come down to Rs. 1.50 per piece in certain markets.

The procurement agencies are out of the field. They do not have money. The Central Government has not given any direction for procurement. All of them have withdrawn from the scene. The net result is that they would not act.

They have given me the minutes of the meeting held in the Speaker's Chamber some time back. ..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is there. Please resume your seats. Let him have his say. I will allow you also.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: All the MPs representing the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Sir, you yourself representing Lakshadweep met the hon. Speaker and there was a solemn assurance from the Government side that they would come out with the declaration regarding the Minimum Support Price..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you to associate yourselves; but not now. He has given the notice and let him have his say.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I would request the Government to comply with the decision taken in that meeting..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the submission of Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan. All of you cannot talk simultaneously and find the recording of your submissions.

..(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: You were also a witness to the decision.

I request you to ask the Central Government to declare the Minimum Support Price, even at this stage, though it is belated.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, I fully associate myself with Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan on this issue. But I want to add one more point.

There was a meeting in the last Inter-Session in which almost all Members of Parliament from Southern States, hon. Speaker, hon. Deputy Speaker and many other Members participated. In that meeting, hon. Agriculture Minister assured that Minimum Support Price

* Not recorded.

(MSP) for this year would be declared before 31st December, 2000. But till date, that assurance has not been fulfilled. That assurance has been violated and till today, MSP has not been declared. It is not only this. The procurement of copra is unilaterally stopped by NAFED. This has created a very serious situation in all the coconut-growing areas of South India..(Interruptions) I would like to request the Union government to declare the Minimum Support Price for this year and take steps for procurement of copra..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, Shri E. Ahmed and all Members from the coconut-growing States are allowed to associate with Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, the Government should respond to this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat, Shri Suresh?

..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members from coconut-growing areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and also Lakshadweep are allowed to associate.

..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me say something, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan. The hon. Minister is here and he will react to it. Shri Suresh, allow me to speak. I want to say something on this matter. Will you resume your seat now?

..(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, it is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know that. I am telling you that I know it personally.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: There was an assurance given by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, please resume your seat. Let me tell you that I know it directly from NAFED authorities that they need about Rs. 160 crore from the Central Government. I contacted the Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister. They are trying to pay it and I want the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to take the sense of this House seriously because some States are on the verge of starvation. For example, my

own State is like that. So, kindly react to this problem.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I will take up this issue with the Minister for Agriculture with all seriousness which you have expressed.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue which has arisen due to the unfortunate statements of some important political leaders regarding trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir State.

It has been on a very dark day, some day in 1846 at Amritsar, that a sale deed had given Jammu and Kashmir in the perpetual possession of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Though we had a lot of differences with the feudal rulers, yet we cannot forget the historical fact that for one long century, they nursed three cultural identities of Jammu and Kashmir State like their own daughters and made them into one family, as body, life and soul. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has become one identity for the last 150 years.

But now it is an unfortunate situation in this country that the important leaders and the heads of some important organisations issue statements saying that the trifurcation of the State should be discussed. I want to warn this august House about the implications of these unfortunate statements and also about the repercussions of such feelings and thoughts which are being given. We will be torn into shreds in Jammu and Kashmir. The National Conference will be brought under a heavy stress. NC is fighting a proxy war there. So, I want to warn the presidents of the important organisations who are giving the impression that the trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir can be justified. This is highly an unfortunate situation. I want to place on record of this august House that this unfortunate situation and the prompting of such forces of separation to trifurcate the State on the basis of communal lines will harm us in Jammu and Kashmir. That such statements set a dangerous trend for the unity of this country. So, we condemn such moves and inform the august House and the Government to take care of such moves to encourage such thoughts shall be unfortunate for State of Jammu and Kashmir and for the future of this country.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important issue. We all know that as Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, the areas of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, are in the same manner integral parts of Jammu and Kashmir State. Therefore, there is no proposal of any kind to disintegrate the Jammu and Kashmir State even remotely under consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, I deny completely any talk of such a kind and I fully share your feelings. The question of dividing Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of caste or creed does not arise. Jammu and Kashmir will remain united both as a state as well as an integral part of India.

[English]

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

This is a matter of urgent public importance to which I draw the immediate attention of the Central Government.

There is a great demand at the national and the international markets for the tobacco grown in Karnataka. The total production of tobacco has been 25 million kilograms per year. The Government has permitted the growers to increase their production up to 40 million kilograms. The demand for the Karnataka tobacco is increasing day by day. Despite our repeated request, the crop size of tobacco has not been fixed till today. The farmers of Karnataka are persistently pleading to fix the tobacco crop size at 50 million kilograms. A final and favourable decision has to be taken in this regard without any further delay.

The Tobacco Board has neglected the Karnataka tobacco growers. There are more than 40,000 tobacco growers in Karnataka. More than three lakh labourers are engaged in tobacco production in the State. The condition of these growers and labourers is pathetic as the tobacco price has come down drastically. Added to this, the persons with sale permits are demanding the licence permit. Our earnest request is that all these sale-permit-holders should be granted licence permit immediately. These are the most urgent and genuine demands of the tobacco growers of Karnataka. The Karnataka tobacco growers' survival depends upon these two demands.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take immediate measures to fix the tobacco crop size and issue licence permit to all the sale-permit-holders. They want licence permits.

So, I finally urge upon the Union Government that it should come to the rescue of the tobacco growers of Karnataka and give a new life to the tobacco industry in Karnataka.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raise a matter of public importance and urgency with regard to dumping of Chinese goods in India on several fronts. In the recent past, it is our experience that a wide range of goods, right from battery cells to electronic goods, from food materials to rice, are being dumped in India. It is not known through the which route they are entering the country. It is not known whether it is through the smuggled route or whether it is through an authorised route that these goods are entering the country. This is actually posing a lot of threat to the Indian indigenous production, particularly the goods like ceiling fans. They are offering at Rs. 250/- only as against the cost of production of about Rs. 600 or 650 in this country.

If this flow is continued into the country, most of these units would be closed. Particularly, in the recent past, even rice, in the name of samples, is also entering into Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is already reeling with heavy stocks, particularly rice, and the same are not being cleared. Paddy and rice stocks are very heavy and the Chinese rice is giving a big threat.

Our hon. Chief Minister has also requested the Union Food Minister over phone to look into this particular issue. Is Government not able to curb this heavy smuggling across the Chinese border into this country? If this is going to be continued and if stern action is not going to be taken, indigenous production, particularly, the farmers of India, and most particularly, the farmers in Andhra Pradesh are going to suffer heavily. Let the Government of India come out with a statement in this House about the Chinese goods dumping into India and posing a threat to the Indian producers and Indian farmers.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government and the entire house towards a very important incident. Besides, I would also request all the hon'ble Members to listen to me patiently. In a news about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death in an air crash appeared in the 29 January, 2001 issue of the Rashtriya Sahara newspaper being published from Lucknow, in which Dr. Taneyusi Yoshmi, Captain of

Imperial Japanese Army, had given information about injuries sustained by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the air crash and succumbing to them while being treated...(*Interruptions*) I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India and the entire House towards this news...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please ask what the Government of India is supposed to do in this matter.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: After the surrender of Japan during the Second World War, the Intelligence Department of Britain...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please ask what the Government of India is required to do in this regard. There is no need to read out entire history.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: I am drawing the attention of the House toward this...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You only ask what is to be done by the Government of India in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Dr. Yoshmi has mentioned about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose who got injured in the air crash...(*Interruptions*) You please listen to me. I have not yet completed my point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not supposed to speak in detail. Please do not deliver speech during the Zero Hour. You have to mention the subject only and say what is to be done by the Government in this regard. You have started delivering a lecture.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: I am not delivering a speech. ...(*Interruptions*) You kindly listen to my point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please state what is to be done by the Government in this regard.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: What we are demanding is that he broke the news to the newspaper that when Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose got injured in the air crash, they had given treatment to him. After the

treatment, he died at 11 PM on August 18, 1945. Thereafter, asked his dead body was taken to Tokyo, where the matter was hushed up by the officers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given notice to bring back his ashes. But now you are narrating the whole story here.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: I want a Judicial probe into this incident. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this way only two or three members will get the chance to speak during the Zero Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: You kindly listen to my point. ...(*Interruptions*) I want to submit that keeping in view the statement of Dr. Yoshmi that he is still alive and lives in Japan. ...(*Interruptions*). The Government should obtain the entire post-mortem report and full information about Netaji's ashes etc. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (*Vaishali*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while Gujarat is devastated by the natural calamity, Delhi is devastated by the Governmental calamity, that is to say that Gujarat is devastated by the earthquake but the poor people of Delhi have been made to suffer at the hands of Dr. Jagmohan...(*Interruptions*). The houses of lakh of people have been razed to grounds. Their Jhuggi-Jhoparis were destroyed. Lakhs of poor people have become jobless due to closure of factories, and they are migrating to other places.

As many as twenty thousand people per day are returning to their homes. The east bound trains in India are packed. In protest of such a situation, Shri V.P. Singh and lakhs of people have called for a rally today. ...(*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Lakhs of people have demonstrated today under the leadership of Shri V.P. Singh at Jantar Mantar. Poor people have become jobless due to the closure of factories. Jhuggi-Jhoparies were uprooted without providing alternative dwellings. Here, it is Government made calamity while there it is a natural calamity. I want to the Government to save the poor people from this situation. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here. What would be the fate of lakhs of poor people?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Zero Hour. I would give you permission to speak on this subject, only then you can speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): The people residing near our district and our village have sold their ornaments, livestock, houses. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except what Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh says...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, speak what you have to say.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are not listening to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I listen to you. You stood up while Shri Ramjilal was on his legs during the Zero Hour. I had to keep you quiet. If you interfere in every subject, then other Members will not get chance. You are a senior leader, you will have to understand. You got a chance in the subject raised by Shri Ramjilal.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even yesterday none got a chance to speak during Zero Hour and there is a little hope that anybody will get a chance today also.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): Some times, we are talking about jhuggi-jhoparies and some times we are talking about industries. Both the things are different. The Supreme Court has ordered the Delhi Government to close down all the illegal and polluting industries set up in residential areas since 1996. The Delhi Government have submitted affidavits in the court to the effect that they would get them shifted. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Government throw out the poor people?

SHRI JAGMOHAN: Please let me complete. As some officers of the Delhi Government did not comply with the orders in toto, the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the Ministers give replies, you do not even listen to him. You please let him complete his point.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: The Supreme Court has issued contempt notices to the effect as to why they did not comply with the orders of the Supreme Court. The contempt proceedings are going on. Besides, the Court has appointed the Ministry of Urban Development as the nodal agency to supervise. The Delhi Government is passing orders and they are doing all the things, my job is to do the supervision only,

[English]

to secure the implementation of the Supreme Court order. I am only acting as a sort of go between in the matter.

[Translation]

Let it be very clear. Delhi Government admits that they are closing and they have released 33 lists. Their own officers are on the job, they have given affidavits. This should not be politicized. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Closure of factories will prove fatal to the poor folk. ...(Interruptions) What else is then a Government made calamity?

SHRI JAGMOHAN: You please listen to my view point. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They are anti-poor. We would not listen...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: They are talking about Jhuggi-Jhoparies. Those who are talking now about these people used to uproot them in the past when they were in power. We have prepared a scheme during the last ten to fifteen years. People have made encroachments everywhere. Lakhs of representations have been received from the people of Delhi. Some people are living along the drains and some are living along the roads. We are re-settling those people who have come here before 1998 by preparing a scheme. This is not being done from today, but this effort is being made for the last one and a half year.

We are making allotments. You can go and see in Narela. We have made allotments to all. The persons who are talking today did not provide alternative plots to anybody. When they were in power at that time. Now we are giving plots to all and developing the entire city in a planned manner and making the environment clean. The people who were suffering on account of this are better now. I don't know as to why they are getting annoyed...(*Interruptions*). What did you do for that...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell one thing. They are doing all these things on the pretext of the Supreme Court orders. ...(*Interruptions*) . Supreme Court will do its job and Supreme Court can not go against the public sentiments ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter regarding inclusion all students in the educational institutions which admit student on the basis of entrance tests conducted by them irrespective of any division secured by them in the examinations. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not Question Hour.

[*English*]

No, I will not allow. Now, Shri Punnu Lal Mohale.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will at all go on record except what Shri Mohale says.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, I have called Shri Mohale.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you not give chance to others also?

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The students have to take the entrance tests in order to get admission in the educational centres of the major institutions of the country. ...(*Interruptions*). But due to the prescribed percentage of marks and criterion for merit, a number of students, having low percentage of marks, could not even be eligible for the entrance tests. ...(*Interruptions*). As a result a number of brilliant students could not make their future bright. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, there are 25 members who want to raise matters during 'Zero Hour'

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other members also who want to raise matters during Zero Hour. It is very unfair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The minister has already replied. Now, I cannot make it a Question hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please go to your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all students irrespective of the division they obtain may be allowed to appear in admission test conducted in the country for B.Ed and PMT courses. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that Admission in major institutions as granted to the student who fulfil the prescribed norms for appearing in written test conducted by them. ...(*Interruptions*) I would also submit that opportunity may be given to all students irrespective of obtaining any

* Not recorded.

[Shri Punnulal Mohale]

division so that they could show their brilliance by appearing in the above mentioned examinations. I would like to place this demand before the Government...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please go to your seat. Still 10 more Members are there.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is unfortunate. In future, I would have to fix your turn in the last.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Sir, what do they want?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They want that business should not be conducted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: From now onwards during zero hour neither your purpose will be served nor you will get a chance to speak. It is your third chance. You are not allowing the member to speak his name has been called. Mr. Rudy's name was called but you are not allowing him to speak. If you would interrupt in such a way, then what can be done.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are the leader of such a big party. I request you to tell them to go to their seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This Government is against poor people. They are ruining poor people by playing their politics. ...(Interruptions) This Government is working against the interests of the poor people. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the Floor to Shri Jaiswal.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We have followed your order, now please listen to us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not followed.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They can not do anything on the pretext of the Supreme Court. Some way should be found out. Ten lakhs people are starving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, You should not raise this discussion in the Zero hour?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We have not come here only to take our allowances? We have come here to raise the problems of the poor people and you are getting annoyed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a matter of getting annoyed. It is necessary to take permission for everything. This is not the way that you just get up and start speaking. There are rules to run the House. If the matter is so serious, you should raise the matter under Rule 193 members can raise any matter in the Zero hour to bring it to the notice of the Government. If you would behave in such a way, then what others will do.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not interrupt me. Mr. Jaiswal Ji, Mr. Rudy and other members have to speak. All these members have given notices and they have given these notices at 9.00 O' clock in the morning.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to say that our responsibility is not limited only up to raising the problems of the people rather it is also our duty to fight for getting them solved. That is why we oppose the demolition of Jhuggi-Jhoparis by the Government and therefore we boycott the House.

12.49 hrs.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Member then left the House

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a way of discussing each and everything.

[Translation]

To speak anything against the rules, has become order of the day, is it the way of running Parliament?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): This Government is anti-poor...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will seriously take you in to task. I will not tolerate this. I have given the floor to Shri Jaiswal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: This Government is engaged in anti-poor activities In protest of this. We boycott the House.

12.49¹/₂

Shri Ramdas Athawale then left the House

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, Yesterday on 26th February a big accident took place in Kanpur City. The work of digging Sewerage was in progress in Kanpur city under the Ganga Action Plan of the Ministry of Environment. Suddenly a slab collapsed and six workers died and a dozen were injured. The manners in which the work on Ganga Action Plan is going on in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Kanpur city, and the manners in which contracts are being given has led to many accidents in the past and there is possibility of such accidents in future also. It is my request that an enquiry should be held in this matter and it should be found out as to how many contractors have been given contracts and whether they were doing their works as per the norms laid down. Secondly, the Uttar Pradesh Government has announced a compensation of Rupees 25000/- to each labourer. It is my request that the Uttar Pradesh Government may be directed to pay as compensation, at least one lakh rupees to the family members of the deceased labourers and Rupees 25000/- to the injured labourers.

[*English*]

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI (Poddapalli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I draw your attention and the attention of this august House to a very serious and important matter of a second hand Mirage fighter aircraft deal in which 1998 aircraft in non-flying condition is to be introduced into the Indian Air Force.

Tomorrow, that is, on 28th February, 2001, the Court of Commerce in Paris is going to hear a case filed by

agents in India against Desault Aviation and its advisors (French Aircraft Manufacturers) for non-payment of commission due to them.

The hon. Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes on 29th November, 2000 in a statement on record said, "I am making a statement in the House that we are getting 10 new Mirages. These are Mirages 2000."

A firm called Keyser Inc registered in Panama has claimed that it worked very hard to convince against allegations that these are the new aircraft and not the second hand aircraft. But, in fact, these aircrafts were sold to Jordan about two years ago.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): So, these things are happening

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMAR: The French buckled under the pressure of World Bank and cancelled the deal.

These are refurbished and sold to India as Mirage 2000. The country has lost huge amounts of money in foreign currency, and also our defence capability is compromised.

Through you, hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand the hon. Defence Minister to convince the people of India and this august House about the truth so that the morale of the armed forces is not shattered. Thank you.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*) This is a matter concerning our defence. It is a very sensitive issue. The hon. Minister has to respond because it is an important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I think, it is a shocking incident. A group of CITU members attacked the office of *The Statesman*. I am raising a matter of national importance. Democracy is in danger. The Press is being attacked. Sir, *The Statesman's* office is attacked in Siliguri...(*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is happening in this House now? All the senior leaders, as and when they want, go on talking now. No permission is needed in this House. No notice, no permission and nothing is required.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): They want the Government to comment on every issue raised...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, we want to know the details.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to know the reason or anything, that should be within the rules. You have not given any notice. You have not given anything. You are only standing. I would not allow anybody.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is 'Zero Hour'. You should set an example to junior Members here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will also do the same thing next time if you disturb like this.

Sir, the time is running out. Sir, a group of CITU members attacked *The Statesman's* Siliguri office with bricks and stones yesterday. The CITU members laid siege and a blockade continued for more than eight hours. Twenty-five employees were inside the office.(Interruptions)

The Policemen on guard and the Sub-Inspectors present there suggested to the management that before they took any action, they must talk to the CITU workers. Even when the Police was called, it took them some time because the Police said that they did not have a wagon and a wagon was sent from the Police station.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Even the Editor of *The Statesman* tried to meet the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He was not given an audience and the situation is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The situation in West Bengal is very bad and it is a matter of great shame and injustice that the Press is being attacked there. I want this House to condemn this incident that has happened in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for having called me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I like to raise this important matter to draw the attention of the Government through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Refugees Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation was formed right after the partition when the refugees started coming in Bengal. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. B.C. Roy who formed this industrial unit, called the RIC to protect the refugees. It carried on the activities and the people survived through this unit. It was declared for closure by a Government Notification, followed by the Cycle Corporation of India. More than 30,000 people used to work and now the threat is running in the Durgapur Mining and Machinery Allied Corporation. Sir, the MIMC also is still under this threat and the Hindustan Fertilizers almost died.

So, I like to convey through you, that Bengal, with great difficulty got out of the days of the Naxalite movement, which prevailed, in Bengal from 1967 to 1971.

I am very sorry to inform you that this way, if unit after unit is declared to be closed by this Government, the days of violence are ahead in Bengal. The workers will come on the roads. I had been to Durgapur last month to understand the situation and what I witnessed is horrifying. It is horrifying! The impact would be that more than, 1,00,000 people of these units would be affected as they are supported by their family members. It will create a chaotic situation.

Therefore, I appeal through you, to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey to the Prime Minister and the concerned Minister to convene a Task Force which can negotiate with this unit and plan for its revival. The Government is collecting money through disinvestment. Why does it not invest it in this unit? Otherwise, in the situation as I explained to you, 20 young men of MIMC, 35 families of RIC and two employees of Hindustan Fertilisers attempted to commit suicide when other workers and family members protected them and somehow saved them.

The situation is full of anarchy and I have explained it to you. I have told Kumari Mamata Banerjee also that the railway line from Asansol to Kolkata may not be at all in operation if Durgapur faces this situation, within two months.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even up to Haldia.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Yes, even up to Haldia.

It is serious. And, therefore, I cannot explain it further. I strongly urge upon the Government through you that the Cabinet must take a very correct view of the situation both in the social and the economic character and that all these basic units are facing disaster. The time is still there. I am only sounding an alarm bell. Things will be beyond control if they are not taken care of by the Government at the earliest. And I wish that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will react. It is not only the people of Bengal but the people all over India that would be affected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I desire the hon. Minister to respond. I allowed Shri Sunil Khan and Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale to associate with him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, the hon. Minister is reacting to what Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has said.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister speak. He wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your matter will come. I will call you later.

...(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, has raised a point and he wants me to especially communicate it to the hon. Prime Minister. I will definitely communicate it to the hon. Prime Minister. He wants us to invest the money, which is disinvested. He is not allowing me to disinvest anything, so where to invest. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, I would like to say. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Devlali, in Tehasil Nasik of Maharashtra has a cantonment Board. Airforce have occupied their land. Airforce should pay an amount for this to cantonment Board but the officers have refused to pay money and they are using that land arbitrarily. Therefore I request that they should pay the money to the cantonment Board at the earliest and its demand should be fulfilled.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, an order has been issued by the C.M.D. of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited for mass transfer of skilled engineers from Durgapur Unit to Namrup Unit. If all the skilled engineers are allowed to be transferred to Namrup Unit, then how will the revival package be implemented?

Sir, so far as I know, a comprehensive revival proposal of Durgapur Unit of HFCL for a sum of Rs. 450 crore has been prepared and signed jointly by PDIL, FEDO, HFCL Union and its Officers' Association at the advice of Secretary, Ministry of Fertilisers and Chemicals. The proposal is presently under examination and consideration of the Government of India.

So, in such a situation, why is such mass transfer from Durgapur Unit to Namrup Unit taking place? I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw the order so that the comprehensive revival proposal is properly considered.

Sir, this Unit is in my Parliamentary Constituency, Durgapur. I agree with what Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has said for the revival of MAMC, BOGL, RIC, Cycle Corporation of India and Alloy Steel

Sir, please give me some more time. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY (Cannanore): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an important subject.

* Not recorded.

[Shri A.P. Abdullakutty]

that is, constituting a Central Government sponsored Folklore Academy.

Sir, there are Academies in our country like Kendra Sahitya Academy, Lalithakala Academy and Music and Drama Academy. But nobody thought of constituting a Folklore Academy, which is a necessity in this era. Due to globalisation, different types of arts in rural areas, which focus our cultural heritage, is slowly facing a natural death, as there is no constructive work done from our side to bring it back to glory. Folk arts means which included tribal arts also. To preserve this form of arts, the Central Government should take urgent initiative to constitute a Folklore Academy.

Sir, Folklore is a branch of knowledge, which got scant public attention. When we make an inquiry into the roots of our cultural heritage, we reach to folklore. In Kerala, the State Government had constituted a Folklore Academy five years back. I do not know exactly how many other States have folklore academies like Kerala. Kerala Government has its own folklore cultural policy.

This led to my request for formation of a Folklore Academy for folklore studies and preservation by the central Government. The activities of this Academy are to be extended. All facilities should be created in the universities of the State for folklore studies and research.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, when the hon. Prime Minister was in Kumarakom in Kerala for some days, he had given a package with regard to some of the major matters relating to Kerala. One of them was regarding the agricultural crops. With regard to rubber, he had agreed that rubber would be procured at a price higher than the prevailing price. Now the prevailing price has come down steeply. The earlier price, which was Rs. 60 per kilo, has come down to Rs. 22 per kilo. Now the farmer cannot sustain it at all. The Prime Minister's assurance should be taken up and implemented immediately. Because the price declared by the Government of India is Rs. 34.05 per kilo, so, at least that price has to be given. For export also, some kind of assistance should be given.

With regard to the other agricultural crops, the Prime Minister had assured that coconut also would be procured at a higher price, but nothing has been done in this regard. At least, the cabinet should take up the issue of assurance given by the Prime Minister separately, and they should act upon it immediately.

[Translation]

VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, many places in North India have

not experienced rain and there were no rains during the last six months in the outer areas of Jammu & Kashmir and as a result of this, rivers rivulets and springs have gone dry. As a result, Bakarwals Gurjars and farmers have to travel 5-6 miles to get water surface and ground water management is very difficult. It is therefore necessary for the Government to remain prepared to make adequate arrangements for providing water because this time there has been no snowfall in this area. That is why there will be water crises in this area.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am raising a very important and alarming issue. The Census Commissioner has already started collecting the particulars. More than 60 per cent of the population in this country belongs to OBCs. Last time, twice I had raised the same issue in this august House but now when the census is being conducted, there is no separate column for OBCs. We have been discussing about reservation and everything for OBCs but without any specific figure for OBC's population, it is very difficult to give reservation to them in future. Already 27 per cent reservation is given to OBCs in employment, but there is no reservation for them in education. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is under the Home Minister's control. So, I am asking the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, to immediately inform the Home Minister to collect the particulars of the OBCs.

There is a Parliamentary Standing Committee for Women and there is a Parliamentary Standing Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, but after we have given 27 per cent reservation to OBCs, how this is being implemented, we do not know. The National OBCs Corporation is there and the Government is providing Rs. 200 crore for the welfare of the OBCs. But there is no Parliamentary Standing Committee to see whether the schemes for them are being implemented or not. So, just as after the introduction of the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is a Parliamentary Standing Committee, likewise, there should be a Standing Committee for the OBCs also. We are, therefore, demanding that there should be reservation for OBCs in educational institutions and also their particulars should be collected in the census.

These are all the issues I am placing before the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has taken note of it.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): So, Sir, out of these three issues raised by me, the Government should give immediate direction to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India to collect the figures of OBCs. This is my humble submission.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I represent Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency, which is the most backward area of eastern Uttar Pradesh. This area is not only economically backward but also neglected in the field of transportation. There are three-four rivers which pass through my Constituency. Although bridges are built on these rivers on National and State highways but in the interior areas there are no bridges on these rivers due to which people face lot of difficulties.

Similarly a road joins Gajipur-Azamgarh route at Dulhapur via Sadat, Jakhaniya. But this route is divided in two parts by Baiso river, and on account of that people face lot of difficulties during the rainy season. If some one has to go to Varanasi, he has to cover a distance of 40 Kms. more. If a bridge on Udanti river is built near Vrindavan Gaon Sabha, people will be able to travel easily.

Sir, through you I urge upon the Minister of Surface Transport get a bridge constructed on Baiso river near Vrindavan Gaon Sabha in public interest.

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to take necessary steps to check menace caused by elephants in Ranchi district, Jharkhand.**

[*Translation*]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, during the last six months in Beedo division of Ranchi district nine persons had been killed by the elephants and in Manika Barwadi region of the Palamu district two persons were killed. Standing crops were destroyed which caused huge damage to the farmers. Now the people in Beedo division are scared to go to their fields. Elephants are destroying the Kuchcha houses of poor and tribal people which is causing loss of life and property. There is a provision to give compensation of rupees one lac to a person who is killed by an elephant within a radius of 5 kilometer from the reserve forest area and beyond this limit the amount of compensation on being killed by an elephant is rupees 20 thousand which is not logical. This anomaly should be removed.

I request that forest officers of both the districts should be instructed at the central level to take prompt action for controlling these elephants to provide relief to the people. The compensation for the loss caused by the elephants be paid and life and property of the tribals may be protected.

- (II) **Need to provide financial assistance to state Government of Uttar Pradesh for all round development of Gonda and Bahraich districts.**

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Gonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been no proper development of Gonda and Bahraich district since Independence. The Uttar Pradesh Government has carved a new district, Balrampur out of Gonda district and another new district, Shravasti out of Bahraich. The agitation of the people there was pacified by creating a separate commissionery at Devi Patan comprising four districts i.e. Gonda, Balrampur, Bahraich and Shravasti and the Zonal Head quarter was set up in Gonda. However, due to non development of that region, people have again become agitated and they are demanding basic amenities. I, therefore request the Government that necessary funds may be released to the State Government for proper development of above districts.

- (III) **Need to provide more railway facilities at Rampur railway station, Uttar Pradesh.**

[*English*]

BEGUM NOOR BANO (Rampur): Sir, Rampur railway station lacks the following facilities:

- There is no tin sheet covering the Rampur Junction.
- Katgodam Express should stop at Kemri station. It should be extended upto Punjab instead of Delhi as lot of Punjabis are staying here. They are cultivators of Tarai Belt.
- Nos. 5209 and 5210 Jansewak Express should stop at Rampur Junction.
- Though the reservations have been computerised, yet the generators have not been provided to the Rampur station with the result that as and when electricity goes off, it becomes very difficult to get the reservations done. There is no printing machine available here. They are getting the printing machine from Moradabad. Whenever the machine does not reach in time, they have to do reservations manually.
- There is only one railway over-bridge at Rampur. At least two railway over-bridges should be provided there.

[Begum Noor Bano]

I request the hon. Minister of Railways to look into the matter.

(iv) Need to provide sugar through PDS to all the consumers in Kerala

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargod): The Union Cabinet has recently decided to do away with the distribution of PDS levy sugar to those above poverty line. This decision has come when the income tax assesseees and their family members have already been removed from the ambit of ration sugar with effect from July, 2000. This decision will adversely affect the Public Distribution System in Kerala as no sugar is produced in the State. Moreover, the decision of the Central Government will push up the price of sugar in the open market. The matter has already been brought to the attention of the Central Government. But the Government has taken no decision in this regard.

In the circumstances, I would request the Government to take immediate action so as to enable all the consumers in the State to draw PDS sugar.

(v) Need for construction of railway flyover near Peddapalli railway station at 1st class gate 41/T in Andhra Pradesh

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI (Peddapalli): I have written for an early sanction of an ROB (road over-bridge) at 1st class gate number 41/T between Peddapalli and Raghavapur stations of South Central Railway on the road from Peddapalli station to manthani town very near to Peddapalli railway station. I have repeatedly represented to the successive Railway Ministers in this regard. Many lives were lost while waiting at the closed gate while travelling on that road for medical emergencies. This road connects very remote far-flung developing areas spread over 10 mandals. The people are very poor and an ROB will save lots of lives. Hence, I request you to consider this ROB on priority basis and direct appropriate officials to examine and expedite the sanction to save the lives. The State Government has agreed to release necessary share of fund as and when necessary as the Railways take up the project. I request through you. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, to get the matter examined, and sanction the permission and the funds by including this in the next budgetary proposals.

(vi) Need to protect the interests of potato growers particularly in Allahabad, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the potato crops coming in March-

April. Due to the non-payment of rent to cold storages by farmers, potatoes in large quantities have not been taken out of these cold storages. Potato is being sold in the market at a rate which is less than its cost price and as a result some farmers all over the country and particularly in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh had to commit suicide. Even today potato is being sold in the market at the rate less than its cost price.

In such a scenario, I request the Government to take appropriate action to maintain an edge over the cost price of potatoes and also to make arrangement for its export so that farmers may not be required to store the potatoes in cold storages. Even if the farmers have to store their potatoes in cold storages, Government should provide this facility at minimum rates.

(vii) Need for construction of a national highway between Delhi-Moradabad-Haridwar

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to augment revenue of the new State of Uttaranchal, it is imperative to increase income from tourism. To do so, places like Nainital, Binsar, Corbett Park and militarily strategic stations like Ranikhet and Pithoragarh need to be easily accessible from Delhi. A new national highway, branching off from near Pakbara of Moradabad district on National Highway No. 24—which will join the Moradabad-Haridwar State road and thereafter continue, by bridging the Gangan and Ramaganga rivers, to join the Moradabad-Kashipur State Highway—will reduce travelling time between Delhi and Uttaranchal greatly. It will enhance tourist arrivals and facilitate quick and easy troop movement from Delhi to the cantonments of Pithoragarh, Ranikhet etc. This new national highway will help Uttaranchal's development and that of many Uttar Pradesh districts greatly.

(viii) Need to abolish 'Users fee' being charged at Calicut Airport, Kerala

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the Airports Authority of India has entered into an agreement with Malabar International Airport Development Society to avail a loan of Rs. 60 crore from HUDCO for the expansion of Calicut Airport Runway from 6000 ft. to 9000 ft. and remitted to the account of AAI for the same purpose. One of the conditions was that every out-going passenger from the Calicut Airport to Gulf countries should pay Rs. 500/- as 'Users Fee' till the completion of the runway. From 1995 till date, about Rs. 40 crore have been collected by MIADS and paid as interest for Rs. 60 crore availed. There was serious agitation against the collection of Users

Fee even after completing the runway. The Government after a discussion with the representatives from the Malabar International Airport Development Society, Airport Development Committee and Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre of Dubai who represent the Indian community in Gulf countries agreed to consider withdrawal of the Users Fee from 1st January, 2001. Instead of abolishing the Users Fee, it is still continuing.

Now, the Government have agreed to reduce only Rs. 125/- out of Rs. 500/- Users Fee. The people want total abolition of Users Fee as it is unjust and unnecessary. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to abolish forthwith the Users Fee, since the Government agreed for its withdrawal from 1st January, 2001.

(ix) Need to review Voluntary Retirement Scheme being implemented in Banks

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Sir, the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) introduced in Banks has been done without undertaking detailed prior planning and thinking. Obviously, such a scheme should have been implemented only after conducting a comprehensive survey about the surplus staff, if any, available in Banks. Unfortunately, no such exercise appears to have been done. Consequently, a large number of experienced officers because of their enchantment, de-motivation and personal reasons have opted for the scheme which is fraught with more than the anticipated gains. Naturally drain of experienced staff will degenerate the smooth and efficient functioning of the Banks thereby impinging on the availability of services to the general public which will only strengthen the plea for denationalisation of Banks. the outflow of a large sum of about Rs. 400 crore from each bank required for the payment of retirement benefits will badly aggravate the already sagging financial position of the Banks.

I request the Government to suitably review the implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(x) Need to take steps to prevent high rate of child mortality

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Sir, India has fared again poorly in the development indices of children in the State of World Children 2001 Report. India's under five mortality is estimated to be 98 per 1000 live births. Though a slight improvement on last years' performance, the overall infant mortality rates, hovering around 72 per 1000 live births for the last few years, continue to cause concern for India is home to a third of the world's malnourished children. Fortyseven per cent of children under three are still underweight. Only 55 per cent of

them are breastfed and only 33.5 per cent between the age group of six to nine months receive complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

Worse still, the maternal mortality rate at a high 407 per 100,000 live births has a direct adverse impact on the growth and development of the child contributing to a high rate of mortality within the first month of life which further pushes up the infant mortality rate.

This is a grim situation. The Report has urged Governments to give the highest attention to the most opportune period in a child's life—from birth to age three as choices made at this time will affect the entire development process of the country. This for Government's immediate attention and action.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 15 of the Revised List of Business.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation caused by severe Earthquake in Gujarat

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is proper that this House should discuss this major human tragedy which has befallen the nation. We express our intense grief and sorry at the grievous loss suffered by our brothers and sisters of Gujarat. There has been a widespread loss of human lives and there have been tremendous losses on account of destruction of properties and assets there. We convey our deepest sympathy to all those who have suffered grievous losses, and to those who have lost their near and dear ones. Words can hardly be adequate to express one's feelings in these matters. Our heart goes out specially to all our colleagues here who come from Gujarat. We appreciate their feelings. I wish to tell them that it is not the tragedy

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of Gujarat alone but it is the tragedy of the whole country. We wish to look at it from that point of view. The nation has stood up as one, as it should be, in this hour of crisis.

Now, after the immediate task for rescue and providing immediate relief is over, the important work of rehabilitation and reconstruction has to be undertaken. That should be done in a coordinated, efficient and transparent manner. Nothing should be done or said, specially there, to take political mileage out of things. I have no manner of doubt that the nation as a whole stands committed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of people and restoration of businesses etc., in the affected areas.

Sir, I have gone through the Statement of the hon. Minister of Agriculture carefully. But I must confess my unhappiness that it does not disclose the full story, rather, it suppresses more than what it discloses. Somehow, one gets an impression of a bureaucratic routine response so far as his statement to this grave tragedy is concerned.

Sir, I think, the time has not only come, it has already been well passed, that this nation should think of how to respond to such situations of natural calamities. We have been seeing *ad hoc* responses. Though the natural calamity of different types is faced by the nation in one part or the other, there is hardly any mechanism or machinery to tackle those situations. There is no permanent body or set up to tackle such situations. There are no equipment and funds. It is always on the basis of proximity to Delhi which probably decides it.

Every time, we have to clamour for one State or the other, wherever there is a problem, making requests to the Prime Minister that 'please send the Central team' because without the Central team's assessment, the relief operations do not start, because it is the Central Government which was got the power *per se*.

Therefore, Sir, I think that the time has come now that this House and the Government of the country should seriously think as to how to meet situations like this. Because of the absence of any set up or any machinery that the situation as has developed this time is seen. Sir, I am not here trying to throw stones on anybody. But there have been widespread reports, and those who visited the State have also seen, that for nearly one week there was hardly any Administration to look after the rescue and relief work and to coordinate the activities there.

I do not wish to take up the time of the House in referring to reports that have appeared in all the journals, newspapers. Even the electronic media has also shown as to how there have been a sort of almost total collapse of the Administration, which created a total vacuum in the functioning of relief and rescue operations there. In a sense, it was the people themselves and many well experienced NGOs that really came forward and rendered the help.

That is why it is rather strange that the hon. Minister has gone out of his way to praise the role of the State Government at least, for the initial period. Why do I refer to this? This is not just to criticize the State Government because it is run by a political party which I am not supporting. But I have all the empathy and support for the people there.

Sir, there have been serious complaints about the inaptitude in tackling the situation. The relief materials were pouring, laying unattended over ports or some open places.

Perishable food articles were thrown away ultimately. Packets of vitally needed blood lay unused. There were even medicines that were not utilised. Nobody knew what to take. As a result of the appeal made to the international community, not only Governments but also organisations like the International Red Cross Society came up with huge stocks of materials. They were lying unattended to. They were waiting for five or six days in the airports. They did not know where to go, where the materials were needed. It became, in a sense, supply-based relief work. Whenever there was supply, something would be done. But there was no co-ordination.

It is a matter of serious concern—it has appeared in many newspapers — that Mr. Holvar, Director of International Red Cross Society who came for the operations in Gujarat said:

"We are launching the biggest rescue and relief effort undertaken by us (that is, International Red Cross) but I do not know where to start. There is no one to talk to me, to tell me where to start. We are trying to fly in plane-loads of relief and rescue materials, medicines, 1.5 lakh blankets, two hospitals that can perform any major surgery and other support worth millions of dollars to start with. But if these people do not talk to me, I will be forced to cancel it."

Mr. Holvar of the International Red Cross Society who had come here to help states further:

"Your country is telling us that we are unwanted."

Mr. Brailier was leading a French team. He and his team took 36 hours to reach Bhachau because nobody directed them where to go. He has said that the contributing factor to the delay in the French team reaching Bhachau was the Prime Minister's visit to Kutch on the same day. The key personnel responsible for co-ordinating the relief work were engaged with the Prime Minister's visit and visits by VIPs like the Union Home Minister, the Civil Aviation Minister and the Defence Minister. Nothing could be done and it hampered the rescue work. It is happening too often that the VIPs descend down and everything becomes topsyturvy, the main work of relief and rescue takes a back seat and these visits get priority. This time, they say, along with it, there were hordes of newspapermen who went there. Naturally, they would be interested.

Friends from the print media and electronic media were all there. There was hardly any place for the people who had gone there for relief work, for even to move about. About 51 countries sent relief materials. Shri Harin Pathak knows much better than I do. He was on the scene. Therefore, with all these visits, there was nobody to direct them, to tell them where to go and this seriously hampered their relief work. As a matter of fact, it was primarily so because there was no civil administration function. Too much of a trauma, it seems, had overtaken them but that does not explain the total ineptitude that was there. The matter of greatest concern was that the relief operations were dogged—I may be misunderstood here but I am not saying it myself alone, there are other hon. Members also saying it—by the chaotic administration as well as religious and caste considerations.

There are numerous reports of discrimination. It is a matter of grave concern. I am sure well-meaning persons like my friend Shri Harin Pathak would understand it. I hope his disillusionment will be soon over.

There have been such cases, and the reports are there to narrate how things have happened. I have got one report from *The Hindu*, which appeared. Some of the relief materials were hijacked and were seem to have been distributed by Shri Harin Pathak's friend in the RSS, or the VHP or the Bajrang Dal. I do not know where he belongs. On the relief materials, which came from other places, the label of RSS was put. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): When you do not know, why are you telling a lie? You are telling one sided story ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): With due respect to Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I would tell that all reports which have appeared are baseless and there is no fact in them. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): R.S.S. will not lose its image by their labeling it so, we will take ahead the R.S.S. It does not matter what they speak. R.S.S. is making progress.

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Who hijacked it, we are not saying that: we can say that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): There is no truth in them.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do like this, please. You can deny them when you speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swain, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SEPAKER: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, you may have to give a ruling as to whether the word 'RSS' is unparliamentary. Whenever that word is taken by us, they are shouting...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb the hon. Member please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, it is not the question of mentioning the name of RSS. But it is said by a very senior hon. Member whom I love very much that relief materials were snatched away by the RSS people. Is it the credibility of the RSS? Who is going to believe this statement?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am very sorry to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swain, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am appealing to my friends. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): If somebody does a good work it should be praised. Number of non-Government organizations are doing good work...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

If anybody is doing a good service, it should be appreciated here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have said that wonderful work has been done by NGOs, by others and by friends like Shri Harin Pathak who spent days there. Therefore, why are you so intolerant and impatient? Why should you be intolerant? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: If anybody is making irresponsible statements, we will be emotional and impatient. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You can ask Shri Kanungo who would tell you what he saw. He is not from RSS. You should have heard him yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, then we must stop any method of debate or discussion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Let us know it. We would like to know it here. ...*(Interruptions)* We shall go on saying these things. ...*(Interruptions)* We shall go on saying these things. It

has come out in the papers, including a paper like *The Hindu* it has not been controverted so far. I am only referring to them, and you are making a running commentary and interrupting others. How does it help us?

The reports say how relief materials from Spain and Japan did not reach the places and how they were taken away. These are all printed in newspapers and published. But there is no denial from that side, and you are impatient to hear them in this House. Would you not allow these facts to go on record? You have got very able speakers in your party and in your Government, let them controvert them. You have very able Minister and I do not know whether the Prime Minister will come to intervene. You have very able Minister who can deal with this.

Have some patience. Therefore, these are very serious—let me call — allegations and charges. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has made any inquiry on these charges or complaints. I do not know whether he is sure that such events have taken place or not taken place. Let him tell us. But we have seen that nobody has denied that. Even the relief that was offered by Pope to the extent of nearly Rs. 20 crore was objected to. Some people have objected to relief materials coming from Pakistan. Is it correct or incorrect? The Minister will tell us. When you take part you tell us. This was openly said.

It was on the television and it was in the media, both in the print and electronic media. If I mention it on the floor of the House, the highest forum of this country, you are objecting to it. This is an attitude which is dangerous. I am unhappy about that. When the country or that part of the country is under serious problem, when it is facing such a tragedy resulting in serious loss and untold misery to the people, should such attitude be taken? It should not be taken. That is why I wanted to say this. If these reports are wrong, well let them be controverted.

At least Gujarat is fortunate that there is no one to describe the earthquake as man-made one as was said in the case of devastating flood in West Bengal. Nor has anybody demanded imposition of article 356 there. Though earthquake was not man-made, but it has been said, I believe, rightly, that the damage was man-made to a substantial extent. All the major buildings, multi-storeyed buildings and the new ones have come down primarily because of the defects in construction. These are serious matters. People have suffered tremendous because of, what has been called now, builder-politician nexus in that State.

Outlook magazine which does not support us, openly opposes us, has given the names of buildings, contractors, politicians etc. This is published here. I am sure Shri Pathak's name is not here. ...(*Interruptions*) It is good. Many of the friends and leaders are here. ...(*Interruptions*) They are the leaders of your Party. What action is being taken against them? Who knows how these buildings came to be constructed? Serious losses have taken place. I do not know whether any action has been taken by anybody against *Outlook* for giving the names who are guilty. They are the names of the politicians and Ministers. They have been called and described as sharks. All the names are there. None of them has challenged it. *Outlook* has openly said that and it has repeated it.

Therefore, these are the people who held the State to ransom because of their greed. Older buildings have survived but not the new ones. Most of the new tall buildings have gone. I do not wish to go further into this. But these are matters which require to be kept in mind before we think of the disaster management.

What will be its way of functioning? One thing is very important and I want the hon. Minister to tell us about it very categorically. It has been said that the loan is about Rs. 21,262 crore. But the Hon. Minister has nowhere mentioned the amount of money that the Gujarat Government has so far obtained. What is the money made available to the State of Gujarat for the relief work? The Government has rightly opened up its coffers. I am not grudging it. This time an appeal was made for the international help which was denied in the case of Orissa. Immediately, the Prime Minister had said that money was no consideration. So, taking into account all these things, what is the amount of relief in kind, more particularly in cash, received by the State Government or the Central Government, including money deposited in the Prime Minister's Relief Fund on account of Gujarat?

Sir, the hon. Chairman of Rajya Sabha had suggested something to MPs. So far as our Party is concerned, most of us had contributed Rs. 10 lakh and one month's salary. I had also made a similar appeal for West Bengal to which I will come a little later. There was hardly any response. We had also made contribution during Orissa flood. Here, I am not saying for a moment. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Only 79 MPs came forward to help Orissa.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know that but most of us did contribute. Out of 33 MPs, probably 25 Members had come forward to help the State. Left MPs had mostly

come for help. You can check up the list with the hon. Speaker's office. We have always responded to such a cause, although the names of West Bengal and Kerala were omitted from the list for weeks and months together. This was very, very surprising. We do not mind it but this shows their attitude to which I am against. I am raising this because this is a country which is unfortunately suffering from natural calamities, natural disasters from time to time.

The Government of India, *Krishi* Department, *Krishi* Control Room, has issued certain information which is very helpful. The Government had received, Rs. 23.90 crore of financial aid from NGOs; Rs. 40.86 crore donation received in CM's Gujarat Relief Fund; Rs. 16.51 crore financial aid received from other States and external assistance received from 51 countries. The total grants are: Rs. 13 crore from CM's Relief Fund; and Rs. 153 crore from Gujarat Government's Budget. I appreciate it and support it. There is no gap in the ways and means of advance to the State Government.

I now come to the decision of the Prime Minister with regard to giving relaxation of overdraft regulation scheme. We strongly support all these measures. Please do not misunderstand me. About Rs. 85 crore have been released from National Calamity Contingency Fund for which we had to sit on *dharna*. Sir, Rs. 500 crore of financial assistance has been received as *ad hoc* release of share in Central tax, Rs. 20 crore has been sanctioned from PM's Relief Fund. It is absolutely correct. Even BALCO workers contributed their one day's salary to the extent of Rs. 17 lakh and you are well aware of the return which they are getting now.

Sir, this is not the end. I am reading from the document of the Ministry of Agriculture. It says that the international community responded generously and with alacrity. Forty-four countries and various international organisations had sent rescue teams and hospitals had been sent. The World Bank announced 300 million dollar assistance. I do not mind it. The only thing is that we have to pay it along with the interest. The Asian Development Bank announced 350 million dollar assistance. Japan provided 2.3 million US dollars in addition to already released 0.7 million dollars. Then, Korea has also provided funds. Then CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM decided to adopt large tracts of villages for relief. Major PSUs of the Government of India have decided to adopt groups of villages for relief and reconstruction. Reliance Group has adopted Anjar town. Why am I mentioning this?

We would like to know how are you coordinating and utilising these resources and funds that have been

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

made available. What is being utilised and for which purpose? The money that is pouring in now from everywhere, how that is being utilised. I am sure not only in West Bengal but in all other States, people are trying to do their best to raise funds. Even children are saving money from their tiffin allowances. In my State they have done it. They went out in procession to collect money. The artists, musicians, literary people, sports people, and politicians all are collecting money for the help of our brothers and sisters in Gujarat. So much money has come and so much material has come.

The Minister has given an elaborate statement except not referring to how much money has been received. How are you going to utilise it? We would like to know here what is the criterion on which responses are decided. Sir, I am making it repeatedly clear—lest this be misunderstood or misconstrued—I am supporting all these funds which have been made available and something more, if necessary, should also be made available. That is our definite stand. But here I cannot help because it has been so recent. Therefore, I want such a machinery which will help every Indian in this country who is in trouble. It should not depend on the colour of the Government of that State. It should not depend on what party the people support there. Only four months back 2.18 crore people of my State were reeling under devastating flood. It was alleged that it was a man-made flood. Sir, we denied it. It is a filthy allegation. But assuming it was man-made because of Government's mismanagement, but the people suffered. The Minister of Agriculture himself said that the damage was of a very high order. The Prime Minister said that the damage was of national proportion.

Sir, for Rs. 103 crore, Shri Jyoti Basu and others had to come here and sit on a *dharna*. We had to meet the Prime Minister at least ten times for some money. Rupees five thousand six hundred and fifty crore were lost and more than two crore people were affected. People lived on the trees and 1300 people died. But the day, when we were meeting the Prime Minister, the NDA Ministers had gone there.

They tried to bolster up our political opponents so that no money was paid to the State of West Bengal.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): We never did that. The hon. Member has to be controlled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Of course you said that. That is why I am taking this opportunity to ask the Government to create a proper workable human machinery

which will be applied with the same standards all over the country.

What happened to the people in Orissa? I believe many of you must have read the article written by Shri Prakash Patra in *The Hindustan Times*. It shows the agony of a person from that State. It says:

"Advani represents Gandhinagar in Lok Sabha. For this reason alone he could not have ignored Gujarat. Newspapers over the past few weeks have regularly carried reports about the Home Minister supervising relief from makeshift tents. Union Defence Minister George Fernandes was indeed deputed by the Centre to head the task force constituted ten days after the Orissa cyclone. What was his task? To engage the State authorities in a debate whether or not the super-cyclone as a national calamity! Gamang shouted from the roof top that he required money from the Centre. But the Centre prevaricated. Yet another debate ensued whether the Central assistance was to be treated as an advance alone or a grant."

One hundred ten thousand people perished in Orissa. One thousand three hundred people perished in my State. Crores of rupees worth properties and assets have been washed away. Therefore, the time has come for this country to take up these issues not as an *ad hoc* measure, but as a national commitment.

The whole structure of our Constitution is such that all these funds rest with the Centre. On the plea of non-constitution of NCCF not a single paisa was given. Ultimately Rs. 103 crore came. Where was this standard when we applied for funds? Why should you not treat different States similarly? after all it was a human misery and a human problem. Therefore, Mr. Minister, I demand from the Government at this stage that you must explain as to why this sort of discriminatory treatment is meted out from place to place on the basis of its location and the colour of the Government it has.

When international agencies tried to help Orissa, it was said that it would be beneath our national dignity to go in for foreign assistance. Here, with open arms we invited them. I know it is of serious magnitude and absolutely heart-rending scenes are there. Therefore, I am again saying that it was the proper thing to do. We too thank all the countries, including Pakistan, which have come forward to help us. I do not wish to create a feeling that we are here just to make a comparison only. We believe in India's unity and integrity. We believe that there are certain things which should transcend politics and which should not be looked at from narrow considerations. The hon. Railway Minister was forthwith

in releasing Rs. 50 crore for Gujarat. It was right and proper; it could have been more also; we would not mind it at all. But what happened when the problem came up in Orissa and West Bengal?

What about ways and means advance? As regards taxes, so many proper reliefs have been given. There will no excise duty and customs duty for relief materials. So many other reliefs have been provided rightly but not a single thing was given to West Bengal. How many Ministers visited West Bengal to see for themselves or Orissa for that matter? How many of them went from Delhi or how many of them camped there? If you were not trusting us, then why did not you go and see for yourselves as to what was happening? The Prime Minister did not even have an aerial visit there.

Therefore, it is too important a matter, namely, protection of the people of our country. There is a lot of discrimination. A very brilliant journalist has said a point in an article in *The Indian Express*. Is it because fortunately, Gujarat is a place where people are successful, standard of living is very high and their income is very high? Is that the reasons for this response? And is it because more people are below the poverty line in Orissa that they need not be looked after? On the other hand, they should have been cared more because the State Government could not possibly do it. These types of discrimination are abhorrent to India's culture and unity and this is nothing but playing fraud on the people of this country. Therefore, I demand that this National Calamity Committee, or whatever it is called, which has been constituted by the Prime Minister after a suggestion was made on our behalf, should tell us about their plans and programmes that are being drawn. I find that too many Ministers are spoiling the proper functioning of the relief measures there. In this situation, I do not know what the Committee can do.

Then there is the PMO, the Empowered Group, and the Group of Ministers. I do not know whether Shri Harin Pathak, who had lost his job, would be put in some place at least so that he can make some useful contribution there. He was a victim even prior to earthquake. In anticipation, he was victimised!

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: And no relief was given to him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not wish to take much time of the House.

I demand that a proper method, mechanism and institutional arrangement should be set up so that in

future, people do not become victims of not only this nature, but also of inept administration and discriminatory treatment from State to State. They should be treated with professional expertise. There should not be any divide between the rich and the poor, between one State to another, between the rural and the urban. Fortunately, most of the big industries in Gujarat have been saved. At least, your prized possession has been saved. But the greatest casualty is the small scale industry. Therefore, special provisions should be made for small scale industry. Proper bank advances should be given and not mere pittances. I heard in the television that about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 are being provided to those who have lost everything. They are very hard-working people. I admire the people of Gujarat. They are very hard-working. In a sense, they are adventurous also. They are able to depend upon themselves. They can certainly revive their own industries with some help which they badly need.

The factories have gone. The houses have gone. Most of the families now face tremendous tragedies. But, Mr. Minister, you have to give proper help to them. I would like to know what special steps and procedures you are adopting for those who belong to the vulnerable sections of the community. So, there is nothing in the statement. More than one month has elapsed. We are discussing it when one month has elapsed. At least, now, with all the help, with all the huge Central Government's paraphernalia there, by this time you should have been able to come forward with a well-prepared scheme of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Not one word has been said. You only say that the State Government is acting on a war-footing. I submit that we have not been told, the House has not been told, the country has not been told as to what are the real steps that have been taken. Do not surrender yourself to forces of disunity and disintegration. Do not treat it as a party matter. Do not treat it as a partisan issue. Please treat it as a human issue. In future, at least, let one good thing come out of it. But there is the same thinking on the part of the Government. The experts act on the advice of the Government. Some sort of an expertise is there. I would request you to take the help of the people who would be knowing about it.

I found one thing. Just because the Swiss people came with dogs, you are going to have a dog squad. ...(*Interruptions*) Because they came with dog squads, you are going to have it. It was understood that there may be gods which can find out the human bodies that were there under the rubbles. Now, I find that you are starting dog squads. I hope that the dogs will not be decided on the basis of their location, supposed religion and proclivity.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot congratulate the hon. Minister in spite of my affection for him. Probably, he is not a free agent. I am sure, he is not a master of this matter. I sympathise with him. He is under the over-expanding and more and more powerful P.M.O. That is the real organisation that is functioning. Let there be more serious work done instead of playing Holi on the fields of the Prime Minister's lawns. There are more important things to do.

Mr. Minister Shri Nitish Kumar, you have been given, probably, a token charge of this affair. Either you assert yourself or tell us who is the real master in this matter. Let us have a very time-warranted and time-tested mechanism that can be provided here. Let us know when you will come out with a programme of rehabilitation and how you are going to set up a permanent machinery for this purpose.

Sir, with these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU RANA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak. The high intensity of the earthquake which occurred on 26th January, was felt severely in 21 districts and 184 Talukas of Gujarat since epicentre of the earthquake was rightly far off from the Bhuj Kutch falls under five identified earthquake zones and the earthquake created havoc in the area.

At the time when earthquake occurred, everybody was preparing to unfuse the flag in their respective village on the occasion of 26th January, the Republic day.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

In no time earthquake of such a high intensity occurred resulting in collapse of many buildings to the ground. Many persons died. As per the initial information, the epic centre was a few Kilometers away from Kutch and large scale devastation had taken place in kutch. In Ahmedabad, a city adjacent to Gandhi Nagar, the intensity of the tremor was very severe and multistoried buildings were razed to the ground which caused loss of many lives. Later on, we came to know that the earthquake has also played havoc in the adjacent districts. of Banas Kantha and Patan. There are two ways to enter the Kutch—one from Morbi in Saurashtra and other from

Radhanpur. There is Surajbari bridge in Saurashtra. Effect of earthquake caused damage to Surajbari bridge. Roads were blocked there. Rajkot district touches Morbi. The after effect of earthquake are also evident in Rajkot. There is a small Rann and a big Rann in kutch. The small Rann is adjacent to Surender Nagar District where earthquake caused disaster. By 11-12 o'clock, everybody came to know that earthquake has caused disaster in the entire Gujarat. From morning when the flag unfurling ceremony started, the Government machinery had come into operation immediately after receiving the news of earthquake. The Chief Minister himself sat in control room in Ahmedabad. The communication system was delinked from Bhuj and contact road from Surajbadi was also blocked. In Bhuj, telephone exchange and its machines were razed to the ground. From all possible means, with police wireless, contacts were established and as and when the tragic news from the districts, villages and cities poured into the efforts to start rescue operation were taken up immediately. By the evening, when the entire picture became clear that where and how the earthquake caused disaster in Gujarat, rescue work was taken up, which seems to be accelerating.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent Bhavnagar city of Saurashtra. The people of Bhavnagar have been experiencing tremors since January, 2000. Those who went to Ahmedabad from Bhavnagar as a guest on 26 January, 2001, they know about tremors. The people of Ahmedabad didn't know even about earthquake and its tremors as well as the situation caused following an earthquake, but the people, who went from Bhavnagar were familiar with earthquake and its tremors. On 26 January, 2001 when earthquake occurred, the people who came from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad told that it is earthquake. We should rush immediately to open area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the day when the earthquake hit that area, the Government and its machinery had started their work dutifully. As I have already said that 21 districts 184 Talukas and 7900 villages were very badly affected. If we look at the numbers of kachcha pucca and Jhopad Patti houses, the survey reveals that total number of affected houses is 10,48,000. The devastation was of such a magnitude in Gujarat.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just come to know that there was lack of co-ordination at some places. I accept that where such a huge loss and devastation had been caused and as per the definition of difficult management, the zero difficult management might have occurred as an exception in this tragedy and I also accept that some

lapses might have been there. But these should not be taken as rule and generalised. I request you all that the lapses that have taken place in coordination should be treated as an exception.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, control rooms were set up on same day in Ahmedabad and Bhuj when the earthquake occurred and the same night a team headed by an IAS officer started its work of sending relief materials being received from abroad to Ahmedabad and Bhuj. Besides, as and when the information received from other places, efforts were also made to send relief material to those places. Bhuj Rapad, Anjar, Katch and Gandhi Dham were the areas which were worst affected. In Bhuj telephone exchange was razed to ground. The In-charge of this telephone exchange is one of my friends. He had been married in our Bhavnagar, as soon as he received information from Bhavnagar to come over there to look his family, he promptly replied his in-laws "If they wish to take away the family they can do so, but he cannot move from here because his services are needed here. The communication system has totally been disrupted. It is my responsibility to restore it and in the hour of such the crisis, it is not possible for me to come to Bhavnagar." He remained there and on the fourth day he tried to fully restore the telephone system in kutch and Bhuj. By and by efforts were made in all the places. On the third day, the supply of electricity in the entire kutch area was brought to normalcy.

On the fourth day, water supply was also restored. The heavy machinery and earthmovers which were to be sent to clear the debris of earthquake hit areas of Gujarat were sent forth to Kutch, Bhuj and other places like Ahmedabad, Surendernagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar etc. as per their requirement. On the road to Saurashtra, the bridge at Surajbadi remained inoperative for the three days. On the third day movement of traffic started on it. Only then traffic and bulldozers, and heavy cranes loaded in trucks could enter the kutch through Radhanpur. We can well understand that a truck loaded with heavy machinery could not go at a speed of 90 to 100 k.m. per hour. I feel this factual position should also be kept in mind. It was not expected at all that such a devastating earthquake would hit the area of Bhuj that is why machinery acquired for disaster management was not available there. I accept it but we can not anticipate where what will happen in future. When on the third day, traffic on the bridge at Surajbadi started, various N.G.Os, voluntary organizations began to move through this road with relief materials. For some days this bridge at Surajbadi was closed down for traffic. It was completely repaired. During this time, all the materials were being supplied through Radhanpur. However the information regarding the number of earthquake effected villages had

reached each district centre on the same day. There is a village named Halwat in Surender Nagar, adjacent to small Rann, was also devastated by earthquake. Malia and Morbi had already faced such a tragedy. When there was a breach in the Machchu dam and that time they also faced the same situation. But, infact whatever machinery was to be deployed by the administration had already been deployed on the same day i.e. 26th January. All the administration and voluntary organisations got active. Relief materials in large quantity were sent to the affected areas. There is a village named Garhsheesha near Bhuj. Entire Garhsheesha village was destroyed but when they came to know that the people in Bhuj are in need of food they themselves prepared food for them. in the night of 26 January and thus fed them. Nearby villages also helped them in the same way. From 26th January onwards all the institutions, N.G.Os etc. have tried to supply relief materials to the needy people. Governments ration shops also started functioning on the third day. Though food packets could be utilized for two-three days but later on arrangements were made to supply them wheat, rice etc. Mobile ration shops were also started. A magazine titled "Abhiyan" is published from Gujarat. A column writer by Deepal Ben Trivedi is published this magazine. All N.G.Os, Swami Narayan Sect, people belonging to swaddhyay, Art of Living sects, Ramakrishana Mission and Swami Vivekanand Centre offered their services there. Various voluntary organisations themselves came forward to extend their help to all the people affected by this tragedy. Deepal Ben Trivedi wrote very clearly about all this in 'Abhiyan' issue of 17th February.

I am pin pointing it specifically because so much has been said about R.S.S. In his article he has mentioned that though he has some differences with Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, and his own house has been affected by the earthquake still he feels that the people were satisfied with the relief work done by R.S.S. People were saying that it were the volunteers of R.S.S. who came first for their rescue.

A reference was made about the "Hindu" Newspaper. Shri Manas Das Gupta in this article, appeared in the Delhi edition of 'Hindu' dated 7th February, 2001 wrote that relief materials were looted. Sangh chalak of the Gujrat Unit of R.S.S. Shri Amrit Bhai Kadiwala has given a notice to the Hinduar News Paper asking it to reveal the authenticity asking it to reveal the of the above news. There was a report in the news paper. We can go and confirm it from anyone. I have already said that as an exception it might have happened at some places, where the situation can be improved and I also agree with it but if we say that everything was done according to rules, it will be great injustice to the people of Gujarat.

[Shri Raju Rana]

Besides, para military and military forces, private doctors have also opened their hospitals for rescue and relief work. Treatment was being provided in Government hospitals of Rajanpur, Patan and in all other places. Number of patients was also increasing. Private doctors also extended their services without any expectation.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI RAJU RANA: I am concluding. The Government of Gujarat has announced the package-wise scheme regarding rehabilitation. First package has been announced for the villages which have suffered 77 per cent destruction and the survey is also going on in this regard. Thereafter the work will start immediately, because those whose houses have been destroyed and are not fit for living, are to be rehabilitated before the Monsoon. I have to mention only this that this tragedy has changed the whole situation as my friend Shri Pathak has pointed out. Even the historical monuments have been destroyed. At some places hundreds of years old buildings have also collapsed. People who were living in these buildings are to be rehabilitated. Now, I conclude my speech and request that we should do for them whatever we can by rising above party politics.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in some parts of Gujarat many people have lost their lives and property due to the devastating earthquake on 26th of January.

Not only our country but other countries also expressed their grief over this tragedy. In such condition, the people of the country helped the victims of earthquake to the best of their abilities and other countries also provided assistance to them. The contribution of Non-governmental organisations in helping the victims of earthquake in Gujarat is highly commendable. We applaud them again and again. However, we all are well aware of the steps taken by the Gujarat Government in this regard. Centre also took many steps there. Hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the leaders of all political parties to elicit their opinion regarding the help to be provided to earthquake victims. Not only this, a National Disaster Management Committee and many other Committees were also constituted subsequently. Various Committees were also constituted for proper distribution of relief materials being sent there, and each of the Committees were to monitor different relief works. The Government did take all these steps but it is a matter of regret that no provision was made to coordinate them.

Yesterday, the Government informed this House with all the data regarding the number of persons killed and injured, number of houses collapsed, and estimated value

of loss of private as well as govt. property. A lot of information in this regard along with data was provided by the Government to this House yesterday. The Government stated yesterday that more than 19,000 persons died in this earthquake. It was also stated that around 1.67 lakh people were injured, 1.75 lakh Pucca and 1.63 lakh Kutchcha houses collapsed in earthquake.

Around 16,000 Jhuggis collapsed. As many as 4,60,000 Pucca and 3,15,000 Kutchcha houses and 32,000 Jhuggis were partly damaged. This information was provided by the Government yesterday. I request the Government that they should re-examine the data provided by them because the electronic and print media, were showing some other facts which are not matching with those provided by Government. Not only this, there was a statement from the Minister of Defence also. His statement is also not in confirmation with these facts. Yesterday it was said that more than 19,000 people were killed but when hon. Defence Minister visited Gujarat, he made a statement that around one lakh people have died in this tragedy.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mayawati ji, that was his guess and he had told so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Smt. Chikhaliya ji please sit down, let Kumari Mayawati speak.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: According to the statement of Minister around one lakh persons have died but yesterday the Government have told that 19,000 persons have died, it does not make the situation clear. Therefore, I request the Central Government to consider the situation seriously and after re-examining the facts they should come before the House with correct data. If you do not present correct data in the house or do not disclose it to the countrymen then it would not be possible to provide proper relief to the earthquake-victims. Affected people there need relief material and other assistance.

Before the earthquake in Gujarat, there were many natural calamities in some states of the country where the Government should have fulfilled its responsibility honestly and faithfully. People in Orissa say that they did not receive the assistance supposed to be given to them. Many things have also come to our notice in Gujarat. When such calamities occur whether in Orissa or Gujarat or in any part of the country, people come forward to extend help from all over the country. The affected state has more responsibility to fight the calamity and to provide relief to the people. Every state has separate fund for tackling the situations arising out of natural calamities. Such funds are used at such times.

The other day we read in the newspapers that the special fund in States for dealing with natural calamities is used for other purposes by the State Governments. People do not get proper relief in such situations when they need it. NGO's also help in such situations and the Government should also fulfil its responsibility and the special fund should be used in such situations only. It is painful to know that some state Governments use this fund for other purposes and nothing is left in this fund. Therefore, special instructions should be given by the Central Government that the special fund for dealing with natural calamities in every State should not be used for other purposes. The Central Government should keep an eye over it and should issue special instructions in this regard.

Sir, I do not want to be involved in any kind of politics. I want to put my views rising above party politics. We have also received information through electronic media. Not only this, there is a unit of our Party in Gujarat and we have received information from that also. The relief reached late to the victims of the earthquake particularly in the interior areas besides Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Kachch in Gujarat. Many lives could have been saved had this relief reached in time. Not much interest was shown by the Government towards interior areas. Gujarat Government and the Central Government have also neglected these areas due to which people in the rural areas had suffered huge losses. Many people lost their lives due to non-availability of relief material, funds and medical aid in time. Not only this, we have been told that caste, religion and politics played a role in the distribution of relief material. It is a matter of great concern. There should not be any consideration on the basis of Caste, religion or political affiliations, rich or poor, urban or rural situations of natural calamities. Victims of such disasters should rather be helped without any prejudice. In my view, an inquiry in this regard at Central level should be got conducted and strict action should be taken against the persons involved in it. Centre or Gujarat Government may not have any involvement in this matter but some elements might have crept and resulting in such a state of affairs. Strict action should be taken against such people after conducting an inquiry into it.

I think that it will be a blow to humanity if such a tendency prevails. Therefore, the Central Government should think seriously in this regard.

Sir, I will not take much time and only like to tell that during discussion initiated yesterday regarding earthquake in Gujarat under Rule 193 Government have especially clarified its position. I would request the Government to consider the suggestions given by my party. I think that the Government should pay more attention towards the relief material being provided to Gujarat or about rehabilitation of victims. As far as the help from our party is concerned our party is with the Government for noble work rising above party politics. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I am one of those persons who have seen as to how people suffer when a natural disaster like earthquake takes place. I can realise the tragedy and the sorrow through which the people in the area where earthquake takes place. I would like to offer my sympathies and condolences to the members of the families who have suffered because of the earthquake in Gujarat.

Why are we discussing this issue in the House. The Government has come before us with a statement informing us as to how the matter was dealt with; how many defence personnel were involved in helping the people; how many sorties were made by the aircrafts of the Air Force; what is the amount of money which is coming from international organisations like the World Bank and the Asian Bank; how many villages and houses have been affected and some idea is given in what fashion the Government is trying to deal with this matter. Certainly this information is what fashion the Government is trying to deal with this matter. Certainly this information is going to help us to form the correct opinion about this disaster.

The Members sitting on the Opposition Benches have expressed that they would stand with the people of Gujarat and with all those who are trying to support them, non-governmental organisations, the State Government or the Union Government and the attitude adopted by them will not be a partisan attitude. At the same time, they have made some criticism also. They have pointed out where some mistakes have been committed in providing the rescue and relief to the people over there.

It has also been pointed out very forcefully, cogently and convincingly about the difference between the assistance given to the people in Latur area, to the people in Gujarat, to the people in Orissa and to the people in West Bengal.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

Standing here, in this august House, I would like to express my gratitude to the individuals, to the organisations, to the State Governments and to the Union Government which gave assistance to the people in Latur area, even without asking for it in such a manner that all the assistance which was given to them could not be used. Probably in the same manner, we are helping the people in Gujarat and we should. Nobody should take objection to that. We all should try to help as much as is possible, more than what is required. But the fact remains that the people of Orissa are not satisfied. It has been explained to us what happened to the people in West Bengal. Now, these two issues should not be lost sight of. Some mistakes are committed in giving the assistance to the people and some narrow-mindedness has become visible. Sometimes majority of the people behave in a correct manner, but I know it personally, and it happened in Latur area also, that some people really do not understand the manner in which they should help and they do commit mistakes. Mistakes were committed in Latur also when many, many, many good things were done. The mistakes were committed by individuals, not by any responsible person, not by the Governments, not by responsible organisations, but mistakes were committed by individuals and persons. And it was necessary to take corrective step. If the same kind of mistakes are taking place in Gujarat also, it would be necessary for us, as individuals, as representatives of organisations, as a person sitting in the State Government and the Union Government, to take steps to see that those mistakes are corrected. Let us not take the responsibility for the behaviour of all the people who are going there. Majority of them, 99.9 per cent of the people going there, are going to help them. But there is a possibility of some people trying to take advantage of the tragedy, trying to make money out of it, trying to misbehave, trying to project their own personality, trying to project the organisation to which they belong, trying to project their own party or their own Government. Should we not take a corrective step? And if the responsible leaders have expressed this feeling, I think it should be taken in a correct manner and correct perspective. The leader of the Congress Party did go there. I remember, when Shri Vajpayee was the Leader of the Opposition and an earthquake had taken place in Latur, he had gone to Latur. He had sympathised and he had helped. In the same fashion, the leader of the Congress Party also had gone there. If certain things have come to her notice and if in a responsible manner, without alleging anything against any organisation, any State or any leader as such, she has brought from to the notice of this august House, it should be the duty of those persons who are holding the reins of Government and who are taking the

steps to help the people, to see that those mistakes are remedied and corrected. If the correct approach is not adopted in this respect, then the purpose of holding a discussion on the floor of the House will be frustrated to some extent. We have given the names of the places where this has been happened. Let it be gone into. If somebody has committed any mistake, we are not asking that he should be penalised. But we would certainly ask that they should be informed that they should behave differently and not in the mistaken manner.

Yesterday, Shri Harin Pathak very rightly said that to manage the disaster of this nature, there are certain steps through which we have to step.

He spoke about rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. What is required to provide rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction? I am not going to go into the details. But, broadly speaking, allow me to say a few things. What is required for these purposes is leadership, vision and secondly co-ordination and thirdly planning. If there is lack of vision or leadership, probably the assistance given would not be appropriate. You may get a lot of materials. There may not be any paucity of material. There may not be a dearth of material and yet, if there is no co-ordination, the material received will not reach the people who should receive them. If there is no planning, it would be difficult to rehabilitate and reconstruct.

To provide rescue and relief, leadership and co-ordination are required. Planning also would be required. But more than leadership and co-ordination planning would be required to rehabilitate and to reconstruct. If it is there, it is very good. If it is not there, let us put in our efforts to see that the vision is created and the condition for co-ordination is created. Let there be a good planning for this purpose and then our problems would be solved to a very great extent.

I think the period for providing the rescue work is coming to a close. And yet, for some more days, the rescue work should continue. I speak about it from my experience. Efforts to find the bodies should continue. May be, miraculously, there would be some persons who may be alive under the debris. Therefore, we shall have to continue, for some more time, the efforts to continue rescue operations.

On the question of relief, we are in the second stage. Providing relief is most important. Relief material is coming from various countries, from different States and from non-governmental organisations and individuals. But this work is very difficult to perform. Unless meticulous planning and co-ordination is done, I am afraid, a lot of

material would not reach the people. The material would be available but it would not reach the people. It may get destroyed and damaged also.

So, we are in the second stage. The stage of providing relief for a pretty long time and the efforts to provide relief will continue. If we are not scientific, if we are not careful and if we are not managing it properly, I think, we will suffer.

Rehabilitation is one of the most important things. Reconstruction and rehabilitation will go together. What is required to rehabilitate the people? The first thing is that the people would require temporary sheds. You can call it relief or rehabilitation. But the temporary shelter has to be provided. If tents are available you give them the tents. If tents are not available, you get the zinc sheets and *ballies* and construct the temporary sheds and let them live there. They shall have to live in these temporary sheds until the houses are constructed. For two or three years some of them would be living in these temporary sheds. If we do not succeed in providing the temporary sheds, they will suffer a lot. Fortunately this is not a period of rainy season. So, they do not have to worry about providing shelter from the rain or heat also. But the temporary sheds have to be provided.

It is not possible for the Government to provide the temporary sheds in the villages, in the places where the houses were standing. It would be necessary for them to acquire the land. The land acquisition requires a certain kind of procedure to be followed. The Government has to start the proceedings to acquire the land without waiting for any more time. If they wait for any more time, then it would be very difficult. For temporary shelters new pieces of land would be required as also for constructing new houses.

When you are constructing new houses, let it be decided who is going to construct them—the individuals whose houses have been damaged would construct or the organisations which are helping them would construct or the State Government will construct them. I think, allowing the individuals to construct their houses will create difficulties. They would not find the material required very easily. Allowing the organisations which are coming forth to help them will be very useful. Let them construct. Let the Government construct. Let them hand over the houses to the victims after the construction is completed.

One of the most important things which has to be seen while constructing the houses is that proper technology is used and that technology should be earthquake-proof technology. There are earthquake proof technologies available in foreign countries and in India

and those technologies should be used and the houses should be constructed.

Now the poor people might be having their houses, might be having their huts and those houses and huts might have been destroyed. We should not discriminate between those persons who had the houses and those who were living in the huts. Let those people who were living in the huts also have the constructed pucca houses, and that would be doing something more useful than otherwise we would have been able to do.

People depend on agriculture. Their cattle might have been destroyed, their implements might have been destroyed, and fortunately, the Agriculture Minister is looking after the relief work. He is a man with a vision. He would understand the difficulties of the farmers. The agriculturists should be provided with seeds, fertilisers, credit facilities, equipments and the cattle also so that they can stand on their own and carry on their agricultural activities business.

In the villages, there are some shops. The small shopkeepers also need help. They should not be neglected because they are not in big numbers. I think, in Kutch area, there are some industries. Very big industries are there and some small industries are also there. Big industries would be able to help themselves, but if damage has been caused to them, let them also be helped, but the middle class industry and the small industry need more attention. Let us pay more attention to them also; otherwise, they would not be rehabilitated, their lives will not be reconstructed.

The third thing which has to be done is to help the children. In Latur, many of the relations of the children, whose parents had died, came forth and said that they had lost their relations and they did not want those children to go to the orphanages and to be brought up over there, and they would rear them up and they did that. In Gujarat also, this is going to happen and if this happens, it is a good augury. Let them do it. But may I tell you that there would be some children who would not be taken care of by any of their relations and they would certainly need help and assistance. Some old people and the children would need the assistance. Some regular machinery for this purpose should be set up so that the children are properly educated and the old people are also looked after.

The last point with respect to this is the psychology. People living in the rural areas are very bold and brave. They know what is a tragedy and what are the difficulties. They suffer from difficulties throughout their lives and they

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

have that kind of immunity and strength to resist the difficulties and the sorrows and they people in Gujarat would certainly be bravely facing them. May I tell you that 99 per cent would be able to help themselves in this respect but there would be some persons, some young girls, some old people and some children who would need emotional, psychological and spiritual support and if that is not given to them, they would suffer a lot. They suffered in Latur. I know it personally. Some of them went mad. Some of them did not know what to do with the money which was given to them. Some of them thought that the world was coming to an end and they should not care for anything else and they behaved in a very irrespective manner also.

That is not because they were innately bad type of people but that is because of the impact of the situation on them. These kinds of people will need psychological and emotional help. Some machinery has to be evolved. I do not know whether the Governmental organisations would be able to help in this matter, but there would be some organisations, like Sarvodaya and other organisations, which may be able to help in this matter. Therefore, this is an aspect which should not be neglected.

Well, I am sure that for India to overcome this kind of difficulty, it should not be difficult. We are helpless to revive the people who have lost their lives; we cannot do anything in that respect but we are strong enough to give them all that they need materially to regain the strength that they had, to create the conditions in which they were living. On the contrary, I would say that this tragedy should be turned into an opportunity and we should be able to construct Kutch and Saurashtra in that part of Gujarat, which has been affected, which would become a model to be emulated by other areas in the country. What should be done? There should be proper planning, good roads, good houses—houses for all, not only for those who have lost their *pucca* houses, but houses for those who were living in the huts also—markets, schools, hospitals, recreational facilities cooperative houses for cooperatives, *gram panchayats* and all that. All those things can be done. It could be done in Maharashtra. We would be able to do it better in Gujarat I have no doubt about it. We can improve upon our experiences I am hundred per cent satisfied with the help which was given by the Union Government, satisfied with the work which was done by the then State Government, satisfied with the work which was done by the Government, which came after that Government. Though the Party did not belong to me, they did work over there. But I am conscious of the fact that certainly we can improve upon what has been done. Our approach should be to see that we do something better than what we could do in Latur.

I will make the last point and then I will take my seat. The Congress Party in its Manifesto of 1990 has said:

"The Congress will initiate steps to prepare a National Disaster Management Plan for different vulnerable regions of the country. This will be a detailed operational plan of action at the National, State and local levels and will be continuously updated. The Congress will also enact National Disaster Management legislation laying down the powers and the functions of different agencies entrusted with disaster management responsibility. The legislation would specify the mandatory operating procedures to be enforced during the normal and disaster situations. An independent multi-disciplinary National Disaster Management Agency armed with adequate powers and resources will be established.

A National Mitigation Fund with the corpus of Rs. 500 crore will be set up to support all activities at the National and the State levels to implement long-term measures which will mitigate disasters. The Fund will be administered through a legal corporate body."

India is a very vast country. Every year, the Union Government and some State Governments have to face the natural disasters and calamities. In some part, we have floods; in some part, we have drought conditions. Sometimes, we have to face the cyclones. Unfortunately, for us, not very frequently but at times, we have to face the earthquakes. Let me express myself on this point very clearly. We have not been able to do as much as is necessary to meet the drought conditions and the flood conditions. We have done little better to face the cyclonic conditions, and because the earthquakes are exceptional, we are exceptionally alert to help the people.

It is not the exceptional situation that should decide the quantum of relief that should be given. But it is the number of persons who are suffering and the kind of tragedy that they are facing should decide the quantum of relief. If drought conditions occur every year, should we not be as alert as we are for helping the victims of earthquake? If flood occurs in Shri Nitish Kumar's Bihar, or West Bengal or Assam, should we not be as careful as we are to help the people in Gujarat and Latur? I think, we should not make any distinction as far as this is concerned. We shall have to be clear and ready to help those people who suffer.

Sir, I am very happy that the present Government, it seems, has decided to have a permanent machinery for

meeting disaster conditions that may occur in the country because of droughts or floods or cyclones or earthquakes or any other kind of epidemic that may take place. I am happy about it. What is required for this has been very clearly laid down in the provisions given in this book. But this is not all. If something more can be done; if something better can be done; then let us do it. This gives in gist as to what can be initially done. Maybe, afterwards we shall have to update it and we shall have to improve upon it. These plans and these schemes are always not going to be sufficient.

The city of Los Angeles was hit by an earthquake. They had the machinery to deal with the calamity. Only five six people had died. It happened so because their houses were earthquake resistant. They were all *pucca* houses. Only one bridge collapsed and six persons died. But there also, the gas pipes had burst and they turned into fire, and people suffered on account of that. They had not anticipated and visualised such a thing. Something of this nature would also be required in India. Let us have a permanent authority which would be supported by a law; which would be supported by an administrative machinery and which would be capable of bringing about co-operation and co-ordination between the Union Government, the State Governments, the district-level officials and, if possible, the Local Self Governments.

Let us have a Corpus. Let us have an arrangement in the law itself that in the periods of national disaster of huge magnitude, money should come from certain quarters and money should also be made available and this law should have a precedence over certain other laws. If there is the Land Acquisition Law, then we can provide in this law also that notwithstanding anything provided in the Land Acquisition Act, the land required for these kind of purposes would be acquired in a particular this fashion so that there are no delays. I am sure, this can and should be done.

My leader yesterday said that we would give all the help and cooperation that is required to meet this tragedy and help our brothers and sisters in Gujarat. It is not only this party, but leaders of all other parties also are of this view only. But please look at this from a correct perspective. Do not tom tom about one organisation helping the victims and neglecting the other organisations. If you do that, then it is politics. If wrong criticism is levelled, then it is political; and again if wrong praise is given, then also it is political. What we need now is to rise above political levels and help the people. Certainly, this country, this Parliament, the Government, and the people have resilience and strength to help them and we will do that.

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to associate myself with this incident. It was an unfortunate calamity. A massive earthquake took place in the State of Gujarat on the 26th of January, 2001.

16.00 hrs.

When the entire nation was celebrating the Republic Day, Gujarat was in a deep shock caused by the earthquake. About 20,000 people have lost their lives. Several millions of people have been rendered homeless. Lifelines of mankind such as drinking water, electricity, communication and roads have been fully damaged. Rescue operations in the affected areas continued for several weeks. Debris in some villages is yet to be removed.

I must congratulate the Central and the State Governments for the steps they have taken. I must especially thank Shri Nitish Kumar, the Union Agriculture Minister, who rushed to the affected areas and directed the Government machinery to provide immediate relief to the victims. Several individuals, institutions, NGOs, voluntary organisations, the State Governments and foreign countries have expressed their solidarity with the people of Gujarat and rendered their help. On behalf of our party the DMK, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar contributed an amount of Rs. 10 lakh. On behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar sanctioned Rs. 5 crore for the assistance of victims. Several media organisations, individual agencies, Government employees and others have contributed money to the tune of Rs. 40 crore so far. Taking into account the magnitude of the disaster, any amount of help rendered is not enough.

A private TV channel called Sun TV is trying to collect more than Rs. 4 crore to be forwarded to Gujarat victims. At the time of national calamities in the past, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar, contributed the maximum amount, more than any other Chief Minister in the country did. We contributed quite a big amount of money during Kargil war. During the Bangladesh aggression also our contribution was sizeable. This time also, the Chief Minister plans to contribute a considerable amount of money to the earthquake fund.

We are all Indians without any discrimination. Members from the North as well as the South are sitting here. Members of the ruling coalition as well as Members of the Opposition are here. It is not a political issue. We all together have to do something to the people of Gujarat. The State Government as well as the Central Government took concrete steps for rehabilitation and reconstruction

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

of the victims. First of all, the basic need of housing has to be taken care of. Houses in urban as well as rural areas have been destroyed in the earthquake.

Sir, we have to think about them. Their immediate need is the housing. My suggestion is that earthquake-proof houses should be built there to avoid such disasters.

Similarly, basic minimum needs like water supply and roads are also completely damaged there. I would request the Government to provide all these amenities as quickly as possible.

Sir, my party is also of the view that there should be a permanent Disaster Management Authority to closely monitor pre-and-post disaster management work.

Finally, it is my request that we should forget all our party affiliations, and cutting across party lines, we should work together to help the people of Gujarat. All sections of our country should stand by the Gujarat victims and instill confidence in them through massive help.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the entire country was celebrating Republic Day on 26th January, there occurred a devastating earthquake in Gujarat, which wiped out many towns and villages. A large number of men, women, aged persons and animals were killed. It was such a devastating earthquake as it touched the hearts of people all over the world. Not only people from our country but a large number of foreign countries helped the people of Gujarat in their hour of crises. We are grateful to them. All our sympathies are for the said people of Gujarat and we are with the people of Gujarat in their adversity who have lost their lives in this earthquake. Our sympathies are for those family members. There is neither any politics in it nor any criticism of Government. It is a fact. Our colleagues from the treasury benches get annoyed and they think that we are criticising them. But the fact is that the image of your Government will improve if you accept our criticism. It is a matter of regret that even after six hour of earthquake, the Government of Gujarat could not take any decision in regard to the measures to be taken for rescuing the lives of people affected by this devastating earthquake. We would not comment about it but it is not praiseworthy on the part of the Government that it took six precious hours for not taking any decision regarding relief measures and planning. The Government was not at fault as it was a natural calamity, but it is a

matter of regret that Doordarshan did not let the country informed about the incident, it concealed the news, its role was very unfortunate; on the contrary, other channels informed the country about it and their role was better than Doordarshan. The Government clarified its position by saying that the Doordarshan centres in Gujarat and Delhi had developed technical faults. Everyone was ready to help the people in Gujarat. You must have known that Shri Amar Singh from our party was the first person to transform his birthday party into a fund raising party and a cheque of eleven lakhs rupees was contributed by Samajwadi Party.

It was given to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan. Its form was changed. I appreciate the gesture of all walks of people, especially the people from film industry, who made a big contribution and about four crores rupees were collected on the request and appeal of Amar Singh and Amitabh Bachan and it was handed over to Shri Pramod Mahajan. There is no politics in it. It is true that it was the inefficiency of Gujarat Government. I am not blaming all the officers. It is true that there were many officers whose families, relatives and acquaintances were affected by it, they had to do their duties towards the affected people as well as their kith and kin. But, there are other officers also who were not personally affected. A person named Bilal was buried under the debris for five days. His cousin heard his cries and approached to innumerable officers in Gujarat to rescue him, but everyone turned deaf ears to him. At last, he approached to the British team which rescued him after five days. What is this? Was there any officer from Gujarat on the spot whose cousin was crying to save his brother? Can there be an more inhuman act than this?

They clearly explained about construction of buildings. We would not like to repeat it, but the fact remains that favouritism is being done and builders are being protected. Why is there delay in punishing those whose construction was faulty and material used was not as per the norms. It has been provided by the destroyed buildings that standard materials were not used. However, they may be having links with any high level person. Why any action is not being taken against them? Is this not favouritism and are they not being protected? Through newspapers, everyone in the country came to know the identity of culprits but the culprit builders are being protected.

During our regime, an earthquake occurred in Jharkhand but its intensity was not so grave. At that time we went there and provided immediately all possible

help there. All of us are ready to help. We shall provide money from our development fund. It is a fact that we provided rupees 11 lakhs from our party fund which had rupees 12 lakhs and left rupees one lakh. Although the journalists had written that these were mere claims. I would like to know from those journalists as to what prompted them to declare it as mere claims? What would you write where a cheque of Rs. 4 crore was given to Shri Pramod Mahajan by Shri Amar Singh even in the condition of serious illness. Now you can authenticate the sum of money from Shri Pramod Mahajan ji and Shri Nitish Kumar ji.

The General Secretary and Spokesman of our party is seriously ill. He can not even stand up. All of us are sensitive people. Even if we do not put forward truth, they will contradict it and make clarification about it. It has been often said that in democracy one should always respect one's critics. If the opposition is not alert, the ruling party will do whatever it wants. It is the duty of the opposition to point out the shortcomings of the Government and not to praise it. If you do some good works it is not an obligation it is the duty of the Government and it should do it. But it is not so. All of us are responsible to the people. It is immaterial whether one belongs to the ruling party or the opposition. There may be an element of appreciation or criticism in it. It is the duty of all whether it is the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Defence Minister. The Prime Minister should have gone there and in fact, he had gone there. It is the constituency of the Home Minister and his place of work and he has also responsibility and he too had gone there. But the opposition is not lagging behind whether it is Congress Party or any other opposition party. Your party is cash-rich. Please do not take it otherwise. But tell me whether it is true or not that there were marks of trident and lotus on the boxes? It does not matter whether it is R.S.S. or Bajrang Dal, donation should be given, but there should not be limitation to it, should not be marked. I doubt whether the Government has given this responsibility to Bajrang Dal or R.S.S. In the beginning our opinion about RSS was good in some matters. Their views were right in the matters of mother tongue and patriotism. We knew about their views in the above mentioned matters. But now we have seen that in the House in the matter of language. Indian languages are being insulted by the BJP led Government and the extent of insult is unprecedented. We agreed with you about it earlier. But now where is the issue of mother tongue. Even now, my dear friend Shri Nitish Kumar has also started to speak in English. How can we expect Bajrang Dal to be impartial?

There is a mention about some Committees. You should tell their names, their reports and the extent to which they were implemented. In the past, there was discussion in the meeting of leaders that detailed information should be given regarding those people who contributed more than 50 lakh rupees so that people could know. You have constituted a Committee, my second suggestion is that a Committee comprising of MPs from Lok Sabha should be constituted in which MPs from all party should be nominated. It should make on the spot visit of the affected places and take stock of the situation there. We will make expenses from our own pockets or avail facilities provided by the Government. If you say that there is not a provision of special plane, then we can use the 32 free air tickets which are provided to us in a year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayan Singhji, how much more time will you take?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will conclude in a short while. There is a news that Sri Lanka has sent five thousand kgs. of tea. While replying whether Minister would tell as to whether this tea that has been sent; if so then where is that tea, and among whom it has been distributed? There is also a news that nothing is known about it. It may be possible that M.Ps from Gujarat or Shri Vaghelaji may have some knowledge about it. It has been published in newspaper that Sri Lanka has sent five thousand kgs. of tea but where it has been distributed, nobody knows. There is also a news that the best quality of foreign tents have come. Where are those tents. Nobody knows about them. If I am wrong then you may contradict and if I am right identify the persons who had hidden those tents and punish them sternly. You will be appreciated for this act. Public never commits a mistake leaders may commit mistake, but the people of India have never committed mistakes.

Such occasions have arisen many times. You will also feel and as Shri Malhotra ji and Shri Nitish Kumar ji will also feel. Such occasion have also arisen when in 1975 during emergency we were imprisoned and the people of our country defeated the powerful Prime Minister. The Poor and illiterate public of Raebareilly gave her a defeat. Public can not forget this fact. That's why we are telling the Government and its Ministers to be careful.

Secondly it is a fact that persons under the debris are dead but we have to save the people from epidemic. Earthquake occurred in Latur Orissa and in Uttarakhand also. This earthquake in Gujarat is not a fresh incident. Many a times earthquake has been expected in Gujarat

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

and it occurred. Even today, Bhuj and Kutch are experiencing tremors. It occurred in Jabalpur also. When the gas leakage tragedy occurred in Bhopal, 25 thousand persons died on the road. At the time of devastation and havoc caused by the earthquake in Latur and Uttarkashi, a question arose that we were not prepared for safety measures for such a natural calamity. Only flood and drought are considered by us as a natural calamity because crore of rupees are taken away on the pretext of relief work Government has a Disaster Management Department. As to how far it was ready for the situation and what did it do should be stated immediately? After the earthquake a dozen has countries including Russia, America, Britain, France, Germany sent their relief materials, even Pakistan has also sent relief materials. It shows as to how these countries are ready for such a situation. No bulldozers reached there for rescue operation. Had the bulldozers and cranes, whether private owned or Government owned or P.W.D. owned, been called immediately, thousands of lives could have been saved. You know about the death toll. There are figure released by the Government, but in the opinion of non-Government organisations, the death toll is not less than one lakh. It may be the personal estimate of the Defence Minister, he had told as per his own estimate but today, we are saying it should not be so, may it prove wrong. Till now work has been started in cities or in towns but the work has let to be started in villages. There are many villages where whether dwaris of destructed houses fallen woods, bricks, or soil have not been removed. If it is not a carelessness then what can be the more carelessness when Chairman of Housing and Town is undertaking foreign tours after the earthquake. Can you conceal it? It has been published in newspapers that the Chairman of Housing and Town left for his foreign tour after earthquake. Such an inhuman activity should be avoided. We can not keep ourself aloof from natural calamities, we should do all the relief operations.

Mr. Chairman, I am conducting my speech. No party in opposition asked for the resignation of the Government of Gujarat, but the leaders and workers of Bhartiya Janata Party have demanded the resignation of the Gujarat Government and also that the State be put be under President's rule *...(Interruptions)*. All this has been published in newspapers. You can inquire into it also. If not, it can also be inquired into...*(Interruptions)* These people have demanded for it. It is the carelessness on the part of the Government and it should tender its resignation. The Government could not extend help and assistance *...(Interruptions)*. It is not our demand and it is not the demand of the opposition also, but it has been demanded by the people of Bhartiya Janata Party and

they have termed the Government as incapable and inefficient Government. They have used such type of words. *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Who have made such demand, tell their names *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Resignation has been demanded by the people of anti-Keshubhai group within the Bhartiya Janata Party *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Please, do not make it a political issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are making it a political issue not I am *...(Interruptions)*. Not I but you have demanded the resignation of Shri Keshubhai *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Nobody has demanded *...(Interruptions)* who have demanded the resignation from him, please tell the names. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is not a proper way. It is like the case of thief threatening the policeman.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Please tell the names of those who asked for resignation of Shri Keshubhai? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singhji, Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We collect money for the party by issuing coupons. Please tell us where the money which we gave has gone? *...(Interruptions)*. You will have to tell us as to where this amount will be spent. We do not want to politicise it. I would like to tell you that in the beginning itself we had given a relief of about four crores of rupees on 27th January on the occasion of Shri Amar Singh's birthday through Shri Amar Singhji of the Samajwadi Party and Shri Amitabh Bacchanji when you and your officers were rejoicing. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Please do not talk about resignation. Nobody ever asked for resignation *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: As you were worried, You have seen the destruction of houses and families ...(*Interruptions*). I was listening to your speech. Probably you might have not read the newspapers ...(*Interruptions*). Had you read the newspapers, you must have known it. Now, first and foremost we want that the serious complaints regarding favouritism should be removed. House should be taken into confidence. That is why I told that if Party Committee is sent there then there will be no complaint either from you or from the Government. Secondly, if the construction work of permanent shelter is extended upto June, you will face problems and no work will be available for the suffering people. So, the permanent shelter, medicines and clothes should be arranged immediately. thirdly, all the loans taken by the farmers should be waived of. Now, nothing is left with them please waive all the loans of the farmer, whether it is taken from Government banks or from any other institutions, and the favouritism, which has been proved and being done in State, should be stopped and it should be reviewed and after reviewing, the facts should be placed before the House. We agree with the Government to whom it extended help and the help is must. Whenever calamities befallen on farmers, the Central Government helped the farmers of certain states but no help has been extended to the farmers of U.P. and other regions. Those who received the help and assistance have no complaint to to make, but such a favouritism creates sparatism. It affects the unity of our country. So, we want that this favouritism with the states should be stopped. As Hon'ble Chatterjee and Hon'ble Patilji have said and we are also saying that subsidy for the purchase of paddy has been given to the farmers of some states but some states have been deprived of such subsidy. This subsidy should be given to those who did not get it. So, I said that farmers of U.P. should get the help to the tune of least rupees 12,000 crore but unfortunately this amount has not been given. Such a favouritism done by the Central Government should be stopped. The Government is extending all sorts of help and assistance only to those who helped it to win the election and those who are supporting it you are playing such politics but we are not. Therefore, we suggest you to stop such acts. Our suggestions are that arrangements should be made for the education, maintenance, and employment of the orphans. With these suggestions, I conclude.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar):
Sir, 26th January is celebrated as Republic Day

throughout the country and people, not only from towns but from rural areas also, express their happiness by raising slogans in the name of Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and by saluting the national tri-colour with fanfare. What a twist of fate it was when death took the form of earthquake on that very day in the native state of Bapu engulfing sizeable population of Gujarat and killing many of them.

Our country is frequently hit by natural calamities and the Government of that time has to face those calamities. But the whole country stands hurt by the earthquake in Gujarat. On that fateful day, I was in Delhi. At that time we were in Delhi and when National Flag was being unfurled the news about heavy losses of life and property in Gujarat started pouring in. People from rural areas started enquiring on phone about the extent of loss and this incident has hurt every community in the country deeply. Secondly after Gujarat the calamity has affected Bihar because large number of people Bihar are working in Gujarat. Likewise, people of Uttar Pradesh too have been hurt as good number of the people from U.P. also work in Gujarat. People from villages of Bihar used to ask us on telephone about the well-being of their kith and kins in Gujarat by giving their telephone numbers. On that day, communication link from Gujarat broke down and one could not contact with the people in Gujarat. But the army restored the communication link within hours and it became possible to know the situation of that area. Shri Harin Pathakji was giving the first hand account of the calamity. But we knew about that heartbreaking happenings through newspapers and electronic media. There was news about collapsing of a number of buildings, death of animals and disruption of public life. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the buildings could be reconstructed but the dead people can not be made alive again. A large number of families, men, women, old people and children had died.

I am glad to note that while discussing this holocaust, nobody from any side gave a speech with political touch. But whatever appeared in the media and newspapers is enough to avoid any suspicions in mind about the intentions of the Government because the Government sincerely tried to save the lives of the people there. Yet, we can not deny the facts what Mulayam Singh ji was telling about it. Foreign rescue teams and trained dogs come to help us in when we are fighting with those calamities, but something concrete should be done by us to fight these natural calamities. Earthquakes have hit us in the past also.

It is unfortunate that our country is not prepared fully to save our people from such calamities. There can not

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

be something more regrettable than that. Many lives were lost. Everything except the lives of people can be compensated. Neither the orphaned children can get back their parents nor the widowed women can get back their husbands. Humanity is crying in pain there. Many among those, who were injured and are hospitalised, have become handicapped.

I went through a news-item published in newspapers regarding the statement of a foreign rescue team. It was stated by them that neither proper care was taken nor coordination was established by the State Government. As a result, the sniffer dogs used to reach the same locality repeatedly. There were no officials of the State Government to take them from one place to another. The State Government had not established any coordination and proper instructions were not given to the officials. Because of this a large number of people died. The number of dead people would have been less, had there been a proper coordination. With the news coming around and the discussions going on, I am convinced that data about the number of dead people is not correct. It was reported in newspapers that 60 thousand dead bodies have been recovered. In the statement of Defence Minister, it was stated that one lakh people died there. He had expressed the possibility of such a large number of people having died there. It seems that official figures of deaths of 20 thousand people has been given without proper scrutiny. The list of dead persons should have been prepared and the survey of the members of every family should have been conducted. The people of this country want to know the correct number of persons who died in the calamity.

We got information through newspapers that large chunks of debris which were broken by bulldozers fell upon the people. But due to the lesser capacity of cranes, the debris fell upon the trapped people again resulting in their immediate death. If we had prior preparations for such disaster, the number of people killed would have been lesser than the number of people actually died.

According to the industrial sector report, the damage suffered by the sector is to the tune of 20 thousand crore rupees. Taxes have been levied to compensate that loss. It is expected that 26 crore rupees will be collected from this tax. But, the loss can not be compensated just by levying taxes. On the one hand, it is being claimed that no politics is involved in the rescue operations but on the other hand there is a statement of a senior Congress leader, Shri Oscar Fernandes published in "Rashtriya Sahara" dated 4th February. He has stated that Congress MPs will oppose any taxation in the name of relief to earthquake victims in Gujarat. Is this not politics?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): There was not such statement.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Madhavrao Ji, I am quoting the date and name of the newspaper, You may like to go to library here and see for yourself.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: He has not made any such statement.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Let the statement given by him be brought in the House.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am not asking you. I am taking his permission. The point is that the two percent tax which is being levied should go to a special fund so that we can be sure that particular money is being used for the specific purpose meant for.

[English]

It should not be mixed up with it. .

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Will they make up loss by levying the tax?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Scindia Ji, this language has been used by the newspaper.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will they levy taxes in the name of Railways and in the name of Gujarat to bridge the budgetary deficit? If it is so, we are ready to pay taxes.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Here, we are discussing the earthquake victims of Gujarat, not about profits and losses.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes, it is about profit and losses. You are increasing taxes to bridge the budgetary deficit, sometime in the name of Kargil and sometime for other such things. We are ready to pay these taxes if it is levied for the victims of Gujarat. We shall not oppose it. It will help the victims of Gujarat if it is spent for them.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happens when I start speaking? When I do not speak they comment that we are silent. Yesterday, Shrimati Sonia Ji was delivering her speech. She put forward her views without partiality. There was a statement in 'Hindustan' that the Central Government has been very partial in providing help to the earthquake victims of

Gujarat, it was not so generous while providing succour to the flood-affected people of West Bengal and Cyclone-affected people of Orissa, but in the case of Gujarat the Government has been releasing funds indiscriminately.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Please do not distort the facts.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reading the notes which I have with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singh Ji, you are crossing your time-limit. You have been speaking for the last ten minutes, you started speaking at 1630 hrs. Please conclude.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the humanity is crying in pain in Gujarat and the entire country is in a State of deep shock due to this calamity, is it proper to make comments about the money being provided to Gujarat? I want to know if the people making such statements are not ready to give as much help as possible? They are indulging in politics.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Who is politicising the issue?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, honourable Prime Minister is present here. The help rendered to the people of Gujarat is not adequate a lot more is required to be done for the people of Gujarat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are ready for it.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a letter has been circulated by you to all the Members and every Member of Parliament has given Rs. 10 lakh each from his fund to the earthquake victims of Gujarat. If the need arises and you feel so, we shall be prepared to give more from our funds.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion as the time is limited. On seeing the people dying the camps of Gujarat, I felt that they are terrified in the wake of the earthquake. They can not sleep at night and run here and there. It has affected their minds. Through you, I would like to request the Government and Prime Minister that in addition to caring for persons who have lost their Legs and Limbs, proper attention should be paid to the mentally affected people, otherwise they will lose their mental balance and most of them will become insane. So, it is essential that their mental health should be monitored in order to restore their mental balance. The fear of earthquake has engulfed them as they have seen

people dying. They are unable to shake off the memories of ghastly scenes of death. The Government should make arrangements for bringing peace to their minds in order to make people's lives safe there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that one should congratulate the Government for taking steps at the appropriate time and I would request the Government to arrange more funds for the people of Gujarat.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the hon. Congress President visited Gujarat first soon after the severe earthquake hit the State and brought the world of lakhs of people crumbling down and again after a fortnight, I also had the occasion to see the stupendous scale of death and destruction there. It defies imagination. The scene that parts of Ahmedabad, almost the whole of Kutch district and many other parts of the State present after the earthquake is mind-chilling. At that remains of village after village is only heaps of rubble and a landscape of despair. The enormity of the tragedy is just difficult to describe. There, with the Congress President, we saw waiting relatives pleading and praying for the evacuation of their dear ones at Ahmedabad and Bhuj. We saw a hospital room full of unidentified dead bodies. We also saw operations being performed in the ill-equipped tents and hundreds of badly injured people lying unattended in an open dusty ground. We had also seen the scared people spending their nights out in the cold in makeshift tents of old sheets or just by the fire-side. The lucky ones, of course, huddled themselves in their cars.

Even going by the revised official figures of nineteen thousand human lives lost, one lakh and sixty-seven thousand people injured, over three lakh dwelling units destroyed and over six lakh and seventy eight thousand units damaged, 1.59 crore people affected thereby and total estimated loss or damage of Rs. 20,875 crore, it was an unprecedented earthquake that hit the country on the Republic Day this year. It was unprecedented also because it was the first time that all the five seismic zones of the country including the most least-prone zone of South felt the tremors in varying degrees of intensity. An extensive drive through the devastated country side for three days after a gap of over a fortnight of the earthquake made one wonder whether our response to the tragedy was adequate. Heaps of rubble, ten to twenty feet high, were lying uncleared at many places. Also, it seemed, as if many villages, hamlets and scattered dwelling units dotting the countryside had not even been

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

touched by anyone so far. One does not know who and what lies buried thereunder. One day when the entire debris is removed, the official figures of death released so far may prove to be far from true.

Sir, even the Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes gave the figure at one lakh. We may, even, never know the exact figure. But we saw it for ourselves that people of Gujarat, particularly of Kutch, ran out of firewood to cremate their near and dear ones.

We learn that information about the enormity of the earthquake was available to the Government within fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*. Yet, a lot of precious time was lost by the Government—I emphasise that a lot of precious time was lost—in putting its acts together for launching rescue operation. Sir, wherever we went in Gujarat, we faced one stark reality. The Government was conspicuous by its absence. The degree of failure to rise to the occasion and the extent of inefficiency in dealing with the situation was no less than 6.9 if it were to be measured on the Richter scale!

The local Samaritans, various NGOs, and various corporate houses rushed to the scene, though unequipped, but not the Administration. It took Gujarat Government three days to recover from the initial shock. ...*(Interruptions)* I saw myself the statement made by the Gujarat Minister for Home on television. The Government abdicated its responsibilities to the defence personnel, who as ever, undertook a Herculean task and won the nation's admiration and gratitude.

Help from all across the country and from all over the world came spontaneously but the relief work and distribution were tardy. At one relief camp, as pointed out by the hon. Congress President, we saw a Government official demanding the production of ration card for issuance of material to a survivor who had luckily escaped from his crumbling *jhuggi*. Yesterday, in the newspaper we saw a man being asked to prove that five members of his family were really dead. The intensity of the quake, though it devastated heavy structures of concrete, did not dent the partisan mindset of some of the people who usurped the Government relief material to use it as a means of patronage rather than help. If this is challenged by the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches, I have the admission of the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat to quote. For the constraint of time, I do not do that.

At places the victims queuing up for trickles of relief were asked to raise religious slogans of the faith other than their own. There was a silver lining, however, because at one place we found Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chota Udaipur): If you permit me. I would like to tell that I worked there for 15 days. It is not proper if someone goes there for two days for taking interview and even then he spoke something wrong. That statement is quite wrong. I stayed there for 15 days and what you are saying is quite wrong...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: My friend is a convert to the BJP family. I can understand that he has to defend them. ...*(Interruptions)* I am making the point that it was indeed heartening to find Hindu victims, the survivors of the tragedy, declining to accept relief from those people who were forcing others to raise such *jai karas*...*(Interruptions)*

Our friends on the Treasury Benches take unkindly to even a well-intended critical reference to what really happened. My intention today is not to inject politics into this debate but I think certainly it is my bounden duty to talk dispassionately of what happened there. When we discuss an important issue like this in Parliament, I think this is the bounden duty of each one of us and I do expect from the Members of the Treasury Benches to understand as to what the situation of the day demands.

Harijans were discriminated against and if they want to know where we found this, it was the village called Chindrani. It was to our chagrin that was the village which was totally razed to the ground. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Bansalji, please use proper words and use the word 'Dalit' injustice has been done to Dalits there I myself have worked there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: In sharp contrast, we are reminded of 1934 when Mahatma Gandhi guided the rescue and relief operations in Bihar, and when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956 dashed to this very Rann of Kutch to provide solace and succour to the unfortunate victims of a similar earthquake. Then the people worked without distinction of religion or caste, fired only by the zeal and determination to serve the community.

† Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav referred to the instances of diversion of relief material. When we reached

Bhuj, an officer told us that Japan had sent 500 tents, each costing Rs. One lakh and in all worth Rs. Five crore. I, for one, was curious to see one of these tents. We went around wherever we did expecting to see one, but not one came to our notice anywhere. Where have those tents found their permanent abode? I would like the Government to inquire into it.

While some people risked their lives to extricate the survivors and the dead, there was also a case where armed gangs began attacking the survivors, looting the jewellery and breaking open damaged almirahs lying in the debris in the Taluk town of Bhachau where 30,000 out of the total population of 40,000 were trapped. The reason why I refer to this is because we found that the law and order situation had failed and there was no policing worth the name. By all accounts, the Government had collapsed with the quake, morally though.

Sir, certain important questions arise which need to be addressed to. Since 1988, 13 quakes of the magnitude of more than 6 on the Richter Scale have rocked India and there has been a progressive increase in the frequency of the earthquakes during the last Century. This has to give a lesson to us. We have to take this tragedy as an opportunity to work for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, please wind up.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would only beg of you to give me two or three minutes more.

The Government officers posted in those areas and the NGOs have to be made sensitive to this kind of tragedies and have to be imparted disaster management training. Inventories of vehicles and equipment and their locations have to be made available for immediate deployment at the time of emergency and a rapid response machinery has to be put in place. A slipshod response like the one exhibited by the Government of Gujarat could only aggravate the pain and agony of the victims. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the earthquake in Gujarat, besides taking a heavy toll in terms of life and property has also inflicted psychological damage to all the survivors, particularly children who have been rendered orphans. Today, they are in a state of total bewilderment. We have to help them rebuild their lives. Besides the material help, there is need to deploy Child Psychologists for counselling and to help them overcome their trauma and pain. The local bodies, including municipalities, panchayats and the community at large, particularly women groups have to

be involved actively in relief work, including selection of beneficiaries and monitoring the progress of the work undertaken without falling prey to mundane communal politics. Those millions in whose lives destiny has forced darkness have to be encouraged and helped to pick up threads of life once again.

Sir, going by what you want me to do — cut short my intervention there — I would only like to conclude by saying that the Government has amended law to levy two per cent additional surcharge on income tax. Our friends on the other side have started relying quite heavily on unverified reports, but I would like to make it clear, as did our Deputy Leader that we would support this measure. But we would certainly expect the Government to perform and not to be stupefied by events. The surcharge being lived now, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons of that Bill says, has to go to the National Calamity Contingency Fund. I would urge the Government that this should be utilised judiciously and transparently at the time of any national calamity.

Sir, the cumulative effect of the failures of the Government on every front has been disastrous for the country. Now, this failure to deal with the post-quake situation without imagination and maturity has added to the people's woes.

17.00 hrs.

We may not be able to understand and predict the mysterious movements within the earth, but let the Government assure the countrymen even now of a relentless, time-bound, transparent reconstruction and rehabilitation action plan. It is a challenge, but if it turns into an opportunity lost, the Government will only be guilty of betraying people's trust.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Members have mentioned that lakhs of buildings have collapsed due to earthquake and there is 20 to 30 feet high debris. This was not a man-made disaster but, it was a natural calamity. My constituency, Jamnagar was also affected by it. 60 villages were destroyed. There were some politically motivated allegations regarding non-landing of even a single aircraft and it was said that all planes returned without landing there. I would like to clarify that as many as 80 aeroplanes landed at Jamnagar per day. 100 landed at Bhuj. The atmosphere of that place turned into a war like situation. The people wondered presuming whether a war had broken out? My submission is that everyone, whether rich or poor feeds

[Shri Chandresh Patel]

on bread. Food is the first requirement of an empty stomach. The Government, the N.G.Os and other institutions had sent food packets to them by noon on the 26th January. The Government provided grain kits, rice, wheat, potato, onion, edible oil and even spices to the people. That is the primary relief. The second part of relief work constitutes to clear the debris, to provide treatment to the injured and to perform the last rites of the dead. All this was done by the Government. Thousands of equipments were dispatched there by trucks and even aeroplanes. The roads had got damaged but even then the equipments were sent there to help the people. Even those Government employees whose families, relatives or acquaintance had died were working continuously at those places thinking that if they lost their families it was desire of the God but that did not deter them from performing their duty which was the foremost priority. Be they officers, employees, workers or political parties, all were of the view that they had to help the needy and they did a commendable job. If they had not rendered help, the number of dead people would have been 25,000 or 30,000 instead of 20,000 persons who had actually died. And no Member mentioned about this aspect in his speech. Immediate help was rendered there and debris was cleared. About 1,60,000 injured persons got treatment and the persons who needed to be operated upon were sent to Pune, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar. Many of our social institutions were turned into make shift hospitals. They did every type of work there and I am a witness to it as I was present there from 26th January to the evening of 18th February. Such measures are not meant to be flanted. What should be our next step now? Compensation has been paid to the people, whose household belongings had got damaged or who lost their livestock. The next of kin of a deceased child, below the age of 18 years, was given Rs. 60 thousand and that of a deceased person, above the age of 18 years, was given Rs. one lakh as compensation. There may be some pendency in Bhuj but saying that we have given this and we have given that is not right. I would like to mention that even the prostitutes of Nagpur have donated rupees 25 thousand to the collector.

This has to reach the earthquake victims of Gujarat. I appreciate them, I salute them, this is our responsibility, we have not shown any mercy to anyone. We were shocked to see that many people have lost their hands, some have lost their legs. We should provide them with a good quality of callipers so that they can again lead a normal life. They have not only become handicapped but also lost their hopes. The child cries and prays his mother not to leave him. Today the children cling to their mothers and they do not allow them to go any where. The children have to go to school. Shri Shivraj Patil has given a very

good suggestion that they should not lose heart. If they lose their hearts they should be given treatment. It is essential that we should organize prayers start programmes, take them to gradens, bring toys for them so that they may at some kind of consolation and peace. Today thousands of people are living in tents.

it was told here that thousands of houses got collapsed. It is our responsibility that they should get pucca houses with in six months to living in start cultivation and the businessmen who have lost their shops must be provided with shops. Although, it was a natural calamity, but within two days we have given relief by providing electricity and water. The most appreciable work done by the Government was that it did not allow the epidemic to spread. The Media persons were saying that there is a fear of epidemic to spread and thousands of people will die. If epidemic would have spread than lakhs of people would have died. Today one month has passed but there in no epidemic and people are not suffering from any diseases. It is our achievement that not a single person has died of starvation.

The Home Minister went there. He spent the night in a tent. The Prime Minister also visited the place. The Chief Minister also camped there. Central Minister Shri Kashiram was also there. I am talking of Kutch where in every taluka State Minister is camping. They are asking each and every villager as to what is requirements are. It is pinching to remark that if you say Jai Shri Ram then you will get nectar. We should have the fear of God. I visited the colonies of Muslims and Dalits and told them that they should get food packets to cook their meals. They should get food items, tents and clothes. At this time if I say that I am feeling happy it does not sound good. Even today, I have stocks of goods at my home I have told them to send things which are required there.

Vijay Goel ji visited the area, sent tents, clothes, house hold items and adopted a village. He promised me to build a semi-permanent block, of 300 galvanized sheets. The work will be completed within the one or two days.

Since, time is less I will be precise, the miseries suffered by the people there are being exaggerated. I have worked among those people. Such things have never happened. Normally, Gujarat experiences cyclones, droughts and now this earthquake has struck. We have faced 3 calamities within four years, but never such allegations were levelled. Today, I would like to appeal them to shun levelling allegations and work shoulder to shoulder with us. We have to overcome this calamity, we have to help them. If we want to pay homage to the deceased persons we must stop levelling allegations and

work unitedly. If at all we do so we can console ourselves that we have performed our duties.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the hon. Prime Minister is intervening in the discussion.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members during the discussion. I have also glanced through the proceedings to come across of the speeches during which I was not present in the House Shri Nitish Kumar, the Minister of Agriculture will reply to the debate. I rise to say few things.

What has happened in Gujarat is simply inexplicable in words. There has been an increase in the incidence of natural calamities for the last few years. Some areas were hit by drought, some by floods. There was a super cyclone in Orissa, land sliding in Uttaranchal as a result of earthquake. I am not naming the states separately because I am afraid that it may snowball into a controversy. This is not a time of raising any controversy. When an all party meeting was held to review the situation of Gujarat the way all the parties extended cooperation in a cordial manner and expressed their views, I felt that the treason of standing united during the time of natural calamities, national crisis, will be followed in the case of Gujarat also. While concluding the discussion, on that day I had hoped that the cooperative and cordial atmosphere, witnessed in that meeting, would be reflected in the House also but it did not happen. An effort was made to place the Government in the dock. Thank God, no one blamed that the earthquake occurred due to this Government. I do not want to prolong this controversy. Elections are around the corner. These can be room for a little bit of politics. When we were in the opposition, we also used to play a little bit of politics, but not during the hour of crisis. This is a natural calamity. We should all come forward unitedly. I have seen the feeling of assisting Gujarat and it is still there throughout the country. All the State Governments, have extended assistance. I do not want to name them because yesterday one of my friends said that a particular State has given Rupees five crores, but its name was not taken. Now, I have a list with me. There are a number of states who have given rupees five crores each I think that I should lay on the table of the House a list of those States*.

*He laid on the table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the details of assistance received from various State Governments and foreign countries for the victims of recent earthquake in Gujarat.

All the States should know that no State was lagged behind in providing assistance. Although different States are ruled by different parties but in the Gujarat tragedy, more or less, all are united. This was the feeling. Unfortunately, this feeling is no being seen at Central level. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Everyone has supported all the efforts for the rehabilitation and relief. ...*(Interruptions)* Coming from the Prime Minister such a thing, Mr. Prime Minister, will give a very bad impression. We are all united. Everybody has said it. All of us, those who have heard here, will agree with me. I do not know what report you have got. What we have said is that more should be done for Gujarat. It should be unitedly done for Gujarat. The nation is one today. We have said that the disaster management should be such, as what we had seen earlier on other occasions should not be repeated. That is only we have said. Therefore, what the Prime Minister is saying that we are divided is not correct. We are not divided on Gujarat situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are helping you ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, what is this? The hon. Prime Minister is on his legs.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The whole nation will listen that we have not done anything...*(Interruptions)* Where ever good work is done we have supported you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: What ever good work is done is quite appreciable but you should also admit your weaknesses...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister has twice said in this House. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not do that. We have all supported. We have said more should be done. Everybody was here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): We are all for Gujarat...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker Sir allegations have been showered on us.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have given a suggestion that there should not be any discrimination. It is upto you to agree or disagree.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No discrimination was done it is a baseless allegation from the first day of the earthquake it is being alleged that there was discrimination. This matter was raised in the all Party meeting also. In that meeting the Chief Minister of Gujarat was also present we had invited him to the meeting with the purpose of clarifying any doubts or allegations. That is why his presence was must. He had also clarified that such allegations are not true. But if these allegations are true, he can write to me pointing out where and with whom such a discrimination has been done. Can any one discriminate under such circumstances? Saying that is an insult to the whole of Gujarat. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, all the leaders present here have said that they will help in the relief work being carried out by the Government and other institutions and that is the need of the hour. It is our responsibility. If people still make complaints before any leader and that complaint is brought to the notice of the Government then is it not the duty of the Government to enquire into the genuineness of that complaint? If that complaint is genuine, then, remedial steps should be taken and if it is a false one then, the Government should find it out. Nothing more than this has been said here...(Interruptions) Mr. Prime Minister, kindly excuse me for interrupting you for a short while. It has repeatedly been said that our leader, in such a crisis, has expressed her sympathy everywhere during her visit to Gujarat as you did in case of Latur. Nothing more than that has been said...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister has rightly mentioned that when this issue was raised in the all party meeting, Shri Keshubhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat immediately said that if any one had discriminated like this then he had committed a sin. He assured that if any specific case is reported to him then he will take action against the guilty. He said this in the all party meeting. Notwithstanding that, all the allegations made are general in nature. Yesterday, I heard Shivraj Ji. He told that complaints have been received about such and such places where discrimination has been done and also named some villages for that purpose. But later he said that these complaints were not against the Government. He has said so.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes Sir.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: When the complaint was not against the Government then it was expected from him to tell as to whom the complaint was about. But he did not make it clear. If someone goes through the newspapers of today, he will sense that the Government has discriminated while he himself had told yesterday that their allegation was not against the Government. But what has been said yesterday about the Government of Gujarat is baseless and false.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said it earlier also and I once again reiterate that complaints are not against the Government there. But the people who went there for distributing the relief material, are not the representatives of the Government. They are going there on behalf of other agencies and are saying like that. Who had gone there. It has come to our notice. It has come to the notice of our leaders and we bring those facts to your notice? We are not making complaints against the Government. I hand over this paper to you, you can act there on. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a member to member discussion. This is a general discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister is making a provocative statement. This does not behave of the Prime Minister...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, we are speaking on behalf of the Government. The Central Government and the Government of Gujarat are working jointly since 26th, the very first day of earthquake. The leader of the opposition,

therefore, did not make any mention about the persons against whom these allegations have been made.

When I listened to Shivraj Ji I got some satisfaction. According to him their complaint was not against the Government. He has reiterated it today as well. Among all the speakers, only he has said explicitly that his complaint is not against the Government...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Your Chief Minister has said. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please take your seat. This should not be from Member to Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shrimati Sonia Gandhi did not say but Shri Keshubhai Patel has said. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, he is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is Shri Keshubhai Patel's statement. You cannot insult the Opposition for nothing. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is playing politics. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: It is the complaint of the people of Gujarat that discrimination has been done. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I would submit to the Hon'ble Members that if they go there...(Interruptions) I have gone there several times...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

Sir, many Government Officers and staff whose family members have died worked with me throughout the day. When, in the evening I enquired about their families, they told me that they had lost everything. They accompanied me continuously for six days in the same clothes and here people are talking like this. This is gross injustice. ...(Interruptions) This is injustice with the Government...(Interruptions) I would not like to say anything more than this...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Shri Lal K. Advani, you are wrongly briefing the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Our Leader has said that we treat the people of Gujarat like heroes and the hon. Prime Minister said...(Interruptions) What is this?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, please take your seat. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How many times I have to ask you to sit down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I believe that all the members of his party agree with the explanation of Shri Patil and they will act and behave accordingly...(Interruptions)

Sir, I myself visited Gujarat and observed the situation there. It has been said about me that I had come back after making an aerial survey without making a halt over there...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, You can speak later on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing him to speak. This is not the way. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, please take your seat. Shri Mahale, please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahale, please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahale, where is your seat? Please go to your seat first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansal, what is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he has been wrongly briefed. He has been misled. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKER MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Prime Minister should observe restraint in his speech.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary please.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Remove the Chief Minister.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What has happened to the Prime Minister today. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I had said so...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bansal, what is this? Please take your seat. On every point you want to seek a clarification.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bansal, please take your seat. You can you seek a clarification on every point?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bansal, this is too much. You must have some patience. What is this? You are not allowing the Leader of the House also to speak. You have already spoken for more than twenty minutes.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: While the discussion was about to conclude, one of the members said that 441 tents were received from other countries, where are those tents?... (Interruptions) What does this man; it was alleged that...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary please. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it clear that all the tents received were placed under the charge of the District Collector of Kutch and those tents have been kept in the schools so that the schools can run...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is what kind of atmosphere we want to create in the country and in the House. As I have said that all the parties have extended help to the Government on a large scale. There was a competition of the sorts among the States as to who will extend help first and all the sections of the public have generously contributed the 'Prime Minister's Relief Fund'. More than 200 crore rupees have been collected so far. Such a huge amount has never been collected before because people are afflicted with the tragedy of Gujarat in real sense and people want to share the grief of the people of Gujarat. Death of people on such a large scale, devastation, collapsing of houses and many such examples were given during this debate. Such incidents were narrated, which send ones heart rendered indeed. If wrath of the nature was witnessed on the one hand the generosity of mankind was also witnessed on the other. The Government of Gujarat became active from the very day the earthquake hit and it took many steps. Keshu Bhai addressed the people of Gujarat. Doordarshan was not functioning so he made that address on Akashwani. He went and sat in the Police Control Room. One of the members asked as to why the meeting at Delhi was called at 3 PM when the earthquake hit at 5 AM or 6 AM or 8 AM why did you take so many hours to hold the meeting? Mr. Speaker, Sir, Crisis Management Committee is there. Responsible persons are its members. When the news of earthquake was received, each and every member was to be informed. Time was also consumed to know about the intensity of earthquake, the nature of calamity, that is why the meeting was called at 3 PM. Upto 12 noon everybody was busy in the celebrations of the Republic Day. Now we are being placed into the dock in this House and are being asked

as to why the meeting was called at 3 PM, why not prior to that? What should I reply? The meeting of the Cabinet was held in the evening on the same day, the Government of Gujarat became active. The Chief Secretary of the Government of Gujarat visited Bhuj the same day. Advaniji rushed to Gujarat immediately after the Republic Day parade was over. He was one of those members who visited there immediately. Even then, allegations are being levelled. It is not fair. It hurts. This type of politics should not be there. You would be glad to know that the entire world has made its contribution for the help of the victims at this hour of tragedy. I have the names of these countries with me.

As one of the hon'ble members has mentioned that there was no space for the planes to land. There was no space for landing of the planes. Planes full of relief materials were pouring in. I also want to place on the table of the House the list of those countries who helped us during this calamity. Humanity got afflicted, Humanity became worried. The spirit to save Gujarat, to help Gujarat at this hour of tragedy spread immediately throughout the country but some people did not give up playing politics. If some discrimination was being done, it could have been mentioned once, but repeating it frequently in each and every speech is not good. Are you aware of its consequences? Your speeches have been published in foreign countries that discrimination is being done with the muslims and harijans. The foreign newspapers have published them under their headlines. The country has been insulted at the cost of drawing political mileage. What is the need to repeat this. The Chief Minister of Gujarat told at the all party meeting that such incidents may be brought before him if they occur. They have brought the names of the villages in writing these have been brought by Patel Sahib just now. We will find it out and bring the truth before you and would place you in the dock. You have blamed Gujarat Government. You have tried to make advantage of this national crisis from political point of view. It is a matter of great sorrow...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please maintain order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: We expect you to speak as the Prime Minister and not as a Party leader...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I don't want to go into detail. Politics was also played during the time of Orissa crisis.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Are you typing to gain my sympathy and support by speaking like this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Don't you find my speech pleasing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking a question to Mr. Patil. If Patil Sahib...

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, he is speaking here as the Prime Minister and not as the leader of BJP...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Hon'ble Prime Minister was not present here, nobody has said so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Patil Sahib, if you had not taken part in the debate and had not given this clarification...(Interruptions) This propagation was done in a planned manner that in Gujarat Muslims and Harijans are being...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No, it is not so. This speech is on record, is on tape and is in writing. You may watch on TV. He has not said so. We people are sitting here, that is why you are saying so. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, he has been wrongly briefed. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Is this the way to ask the question?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sir, we were expecting that you would speak openly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chaturvedi, what is this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASTRAPAL (Patan): It was tinkered in the media before. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to prolong this debate any further but I have expressed my feelings, which were within me. The people will make a decision. The final decision is to be made by the public. By-elections were held recently for some legislative assemblies and their results have come forth. Public is speaking...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Prime Minister's speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an all party meeting was held wherein certain useful suggestions were made. Smt. Sonia Gandhi had given a suggestion that there should be a standing Committee and there should be a permanent machinery to deal with the natural calamity. There should be a National Disaster Management Authority. Not only at the time of Orissa, this thing has come to our notice this time also that whenever a grave natural calamity hits the country, the preparations are not made to the required extent to deal with the situation. In fact, we have not seen this matter from that point of view. Though, Latur had warned us when a sudden earthquake had hit the country. What shall we do? Hundreds of people got buried under the debris. How can that debris be removed, where are the machines, how can stones and cement be cut? People are buried and they are crying. They can not be taken out of this tragedy. The rescuers are shedding floods of tears. Trained persons are required for this job. The same thing happened at the time of plane-hijacking also. The calamities come like that whether they happen on land or in the air. Therefore this has been decided. In fact, consideration on this suggestion has been started after the cyclone of Orissa that there should be a permanent authority and we would set up a permanent Committee of this type. Separate groups have been made for that. They would give their recommendations in this regard.

Centre does not make any discrimination. We have provided less in Orissa, now we are providing more in Gujarat. ...(Interruptions) This is not fair.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At that time we come to you with great expectations, but you said: "Where is the money?"

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You were given Rs. 130 crores. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At that time you did not have funds, may be you had it later on. Now the door was opened, an order was given to Reserve Bank. ...(Interruptions). They are also the people of India. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The finance Commission's report has been received...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whatever you have done for Gujarat is right and we have supported it.

[English]

We said "In future, think of other states and apply the same standards please."

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is good.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are saying the same thing and you have come here in an angry mood...(Interruptions) we are saying only this and nothing else!!

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: From where this anger has arisen today...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Prime Minister says where is the money.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, we have permitted HUDCO to issue taxfree bonds worth Rs. 1500 crores for the restructuring of Gujarat. Restructuring of Gujarat has to be done. We have to take up construction amidst destruction. Money will not be a constraint, but if I say so, it will lead to the question as to why such a statement was not made in respect of West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We will definitely ask why should it not be asked. ...(*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Prime Minister, you are Prime Minister of the whole country and you have to take care of all of us...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no partiality at the centre.

SHRI SONNATH CHATTERJEE: We came to you asking for money and your minister has delivered a speech against it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Please do not bring the politics of West Bengal here...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are doing politics today...(*Interruptions*). Today, you are speaking in the tune of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the BJP. Mr. Prime Minister we had respect for you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Center has no discrimination in its mind. ...(*Interruptions*). The Government has been doing well for the last two and two and half years. Centre had very good relations with the States during this period. You can enquire from the Chief Ministers of your respective States.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We look at Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee a little differently, but you are coming down today. You known how much we respect you personally.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I saw in Bhuj that a hospital was completely destroyed. We have proposed that the centre is ready to rebuild that hospital afresh.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You start constructing, we support it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The money received in the Prime Minister's Relief Fund will, thus be utilised properly.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We support it completely.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, I am going to tell many more such things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If some money is left over from there, kindly send it here also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such calamities confront our lives, to test us. It seems as if the nature has decided to test us. We can overcome the nature but it is very necessary to fight the ugliness underlying our mind. Politics will take its own course, there will be elections. The Governments will go on changing. But when the entire world is rushing to with all sorts of help we can understand the worldwide impact of this tragedy.

The need of the hour is that the whole country should face this challenge Unitedly. I believe that after this discussion, an atmosphere will be created where allegations and counter allegations will come to an end and an atmosphere of hard work will start and we will rebuild Gujarat. Different types of Packages have been provided. There is a separate package for Kutch and the Gujarat Government has made a separate declaration for industries. We are also concerned about the other districts which are not part of Kutch and which were also affected by the earthquake. We are providing all sorts of assistance as desired by the Gujarat Government and I will request all hon. Members that now onward we should start thinking creatively.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me to speak on a very important issue. It is difficult to say as to when a natural disaster, a tragedy of this magnitude had struck earlier, such as this earthquake in Gujarat. It is also difficult to forecast as to when and in which form such disaster might strike. A natural disaster can strike sometimes in the form of floods, sometimes in the form of landslide, sometimes in the form of drought and sometimes in the form of earthquake like the one that struck some parts of Gujarat.

It is necessary to ponder over the shortcomings and grey areas where we failed in the preparation, required to face such situations arising after a natural disaster. No one can avoid natural disasters but it is necessary to think over the preparations the programmes, the safety measures, which are necessary as a precautions before natural disasters strike.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should rise above party politics and seek solutions to the problems caused by floods, earthquake, landslide, drought in various parts of the country in a united manner. Therefore, I request that such measures should be taken at the national and State level so that we should be ready at the times of such natural disastes. We should be ready for dealing with the losses, loss of human lives at that moment. If we had

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

preparations before hand for dealing with such a calamity, many people could have been rescued who were stuck up inside the rubble. Therefore, we need to think in this direction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my grief particularly for the families who have lost their members in this quake tragedy in Gujarat. We must praise the Govt. bureaucracy and NGO's and voluntary organizations who have under taken relief work on war footing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately the media has not mentioned about the students members at village panchayat level, Taluka and district level. In my opinion the existing system in Gujarat needs to be strengthened and made more effective like the system in West Bengal where developmental works are done from grassroot level through Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and District Council.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have received full co-operation of our countrymen at the time of such calamities. At this time also when earthquake has hit Gujarat, people of all category, be they poor or rich, have come forward for help and they have made their contributions. I applaude them for their such type of generosity. This is something to be appreciated. To our satisfaction we have also got some aid and assistance from abroad. This is a welcome step.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the reconstruction in Gujarat is to be done by us. Those who are mentally disturbed there, they also require medical care and rehabilitation. It is also our responsibility to take care of those children who have lost their parents. We are duty bound to look after and rehabilitate those persons who have survived from this tragedy, be they from any class, caste, creed or age, school-goers, college-goers and mentally imbalanced persons. They need our special attention.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request every hon. Members of this House and all the people of this country that by their actions they should convey this clear message to the people of Gujarat that at this moment of crisis the whole of the country stands by them. Whole of the country is with them and shares their sorrows. I also appeal to help the earthquake affected people. The persons, whose houses have collapsed in earthquake, should be provided accommodation. Accommodation should be provided to one and all without any discrimination. We have to provide food to each and every sufferer of the earthquake. We should accept the earthquake of Gujarat as a challenge and provide immediate relief to the victims of the tragedy only then we will be able to face it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baxla, please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever relief material we have received, we should distribute it properly. The Government of Gujarat should do its duty of distributing the relief material fairly. Some drawbacks have been noticed in distribution of relief material. The Government of Gujarat should remove those drawbacks. Some of our colleagues on opposite benches have pointed out. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Haribhai Chaudhary.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banaskantha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency, Banaskantha is the neighbouring district of Kutch where this earthquake has played havoc.

18.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

All the Members of Parliament have mentioned about the earthquake that hit the region on 26th January at 8.45 am. This earthquake has affected 7900 villages of 182 Talukas coming under 21 districts of Gujarat. On 26th January, we were in the Headquarters of Palampur for hoisting the flag, as the Minister-in-charge is supposed to be present at District headquarter on this day. We received an information from control room of the Chief Minister that a devastating earthquake has hit the region. All the Officers present there were informed about it. Immediately after getting the information about the earthquake at 12 noon, we organised camps in Radhanpur and Santalpur Talukas of my constituency which are in neighbourhood of Rapar district and started treatment of earthquake victims coming from Rapar and Bhachau. Gujarat State Transport did the most commendable job. They provided free transport services to the victims of earthquake. Transport services were provided via Santalpur and Radhanpur towns under my constituency despite the collapse of Surajbari bridge. In this camp, we provided treatment to more than eight thousand persons

* Not recorded.

injured in earthquake. Doctors of other hospitals, like Civil Hospital, Disa, Bhesala Hospital, Civil Hospital, Palanpur, Mahajan Hospital, Eye Hospital and private medical practitioners were put on continuous duty for three days to provide treatment to more than eight thousand wounded persons. All relief work was undertaken in my constituency. We also heard the problems of earthquake victims and provided them relief for three days. At that moment, these victims accepted that they never saw such a prompt response from Government. Today, some persons are saying that Government was not very responsive whereas I say that relief work was started at 9.30 a.m. itself just minutes after the earthquake hit at 8.45 a.m. As soon as we got the message, we started relief work in Radhanpur. My submission is that now everyone is focussing on havoc played by earthquake in Kutch district where the earthquake had hit 800 K.M. of area. I, myself visited the places like Bhachau, Aadipur, Gandhinagar etc. I stress on this point because everyone is focussing on Kutch district whereas 452 villages of Santalpur and Radhanpur Talukas of my constituency have also been affected by this earthquake. In my constituency, near about 66 persons have been killed and 40 villages of Santalpur taluka have been completely devastated. Thirty villages of Kankarej, Niyodar and Bhayar talukas of my district have been devastated. 7000 houses have caved in. Rooms of 800 primary schools have collapsed. Students of those schools are still sitting in open. I say this because everyone is focussing on Kutch district of Gujarat whereas its neighbouring district, Banaskantha, which is represented by me, is not being paid due attention. I want to draw the attention of this House towards 452 villages of 11 Talukas under my constituency, Banaskantha which have been affected by this earthquake. Government has paid them compensation for re-construction of their houses. There is no shortage of relief material. Whatever demand was made to Chief Minister it should be met. Still I want to draw your attention towards the re-construction and rehabilitation work.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are five more speakers to participate in the debate. Then, the hon. Minister has to reply. So, is it the sense of the House to extend the time by one hour, that is upto 7 O'clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, the time of the House is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. Atalji has already told about the quake relief undertaken in Gujarat. Atalji has also answered points raised by the opposition, who tried to set us into trouble. Therefore, I have nothing to say, but being a Gujarati, and I represent Junagarh constituency from where I have been elected for the fourth time and I am in this house for ten years due to those people, I want to say one thing that eight people died in my constituency. Whatever was due from the Government, was received in full immediately. There are 556 quake-affected villages, where many small Jhuggi have fallen. They have been surveyed. I came back on 29th after touring Malia, Bhackav, Bhuj Gandhi Dham, Rapar, Anjar etc. When I reached Ahmedabad, Shri Jitendra Reddy had already arrived there with his full team on the third day. They have also helped. There was a full team of Doctors. I feel pleased to tell that my husband, Dr. Devraj Chikhalia is a surgeon. He immediately arrived there with full team after two days and he extended all help that was needed. Being a Gujarati, I feel proud in saying what our one of the ancient poets Normed had said—"Jai Jai Garvi Gujarat". He said that it is history that Gujarat gave national heroes, like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. In the same manner, we remember poet Shri Narsinh Mehta and also Dayanand Saraswati. Gujarat has always given direction to our country and to the world. I am grateful to each and every person who has helped Gujarat. I want to say—"Ek Akela Thak Jayega, Mil Kar Bojh Uthana, Sathi Hath Bodhana. (Friend land your hand and let us bear this burden together as Singular effort will bear not fruit.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the quake in Gujarat has touched the hearts of all of us. They need our assistance; they need help. Therefore, all the States of the country, the Government of India, the public undertakings and even 51 countries outside India, the international community, have come forward for helping Gujarat.

Gujarat is the second most developed State in India. It contributes six per cent of our GDP and 11 per cent of our industrial production. Therefore, the damage that has occurred in Gujarat not only affects Gujarat but also affects the whole country.

Many leaders and hon. Members of this House have spoken about different ways of rebuilding Gujarat. We

[Shri Bir Singh Mahato]

have very little experience in facing such severe natural calamities. We have experience in facing floods, cyclones and droughts but we have very little experience in combating this type of big natural calamities. Therefore, the Government of Gujarat was at a loss when the earthquake occurred and so there was lack of co-ordination regarding the distribution of relief materials to different places.

Some hon. Members have said that there was some discrimination made. But there is no discrimination regarding loss of lives and property on lines of the poor and the rich, the rural and the urban. But it is reported that in the remote corners of the villages or in the village that are situated farthest of the National Highway, the relief materials reached very late and that such materials reached only the town areas, etc. I would like to say that such discrimination should not be made.

I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister today announced that a Permanent National Disaster Management Authority would be formed very soon. That will help us in future when such calamities occur.

Every year we are facing droughts in some parts and floods in some other parts of the country and such a Permanent Disaster Management Authority should be set up independently. Some enactment to this effect should be made in Parliament so that whenever such natural calamities occur, immediately some relief materials could be sent to those places. At the district level, a natural calamity fund should be created so that at the district level itself, some relief materials could be sent.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM JIVAN SINGH (Balia, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the historical moment of 26 January a devastating earthquake struck 21 districts, 182 Talukas and 8000 villages in Gujarat causing great losses. Government have rightly said that 19,000 people were killed, 1.67 lakh injured, 1.65 lakh pucca and 1.63 lakh Kucha houses were collapsed completely. Near about 4.60 lakh Pucca and 3.15 lakh Kacha houses were damaged. The total loss amounted to Rupees 21 thousand crore. The whole country and the foreign countries have helped together in this unprecedented tragedy. Everybody has done appreciable work. Prime Minister is right in saying that even though there may be losses of men and material, there may be deaths of human being but humanity has not died and so long the humanity is alive' can overcome the losses arising out of natural disaster, even if we may not be able to stop it. All information system, communication system, transport system had

broken down there, still the immediate work done by the Union and the State Government is laudable.

But now the round of levelling allegations and counter allegations has started. I have had more than 30 years of experience as a parliamentarian and had opportunity for being in the Government and in the opposition for a long time. I have seen on the basis of my experience that whenever such incidents take place, a round of levelling allegations and counter allegations starts. Last year, there was cyclone in Orissa resulting in a great loss of life and livestock. The ruling party have said that good work was done while the opposition said that desired work was not done. In such a situation, different parties blame each other, ruling party blames the opposition and vice-versa. And if there is a Government of different parties at the centre and in the State, then the centre blames the State Government for not providing the necessary relief. This sends a very wrong message.

Sir, many suggestions are given here, Shri Patil ji, Shri Harin Pathakji, Shri Somaiyyaji and other Members have given their suggestions but I do not want to repeat them. I have gone through the Government report and the booklet distributed by the information directorate of the Gujarat Government. The agricultural losses are not mentioned there. Shri Patilji has also pointed out that there must have been losses in the agriculture sector, irrigation system might have gone out of order, and the tubewells might not be working and hence the farmers would have also got affected. Therefore, proper work should be done to provide relief to them. I support his views that the farmers should be helped by providing the low interest loan without any delay.

When the round of levelling allegation and counter allegation has started here then I felt that there must have some fault in the machinery somewhere because as per our experience, the allegations and counter allegations crops up when there is fault somewhere in the machinery. No democratic Government would like to play politics during any disaster. The representative of the people would definitely like to extend maximum help and relief to the affected people in an hour of need, so that they prove to be useful in the interest of the public. But fingers are raised when proper relief does not reach them. Therefore, it seems that there is some fault in the machinery. The Govt. kept on changing in 50 years. It is a matter coincidence that there is hardly any recognised national party which has never ever been in power or in the opposition, be it a rule of a single party or of coalition Govt. Though the Govts. kept on changing but nothing was done to change the machinery in the last 50 years. Shortcomings do arise when we do something on the

basis of this machinery and the Govt. is put to bame. The system does not change by the change of Govt. and so long the system remains unchanged, we can not help the people. Therefore, machinery should be changed.

I will conclude after this. We can predict the flood but not an earthquake. Whenever some unprecedented incident like cyclone or flood takes place. Members from all parties have rightly said that no scientist or astrologers can predict about it. Sometimes there can be some truth, but it can not be foretold. Harin Pathak ji and Patilji have rightly said here that there should be some sort of machines. like bulldozers, cutter machines etc. at the district level, but a permanent machinery or system should be set up and the Prime Minister has also pointed out towards this. It can be set up at the centre level but not in the states. Shri Patil ji has suggested that an autonomous body like the Election Commission should be formed which should work separately but this will result in increase of administrative expenditure. My opinion about states is that all states have Governors so whenever such incident takes place, an all party Committee can be formed under the leadership of the hon. Governor within few hours and this machinery shall work just like the way Election Commission works during the elections. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should think upon it seriously.

With these I conclude.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that I was in hill area from 12 Noon to 12 mid-night when earthquake hit Gujarat on 26th January. Maharashtra Government has implemented a scheme in the name of Saint Gadgil Maharaj ji for natural calamity. This scheme is called Gram Sudhar Yojna. Villages contribute in this scheme. I am happy that two Gram Panchayats, of the tehsil falling in my constituency have secured first and third position respectively in giving amount for the scheme. Shri Swarup Singh Naik was the Chief Guest there. I could not get information about the earthquake which hit the Gujarat on that day.

I did not know as to what had happened. Next day when I went through the newspaper I was stunned to see the news. Then I rang up to the District Collector and others and prayed to the God. All the people including District Collector had done a good work. Relief material was provided to a great extent.

Sir, it is another thing that now Gujarat is a separate State, but earlier Maharashtra and Gujarat were only one state. In such a situation, it is the duty of the people of Maharashtra to help them. I am grateful to the people of other states who have extended help. I would also like to say that Patil ji and Sharad Rao ji had done a lot when earthquake hit Latur. The Government of India nominated Shri Sharad Pawar ji as the Chairman of Calamity Committee. In such a situation, the people of our country should extend their help.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Gujarat has faced a very great tragedy. All of us should extend our help to the people of Gujarat. We should save the people by using the Government machinery to fight against this natural calamity as soon as possible. Had the Gujarat Government taken steps a little earlier, some more people would have been saved, but the Government of Gujarat has not done its duty properly. The State Government is responsible to save the lives of the people of the State.

26th January ka Din Tha, Tiranga Jhanda Lahera Raha Tha,

Magar Sara Kutch Gir Raha Tha.

Sari Dharti Hil Rahi Thi Aur Sari Imaratein Mitti Mein Mil Rahi Thin.

Bachchoan Ki Aawaj Gung Rahi Thi Ki Jhanda Uncha

Rahe Hamara, Bharat Desh Hamein Hai Pyara.

Bharat Desh Hamein Hai Pyara, Bah Rahi Thi Khoon Ki Dhara.

Bah Rahi Thi Khoon Ki Dhara, Jag Gaya Bharat Sara.

Sir, the whole country has awakened to face the natural calamity which has hit Gujarat. I would like to give a suggestion about the Calamity Committee constituted at the national level.

This Committee needs to be serious. A Committee is constituted after the occurrence of such calamity. We discuss it here and then forget it. We awake only when such calamity occurs again which is not good. I have gone there twice. I was in Gujarat on 1st and 2nd February and again on 24th and 25th February. We have announced Rs. 50 lakhs on behalf of R.P.I. and we are releasing it also. I have visited several villages there. The people of dalit community there complained that they

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

are not getting relief material properly sent by the Government. I think there is no need to do politics in this matter. I mean to say that when such calamity occurs, all the people of our country face it jointly, be it Dalits, Muslims, Hindus, people belonging to Congress, B.J.P. or any other Party. It has been a regular feature in our country that we are united at the time of such calamity and thereafter do not show such unity.

Sir, I would like to submit that it is the duty of the Government to bring people closer to each other, it is the duty of the hon'ble Shri Atal ji and if he is not ready to do it he should quit. ...*(Interruptions)*. He is not ready to quit. I mean to say that he has delivered a good speech, but today he has delivered speech in anger. Whereas he should not have done it. It is our duty to convey the problems of the people to the Government and it is Government's duty to look into the cases of discrimination if it has been done. We should do whatever is expected from us. So many villages have been destroyed and more than six and a half lacs houses have been damaged. An inquiry may be made to enquire into the data of 17549 persons killed in the tragedy. According to the persons who were extricating and cremating dead bodies there this number is more. It is expected that this number may go up to forty to fifty thousand. The Government should, therefore, try to get more information about it. Even when Keshubhai is removed from Chief Ministership, we will not come in power...*(Interruptions)*. Kashubhai ji should not be removed from Chief Ministership as you are going to lose power in Gujarat and opposition will come to power. Purpose will not be served by removing him. I, on behalf of my party, express condolence to those who died in this devastation appeal Shri Nitish Kumar ji to extend maximum help.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should announce assistance of more than Rs. 500 crores. There is a need to amend the State Forest Conservation Act and provide land to the poor people of the State. The Government should consider this demand also.

[English]

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very unfortunate happening. The earthquake that occurred in Gujarat last month was very severe in nature and was most devastating. It caused enormous loss of life and property. Thousands of people died and lakhs of people got injured. Totally one and a half crore people are affected. On behalf of my Party, TDP and on behalf of my State, Andhra Pradesh, I would like to extend my sympathies to the affected families.

It is very heartening to note that almost all the States, the Union Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and individuals, including children, have come forward to render help to the people in the affected areas. I am proud to say that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu was the first person to respond. He sent medical teams and clothes. The rescue operations undertaken by the armed forces are to be very much appreciated.

This tragedy has exposed our country's lack of preparedness to deal with this type of disasters. A high State of readiness is required. There is every necessity to increase the calamity relief fund also.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI SAVASHIBHAI MAKWANA (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I belong to a region which is more prone to earthquake i.e. Surendranagar which is adjacent to Kutch. Rajkot and Jam Nagar have suffered losses. There are 10 tehsils in Surrendranagar and number of villages have been destroyed in these Tehsils. These villages are facing drought and people of these villages are living in tents. Today they are facing the problem of livelihood. We have been asking for the last two years that the people of this drought affected region should be provided with means of livelihood. Today, in Gujarat one cannot get bread, food, water and fodder for their livestock in Rupees 40/-. The Congress President visited this region and many people complained to her about these things. I will not call the Government of Hon. Keshubhai Patel, a Government. If an all party group visits this region I am prepared to prove this. I have toured this region for 18 days and have myself seen discriminations in Patli village of Surrendranagar Tehsil.

I am a common man. I would call upon all the parties in this House to improve the administration of Gujarat. One can get means of livelihood in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan but in Gujarat one cannot get work even on demand. Now, gradually the chances of getting work are increasing but there is shortage of paper to take the attendance of thousands of people. This is the kind of administration there. You may go and see that. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not indulging into politics. I believe in telling the truth. It is the voice of my soul that you will see the results thereof. We should solve the drought situation there. ...*(Interruptions)* It is my maiden speech. Please don't disturb me. I request that no politics should be played on this matter. Many districts of Gujarat are facing drought. Earlier the people became the victims of earthquake and now they will die a slow death due to

drought. I request this House, the Central Government and the Government of Gujarat to tackle the problem of drought. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak for the first time.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Surendranagar comes after Kutch, Bhuj and after Surendranagar comes Ahmedabad district. All these districts were affected by earthquake. Three days ago, after a crack in the land water came out. Even today stream is coming out of it. Even today sound is coming beneath land at Gholka Taluka and Balbhera. Even now people of Gujarat are living out of their houses. In several areas large cracks have developed. Most of the houses to my area have collapsed. Here I would certainly like to say that there was no loss of life and property but houses have collapsed. Even now there is fearful atmosphere. I would not like to repeat what my colleagues have already said. The Gujarat Government and the voluntary Organisations are helping the people. People are getting the facilities of food and shelter. The earthquake has also given birth to painful story. Mansi building has become famous all over India and abroad. That building is just at a five minutes walking distance from my house. 70 people have died there. Debries have fallen on them. A mother and her child were lying buried under the debries. Mother tells her son that we are at present buried under the debries. The son asks her mother to pull him out. Mother tells her son that we will be taken out by morning.

After one hour voice discontinued. Mother thought that her son had been taken out, but the second day when mother came out she came to know that her son is in the Hospital. I am forced to describe the State of sorrowness prevailing over there. A mention has been made regarding Dalits. In our Gujarat there are just two seats Patan and Dhandhuka for dalits. When wrong things are spread about Dalits then we feel insulted. When the world come to know about it they discontinued assistance. The reason was that it was publicised that Dalit do not get anything and with the result assistance was discontinued. Yesterday I said that if the image of a party is tarnished it can be improved but if the image of the society and the country is spoiled then it is very difficult to improve it. It is, therefore, urged before all the members of this House not to create an insulting situation for us by naming a particular caste.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been presumed to be backward. Everyone is prepared to help us. Though the poor people of Gujarat are holding red and white card yet the Chief Minister has said that cards are no longer required. Everyone, poor or rich, will get goods by lining themselves in the same queue. That is why, 5 kg. rice and 20 kg wheat is given. Even those people, who do not want to have it, have been asked to take it and feed the cattle instead. I request the Government to provide foodgrains to those persons who have not been provided with it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak but I would say that

"Aao hum sab milkar, Gujarat ka punamirman Karen tutey huein dilo ka hausala badhayein."

Ujadey huein kunbon ko sambhalen;
Bikharein tinkon se ghosala banayein,
Hey prabhu vineti hai hamari,
Aisa kaher phir se na barpayein.

[English]

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earthquake is such a matter that everybody wants to express their anxieties. It is easy to blame but very difficult to prove it. Earthquake in Gujarat has happened in less than a minute.

Firstly, in the case of cyclone, we have a satellite system to give advance caution. We were able to take precaution or prepare ourselves to face it but we were not able to stop it. In the case of earthquake also, we have to find out some scientific system to be able to detect earthquake before it strikes. Some sort of system has to be developed.

Secondly, the hon. Members who have expressed their anxieties mainly to know as to whether the funds are properly utilised or not and as to how the relief work is going on. Of course, all-party Committee should be formed to be able to utilise the funds properly so that blame is not put on anybody. Frequent earthquakes take place in Japan but they are prepared to face it. They are able to reconstruct and develop the area. We should take some advice from Japan to construct earthquake-proof houses. We should take from them the advantages they have gained from their experiences.

Thirdly, the National Calamity Committee which has been formed should go into all aspects, irrespective of earthquake, cyclone, drought, and floods. Everybody in the country and the whole world have well responded and have all the sympathies with the people affected by earthquake. We should be able to take proper care of the affected people. We should take steps to prevent such things in future. If we cannot prevent it, we should try to take steps as to how to save those people, as to how to provide quick relief and as to how to effectively utilise the available funds.

I would suggest that on the lines of Ramakrishna Mission, charitable institutions which are into dedicated service to help the needy, should also be brought in to take care of the victims of earthquakes, etc.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming from the land's end in the East, from the land of Lord Jagannath, I would like to record our sympathies, condolences and solidarity with the people of land's end in the West, Lord Somanth. I do not wish to say Orissa or Gujarat, they are all Indian people.

From the Prime Minister's own admission, from his own statement, and from hon. Agriculture Minister's Statement which has been laid in the House, through the hon. Home Minister, I would like to pose a few questions and I seek clarifications because this Government claims to be a smart Government - simple, moralistic, accessible, responsive and transparent. So, I would like to get a transparent answer.

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

The first question is, in the Prime Minister's own admission, the killing field of the Supercyclone 1999 in Orissa gave him the inspiration to have a Permanent Disaster Management Authority, which has been demanded by the Leader of the Opposition and my leader.

It is very gratifying that he has accepted the suggestion. But I would like to know as to what happened to the mechanism, equipment, corpus and the trained manpower. In the two days of debate here, we have been hearing, as it happened in Orissa, that some people of the administration ran away from their duties and there was no administration. So, we would like to have a clarification on that. Then, what about the trained manpower? I ask this because in the famine code, it is stated that twice a year every State Government has to have a natural disaster calamity meeting, which is presided over by Collectors.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister visited the cyclone affected areas in Orissa only for one-and-a-half hours during the second cyclone. When he had gone there during the first cyclone, he did not have time to take the Chief Minister and he took only two Union Ministers from here. By his own admission in this House 14 months back, he did not visit those areas during daytime because he would have affected the rescue and relief work. But here, in that impressive statement of Shri Nitish Kumar, it is stated that an array of Cabinet Ministers visited the affected areas. The hon. Prime Minister himself had gone there to energise the relief work. My second question is this. Why is this impartiality towards Orissa? or it is partiality?

We are grateful to the international agencies, the NGOs, all the State Governments in the country and the private donors for generously contributing to the relief. Whereas we are grateful in accepting all that is meant for the Western part of India, why were obstacles put when it was coming to Orissa or the Eastern part of India, to States like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh etc.? I would like to have answer to this question.

Sir, misery is same for everyone, whether it is in Western part of India or Eastern part of India. Suffering, devastation, death, destruction and injuries are same everywhere. So, my fourth question is this. Why should senior leaders of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA)—which is now synonymous with and associated with national disasters—say in the Press—it has been carried by the *Daritri*, a leading Oriya Daily and other newspapers on the 21st — that old clothes are all right for Orissa, but they are not all right for the Western part of India, that is, Gujarat.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no need of speaking much after the hon. Prime Minister's interference in this long debate, but keeping the Parliamentary tradition, response from the Government side becomes necessary with regard to the hon. Member's utterances in this debate. Therefore, I will put forward some points very briefly. Some points were raised during the discussion

about the number of deaths occurred. We have received today the data available with the Gujarat Government till yesterday, in this regard. According to them, 19727 people have died and besides this, the Gujarat Government has informed that 232 people of Kutch area are missing. They have put up advertisements for this and are also urging upon the people to give the information about the missing people if they have any information about them. Thus, it does not seem from the data we are receiving that there could be more deaths than the number of deaths estimated to have occurred. Someone has pointed out towards a different data. Many people have discussed the statement of the Defence Minister particularly in this regard.

He had expressed his fears. If someone goes there and finds the kind of devastations that took place in the beginning, he might think that many more deaths could be possible looking at the number of houses damaged or collapsed completely. He had expressed his fears which he clarified also later on. Therefore, it was necessary to inform the house that it was the data made available by the Gujarat Government.

After that some points were raised about providing compensation. They have informed that a total amount of rupees 14 crore 20 lakhs has been paid as compensation or ex-gratia payment in the cases of death in Kutch and all the areas. Cash payment of Rs. 51 crores 83 lakhs has been made to 7,70,909 families. Household kits, which were discussed here of the value of rupees 29 crores were given to 3,12,870 families, likewise tent etc. also were arranged adequately and we have got data made available by them. As far as data is concerned, whatever we have tried to obtain from the officers of the Gujarat Government, it was stated here many times, but so far the data pertaining to tents are concerned. I myself don't want to place the figures here, as it was given to me in Rajya Sabha yesterday. I do not see any further information regarding that. It appears that whatever arrangement of tents was possible, they have tried that and obtained it from abroad, from States and the Gujarat Government also. Not only tents, Tarpoline, GCI sheds were also provided. Whatever was possible for these material, Gujarat Government did its best for that.

A point was raised regarding how much relief was provided there. In this regard Gujarat is unfortunate. It was already under the grip of drought and when it was struck by the earthquake. NCCF was formed to tackle the drought situation and an aid of Rs. 85 crores was given to Gujarat prior to the earthquake. This aid was given on the basis of the report regarding Gujarat in the first meeting of NCCF and it was given for this year as you know the Fund was created with Rs. 500 crores. That amount was provided to them considering the Bengal flood and drought situation in four other states, but after that, the Prime Minister announced adhoc assistance of Rs. 500 crores after the earthquake and Rs. 10 crores were also provided from the PM's Relief Fund. The Prime Minister mentioned about different States in the House regarding help provided by them. No single State was mentioned in our statement and this made Raghuvansh Ji worried. It would have been a bias attitude on our part if only a single State had been mentioned, because we also come from there. Thus, all the State Governments

were mentioned and a total aid of Rs. 48 crores 68 lakhs has been provided according to all the figures made available. As far as foreign aid is concerned, 70 countries have provided aid which the Prime Minister has laid on the table of House. If all kinds of aids are confined then there is scope for little revision/revaluation since the aid is received in different currencies, but according to estimates of our officials, the foreign aid in cash amounted to Rs. 175 crores, while the value of humanitarian assistance can not be assessed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in all aid received amounted to more than Rs. 815 crores but it will not remain limited to this figure only. As far as the memorandum is concerned, I would like to inform that the Government of India has received the memorandum from the Gujarat Government. A central team is also being constituted as per prevalent custom. It has also been decided as to who will head it. This central team will go and will submit its report and the Government will consider it. Further aid will be provided from NCCF on the basis of the report.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the two percent surcharge is not levied only from the point of view of helping Gujarat. You may be aware that the 11th Finance Commission had recommended for the constitution of NCCF with the fund of Rs. 500 crores and that it should be revamped levying surcharges. This surcharge has been levied in that order. The money received through that will go to the NCCF.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a question about the drought in Gujarat has also been raised here. Aid will be provided through NCCF to check the drought situation in Gujarat and it will be provided till the onset of rainfall. So, I want to say that the Centre is providing every possible help to Gujarat and will keep on doing that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Raghuvansh Babu has raised some more questions during his speech here. He tries to bring earthquake here in the House itself. His voice is such that a situation of an earthquake is created here. He spoke of the non-release of Bihar's share by the Centre.—...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is not only that I had told so, it is in the newspapers lakhs of people know. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Since it has been mentioned during the discussion, I would like to inform that the 11th Finance Commission has made provision in one of its recommendations on the basis of which a direction has been issued by the Finance Ministry to all the States of the Country that no money will be released under this fund unless the States do not maintain a separate account for it. It is not only for Bihar but for all the States. The NCCF money will also be sent through CRF. Therefore, it is most essential to open an account.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as West Bengal is concerned, their allegation was that proper flood relief was not provided. It is not true. I would like to inform that out of the funds of Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 103 crores were provided for the flood relief in Bengal. All other places are facing drought situations. The Gujarat disaster

came later. Levying of two percent surcharge is meant for later. I would like to State that the Centre has tried to provide all possible help.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what should be the mechanism for Disaster Management has also been talked about here. Just now Shivraj Ji Patil was speaking. I was listening to this speech very attentively. He has quoted the Congress Manifesto. We went through the Congress Manifesto. We have tried to make it clear many times through answer to a question in the House and also by way of informing it as per our own knowledge. That before the Gujarat tragedy the Super cyclone had struck earlier. In 1999, itself a high-powered Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J.C. Pant was constituted by the Government of India. Involvement of expert people was secured in that. It was said that the said Committee was constituted to give suggestions for the measures to be taken for mitigating natural disasters. The Committee is working to study on the measures to be taken up in case of sudden natural disasters but unfortunately, disasters like floods, super cyclone and earthquake took place in our country. This Committee has done a very good job. Two interim reports have already been submitted by it. The Committee, in its second interim report has recommended a National Fund for National Calamity Mitigation.

19.00 hrs.

People should be trained regularly in this so that immediate action can be initiated and people could be put on the job in the event of a disaster. In the rest of the time training should be ensured at every level. This training should be provided to Government employees, different wings of the Armed Forces, para-military forces and at lower level to civil defence forces, Government employees, NGO's. Besides, there is a programme for community awareness also.

You might also be aware that the decade from 1990 to 1999 was celebrated as Disaster Reduction Decade by the United Nations but the Government of India has decided to carry this further and it was celebrated last year also last year on 11th October, 2000 I myself wrote to all the Chief Ministers for awareness on the name of community awareness and preparedness. Many exhibitions were also organised for this purpose. Nothing can be achieved without the preparedness of the people and training. Now we have the Eleventh Finance Commission. It has also said that people should be given training in every State and to remain prepared so that they can be employed in the hour of need whether inside or outside of the State.

If we make a separate force for this administrative expenditure will be very high, but persons can be trained for this and they can be posted at different places. If we have a coordination of mechanism, it will be easy for us to mobilize resources be it human resources or materials and will be able to send them at any place. First Shri J.C. Pant was asked to give advice on natural disaster and then the mandate for manmade disaster was also extended. They identified 30 disasters. After this there was a suggestion that a disaster management plan should be prepared at district level. This suggestion has been

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

made. We have also supplied source book at district level so that a disaster management plan could be prepared in every district with the help of it. Some areas are drought prone, some are flood prone and some are cyclone prone. Earthquake zones have been identified. They are five in numbers. An atlas has been prepared keeping all these factors in view. An atlas about flood prone areas have also been prepared. All relevant information about cyclones are available and disaster management plan at district level has been prepared keeping it in view as there are various type of disaster which may occur anywhere. In such a situation what should one do, what should be the response of mechanism and what machinery should be activated. All these aspects have been studied elaborately and these suggestions have been made. Work is in progress to prepare a disaster management plan at district level. Besides there should be also a State law in this regard. They have also suggested for a Model Disaster Management Act. I have sent a copy of that act to all the Chief Ministers. It has been circulated in every State. There should be a law in this regard under which services of people could be taken in such situations. In the same way in its second interim report there is suggestion to make an act in this regard at national level. We are examining the second interim report and very soon action will be taken in this regard. In the mean time Prime Minister has formed a National Committee on Disaster Management in which there are Members from all recognised national or regional level political parties. There is no need of stating its terms of reference as the whole of the House are aware of it. This Committee also arrived on this decision that a working group should be formed. This working group will look into the experts opinion and all other matters in this regard. In the meeting of the Committee on disaster management too, Prime Minister had said if a central Authority is required in this regard, it should also be constituted. Very often there is a controversy whether a calamity should be termed as national calamity or not. Last time in the context of Orissa cyclone this controversy was created whether this is a national calamity or not. No one defined national calamity. This National Committee on disaster management will also define national calamity and will set parameters for it. Eleventh Finance Commission has said that there should be a national centre for Calamity management. Efforts in this direction are being made. Finance Commission has also said that this centre should continue its work without waiting for any instruction from Government and if any State is surrounded by such calamity, centre itself should have an access there and decide it whether this State should be provided help from NCCF. Thus, work is being done in this direction.

But due to bad luck we had to face two tragedies. Work in this direction has been speed up. All persons have expressed their concern in this regard. Keeping in view the expertise, experience and thoughts of all persons, a permanent mechanism should be developed which should respond quickly. There is a national consensus in this regard. But for this, all persons are to make preparations. They are to be told as to what should they do in a certain circumstance. This is to be propagated at

lower level and a community awareness is to be brought only then we will be able to face it. Further actions are being taken keeping all these things in mind.

Shri Shivraj Patil and Shri Ram Sajivan has told that it could affect agriculture. So far as agriculture is concerned it is already affected by draught. Steps are being taken in this direction. But in spite of it, we have received a proposal from Gujarat Government in this regard. They have informed us that insurance claims under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme should be disposed of very soon. We have called an urgent meeting for that and asked them to dispose of those cases immediately so that claimant could get some relief.

There were certain things which I thought worth mentioning, mentioned it. Whenever such situation arises defence forces and para military forces are deployed to tackle the situation. Every where they are appreciated for thier good works. This House also appreciates them. I think it is not necessary to repeat those things but I want to apprise you of one thing. There was a mention of providing ration-cards. Now the Government of Gujarat has informed that they are providing relief cards to the affected people. You all are well aware of rehabilitation package. The have declared that a package has been prepared in this regard. If anyone wants to help them they can do it under this package scheme. Gujarat government has set the guidelines. Prime Minister has also made his view point clear about the complaints received in this regard. In spite of this we will pass on all suggestions and complaints to Gujarat Govt. put forth by hon'ble members in this regard, so that they could take proper action in this regard. Shri Patil has mentioned a few places here yesterday where relief work was not being done properly. Out of those places Government of Gujarat has specifically mentioned two places in their reply and has categorically denied of any such allegations. While intervening in the discussion, Shri Patil has mentioned the names of perhaps five such places. Two, out of them, have been very clearly mentioned by the him. This is very painful tragedy and requires contribution from every one. Persons from every party are contributing for it and we can face this tragedy with the cooperation of one and all and we are doing the same. But tragedies like earthquakes are beyond our control. When earthquake hit Latur, which falls in the constituency of Shri Shivraj Patil, he was the Member of this House and the Speaker of the 10th Lok Sabha. That time too unitedly people came forward for help. Strength of our country lies in its sense of togetherness at hard times. This time too, people have contributed their utmost.

With this hope, I am fully confident that earthquake hit areas would be reconstructed and rehabilitated with the cooperation of all people. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 28th February, 2001 at 11 a.m.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, February 28, 2001/ Phalguna 9, 1922 (Saka)

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
