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Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Vaisakha 4, 1923 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 22 to 31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 24, 2001/Vaisakha 4, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 521.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been negligence in the procurement of paddy in Uttar Pradesh....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, you can raise it in Zero Hour.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been giving notice regularly for the last four days....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You raise the matter during Zero Hour.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been continuously raising the issue of farmers in the House....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, you can raise it in the 'Zero Hour' but not now.

....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Sir, Zero Hour is not being allowed to run. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper to disturb the House daily in this manner. Please sit down. I will permit you to raise the matter after 12 o'clock.

....*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers of the country are dying....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Akhilesh Kumar ji, please sit down. Please raise the matter during Zero Hour.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker. Sir, 200 persons have been killed in Bihar in violence and you are not allowing me to raise the matter....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time to raise the matter after 12 noon, during Zero Hour. Now, please sit down.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has discussed the problems of farmers on a number of occasions. Earlier, the Government delayed the announcement of support price for wheat. And now, wheat is not being procured. Farmers growing wheat are getting ruined. They are compelled to leave their own land. Same is the story of paddy also. Therefore I request the Government to take a decision in this regard. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present here. I request him to take a decision about the policy towards farmers?....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, we are also equally concerned about this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you kindly take it up with the Government and allow this issue to be discussed....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that you have heard him, please listen to me also. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you during Zero Hour. Now you sit down. It is not proper to disturb the House daily.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, you have heard him, please hear me also. I will be very brief.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, you can also raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir. ....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

....*(Interruptions)**

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.02 hrs.

[Translation]

Revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme

+

*521. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKLAL GANDHI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed under the Revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme for the families iving below poverty line has not been achieved during 1999-2000;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds allocated/provided for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to construct pucca lavatories in schools in the rural areas under this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have received any proposal from any agency/State for the construction of lavatories in schools;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (h) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

---

* Not recorded.

Statement

(a) and (b) The restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), which came into effect from 1st April, 1999, moves away from the principle of State-wise allocation, to a demand based district wise campaign oriented approach in a phased manner. In view of this, no annual targets for construction of individual household latrines were fixed during 1999-2000. As per available information from the States/Union Territories, 5.76 lakh latrines for individual households below poverty line were constructed under CRSP during 1999-2000.

(c) The statement indicating the funds released during 1999-2000, Statewise, is at Annexure.

(d) to (h) School Sanitation is an integral part of the Total Sanitation Campaign under CRSP. For providing sanitary toilets in the schools, upto Rs. 20,000 is allowed which is shared by the Government of India, State Government and the School authorities/Parent Teacher Association in the ratio of 6:3:1. The Total Sanitation Campaign is presently being impemented in 150 identified districts of the country out of which project proposals from 85 districts have been sanctioned till yet, which include 90,802 school toilets.

Annexure

Statewise Release Under Central Rural Sanitation Programme During 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Release
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1074.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.48
3.	Assam	133.22
4.	Bihar	729.75
5.	Goa	0.00
6.	Gujarat	484.10
7.	Haryana	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
10.	Karnataka	997.19

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	253.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	438.11
13.	Maharashtra	1838.02
14.	Manipur	8.96
15.	Meghalaya	0.00
16.	Mizoram	1.90
17.	Nagaland	0.00
18.	Orissa	771.04
19.	Punjab	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	556.80
21.	Sikkim	25.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	1052.49
23.	Tripura	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	737.77
25.	West Bengal	0.00
26.	A&N Islands	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00
28.	D&N Haveli	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00
31.	Lakhadweep	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	2.50

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the reply of hon. Minister, a school sanitary programme has been announced. I would like to know, whether Government is considering to entrust this work to N.G.O.s with a view to expedite the toilet construction work under that programme? Whether a decision has been made in this regard? If so, whether Government have the Statewise list of N.G.Os and along with it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gandhi, the next question, that is no. 522, relates to N.G.Os. This is question number 521. This question is a separate one.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Sir, in this question aso, I have asked the hon. Minister, whether he would entrust the implementation of school sanitary programme to N.G.Os or not?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good supplementary.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards school sanitation, it is an integral part of the total sanitation programme taken up by the Government. We have identified 150 districts. Out of which, 85 districts have already been sanctioned after receiving the proposal from the State Governments.

With regard to second part of his supplementary regarding the role of NGO, we have also noticed that there is every need for involving NGOs also in this sector. Apart from this, we would like to have a close coordination and cooperation with the Department of Education also.

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that in the year 1995, Central Government had fixed Rs. 4000 for the construction of private toilets, out of which Central Government had to bear Rs. 1500, State Government Rs. 1000 and the beneficiary Rs. 1500. This scheme has been discontinued by the Government and a new scheme of Rs. 625 has been launched. Under this scheme Government contributes Rs. 500 while Rs. 125 is contributed by the beneficiary. Last year, a total of 5087000 new toilets were constructed in the settlements having more than 1000 of population but they are not being used due to scarcity of water. I want to know, whether Sulabh Shauchalayas would be built in villages having population of 1000 or 1500 so that people become aware of the importance of sanitation and use them. I want to know whether Government has considered this aspect or not?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as of now, we have constructed 40 lakh toilets under C.R.S. programme and on which Rs. 645 crores have been spent. But, the situation before the country is that,

[English]

The total number of rural households in the country is around fifteen crores. The number of rural households to be covered in the Ninth Plan is 3.75 crores and that

leaves around 11.25 crore households. If we have to give subsidy to all these households for the purpose of providing sanitation facilities, it would amount to Rs. 22,500 crore. Keeping in view the financial situation of the Department in particular and the Government in general, it was decided after a thorough study that we should go in for an awareness programme among the people, involve the beneficiaries in the scheme in a massive way and also take the help of NGOs in this sector.

In view of all this, I cannot assure the hon. Member that Sulabh Shauchalay can be pressed into service in all parts of the country because we have a phased programme as of now. In three years' time, we would like to cover all districts of the country. So far 150 districts have been identified and, as I have already said, for 85 districts money has already been released and the work is in progress.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the poor women and aged people of villages are forced to relieve themselves in the open since they don't have toilets in their house. It creates dirt and filth in the village. The moment we find dirt, and filth on road we feel some village is close by. Under the revised sanitation programme 5.76 lakh toilets have been constructed after surveying the villages. But there is no target fixed for private toilets. Since there is no facility of sanitation in about five and a half lakh villages, I want to know from the Government whether it has any scheme to construct toilets for those who are forced to relieve themselves in the open in the villages? Please state whether you will formulate a concrete programme after conducting survey of those villages and please also tell us about your targets in this regard.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has related to us an unfortunate position. We really have fund problems in this regard. As I have said that we can fix targets but to achieve them, we need funds. Out of Rs. 22,500 crore, we are providing only Rs. 150 crore every year. It will take a lot of time and that is the reason for our decision to involve societies and individual beneficiaries in it. Besides, I want to say that sanitation is a State subject. The Central Government provides technical and financial support to State Government in sanitation programme. Similarly, in the school sanitation subsidy programme, Central Government is assisting the State Government in the ratio of 6:3:1. It is really unfortunate that the condition of individual households is such that women are compelled to relieve themselves in the open. We need funds also for that. The programme will be implemented only when funds are available. At present we have targets to provide these facilities within next three years. We have selected 150 districts as pilot districts and we are making efforts to complete the programme in the next three years.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I fully appreciate the reply given by the hon. Minister that this particular area of sanitation has to be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please keep in mind that today, we are also going to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I am very sorry to point out that in a State like Gujarat, a system is there in existence where the sweeper community and the poor people are carrying night soil on their heads even now. I have a copy of the Report of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It came out in *The Times of India* dated 11th March, 1996 that carrying of night soil was still prevalent in Ranpur village of Ahmedabad district. I have taken up this matter with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and an officer was deputed to Gujarat to look into the matter. There are more than 14,000 dry latrines in Gujarat. I do appreciate that money was given by the Central Government last year also in the name of clearing slums. Under the name of the Prime Minister Scheme, Rs. 1.25 crore was given to each municipality. But there are reports that this money was spent for administration and not for cleaning the dirty areas of the municipality.

I am particularly inviting your kind attention that the money allocated to Gujarat is only Rs. 4.84 crore which is four times less than the money allocated to States like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. In a place where Mahatma Gandhi was born, *Harijans* are still carrying night soil on their heads. What action would the Central Government take to remove this inhuman practice?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Please don't use the word Harijan.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I won't use word 'Harijan', but they do not understand other words.

I am against the word Harijan but they understand that word only....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: With regard to the situation that has been brought to the notice of the House, I do agree that this practice is prevalent in certain parts of the country. It is really unfortunate and we should all strive to see that it is ended at the earliest. One of the objectives of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme is to eradicate manual scavenging by converting all the existing dry latrines in rural areas into low cost sanitary latrines. Keeping that in mind, we are going ahead with a pilot project to cover as many parts of the country as possible at the earliest. I have already told you that about 150 districts have been taken up for this purpose. Regarding Gujarat.

[Translation]

The area you have mentioned is urban. That does not come under my Ministry but I would write about it to the Ministry of Urban Development and draw its attention towards that.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I have specifically told about Ranpur village of Ahmedabad district. The problem is very active there.

[Translation]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have mentioned the name of the village. I will contact Gujarat Government about that. I will study the problem there and would try to solve the problem. It is not possible for me at the moment to reply the question about Gujarat and I don't have information either.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important question. Efforts are being made only to make Delhi a pollution free city because it has been seen that the vehicles fitted with diesel engines will not be allowed to ply in Delhi, their engines will be changed. Hon'ble Raghuvansh ji has rightly mentioned that the real pollution prevails in the rural villages where poor people live and these villages do not have lavatories for the use of poor villagers. Arrangement should be made to provide lavatory in each and every home in the rural villages. There are two reasons for this. Will the Government consider it? Even after fifty three years of independence, the rural women attend the call of nature either before sun rise or after sunset. Once the sun rises they have to confine themselves and cannot go for toilet and thus the excreta continues to remain in the stomach resulting in multiple kind of diseases. Their children relieve themselve wherever they find place. The real problem of pollution lie there which need to be addressed by the Government. The Government must spend funds on these schemes. What is the Government thinking about tackling these problems? If we have to make the country pollution free, it cannot just be done by discarding the diesel vehicles in Delhi alone. If the Government is serious in make of the country pollution free it should first of all provide a lavatory and bathroom in the homes of poor whether the Government will provide lavatories within three years . While implementing this scheme there should be no discrimination on the pretext of dalit, backward or forward. Be it a Muslim, sikh, or Hindu. Will you provide the lavatory in each of the houses of poor people and if so, how long will it take?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The country is so big that we have more than 6,38,000 villages and around 14 lakh human habitations. That means, there are small, small hamlets. The problem, as has rightly been emphasised by our senior Member Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, is very serious. Sometimes, I, as a human being and as a politician, also feel ashamed that in my village I see women going out for toilets before the sun rise in the morning and then they have to address the nature's call. But this is the reality of the situation.

Keeping that in mind, a study was done. According to the study, it has been found that the total rural sanitation coverage as of now, after 53 years of Independence, is around 18 per cent. We have a much bigger 82 per cent target before us to be covered.

[Translation]

How much time will it take to reach 82 percent will depend upon the availability of funds.

[English]

Unless we adequate funds, we will not be able to give a definite time-frame by which we will be able to provide individual sanitary facilities for all the households in the country.

But, at the same time, we want to educate the people, create awareness and to bring to NGOs also into this field so that they can also supplement the efforts of the Central Government. In addition to this, as I have

earlier humbly submitted to the House, this is basically a State subject. The Centre is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments. By our efforts, we are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments.

[Translation]

Therefore assurance for specific time frame is not possible.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir during short tenure (1/2 years) of our Government in Uttar Pradesh we got constructed five to seven lakh lavatories.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Hon'ble Minister, Sir, N.G.Os are talking of making money.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do this. First obtain permission from the Chair to put a question. This does not go *suo-moto*.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Sir, we understand the gravity of the problem that only 18 per cent of the rural population has been covered with sanitised lavatories. But, however, we can prioritise certain sectors like schools in respect of the upper primary schools and high schools where no high school or no upper primary school is having lavatories. Particularly, the girl students are suffering. So, at least, we should make an attempt in this direction. The hon. Minister has answered that the State Governments, the Central Government and again the School Committees or the village committees should have participation. If that is the case, the villagers will not come forward to share this burden. The State Governments and the Central Government alone can do this. Will the hon. Minister consider this aspect? Will he see to it that the village pariticipation is removed? If that is done, at least, in the Tenth Plan Period, the upper primary schools and high schools will be provided with sanitised lavatories. The girl students will be benefited by this. It will again be an incentive to the other households also to keep sanitised lavatories. The girl students will be benefited by this. It will again be an incentive to the other households also to keep sanitised lavatories.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In the 85 pilot projects with a cost of Rs. 932 crore, which I have mentioned earlier, there are 75 lakh latrines in the rural households; there are 90,000 schools toilets; 9,500 sanitary complexes for the women in the rural areas; 6,200 toilets for the *balwadis* and *aganwadis;* and 711 rural sanitatory marts and production centres so that the material is made available locally.

With regard to the issue which he has brought to the notice of the House regarding giving priority to the high schools - because girls are grown up and we cannot expect them to go for the toilets in the open place - I would submit that I shall keep this in mind and put it up in the guidelines saying that priority should first be given to high schools and then to upper primary schools and downwards.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my qestion is that M.P. should be appointed as chairman of D.R.D.A....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: He is right...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members should know, that this is not a debate.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in his statement laid on the Table of the House has admitted that no target, as to number of lavatories with regard to each State to be constructed, has been fixed, under the Rural sanitation programme. But in the statement this has also been stated that some funds have been given Statewise. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that what was the Statewise demand of funds and what is the percentage of utilization of funds allocated to the States? I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that as per my knowledge families living below poverty line were given Rs. 18,000 for constructioin of houses earlier which has

* Not recorded.

now been enhanced to Rs. 20,000. Similarly, these families were earlier given Rs. 4000 for construction of lavatory which has now been enhanced to Rs. 6000/- But the condition of villages is such that the villagers do not even have funds to construct houses, let alone the construction of lavatories. Whether the hon'ble Minister would consider construction of public lavatories in such villages and allocate maintenance funds to Panchayats so that people could avail this facility since they even don't have land to construct houses where will they go for addressing nature's call?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall collect the informations as sought by hon'ble Member and send it to him. As regards the second question regarding providing of land for construction of House and that of for construction of lavatory. In this regard I would like to say that guidelines issued by the Central Government to the State Governments provide that the place for construction of lavatories is to be provided alongwith the land allotted for construction of House under Integrated Housing Scheme or Indira Avas Yojana. But I am aware that this is not being done at several places. The reason for this is unawareness of public in this regard. Therefore we have issued a educative programme for this and also we are seeking help of Prasar Bharati for its publicity. In addition to this, we are also making efforts to involve Local Village Committees to make people know about the importance of sanitation. So far as the question of funds is there I can say that as is the flour so are the chapaties meaning thereby that the job can be done only proportionate to the availability of funds I admit that we are facing paucity of funds.

Assistance to Blacklisted NGOs by CAPART

*522. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs blacklisted by CAPART during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(b) whether CAPART has provided financial assistance to the NGOs blacklisted as well as those under funding restrictions category NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) the amount sanctioned and released to such organisations during the said period, State-wise and project-wise;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the responsible officers of CAPART for the same;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (g) The State-wise details fo the 26 NGOs blacklisted by CAPART in the last three years are contained in the Annexure. Pazakullam Social Service Society, Patnamthitta (Kerala) though not blacklisted was provided financial assistance when under funding restrictions. The VO was placed under the defaulter category by CAPART on 10.08.1998 on the basis of blacklisting done by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

Blacklisting of an NGO by other Ministries/ Autonomous Bodies automatically makes the NGO ineligible for CAPART assistance on being placed in the Defaulter category. However, an amount of Rs. 9.35 lakhs was released to this organisation in February, 1999. When this came to light, immediately the aforesaid amount was recovered from the VO and deposited in the accounts of CAPART HQ in March, 1999. The VO continues to be under funding restrictions.

Notwithstanding receipt of released amount from this VO, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against three employees of CAPART for misconduct. Of these, two employees have been suspended while the remaining one employee stands compulsorily retired in another case.

Annexure

1998-99-No Case.

1999-2000

State	No. of Vos Blacklisted
Bihar	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Total	4

2000-2001 (Financial Year)

State	No. of Vos Blacklisted
Andhra Pradesh	2
Delhi	1
Haryana	3
Jharkhand	1
Madhya Pradesh	3
Manipur	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	1
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	1
Total	22

Total = 26

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer given by Hon'ble Minister is not to the point and seems to be a cover up exercise wherein many points have not been answered. My question was that how many NGO's have been blacklisted by CAPART and how many of them have been imposed restrictions for availing finance and how many of them have been provided finance even after such funding restrictions? Hon'ble Minister has not enclosed any list furnishing these details alongwith the answer. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that by when will he provide this list and reasons for not providing so far?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As per the question, I have given the break-up of the State-wise details of the 26 NGOs which are blacklisted by the CAPART in the last two years. With regard to the name of the society, place of the society, etc., if the hon. Member wishes, - I have the information, I thought, I should not take the time of the House - I can read all the 26 names of the organisation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Baliram, it is already there in the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The number is given. If you want the names, I can read the names. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Details are not given.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can send the individual names also to the Member later.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will do it, Sir.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister should read out the names of blacklisted NGOs.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am bound by the Chair's directive.

Sir, if you give direction, I will read out the names.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you can send the list later to the hon. Member.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are only 26 names. He should read them out so that we will all come to know.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They are:

1. Talamarla Integrated Rural Development and Social Educational Society, Sathya Sai Taluk, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Rural People Development Society, Koyyalagudem Village, Chowtseppal Mandal, Distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Centre for Rural Upliftment, C.R.U. Building, Kohima-Imphal Road, P.B. No. 287, Distt. Kohima, Nagaland.
4. Study and Action for Comprehensive Development, P.O. Box No. 26, Dimapur, Nagaland.
5. Gramodaya, Village Tehri, P.O. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Jai Bharat Nursery School Samiti, Gosain Talab, Civil Lines, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Forestry and Rural Development Organisation, 9, State Bank Colony, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

8. Jan Udyog Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Ambedkar Colony, Distt. Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.

9. Nutan Gram Vikas Samiti at P.O. Gowahar, Distt. Bijnour, Uttar Pradesh.

10. Raja Educational and Charitable Trust, Raja Nagar, Vadakkangulam, Tirunelveli Kattabomman Distt. Tamil Nadu.

11. Selvam Educational and Charitable Trust, 4/59, Anbu Street, Ponnappandar Colony, Distt. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.

12. Tamei Area Tribal Development Association, Taloulong Village, P.O. Tamei, Distt. Tamenlong, Manipur.

13. Sapermeina Women Society, Village and P.O. Sapermaina Sadar Hills, Distt. Senapati, Manipur.

14. Youth Mobilisation for National Advancement, C/o Raghunath Roy, Roy Govind Bhavan, Distt. Deoghar, Jharkhand.

15. Samajik Shaishanik Vikas Kendra at P.O. Pathrahi, R.S. Jhanjharpur, Distt. Madhubani, Bihar.

16. Kaliganj Block Gramin Khurda and Khutir Silpa Jan Kalyan Samiti at Dangapara, P.O. Debagram, West Bengal.

17. Sansthahsara, P.O. Sansthapur, Via-Gondla, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa.

18. Lalit Koshi Seva Ashram, Bank Colony, Nand Nagri, Delhi.

19. Lok Kalyan Samiti, C-8, Kaushal Nagar, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

20. Satpuda Integrated Rural Development Institution, Bhainsdehi, Distt. Betul, Madhya Pradesh.

21. Priya Samajik Kalyan Seva Samiti, House of Lamte, 203, Ansar Colony, M.I.G. Behind Police Station, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

22. Self-Employed Women's Association, Gandhi Bhawan, Shyamala Hill, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

23. Women Social Welfare Society, 798/27, Medical Crossing, Model Town, Distt. Rohtak, Haryana.

24. Social Welfare and Society for Weaker Communities, 246, Bhola Niwas, Circular Road, Jhajjar, Distt. Rohtak, Haryana.

25. Saheed Club, Village and P.O. Sanjarwas, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana.

26. Social Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitats, 1/A, Prince of Wales Drive, Pune, Distt. Pune, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has specified the names of blacklisted NGO's Statewise but I don't have any such list. Neither he has mentioned the details regarding the quantum of funds made available to particular NGOs'. What he mentioned is merely their names. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister to specify as to how much funds were allocated to the NGO's?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a long list of these items. Therefore, I did not read it out on the floor of the House and I shall give the information to the hon'ble Member in writing.

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has specified the blacklisted NGO's Statewise but I do not have any of such list. Also there is no mention of the quantum of funds allocated to each of the organisation. What he mentioned is merely their names? I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that how much funds has been allocated to the NGOs?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can also send him information regarding how much fund has been allocated to the NGOs.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will send all the details regarding how much fund has been allocated, sanctioned, released and also the charges.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the NGOs are not only getting funds from the Ministry of Rural Development, but they are also getting funds from the Ministries of Human Resource Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Health and Family Welfare. But there is no transparency and no information is given to the local panchayat, Mandal Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat or even to MLAs and MPs as to whether they are functioning well or not. Hereafter, whatever amount the Government sanctions to them, the Government should intimate the local Gram Panchayat where the NGOs are situated and where the programmes are being implemented. They should also intimate it to the Block Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, MLAs and MPs of the area concerned. What is wrong in it?

Even the District Collectors and the MLAs have no knowledge about that. We are sending the funds directly to them. So, where is the transparency? How would you get the transparency?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it your suggestion or supplementary question?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is not a suggestion but supplementary. Will the Government inform all these categories or not?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with regard to the voluntary organisations, different wings and departments of the Government fund the voluntary organisations. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and, to some extent, Ministry of Rural Development and also other organisations are also there. I cannot answer on behalf of those organisations.

The relevant point raised by the hon. Minister is about the quantum of amount released, the names of the organisations, and the purpose for which this money has been released. It is a very important thing. If it is conveyed to the people, then, they will themselves take care of its proper implementation.

That is why after taking over the Ministry, as Chairman of the CAPART and by virtue of being a Minister, I have decided that hereafter the details of whatever money is sanctioned to any voluntary organisation will not only be communicated to the District Collector concerned but these should also be displayed by the Gram Sabha on the notice board in the village.

Now, the hon. Member of Parliament is asking me to send the information to MPs and MLAs also. There should not be any objection to provide that information to them...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Please inform one month in advance prior to release of funds.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The only thing is that we should not get too much involved into this so that the work does not get hampered., At the same time, I can understand the concern and anxiety of the Members that the money should be spent properly.

All the NGOs are not bad. At the same time, there has to be some sort of a monitoring. Keeping that in mind, we will make it mandatory. I shall instruct the CAPART to provide information to Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies also about sanctioning of the amount. Once a sanction is issued, the information can be provided to the public representatives also.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, one minute please.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; there are other Members also. Please understand their anxiety and agony also.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in his reply has just now mentioned the names of NGO's which have been blacklisted for non repayment of funds allocated by CAPART. Many of these NGOs are being run by the big industrialists and industrial houses. Also there are several NGO's who siphon off these funds through back door and invest them in their business. My second question is that whether there is any prevalent law to attach the property of such NGO's who misappropriate these funds and recover the public fund; and if not, whether the Government is considering to make any law or rule by which the property of such NGO's could be attached and the public funds could be recovered?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the very purpose of establishing the CAPART is to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action for implementing projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity and also to strengthen, promote voluntarism to help rural development with a particular focus on injecting new technological inputs, wherever these are necessary, and also to encourage for development of technology appropriate for the rural areas. That being the objective, we have to have an open mind, We should give them a fair opportunity. As and when they go worng, as the hon. Member has rightly said, we should take action against them.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the hon. Member is asking whether there is any penal action against a particular NGO which violates the conditions?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If anybody Violates the conditions and if anybody misappropriates the money and diverts it for the purpose other than what is said, we have power to prosecute him. I have gone through the functioning of the CAPART and also the rest of these things. I can share it with the House. Unfortunately, I am also not happy with the procedure that has been adopted

so far. I am not making a sweeping remark. But the system has to be streamlined further.

A question has come the other day. I have gone through it. This has happened in 1999. We have suspended the officer yesterday.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Suspension is not the answer.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It has to be there. It has to be strengthened further. I take the clue from the Members and, then, see to it that the entire system is streamlined and the action is expedited. Wherever it is needed, prosecution is also launched against the people concerned in an expeditious manner.

I will end up by saying that my information shows that wherever we have written to the District Administration, prosecution has to be done by the local administration and the police. Unless they cooperate, our efforts to speed up the entire inquiry will not succeed. That also has to be kept in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that 9-10 regional committees have been constituted through out the country in order to implement the programmes of CAPART. Even then the work is not being done despite release of funds from the Government. Therefore whether the Government is considering to change these committees even before expiry of their term or not. If the Government does not charge them, even the rest of work will not be completed.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not directly connected with the present question, but I do not agree with the hon. Member's sweeping remarks that work is not being done. Work is being done. If he has got any specific complaint about any particular regional Committee of the CAPART, the hon. Member can write to me. I will definitely look into it and also inform the Member back about the action taken by the Department or by CAPART.

[Translation]

NGOs Helping Extremists

*523. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) actively engaged in promtoing extremist activities in the North Eastern parts of the country, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken so far against such organisations?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Major extremist organisations of North Eastern States have been declared as 'unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967. Non-governmental organisations do not, therefore, directly engage themselves in activities supporting or promoting these organisations openly. However, the following non-governmental organisations have been seen to be championing the cause of self-determination for the indigenous people; organising protest actions to condemn the alleged harassment and atrocities on militants, NGO activists and general public by the Security Forces.

Nagaland:

(i) Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights.

(ii) Naga Students Federation.

Assam

(i) Manab Adhikar Sangram Samiti.

(ii) North East Coordination Committee on Human Rights.

(iii) North East Indigenous Tribal People's Forum.

Manipur:

(i) All Manipur Students Union

A close watch is kept on the activities of these Non-Governmental organisations. The State Government of Manipur and Assam have registered cases against the All Manipur Students Union and Manab Adhikar Sangram Samiti for their alleged links with the militant organisations. State Governments register cases whenever specific cases of violations of law are detected.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently the North-Eastern States of India Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghlaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh are in the grip of terrorism. The hon. Minister has mentioned

about those organisations which are playing suspicious role in three North-Eastern States. There is an organisation called N.L.F.T. which, though started as an NGO, extended the sphere of its activities in the political arena and has made headway by winning the seats in the newly constituted council for the development of Tripura. This organisation is brazenly indulging in misappropriation of the Government grants. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the places in India and abroad from where the grants are provided to the NGO's engaged in promoting and sponsoring the terrorist and separatist movements in the North-Eastern States alongwith the details of the placewise grants provided? I would also like to know as to whether these organisations are affiliated to any particular religious organisation?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: The names of some of the organisations are clearly mentioned in the list. However, we have taken two steps to regulate the funding of such NGO's which are engaged in sponsoring terrorist activities in North eastern States by siphoning off their funds received from the sources within the country and abroad. Firstly, I have written to the State Governments to register cases against such organisations in case any evidence is found against their illegal activities. Cases have been registered in Assam and Manipur against such organisations and they are undergoing trials. Secondly we are also keeping an eye upon the funds being received from abroad and also thinking in terms of imposing a ban on receiving funds from abroad. Besides, the Ministry of Home Affairs have also issued separate letters to all these concerned departments which provide Government grants to these NGOs' that the funds and grants should be provided only after getting the physical verification done by some senior officer instead of following the earlier criteria of receiving the utilisation certificate as the utlimate yardstick for releasing further funds. All the Members and the entire House is aware about the truth behind the utilization certificates which can be easily obtained and sent. Funds are to be released only if the senior officers reach to some satisfactory conclusion after doing physical verification. If they feel otherwise, then funds are not to be released. So far the question of the hon. Member about the names of the places and placewise details of funds received threform by the NGO's engaged in sponsoring terrorism in North-East is concerned, I do not have the full information in this regard. I will send the written information to the hon. Member later on.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The North-Eastern sector wherein the NGO's are promoting terrorist activities is contiguous to four countries namely China, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan. Hence this region is extremely significant from strategic point of view. It has been alleged for quite some time now that even the church has been promoting such organisations which are engaged in terrorist and separatist activities. I would would like to know as to what extent it is true and if it is true, what steps have been taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken note of the apprehension expressed by him. However at present I don't have any information to this effect that the foreign countries are providing such support to the NGO's.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has expressed his concern over the assistance being given to the terrorist organisations. Moreover, the Bihar Government is providing assistance to the terrorist organisation in Bihar. All the terrorist organisations based in Bihar are in nexus with the Bihar Government and there are several evidence in support of this claim. It is not a new thing. My question is this much only that whether the big States like Bihar where the Government have the support of terrorist organisations...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yadavji, have you read the question?

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: I am talking about the terrorist organisations. The number of terrorist organizations have significantly increased there during the last four to five years and entire Bihar is in the grip of terrorism. The terrorist organisations like Ranveer Sena and MCC are established there. I would like to know whether the Union Government will take steps to provide relief to the nine crore people of Bihar from the succor of terrorism?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no supplementary question, in this please.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to whether such an organisation has been functioning in Tripura which has forced the Government schools in the State to close down. Married women there cannot use 'sindoor' and wear 'Manglasutra'. As the hon. Member has told, Tripura Development Council is the local body of the State which is providing funds for development activities in the State.

This organisation has taken hold of Tripura Development Council through winning the elections held for the seats of the Council. This organisation is a political wing of NLET. I would like to know as to whether any action is being taken against this organisation? Tripura Development Council has been given Rs. 85 crores for executing development works but this amount would be used for terrorist activities. Have you taken any steps to check it or do the Government propose to hold a probe into it?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to find out the exact situation there in the light of the information given by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply hon. Minister has said that:

[English]

"Major extremist organisations of North-Eastern States have been declared as 'unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967". He has furtehr stated that "Non-Governmental Organisations do not, therefore, directly engage themselves in activities supporting or promoting these organisations openly".

[Translation]

They also work secretly. You have said that the steps are being taken after closely watching the situation. The number of educational institutions like Madarsas in the country have increased. I would like to congratulate Aditya Nathji for raising a good question. However, you have not given the Statewise figures of these educational institutions. Educational institutes like Madarsas promote and encourage terrorist activities and these are also engaged in spreading the religious animosity and communalism...*(Interruptions)*. How many of these madaras have increased?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rawaleji, are you regarding the replies or asking the supplementary?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am asking the supplementary. How many organisations are behind the setting up of new madarsas in the country? How much funds have been clandestinely provided by the foreign intelligence bodies like I.S.I. for promoting terrorist activities in our country. I would like to know the details thereof and what steps are being taken by the Government to check this siphoning of funds by such intelligence agencies?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Firstly, you let the Minister reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is telling about its solution. This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you both doing in the House? It is not right.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Ranjan, please take your seat. What is this? I have allowed Shri Mohan Rawale to put a supplementary and not you. The Chair also knows as to how to handle the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say this only that...

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, first his question should be replied. You, please resume your seat.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is related to educational institutions. What difference does the changing of words make?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, the entire country is watching as to what you are doing in the House. You please sit down.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the supplementary asked by the hon. Member is not related to the original question, but I have taken note of his point that madarsas receive the funds through ISI. Which are these madarsas that are getting money through ISI and which are these NGO's through which madarasas get this money and how much is being given to them, I have noted these queries and I would get the required information. ...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Raj Narain Passi.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this question was referred to you the earlier day, yet you have not given any ruling...*(Interruptions)*

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*525. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any monitoring mechanism to oversee the timely implemention of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

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

(c) whether identification of districts in various States has been made for the first phase; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Guidelines for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), *inter-alia*, include provisions in regard to setting up of effective Monitoring mechanism at the District, State and Central levels. At the District level, periodic inspection of works is to be carried out by the competent Supervisory Authority(ies) of the Executing Agency. The State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) is required to ensure close and effective monitoring of the Programme, besides overseeing that the supervision of work is continuous and effective. The Ministry of Rural Development would also, where necessary, engage Independent Monitors (Individuals/ Agency) for inspection of works under the Programme.

In addition to the above, the officers of the Ministry would also be monitoring the progress and quality of works under the PMGSY, when they visit the States/UTs from time to time.

(c) and (d) Under the PMGSY, funds were allocated and released to the States/Union Territories for the year, 2000-2001. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been sending proposals indicating the road works in most Districts of the country. The details of the allocations and releases made to the States/UTs for the year 2000-2001 are annexed.

Annexure

Allocation and Release of Funds to the States/UTs under PMGSY in the year 2000-2001

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	195.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.00	40.95
3.	Assam	75.00	75.00
4.	Bihar	150.00	149.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.00	92.41
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	59.81
8.	Haryana	20.00	25.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	110.00	110.05
12.	Karnataka	95.00	100.57
13.	Kerala	20.00	19.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	218.00	217.64
15.	Maharashtra	130.00	130.21
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.00	34.95
18.	Mizoram	20.00	19.93
19.	Nagaland	20.00	19.75
20.	Orissa	180.00	179.70
21.	Punjab	25.00	24.66
22.	Rajasthan	140.00	140.09
23.	Sikkim	20.00	13.16

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	154.00	99.25
25.	Tripura	25.00	24.75
26.	Uttar Pradesh	320.00	321.11
27.	Uttaranchal	60.00	60.63
28.	West Bengal	135.00	135.00
29.	A&N Islands	10.00	10.59
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	0
31.	Daman & Diu	5.00	5.00
32.	Delhi	5.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	5.00	0
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	0
	Total	2500.00	2435.00

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, perhaps, is the biggest programme ever-launched in the country. It was welcomed by everyone. But to my surprise, the hon. Minister's statement contains last year's allocation of Rs. 2,500 crore. It has to be completed as per the programme within seven years. So, an amount of Rs. 17,500 crore may be required for spending on the programme, but according to the guidelines given by the hon. Minister to various States...*(Interruptions)* For seven years it is Rs. 17,500 crore whereas in the guidelines given to various States by the hon. Minister, he wants to take up various roads. According to the minimum estimates, it requires Rs. 60,000 crore. How is the hon. Minister going to meet the demand and fulfil the ambitious programme? The guidelines, which he has given, are clear that the MPs and MLAs should be consulted. But as far as I know, and most of our friends know, it was never done by the State Government. They were advised to take the model DRDA programme. In DRDA, they are consulting MPs/MLAs in some States, but here they have not consulted. What steps the hon. Minister wants to take in this regard and to meet the demand of Rs. 60,000 crore?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is a major rural road connectivity programme announced by this Government and launched on 25th December last year I have sopken about last year's allocation of Rs. 2,500 crore and I have given the break-up of last year. The figure for this year will be known once the House approves the Finance Bill as to what the allocation is. That is also before us for consideration.

But as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the total requirement for this project, according to the project estimate, is around Rs. 60,000 crore. It is also correct to say that within seven years, that only with the speed of spending Rs. 2,500 crore, we will be far behind from the main target. The idea is to get additional finances.

Secondly, the Government is also exploring the possibility whether we can go to market and borrow funds. I am not in a position to say categorically anything on this because the issue is yet to be cleared by the Cabinet. But one thing is that the Ministry of Rural Development, keeping in view the need to have rural connectivity of villages with a population of 1000 and 500, is exploring all possibilities and other avenues also to mobilise additional funds.

This is a supplementary programme with the efforts of the State Governments. The hon. Member, who was a former Chief Minister of the State, is also aware that the responsibility lies with the States also. We have taken up this programme after reviewing the situation because the rural connectivity has become a major stumbling-block with regard to the developmental work of the rural people. As there is going to be a discussion on the Demands for Grants, I am not going into it at length.

The second point which the hon. Member has raised is about taking the advice or suggestions of the Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies. Through guidelines issued by my Ministry, I have communicated to all the States. Not only that, I have written to the Chief Ministers and have also spoken to certain Chief Ministers personally. But it is unfortunate that the feed back which I am getting from different States and also from the Members of the Parliament, cutting across the party lines in many places, is...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: On this issue no Member has been asked...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am also telling the same thing that I am not satisfied with the feedback which I have received. What is the reason for it? Many State Governments did not take the opinion of Members on it and their opinion was not included in it. I have an alternative to stop it, if it is stopped, then development will be affected and if it is not stopped, then the guidelines which we have given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: You can ask from the Members of Parliament, it is under your control...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Minister is speaking the same thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Sir, it may happen in other States but in Bihar it is different and if we say something, people will come to blows...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Proposals worth rupees two crores should be asked from every M.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seat. This is very good Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When I discussed with Chief Ministers at personal level, they said that they were calling a meeting of M.Ps. and they would try to incorporate their views in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: At least rupees two crore should be spent only as per the instructions of concerned M.P.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Please take your seats.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have talked to certain Chief Ministers personally. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Proposals of rupees two crores should be called for from MPs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, let them give their suggestion.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have not only written to the Chief Ministers, I have even talked to them personally, wherever I have gone and whichever Chief Minister has met me in connection with rural development. Some of them have assured me that they are convening a meeting of the Members of Parliament.

[Translation]

In fact some Chief Ministers called a meeting, but their suggestions after calling the meeting are...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not good, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development also today. If you want to give any suggestions, you can give at that time, not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Sir, the master plan of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is ready in districts. Government has already released money and it has been decided as to how much is to be given to States, which district will get how much. And it has also been decided which organisation will work for it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Sir, it would be better if it is given to MPs. directly...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baghel, where is your seat? you are sitting on the front bench and making a lot of noise. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: A complete action plan is ready in the State and as the hon. Minister just said that he had written letters to the effect that MPs and MLAs should be included in it. But no MP was asked. Union Government's money is going to all the States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What you people are doing? You are not permitted to speak. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, Action Plan is ready in States but no Member has been involved. Why are you getting displeased? This is what he said. Sir, you should give protection to us.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, is this the procedure during Question Hour? There is a procedure during the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Was any Member involved to know his views?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a discussion, then you can give suggestions, but in the Question Hour, it is not good.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can understand if they say, I am trying to avoid the question. ...*(Interruptions)* I can only request you that, please let us discuss this issue threadbare and come to certain conclusions. I understand your sentiments and also the feedback. I respect it also. I am one with you because having formulated certain guidelines, it is my duty to see that the States implement them in proper spirit. But the feedback that is coming so far is that, in majority of the instances, the suggestions of the M.Ps. are not incorporated in the District Master Plan.

Secondly, stopping funds is not a solution. We are in a federal set up. Stopping funds is no solution. This is the first year of the programme. What I am thinking now is that for the second year, after consulting all the people concerned, we would like to make it mandatory that unless it is backed by the recommendation of the M.P. the scheme will not be approved. That is the thinking that we are having.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, MPLADS Committee also gave some suggestions to them. What are those suggestions?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, with regard to the check on the work, the hon. Minister has given his answer that an independent monitoring system is going to be utilised to check it. I want to have clarifications about that. Besides that, the hon. Minister knows pretty well that the funds of the Ministry of Rural Development are vulnerable for the State Governments to divert to other schemes. I hope the hon. Minister has seen the recent report of the Comptroller and Auditor General with regard to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Reddy, the question relates to the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*. The programme has been started recently only.

SHRI J. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, that is what I am saying. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how is he going to plug this unhealthy practice whereas the Comptroller and Auditor General has given a report on Andhra Pradesh that an amount of Rs. 800 crore has been diverted. I am not, in any way, telling of Andhra Pradesh alone. It is everywhere. I want to know as to how the hon. Minister is going to plug this unhealthy practice of diverting the funds for rural development.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can only respond to the issue connected with the *Gram Sadak Yojana*. The Ministry has indicated certain guidelines and we shall see to it that they are implemented. I want to particularly mention that it will be the primary responsibility to ensure that the Project Implementation Units are there at every district level. With regard to the material utilisation, it should conform to the prescribed specifications. In addition to checking the quality of materials at site, the steps warranted in this direction should include:

(i) Obtaining the Test Certificates of manufactured materials from the sources from which these are procured;

(ii) In the case of mineral aggregate, inspection of the quarry also will be taken up;

(iii) For works involving processing (that is, stabilisation or compaction involving equipment), requiring the contractor to do the work on a trial stretch so as to ensure that the equipment and procedures used turn out work of the highest quality.

Sir, periodical inspections will be done by the Competent Supervisory Authority in addition to the

Executing Agency. In each State, there will be an independent monitor to oversee the implementation of these programmes Unless they certify, the money will not be released. I can assure the hon. Member that the money is not going to the account of the State Governments but the money would be going to the account of the DRDA of the particular district where the money has to be spent for this purpose. I shall see to it that the money is not allowed to be diverted for any programme other than the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Through you, I would like to tell hon. Minister that the money meant for *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is being diverted in whole of Uttar Pradesh. Government instructions are not being complied with. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scheme is a very wonderful one and the guidelines are also given. A part of my question has been answered. My specific question is that I have written a letter to the Ministry about non-consulting M.Ps. in formulating the projects. I want to know as to what action has been taken by the Ministry on that letter.

MR. SPEAKER: That was already answered.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in fact, the hon. Member has written a letter to me. I have forwarded the same to the State Government and also communicated the same to the District Collector of the particular district from where the hon. Member hails, and asked them to see to it that hon. Member's suggestions and his programme also are incorporated in the programme.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Development of Rural Areas

*524. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Rural Development programmes financed by the Union Government are being implemented as per the target fixed for each of those programmes;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment about the pace of implementation and fulfilment of the target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

The performance of the Implementing Agencies in achieving the financial and physical targets is regularly and systematically monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development through Periodical Progress Reports, visits by Area Officers and Performance Review Committee Meetings. The Minister of Rural Development has recently toured several States for discussions with the Chief Ministers and other authorities in this regard.

Assessments in respect of the pace of implementation and fulfilment of targets are also made, from time to time, through Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. The Progress Reports received from the State Governments show that the achievements, in physical and financial terms, *vis-a-vis* the targets, vary from State to State and from Programme to Programme.

Availability of Police

*526. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of Police to people is very low in the country;

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

(c) the action, if any, being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The percentage of its police to the State's population varies State to State. The available information State-wise is given in the Statement enclosed. It is the prerogative of the respective State Governments to take decisions regarding the strength of their police forces as 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated Mid Year (1999) Props. (in thousands)	Sanctioned Police Strength As on 1.1.2000	Percentage of Total Police to Population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75,010	82,372	0.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,167	5,539	0.46
3.	Assam	25,983	52,539	0.20
4.	Bihar	98,734	101,857	0.10
5.	Goa	1,563	3,726	0.24
6.	Gujarat	47,787	64,082	0.20
7.	Haryana	19,641	40,028	0.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6,600	13,140	0.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,787	75,360	0.77
10.	Karnataka	51,654	81,282	0.16
11.	Kerala	32,075	52,714	0.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	78,806	94,068	0.12
13.	Maharashtra	90,450	159,148	0.18
14.	Manipur	2,466	12,941	0.52
15.	Meghalaya	2,384	12,359	0.52
16.	Mizoram	932	7,069	0.76
17.	Nagaland	1,647	16,006	0.97
18.	Orissa	35,641	37,218	0.10
19.	Punjab	23,368	70,283	0.30
20.	Rajasthan	52,944	70,294	0.13
21.	Sikkim	547	3,664	0.67
22.	Tamil Nadu	61,427	86,513	0.14
23.	Tripura	3,704	16,005	0.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	167,656	173,227	0.10
25.	West Bengal	78,315	79,923	0.10
26.	A&N Islands	378	2,663	0.70
27.	Chandigarh	869	4,652	0.54
28.	D&N Haveli	186	328	0.18

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Daman & Diu	137	255	0.19
30.	Delhi	13,598	56,957	0.42
31.	Lakshdweep	70	342	0.49
32.	Pondicherry	1,088	2,677	0.25
	Total:	986,614	1,479,024	0.15

Global Climatic Changes

*527. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the global climatic changes occurring due to increased emission of green house gases and aerosols as a result of the growing use of fossil fuel and the chemical fertilisers;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have received any report and statistical data from the Inter-Governmental panel on the climatic changes and the measures adopted to check them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government has taken note of the projected Climate Change resulting from increase in Greenhouse gases due to human activities. The existing policy and legal framework is addressing these concerns. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change has carried out an assement of the present state of knowledge about Climate Change. According to the report, the global average surface temperature has increased by 0.6° C ± 0.2° over the 20th Century. The projected changes include rise in average surface temperature by 1.4 - 5.8°C, global mean sea level rise by 0.09 to 0.88 metres, increase in extreme weather events and changes in precipitation patterns over the period 1990-2100.

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

*528. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

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

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education under the National Policy on Education-1986 has brought any results;

(b) if so, the target fixed for diverting students to vocational streams and the extent to which that has been achieved during the year 2000;

(c) the reasons for the scheme not taking off the ground;

(d) whether there is any proposal to start exclusive Centres for imparting Vocational Education at post-higher secondary level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Programme of Action (POA), 1992 envisaged the diversion of 25% of students at plus two level to vocational streams by the year 2000. However, no year-wise targets had been fixed. The implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has resulted in creating a potential capacity for diverting about 10% of students enrolled at plus two level. The diversion during the year 2000-2001 is estimated to be around 4.8%.

(c) The main reasons why the scheme has taken some time to take off the ground are:—

(i) Uncertainty regarding the future of the scheme;

(ii) Absence of district-wise need-based analysis of courses, required;

(iii) Reluctance of students as well as parents to move to to the vocational stream;

(iv) Non-availability of well-trained teachers and standard textbooks; and

(v) Problems with regard to admission to higher level education.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Development of Sabars Community

*529. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sabars community of Purulia district in West Bengal still continues to live in the humiliation of nakedness as reported in 'The Asian Age' dated March 21, 2001;

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

(c) the amount allocated under the various schemes for their development; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to enquire the reasons for which no development took place in the area even after 53 years of independence?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) The report has come to the notice of the Government. The Union Government has already adopted Tribal Sub Plan strategy with the objectives of (i) bringing the tribals on par with other sections of the society and (ii) protecting them from exploitation. The TSP strategy is in operation in 21 States and 2 Union Territories, including the State of West Benga. Furthermore, there are 12 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, in West Bengal, including 1 in Purulia District. Besides, details of funds released during the last 3 years by this Ministry for the overall socio-econmic development of the tribals of West Bengal are given at Statement-I.

The details of year-wise allocation, releases, utilization targets and achievement under Indira Awas Yojana, as intimated by the Ministry of Rual Development, are given at Statement-II.

The Ministry of Rural Development has intimated that an amount of Rs. 1258.65 lakhs was released to the State Government of West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awaas. District-wise allocation and release of fund are made by the State Government.

An amount of Rs. 309.37 lakhs was released as first instalment of funds to the State Government of West Bengal during 1999-2000 under Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing. District wise allocation and release of funds were made by the State Government including Purulia District. However, in the absence of utilizatioin Certificate etc., no further funds could be released.

No proposal has been received from the State Government of West Bengal under the Rural Building Centre Scheme and Innovative Stream for Rural Housign and Habitat Development.

Statement-I

Funds Released to West Bengal During the Last Three Years Under various Schemes of the Ministry

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Year		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Post Matric SCholarship	—	33.00	64.06
2.	Research and Training	23.78	00.92	01.40

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Vocational Training Centre	15.65	28.92	06.02
4.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Scheme	—	50.00	—
5.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	2222.10	1759.40	1759.40
6.	Article 275(1)	578.50	556.75	835.50
7.	Primitive Tribal Group	—	—	100.00
8.	NGOs	67.22	90.53	140.66
9.	State Tribal Development Corporation	—	—	40.00

Statement-II

Year-wise allocation/releases Utilisation, Targets and its Achievement Under (IAY) Indira Awas Yojana in Purulia District of West Bengal During Last 3 Years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	O.B as on 1.4.98	Allocation			Releases			Total Avl. Funds	Utiliza-tion	%age Ach. Funds	No. of Houses	
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total				Targetted	Constructed
1	1998-1999	110.92	499.94	124.99	624.93	349.96	87.49	437.45	548.37	302.87	55.23	3505	1380
2	1999-2000	245.50	297.43	99.14	396.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.50	175.83	71.62	2370	962
3	2000-2001	69.67	297.43	99.14	396.57	148.72	49.75	198.29	267.96	25.16	9.39	2379	229*

*Provisional

Accidents in Coal Mines

*530. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government to avoid accidents in the coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any fool-proof system to avert accidents in the coal mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether with the increasing number of coal mine accidents, the Government have made any critical review of the existing system of monitoring the safey measures; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (f) Statutes for safety in coal mines laid down under Mines Act 1952 in Coal Mines Regulation 1957, Mines Rules etc., are mandatory guidelines for avoiding accidents.

These are amended from time to time. In addition, DGMS issues circulars for safety measures. Over and above, recommendations of various committees/court of inquiry also give guidelines. Some of these recommendations have subsequently been incorporated in the statutes.

Moreover, various bodies like Standing Committee on Safety, Conferences on Safety in mines, CIL Safety Board, Tripartite Committees at Subsidiary Company level, Bipartite Committees at Area level, Mine level safety committees monitor the safety in coal mines. All suggestions/guidelines in regard to safety measures given by these bodies are implemented to avoid accidents.

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour enforces all the statutes. Safety in coal mines is regularly monitored through intensive and quality inspection by DGMS, Internal Safety Organisations of Coal India and its subsidiaries, line management of coal companies. Any deficiencies in safety measures revealed from such inspections are rectified immediately with the objective of avoiding accidents.

The Government have taken a serious view of the increasing number of accidents in coal mines. In addition to strict compliance with requirement of mining safety laws the Government has suggested the following steps to check accidents and make mining work more safe.

1. Coal extraction within 60 meters from water logged working in same seam or in overlaying or underlying seams should be undertaken only with the approval by DGMS. The conditions as stipulated by DGMS will have to be followed strictly.

2. Check survey of all underground mines which are prone to water danger.

3. A Committee consisting of senior officers constituted in each area will inspect the mines of the other area to ascertain the danger to the working districts and other workings of the mines due to inundation from surface as well as underground waters from the different areas of the same mine or of the neighbouring mines and also to ascertain danger of influx of noxious/ toxic gases as well fire damp into the working district of other workings either from the sealed off area of the same mine or of the other mines.

4. Strict enforcement of discipline.

5. Great emphasis to be given for quality inspection of the mines.

6. Extensive training programme to be arranged to train workers, supervisory staff and executives.

7. Maintaining of properly equipped and trained rescue services.

Nanavati Commission

*531. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted the Nanavati Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government set up last year two Commissions of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice G.T. Nanavati, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India: one, to inquire into the circumstances leading to the use of force by the police on the lawyers' demonstration held at Parliament Street, New Delhi on 24th February, 2000; and the other, to inquire into the incidents of killing of innocent Sikhs following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, on the 31st October, 1984. The terms of reference assigned to these two Commissions of Inquiry are given below:

I. Lawyers' demonstration

(i) to inquire into the facts, circumstances and events leading to the use of force by the police that is lathi charge and use of tear-gas etc. on the lawyers' demonstration held at Parliament Street, New Delhi on 24th February, 2000;

(ii) to examine and report whether the force used by the police was excessive and disproportionate and, if so, fix the responsibility on the erring police officials; and

(iii) to recommend measures that need to be taken to avoid occurrence of such incidents in future.

II. 1984 Anti-Sikh Riots

(i) The Commission shall make an inquiry with respect to the following matters:

(a) to inquire into the causes and course of the criminal violence and riots targeting members of the Sikh community which took place in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and other parts of the Country on 31st October, 1984 and thereafter;

(b) the sequence of the events leading to and all the facts relating to such violence and riots;

(c) whether these heinous crimes could have been averted and whether there were any lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard on the part of any of the responsible authorities/individuals;

(d) to inquire into the adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent and to deal with the said violence and riots;

(e) to recommend measures which may be adopted to meet the ends of the justice;

(f) to consider such matters as may be found relevant in the course of the inquiry.

(ii) The inquiry by the Commission shall be in regard to:

(a) complaints or allegations that may be made before the Commission by any individual or association in such form and accompanied by such affidavits as may be specified by the Commission; and

(b) such instances relatable to paragraph 2(i)(a) to (f) as may be brought to its notice either by the Central Government or the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi or the State Governments concerned.

(c) to (e) Whereas the Commission set up to inquire into the circumstances leading to use of force by the police on lawyers' demonstration submitted its report to the Government on 15th March, 2001, the Commission on 1984 anti-Sikh Riots is required to submit its Report by 2nd October, 2001. It has so far held fourteen public sittings and is in the process of conducting its inquiry.

Arrest of Hijackers

*532. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have arrested hijackers of Indian Airlines Plane IC-814;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the present status of the matter;

(c) whether the Government have asked some other countries to help in arresting the hijackers; and

(d) if so, the names of such countries and the extent of cooperation extended by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No Sir, the five hijackers of Indian Airlines plane IC 814 of 24.12.1999 have not been arrested so far.

(b) CBI has filed a chargesheet in the Designated Court under the Anti Hijacking Act at Patiala, Punjab on 21.06.2000 against 10 accused persons, including the 5 hijackers. Three of these have been arrested and are in judicial custody.

(c) and (d) The arrest warrants issued by the Judge, Designated Court at Patiala against the abconding accused, including 5 hijackers were sent to INTERPOL Islamabad to trace, arrest extradite the absconding accused. Also, INTERPOL Headquarters in Lyons has issued Red Corner Notices with photographs and other details of the hijackers and the absconding accused to all Member countries requesting them to trace and arrest the hijackers and their associates. Efforts are also being made through Diplomatic channels to trace the accused.

[Translation]

Procedure for Price Control of Drugs

*533. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

(a) whether Delhi High Court has directed the Union Government to enforce check on the companies which are charging exorbitantly for some drugs sold by other companies at very reasonable rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that drugs which are not scheduled are outside the ambit of National Pharmaceutical Price Authority and these are being sold at different rates by different companies;

(d) if so, whether the Government are empowered under Clause 10-B of the Drugs Prices Control Act, 1995 to enforce the uniform pricing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Delhi High Court had issued a direction to submit an affidavit in relation to the modalities which are taken into consideration in the examination of price fixation and price variation in respect of non-scheduled formulations under para 10 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. As per the direction of the Court, an affidavit has been filed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), an attached office of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, in the Court in March, 2001.

(c) to (e) As per para 10(b) of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995, the Government may, if it considers necessary so to do in public interest, after calling for such information by order fix or revise the retail price of any formulation including a non-scheduled formulation. One such notable case is the fixation of retail prices of Intravenous Fluids.

[English]

Import of Steel

*534. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken decision to abolish the Floor Price mechanism for the prime steel products keeping in view the interest of the producers, consumers, international obligations and overall impact on the economy;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has now suddenly imposed the non-tariff barriers on the import of hot rolled coils and other products;

(d) if so, the reasons for changing the earlier decisions which has affected the employment of thousands of workers;

(e) whether the Government are aware that virtual ban on the import of steel products has promoted price fixation/cartelisation buy six indigenous producers of hot rolled Coils, hitting the downstream industries and the entire economy; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make available steel at fair prices and allow its import only by the actual users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government had taken a decision to withdraw the floor prices for the prime steel products in view of larger public interest. As per the Notification dated 01.11.1999 issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), the floor prices on prime steel products were to be withdrawn w.e.f. 01.01.2000. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta vide its judgement dated 16.02.2000 stayed the operation of this Notification to the extent it applied to Hot Rolled coils.

(c) and (d) The Government has not imposed any non-tariff barrier on the import of hot rolled coil and other steel products but has introduced a quality control mechanism in order to prevent import of sub-standard good into the country. As per the Notification dated 24.11.2000 issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade, the import of 131 products including 32 steel items has been made subject to compliance of mandatory Indian quality standards.

(e) and (f) As per the existing Export-Import policy, imports and exports of steel items are freely allowed.

Obstruction in Fencing Work on Border

*535. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has opposed and is obstructing the Para-Military Forces in executing the fencing work on the border;

(b) if so, the details of objections raised by Pakistan;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps so far taken by the Government in this regard?

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

to (d) The Government of Pakistan has raised objection to the construction of defensive structures by Indian security forces along some segments of the International Boundary in Jammu & Kashmir and have alleged unprovoked firing by Indian security forces. The Pakistani troops have also resorted to intermittent firing on BSF troops to create hindrance in the construction work relating to defensive structures.

The Government of India has rejected the allegations of unprovoked firing by our security forces as false and baseless since our security force are acting with great responsibility and displaying exemplary restraint. India has reiterated that the construction of defensive structures along the International Boundary in Jammu & Kashmir and in other sectors is undertaken by our security forces from time to time based on security requirements. Our forces will continue to construct such defensive structures as are needed to combat Pakistan's infiltration of terrorists from across the border.

Rural Influx

*536. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural influx is the main cause of Delhi's decay;

(b) if so, whether a study by PHD Chambers of Commerce and Industry has revealed that over 70 per cent of the population lives in the sub-standard habitats in Delhi;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide better shelters to them;

(d) whether the housing target during the last three decades, since 1961-91 has not been achieved;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any perspective plan from 2001 onwards to provide better houses, clean water to the residents of Delhi in a planned manner; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) One of the reasons for the significant increase in population of Delhi and resultant pressure on urban infrastructure of Delhi is due to migration from rural areas.

(b) The PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a Conference on "Delhi-Past and the Future" held on 31.1.2001 circulated a Background Paper in which mention was made that over 70 per cent of population are estimated to be living in sub-standard habitats, *i.e.* jhuggi clusters, slum areas, designated resettlement colonies, unauthorised regulated colonies and urban villages.

(c) to (e) Housing requirements of Delhi are met through combined efforts of housing agencies, cooperative societies, Slum Department of MCD, Government of NCT of Delhi, local bodies and individuals. As per MPD-2001, the population of Delhi in the year 2001 is projected to be in the vicinity of 128 lakhs. Construction of total of 97,000 dwelling units per year has also been projected for 1996-2001. Till date, about 10.77 lakhs housing units have been generate by DDA's schemes, which include about 2.89 lakh units built by DDA itself under various schemes. Another about 19,900 dwelling units are under construction by the DDA.

Inspite of all these efforts, the shortage of housing units in Delhi persists, mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) the growth of population including migration from neighbouring States resulting in high demand for housing.

(ii) shortage of availability of urban land in Delhi.

(iii) shortage of services specially power and water supply.

(f) A Perspective Plan/Master Plan for Delhi-2021 is in the initial stage of preparation.

(g) To deliberate and recommend on various functional aspects, 13 sub-Groups have been formed with eminent persons, expert professionals, representatives of concerned Government departments, NGOs, etc. as its members.

Amendment in Land Acquisition Act

*537. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make amendment in the Land Acquisition Act to incorporate provisions on the relief and rehabilitation as demanded by NGOs and tribal organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Committee has been constituted to look into the matter relating to the displaced persons and tribal land acquired for other than the agricultural purposes; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) As intimated by the Ministry of Rural Development, certain recommendations made by a Group of Ministers to consider the issues relating to suggestions regarding amendments to be made to the Land Acquisition Act and formulation of a National Policy for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons are under the consideration of the Government.

Patenting of India's Genetic Resources

*538. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of patenting of India's genetic resources abroad have come to the notice of the Government on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Certain cases relating to the patenting abroad of the uses and properties of Indian genetic resources have come to the notice of the Government. Examples include the uses of neem, turmeric, brinjal, jamun, karela, basmati rice etc. However, as per available information, genetic resources *per se* have not been patented from India.

(c) Several legislative and other measures have been taken to check such activities by various departments and agencies of the Government.

Reorganisation of HUDCO

*539. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO is a highly centralised organisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to split up HUDCO into four different corporate bodies for better administration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Fresh Peace Efforts in Jammu & Kashmir

*540. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are making some fresh efforts to begin peace process in Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) the response of militant groups/civilians thereto?

(d) whether the Governemnt have also received some reports from the Incharge of the Defence Forces posted in Jammu and Kashmir in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been nominated by the Government for holding political dialogue, with all sections of the people of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, with a view to promote a vigorous movement towards establishment of peace and tranquility.

(c) People have welcomed the step taken by the Government. However there has not been any positive response from the militant groups so far.

(d) and (e) Army Headquarters have been consulted at all stages of the Non Initiation of Combat Operations. Inputs from the local formations of the Army are received by the Government on a regular basis. The Army is in full agreement with the Government policy on peace process.

Welfare Projects for Tribals in Andhra Pradesh

5473. SHRI Y.S VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals living in Visahkapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh are living under miserable conditions;

(b) if so, the reasons for ignoring the problems being faced by these tribals; and

(c) the main projects being worked out by the Union Government for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) No such report has come to the notice of this Ministry. However, the Union Government has already adopted Tribal Sub Plan strategy with the objectives of (i) bringing the tribals on par with other sections of the society and (ii) protecting them from exploitation. The TSP strategy is in operation in 21 States and 2 Union Territories, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 8 ITDPs, 9 MADA Pockets and 10 Clusters functioning in the State. The ITDP at Paderu and Clusters at Sammida and Sankaram are functioning at Vishkhapatnam District. Besides, this Ministry has been implementing various schemes for the overall socio-economic development of the tribals. The details of funds released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years under the schemes of this Ministry are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds Released to Andhra Pradesh during the Last three years under the Schemes of this Ministry.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Year		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Post Matric Scholarship	143.92	963.02	1577.74
2.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Scheme	—	300.00	150.00
3.	Grants to NGOs	148.91	229.02	290.55
4.	Primitive Tribal Groups	117.18	217.33	129.36
5.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	2728.47	2182.94	2182.94
6.	Grants under Article 275 (1)	607.00	613.86	460.50
7.	Research and Training	06.93	03.75	0.44
8.	Boys Hostels for STS	49.00	87.30	—
9.	Girls Hostel for STs	236.44	178.88	—
10.	Ashram Schools	113.00	225.86	—
11.	Vocational Training Centres	85.57	58.06	09.63
12.	Educational Complex	121.04	25.46	07.56
13.	State Tribal Development Finance Corporation	—	—	96.00

Investigation of Commercial and Residential Structures

5474. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate into the construction of commercial and residential structures *i.e.* Five Star Restaurants, Boutiques and big Showrooms etc. in villages in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including villages like Ghitorni, Rangpuri, Mahipalpur and Samalkha where a large number of commercial activities are going on;

(c) whether the CBI has since submitted any report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Some cases of gross violation of Building By-laws, particularly in regard to the ground coverage, parking, set-back lines, Floor Area Ratio (FAR), basement etc. in the residential and commercial structures in Ghitorni, Manglapuri, Park View Apartments, Ladoo Sarai, Hauz Khas Village, Greater Kailash, Shalimar Bagh, Pitampura, Mahipalpur, Jaunpur, Rohini Plotted Area and Old Rajinder Nagar have been referred to the CBI for investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Civic Facilities to Slum Dwellers

5475. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Slum and JJ wing of MCD has failed in providing better civic facilities to the dwellers and the authorities have started indulging in commercial activities in those areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount collected by the slum wing by disposing of its land and property and the details of property lying for sale during the last three years;

(d) whether AIIMS have deposited a sum of Rs. 11.5 crore with slum wing for removal of jhuggies from its land; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not removing the jhuggis from AIIMS land the steps taken to allot its 2445 flats lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount collected by the Slum & JJ Department (MCD) by disposing of its land properties during the last 3 year is as under:—

Year	Amount
1998-1999	Rs. 59,33,700/-
1999-2000	Rs. 1,27,79,508/-
2000-2001 (upto 14.3.2001)	Rs. 2,88,24,500/-

(d) and (e) AIIMS have deposited a sum of Rs. 10,47,47,000/- on account of relocation charges for shifting of 3994 jhuggi families from the JJ cluster Gautam Nagar, behind AIIMS. Out of these, 3402 jhuggi families have already been shifted and the process for shifting of the remaining jhuggi families is in progress.

So far the allotment of 2445 vacant flats is concerned, it is stated that 503 flats have been occupied by the Punjab migrants, 547 flats occupied by the tres-passers claiming to be riot-victims of 1984, and 1375 flats have been allotted to the evictees under Slum Clearance Scheme, riot-victims found eligible by Deputy Commissioners of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, registrants of Residential flats Registration Scheme 1985 etc. As on date, only 20 flats are lying vacant and being gradually allotted.

[Translation]

Employees Working with Government Contractors

5476. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working with Government contractors of CPWD for the last twenty years in various Ministries/establishments such as Sena Bhawan, Krishi Bhawan, Vigyan Bhawan, etc. are being exploited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court and High Courts have ordered that the works going on for several years will not be done through contractors but will be done by Government employees;

(d) if so, the reasons for violating the orders of Hon'ble court by officers of Central Public Works Department and contractors in connivance with each other; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No complaints in this regard have been received.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) No such directions have been issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts.

(d) and (e) There is no violation of Court's order and therefore the question of connivance between the officers of CPWD and contractors to do so does not arise.

Modernisation of Police

5477. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for immediate payment of Rupees one Crore per Batallion every year by the Union Government to the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government for enhancing the amount; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Government are likely to approve the said proposal?

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

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Purchase of Telescope

5478. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore had the experience of making large telescope;

(b) if so, the reasons for purchasing a telescope from abroad; and

(c) the details of foreign exchange involved therein?

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) The Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore has experience in the old technology of building a telescope, with an aperture of 2-m, with slow optics of f=3.5 primary and with an equational mount. The Institute had no previous experience in developing a New Technology Telescope nor in remote operations of the high altitude telescopes with prevailing low temperature -25 degrees centigrade and low humidity conditions. Therefore, in view of the Technical and scientific requirements and on the advice of the National Advisory Committee, a semi-robotic remotely operated new-technology telescope of 2-m aperture, with fast optics of f=1.75 primary and equipped with an altazimuth mount was jointly developed by the institute and the manufacturer, namely, M/s. EOS Technologies, Inc. Tucon, Arizona, USA and was installed at Hanle in South-Eastern Ladakh. The cost of the telescope system including its installation is US$ 2,818,956/-.

Safer Construction In Disaster Prone Areas

5479. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held to discuss the technology regime for safer construction in disaster prone areas between the State Ministers in charge of Housing, Urban Development and local self Government with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the agenda discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the State Minister Incharge of Housing, Urban Development & Local Self-Government on the theme of Techno-legal Regime for safer Construction in Disaster Prone areas was convened on 14th March, 2001 by Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

(b) and (c) The major points discussed during the meeting *inter-alia* included need for suitable additions/ amendments in the Building Bye-laws and development control rules with a view to enforce safety aspects in the construction of housing and buildings. The State delegations recommended that there is an imminent need to strengthen regulatory aspects of Building Bye-laws and development control rules particularly in regions which lie

between seismic Zone III, IV and V. For fast expanding Cities structural safety aspects should be strictly enforced through bye-laws and regulations.

Setting up of Biotech Parks and Research Centres

5480. SHRI AMIR ALAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biotech industry is flourishing globally and Indian needs more biotech parks and research centres to develop new researches and studies on the subjects like drugs and innovative drug delivery systems; and

(b) if so, the plan of action of 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) and (b) Biotech industry if flourishing globally and is expected to be a major generator of wealth. In India several programmes are under implementation. New institutional structures like biotech parks, incubation centres and research institutions are proposed to be established during the tenth plan. Research on new drugs, drug delivery systems, vaccines, diagnostics and recombinant products is a continuing activity. Forty technologies supported by DBT have been given to industry for commercialization. Many more are in the pipe line as envisaged in the tenth plan.

Development of Six Ring Towns in Delhi

5481. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Core Group/High Level group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the Development of six ring towns in and around Delhi and to consider the extension of area of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the said Group;

(c) the decision taken by the said Group in this regard;

(d) the names of towns to be developed; and

(e) the concrete steps being taken for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, consequent upon the decision the 25th Board meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 12.7.2000 a High Power Group under the Chairmanship of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Minister was constituted for preparation of the regional plan for the perspective year 2021 for harmonised and balanced development of the National Capital Region (Statement enclosed).

Statement

No. K-14011/2/2001-DDIB
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation
(Delhi Division)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 18th January, 2001

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Constitution of High Level Group under the Chairmanship of Minister for UD&PA for the preparation of Regional Plan-2001.

Consequent upon decision of the 25th Board meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 12.7.2000 a High Power Group consisting of the following is constituted for preparation of the Regional Plan for the perspective year 2021 for harmonised and balanced development of National Capital Region:

1.	Hon'ble Minister for Urban Dev. & PA	Chairman
2.	Secretary (UD), M/o Urban Development	Member
3.	Additional Secretary, M/o Urban Development	Member
4.	Vice Chairman, DDA	Member
5.	Joint Secretary (D&L), M/o Urban Development	Member
6.	Chairman, TCPO	Member
7.	Joint Secretary, M/o Surface Transport	Member

8.	Joint Secretary, M/o Telecommunication	Member
9.	Joint Secretary, Minister of Power	Member
10.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
11.	Member (Traffic), Ministry of Railways	Member
12.	Principle Secretary (UD), GNCTD	Member
13.	Commissioner-cum-Secy., TCPO, Haryana	Member
14.	Secretary, Deptt. of Housing, UP	Member
15.	Secretary (UD), Rajasthan	Member
16.	Engineer Member, DDA	Member
17.	Chief Town Planner, Rajasthan	Member
18.	Chief Town Planner, Uttar Pradesh	Member
19.	Chief Town Planner, Haryana	Member
20.	Member Secretary, NCRPB	Member-Secretary

Sd/-
(NISHA SINGH)
Deputy Secretary (DD)

To

All Members of the Committee

Sealing of Industrial Units

5482. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units of Delhi are being sealed by the Government as per the orders of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether the Units of those persons who had applied for allotment of alternative sites in 1996 are also being sealed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have asked those factory owners whose applications for allotment of land were rejected on the ground that they did not have factory licence to bring a certificate from the Income Tax Department indicating that their factories were running since April, 1996; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The polluting industrial units operating in the non-conforming/residential areas of Delhi have been sealed, by the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that the units which are polluting in nature are being sealed irrespective of whether the units have applied for alternative sites or not.

(d) and (e) Under the Relocation Scheme, the factory owners are required to submit documentary proof of existence of their unit prior to 19.4.1996. The document can also be in the shape of an assessment order made in respect of industry by the Income Tax Department.

Hand Over of Asola-Bhatti Mines Wildlife Sanctuary Land

5483. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of Asola Bhatti Mines Wildlife Sanctuary has been handed over to the Eco-Task Force of the Territorial Army for afforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for afforestation;

(c) whether the illegal encroachments of the said land has been removed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) It has been reported by Government of NCT of Delhi that it has decided to reclaim approx. 2100 acres of Bhatti area of Asola Bhatti Sanctuary through the Eco-Task Force of the Territorial Army. The project is scheduled for completion in five years and Rs. 823 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Government of NCT of Delhi have decided to resettle the three colonies, namely, Sanjay Nagar, Balbir

Nagar and Indra Nagar to Jaunapur and the Slum & JJ Wing of MCD is taking steps to implement the decision.

Crimes in the Country

5484. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various crimes reported in the country during each of the last three years, till date, crime wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any survey to find out the reasons for increasing crime rate in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to contain crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Crime-wise details of incidence of crimes during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 as received from the National Crime Records Bureau are given in the statement enclosed. It will be seen that the crime rate is not increasing.

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has, from time to time, been writing to the State Governments stressing upon them the need to take preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures in connection with crimes.

Statement

Incidence of IPC Crimes in the Country

Sl.No.	Crime Head	No. of Incidence of IPC Crimes During		
		1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Murder	38584	37170	33479
2.	Attempt to commit murder	30577	29628	24486
3.	C.H. not amounting to murder	3681	3912	3630
4.	Rape	15151	15468	14221
5.	Kidnapping and abduction	23520	23236	20222
6.	Dacoity	8091	7079	5573
7.	Preparation & assembly for dacoity	1266	1501	N.A.
8.	Robbery	23603	21332	18098
9.	Burglary	119260	111296	93226
10.	Theft	287967	271907	231429
11.	Riots	90767	80838	67865
12.	Criminal breach of trust	16157	15454	11294
13.	Cheating	38271	41403	34397
14.	Counterfeiting	1353	1347	2240
15.	Arson	12913	11218	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Hurt/grievous hurt	235870	236313	N.A.
17.	Dowry deaths	6975	6699	6222
18.	Molestation	30959	32311	29127
19.	Sexual harassment	8053	8858	12200
20.	Cruelty by husband	41375	43823	36609
21.	Other IPC Crime	744422	763835	905868
	Total	1778815	1764629	1550186

N.A. : Not available.
(Figures for 2000 are provisional)

Assistance by HUDCO to Karnataka

5485. SHRI G MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has agreed to provide Rs. 120 crore to the Government of Karnataka to construct its own buildings for police stations in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the State Government has utilised this HUDCO loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka has reportedly decided to avail loan assistance of Rs. 124.00 crore from Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) for providing infrastructure facilities for police personnel in the State *viz.* Development of Police Academy, Police Stations, Office Spaces, Wireless Stations etc. with allied facilities.

Proposals alongwith specific scheme for the above programme has not been received by HUDCO and, therefore, no loan has so far been sanctioned by HUDCO for the purpose.

Consultation Workshop with Australian Assistance

5486. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a Consultation Workshop with the Australian Assistance for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of population likely to be benefited by the project; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Development Cooperation agreement between the Government of Australia and Government of India, the Australian Agency for International Development (Aus Aid) is providing assistance from 29.5.2000 for implementation of the Bangalore Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Master Plan Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 crores. The main components of the proposed project are:—

(i) Planning for water supply, sewerage and environmental sanitation.

(ii) Community based planning for services and upgrading extension.

(iii) Institutional capacity building and strengthening.

(iv) Water supply and sewerage services pilot studies.

The Master Plan will be prepared for a period of 25 years *i.e.* upto 2025.

(c) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board has reported that 100 per cent population of Bangalore city will benefit from this project.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by 28.5.2002.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Newly Created States

5487. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any poverty alleviation programmes have been launched by the Union Government in newly created States including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided; State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the targets fixed in this regard have been achieved;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) An Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme called "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)" is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation on all India basis, including the three newly created States, for the benefit of urban poor. This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. Central assistance as under has been sanctioned in March 2001 also to the three newly created States:

1.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 422.69 lakhs
2.	Jharkhand	Rs. 202.10 lakhs
3.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 102.97 lakhs

(c) It is too early to asses the performance of the newly created States.

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

[English]

Compassionate Employment to the Dependent

5488. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of U.T. Chandigarh Administration who died in harness during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Administration provide compassionate employment to the dependents of the deceased in such cases;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matters including the number of jobs provided in each of the last three years; and

(d) the total number of applications pending in the corresponding period?

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

[Translation]

Production of Improved Grade of Coal

5489. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of improved grade of coal during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period;

(b) the target fixed and achievements made for the production of coal during each of the last three years; and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have regularised the price and distribution of all grades of hard coke and soft coke; and

(d) if so, since when and the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coking coal and A, B and C grades of non-coking coal are considered superior grades of coal. Production of superior grade coal during 8th and 9th Plan is as under:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	Superior grade coal production
1992-1993	117.39
1993-1994	116.77
1994-1995	113.10
1995-1996	117.16
1996-1997	118.21
1997-1998	121.18
1998-1999	111.88
1999-2000	105.24

(b) Target of production is not fixed State-wise. State-wise production for the last three years is as under:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

State	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	27.33	29.56	30.27
Assam	0.64	0.57	0.66
Bihar/Jharkhand	76.16	76.53	75.41
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.03	0.03
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	84.94	90.50	92.73
Maharashtra	25.28	27.70	28.75
Orissa	43.51	43.55	44.80
Uttar Pradesh	15.65	13.62	16.86
West Bengal	18.76	17.98	20.09

(c) and (d) The Government has deregulated price and distribution of all grades of coal and coke with effect from 1.1.2000.

Kuteshwar Steel Mines

5490. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel in Kuteshwar Steel Mines during the last three years; and

(b) the details regarding ratio of production cost and the profit during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) There are no Steel Mines at Kuteshwar under Raw Materials Division of SAIL and hence the question of producing steel from there does not arise. However, SAIL/RMD operates a limestone mine at Kuteshwar.

Production from Kuteshwar Limestone Mines during the last three years is given below:

Year	Prdouction
2000-2001	4.79 lakh tonnes
1999-2000	8.10 lakh tones
1998-1999	6.86 lakh tonnes

(b) Kuteshwar Limestone Mine is not a rofit centre and is only a cost centre. The material produced at this mine is transferred to SAIL Steel Plants at the actual cost of production. The cost of production during the said period is given below:

Year	Cost
2000-2001	Rs. 610 per tonne (Prov.)
1999-2000	Rs. 470 per tonne
1998-1999	Rs. 443 per tonne

[English]

Evaluation of IAY/JRY/EGS

5491. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2492 dated 5.12.2000 regarding evaluation of IAY/JRY/EGS;

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (d) Soon after an Assurance was given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2492 on 5.12.2000 regarding evaluation of IAY/JRY/EGS, steps were initiated to collect the relevant information. While some information has since been received, however, it is felt that more is required. Every effort is being made to fulfill this Assurance at the earliest.

[Translation]

Purohit Committee on Production of Chemical Fertilizers

5492. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) the maximum and minimum installed production capacity utilization of Chemical Fertilizer Plants during the last three years;

(b) whether the Purohit Committee was constituted by the Government to reassess the installed production capacity of these plants;

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the names of such plants of which the production capacity has been reassessed by the said Committee;

(e) the details of production capacity of each plant;

(f) the recommendation of the said Committee to increase the installed production capacity of these plants; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The details of maximum and minimum installed production capacity utilization of chemicals fertilizer plants during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.B. Purohit, the then Consultant in the Department of Fertilizers to identify all high capacity utilization ammonia and urea units and to reassess their capacities etc.

(c) to (g) The Committee submitted its report in November 1999. The Committee had worked out the reassessed capacities of urea units on the basis of five different methods. The Committee did not give a unanimous recommendation about the method to be adopted for reassessment of capacities. Since the Expert Committee had not given its unanimous recommendation, the Government has constituted Dr. Y.K. Alagh Committee in May 2000 to address to the total issue of reassessment of capacity with specific attention to the method of reassessment to be adopted, the effective cut off date to be adopted for the purpose of recovery based on the method of ressessment etc. Dr. Alagh Committee has recently submitted its report to the Government on 29.3.2001, which is under examination.

Statement

Unit-wise annual installed capacity of major chemical fertilizers units, production in terms of nutrients & %age capacity utilisation from 1998-99 to 2000-2001

Nitrogen

Name of the Sector/ Units	Annual Installed Capacity (2000-2001)	Production (000' MT)			%age Capacity Utilization		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NFL: Nangal-I	80.0	55.5	38.8	26.8	69.4	48.5	33.5
NFL: Nangal-II	151.8	178.8	158.4	138.1	117.8	104.5	91.0
NFL: Bhatinda	235.3	231.7	249.9	220.2	98.5	106.2	93.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NFL: Panipat	235.3	246.4	245.1	226.7	104.7	104.2	96.4
NFL: Vijaipur	392.6	393.2	374.1	373.0	117.7	112.0	95.0
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	392.6	396.5	415.4	392.5	118.7	124.4	100.0
Total (NFL):	1487.6	1502.1	1481.8	1377.2	109.6	108.1	92.6
FACT: Udyogamandal	77.0	69.3	87.6	91.0	90.0	113.8	118.2
FACT: Cochin-I	151.8	84.2	122.0	126.7	55.5	80.4	83.5
Fact: Cochin-Ii	96.6	116.0	118.0	126.6	120.1	122.2	131.1
Total (FACT):	325.4	269.5	327.5	344.3	82.8	100.7	105.8
RCF: Trombay#	45.0	53.2	61.6	45.0	58.8	68.1	100.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	75.1	50.0	64.8	53.4	66.7	86.4	71.1
RCF: Trombay-V	151.8	123.8	139.1	133.9	81.6	91.8	88.2
RCF: Thal	683.1	650.0	670.0	611.5	95.2	100.2	89.5
Total (RCF):	955.0	877.0	935.5	843.8	87.7	95.0	88.4
FCI: Sindri	151.8	102.6	140.7	109.2	67.6	92.8	71.9
FCI: Gorakhpur*	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
FCI: Ramagundam*	—	42.2	0.0	—	27.8	—	—
FCI: Talcher*	—	3.16	0.00	—	20.8	—	—
Total (FCI)	151.8	176.4	140.7	109.2	30.1	24.0	71.9
HFC: Namrup-I*	21.00	0.0	0.00	—	—	—	—
HFC: Namrup-II*	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
HFC: Namrup-III	177.1	52.8	56.3	76.9	34.8	37.1	43.4
HFC: Durgapur*	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
HFC: Barauni*	—	11.6	0.0	—	13.7	—	—
Total (HFC):	198.1	64.4	56.3	76.9	15.2	13.3	43.4
MFL: Chennai	277.1	243.8	313.4	310.9	96.0	124.8	112.2
SAIL: Rourkela	120.0	23.1	9.1	2.4	19.3	7.6	2.0
NLC: Neyveli	70.4	31.2	7.9	44.7	44.6	11.3	63.5
PPL: Paradeep	129.6	140.4	135.5	89.8	108.3	104.6	69.3
By Product	38.7	25.1	23.6	22.6	64.9	58.4	58.4
Total Public Sector	3753.7	3353.0	3431.3	3221.8	77.6	79.9	85.8
IFFCO: Kalol	250.5	225.6	204.7	221.1	89.9	81.5	88.3
IFFCO: Kandla	199.8	193.8	274.0	257.0	163.0	158.6	128.6
IFFCO: Phulpur	235.3	261.7	233.6	239.2	114.8	102.5	101.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	392.6	384.3	370.2	392.7	115.1	110.8	100.0
IFFCO: Aonla	392.6	381.7	337.9	374.5	117.3	101.9	95.4
IFFCO: Anola Expn.	392.6	385.5	388.3	394.7	115.4	116.2	100.5
Total (IFFCO):	1863.4	1842.6	1810.7	1879.2	115.2	109.5	100.9
KRIBHCO: Hazira	785.1	697.6	716.4	750.1	104.4	107.3	95.5
(III) Private Sector:							
GSFC: Vadodara	237.8	229.3	247.7	218.6	97.1	105.0	91.9
CFL Vizag	83.8	83.6	88.4	114.1	99.8	105.5	136.2
SFC: Kota	151.8	180.9	186.1	149.4	119.2	122.6	98.4
DIL: Kanpur	310.5	337.1	319.7	309.8	108.6	103.0	99.7
ZIL: Goa	300.8	189.1	242.2	239.6	95.5	100.9	79.7
SPIC: Tuticorin	361.6	375.0	408.3	394.1	120.9	131.6	109.0
MCF: Mangalore	181.2	194.9	162.8	188.9	107.6	89.8	104.3
EID-Parry: Ennore	27.2	33.1	37.2	39.8	122.6	137.8	146.3
GNFC: Bharuch	364.4	372.3	346.1	358.4	109.0	101.4	98.4
DFPCL: Taloja	52.9	40.7	45.1	33.7	76.9	85.3	63.7
TAC: Tuticorin	16.0	15.8	21.9	25.8	98.8	135.6	161.3
PNF: Nangal	0.0	0.0	—	79.4	—	—	—
HLL: Haldia	121.5	41.5	61.3	103.5	83.0	49.7	85.2
IGCL: Jagdishpur	392.6	469.2	479.3	395.4	140.5	143.5	100.7
IGCL: Dahej	72.0	—	—	16.5	—	—	39.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	58.7	94.4	109.2	100.9	160.8	186.0	171.9
GSFC: Sikka-II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NFCL: Kakinada-I	274.8	316.8	295.0	265.9	139.1	129.6	96.8
NFCL: Kakinada-II	274.8	240.9	301.8	283.6	105.8	132.5	103.2
GFCL: Kakinada	85.1	115.8	127.3	140.4	136.1	149.2	165.0
CFCL: Gadepan-I	392.6	440.1	435.3	392.7	128 8	127.5	100.0
CFCL: Gadepan-II	392.6	—	163.0	392.9	—	109.7	100.1
TCL: Babrala	392.6	404.1	451.9	392.6	118.3	132.3	100.0
OCF: Shahjahanpur	392.6	409.7	401.0	385.0	122.7	120.1	98.1
OCF: Paradeep	325.2	—	—	167.3	—	—	68.6
By Product	7.1	2.0	3.3	3.7	28.6	46.5	52.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Private Sector	5286.3	4586.3	4933.9	5112.6	116.6	117.6	98.8
Total (Pb+Cop+Pvt) *(Phosphate)*	11688.5	10479.5	10890.3	10963.7	99.6	100.7	94.7
FACT: Udyogamandal	29.7	31.6	38.9	41.0	106.4	131.0	138.1
FACT: Cochin-II	102.2	116.0	118.0	126.6	113.5	115.5	123.9
Total (FACT):	131.9	147.6	156.9	167.6	111.9	119.0	127.1
RCF: Trombay	45.0	53.2	61.6	45.0	118.2	136.9	100.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	75.1	50.00	64.8	53.4	66.7	86.4	71.1
Total (RCF):	120.1	103.2	126.4	98.4	86.0	105.3	81.9
MFL: Chennai	142.8	133.8	139.2	128.3	93.6	100.4	89.9
PPL: Paradeep	331.2	359.7	346.8	229.1	108.6	104.8	69.2
HCL: Khetri	30.1	1.0	0.0	—	3.3	—	—
PPCL: Amjhore	42.2	13.7	0.8	—	32.5	1.9	—
PPCL: Saladipura	15.8	6.5	1.4	—	41.1	8.9	—
SSP units	12.8	4.0	5.0	4.2	31.3	30.5	32.8
Total Public Sector	826.9	769.5	776.5	627.6	93.0	94.3	75.9
(II) Cooperative Sector							
IFFCO: Kandla	519.2	500.2	709.1	663.7	161.9	157.9	127.8
(III) Private Sector							
GSFC: Vadodara	49.7	76.6	73.1	76.7	154.1	147.9	154.3
CFL: Vizag	104.1	112.2	129.0	145.8	107.8	123.9	140.1
ZIL: Goa	195.0	75.0	77.0	78.0	67.6	39.5	40.0
SPIC: Tuticorin	190.9	261.4	189.1	223.6	136.9	99.1	117.1
MCF: Mangalore	63.5	78.7	77.5	82.9	123.9	122.0	130.6
EID-Parry: Ennore	34.0	41.4	46.5	48.2	121.8	136.8	141.8
GNFC: Bharuch	32.8	30.2	31.1	31.8	92.1	95.1	97.0
DFPCL: Taloja	52.9	40.7	45.1	33.7	76.8	85.3	63.7
HLL: Haldia	310.5	106.2	173.8	289.5	83.6	55.2	93.2
GSFC: Sikka	150.0	241.1	279.0	237.1	160.7	186.0	158.1
GFCL: Kakinada	217.4	287.6	302.9	326.9	132.3	139.2	150.4
IGCL: Dahej	184.0	—	—	42.2	—	—	39.3
OCFL: Paradeep	802.8	—	—	427.4	—	—	71.0
SSP Units	901.1	519.8	488.9	412.2	57.7	50.3	45.7
Total Private Sector	3288.7	1870.9	1913.0	2456.2	92.0	81.5	81.6
Total (Pb+Cop+Pvt)	4634.8	3140.6	3398.6	3747.5	99.1	94.0	86.0

[English]

FCRA-1976

5493. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of statutory guidelines and other conditioins laid down for the receipt of foreign contributions to be observed by the recipients; and

(b) the number of recipients of foreign contribution who have made declarations since 1991 under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 State-wise?

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 it registers itself with the Central Government or obtains its prior permission to accept foreign contribution. An organization of a political nature, not being a political party, notified as such by the Central Government, cannot accept foreign contribution except with the prior permission of the Central Government.

(b) The details are contained in Annual Reports on the 'Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations' brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division). Copies of the Annual Reports upto the year 1998-99 are available in the Parliament Library. the data for the year 1999-2000 is under compilation.

[Translation]

Bio-Fertilizer Projects In Private Sector

5494. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a policy to promote Bio-Fertilizer Projects;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposals from various States for setting up of Bio-Fertilizer projects in private sector;

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

(d) the number of proposals approved so far and the number of projects pending for approval during 2000-2001;

(e) the reasons for not according the approval to the remaining projects;

(f) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(g) the details of financial assistance being provided to private enterprises under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) In order to promote the development and use of bio-fertilizer, Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers". During the 9th Plan, the Government has received a total of 224 project proposals, including 211 from private sector, through State Governments in response to the guidelines circulated among States. The State-wise details of these proposals are given in the attached statement. The proposals are approved on the basis of recommendations of Inter-departmental Committee which takes into account the comparative suitability of the projects, availability of funds and other relevant factors. Of the above, a total of 37 project proposals, including 27 in the private sector have been approved with a total production capacity of 4500 tons, as targeted for the 9th Plan period.

(g) The financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakh was provided for creating a production capacity of 150 tons of bio-fertilizer per annum and Rs. 10 lakh for 75 tons capacity per annum. The grants are released through the State Governments in two instalments.

Statement

State-wise Number of Proposals Received Under the Scheme National Project on Development and Use of Bio-Fertilizer During the 9th Plan

Name of State	Total No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Received from Private Sector
1	2	3
Assam	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	2	2
Gujarat	6	4
Maharashtra	149	149
Madhya Pradesh	9	6
Punjab	3	3

1	2	3
Kerala	3	3
Karnataka	23	20
Rajasthan	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	6	2
Orissa	6	6
Sikkim	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Meghalaya	1	—
Mizoram	2	2
Nagaland	1	1
Tripura	1	1
Tamil Nadu	1	1
West Bengal	2	2
Total	224	211

[English]

Private Participation in Urea Production

5495. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prescribed some guidelines for the participation of private sector in the production of urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the Government have succeeded to attract participation of private sector in this sector;

(d) whether their financial structure has been assessed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) As per the Industrial Policy Resolution dated 24th July 1991, no licence 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.

(c) The share of private sector was 89.48 lakh MT out of the total urea production of 198.30 lakh MT during the year 1999-2000.

(d) and (e) The financial structure of urea manufacturing plants, including the private sector plants, is assessed by the Government for fixation of Retention Price under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme.

Use of Gas Naphtha and Fuel Oil in Chemicals and Fertilizers

5496. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas 'Naphtha' and fuel oil are being used by the chemical fertilizers producing companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production cost of fertilizers produced by using these materials are also different; and

(d) if so, the details of average production cost in these three types of fertilizer units, separately?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Natural Gas, Naphtha and Fuel Oil are the major raw materials used for manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers. At present, the percentage of installed capacity of urea, the major nitrogenous fertilizer produced in the country, based on various raw materials is given below:

(i)	Natural Gas	58%
(ii)	Naphtha	30%
(iii)	Fuel Oil	12%

(c) and (d) The production cost of fertilizers produced by these raw materials is different for different raw materials. Weighted average retention price of urea, which includes 12% post tax return on net worth besides unit cost of production, for the above mentioned raw materials, is given below:

(Rs. per metric tonne of urea)

(i)	Gas based plants	Rs. 6402/-
(ii)	Naphtha	Rs. 11722/-
(iii)	FO/LSHS	Rs. 8150/-

Promotion of Hindi Language

5497. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State the amount of assistance provided to non-Hindi speaking states for promoting Hindi during the last three years and current-year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): For the promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, the Government of India provides financial assistance for the appointment and training of Hindi Teachers. The amount of assistance provided, State-wise, during the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-I.

Besides, the Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) New Delhi, a subordinate office of this Ministry, provides financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations in different States for undertaking Hindi promotional activities. The amounts that it has disbursed to various organizations, State-wise, can be seen at enclosed statement-II.

Satement-II

Grants given by Ministry for Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Utilisation Certificate not received for previous sanction	U C not received for previous sanction	48.50
2.	Assam	301.72	428.30	538.40
3.	Goa	6.66	UC not received for previous sanction	UC not received for previous sanction
4.	Karnataka	30.00	416.49	Proposal incomplete
5.	Manipur	83.26	UC not received for previous sanction	100.00
6.	Mizoram	57.51	145.21	334.51
7.	Meghalaya	55.76	Proposal incomplete	Proposal incomplete
8.	Nagaland	51.47	Proposal not received	Proposal not received

No proposal for assistance has so far been received from any State in this financial year.

Statement-I

State-wise Disbursement of Grants by Central Hindi Directorate to Voluntary Organisations for the Promotion of Hindi in the Country

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.98	24.21	37.26

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Karnataka	70.17	71.22	101.08
3.	Kerala	23.09	23.43	36.33
4.	Tamil Nadu	64.41	62.15	66.88
5.	Maharashtra	24.39	21.37	38.03
6.	Gujarat	03.48	02.98	04.19
7.	Goa	02.31	02.26	02.99
8.	West Bengal	05.93	05.50	08.07
9.	Orissa	03.66	03.55	04.72
10.	Assam	33.90	39.42	56.37
11.	Manipur	08.25	08.07	12.78
12.	Nagaland	00.45	00.45	00.31
13.	Meghalaya	01.18	01.42	02.23
14.	Mizoram	01.39	01.39	03.54
15.	Punjab	00.30	00.30	00.30

Inclusion of Towns in IDSMT Scheme

5498. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring Champua, Keonjhargarh and Anandpur in Orissa under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns Scheme (IDSMT) during 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the other towns proposed to be developed under the Scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no proposal to bring Champua town in Orissa under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during the year 2001-2002. Keonjhargarh and Anandpur towns have already been covered under the Scheme during the years 1985-86 and 1999-2000 respectively.

(b) The maximum Central assistance approved for Anandpur town under IDSMT Scheme is Rs. 79.53 lakhs out of which Rs. 26 lakhs has already been released. The balance Rs. 53.53 lakhs Central assistance will be released on receipt of physical and financial progress reports and utilisation certificates from the States Government.

(c) The Sanctioining Committee of the State has approved the towns of Karanjia, Kesinga, Balugaon and Rajgangpur. These towns are proposed to be covered under the Scheme during the current financial year, subject to availability of funds.

Loan for Delhi Metro Rail Project

5499. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sought for the early completion of Delhi Metro Rail Project keeping in view the acute transport problems faced by Delhi commuters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loan received for the purpose so far alongwith the names of agencies from which the loan has been sought?

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

(b) and (c) Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is providing loan in Japanese Yen to

partly finance the capital cost of the Delhi Metro Rail Project. JBIC provides this loan in tranches based upon the progress of the project. Agreements for the first two tranches have been signed so far. The first tranches amounts to Japanese Yen 14,760 million and carries interest @2.3% per annum, payable semi-annually and the 2nd tranche amounts to Japanese Yen 6,732 million and carries interest @1.8% per annum, payable semi-annually. The loan drawn till April 03, 2001 amounts to Japanse Yen 2,576.89 million.

Deaths due to Illegal Mining

5500. SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU:
SHRI B.V.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died due to illegal mining in various coal mines during each of the last three years and upto March 2001, mine-wise; and

(b) the action taken against the erring officials of these mines during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) (a) Illegal mining activites, in the nature of surreptitions extraction and pilferage of coal from abandoned, closed and disused mines and from outcrop region have been reported from coal mining areas of ECL, BCCL and CCL having their coal mines in erstwhile Bihar (Now Jharkhand) and West Bengal. However, as the said activities are carried out stealthily and clandestinely, it is not possible to know the number of persons who died due to illegal mining in various coal mines.

(b) Whenever any case of illegal mining is detected in the leasehold area of the coal companies, FIRs are filed with the police stations and such cases are pursued with the law enforcing authorities. Since illegal mining is done in the closed and discused mines, and such mining being in contravention of the provisions of relevant law, no responsibility can be fixed against any official due to any fatality caused during illegal mining operation.

Proper Rural Sanitation/Health System

5501. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 91% people in the rural areas of the country aare suffering due to improper sanitation and inadequate health system;

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

(c) whether out of budget allocation of Rs. 31,995 crore Rs. 1,380 crore were not utilised and returned during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the sanitation and health system in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Accident Prone Mines

5502. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Mines Safety has identified some mines as accident prone during 2000-2001;

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

(c) whether the management has taken any precautions of such mines to remove the potential hazards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a wide gap between identifying the dangers in coal mine and the action to remove them;

(f) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefore; and

(g) the manner in which the Government propose to undertake immediate steps to enhance coal mine safety on a crash programme all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (f) Director General of Mines Safety identifies certain mines as accident prone every calendar year. The list of accident prone mines for the year 2000 has not yet been furnished by DGMS, DGMS official, ISO of Coal India and the subsidiaries line management of each coal company make regular and quality inspections of all mines and deficiencies in safety, if any found from such inspections are rectified immediately. Periodic safety audits of mine are also done and their recommendations are aso implemented.

(g) In addition to strict compliance with requirement of mining safety laws the Government has suggested the following steps to check accidents and make mining work more safe.

1. Coal extraction within 60 meters from water logged working in same seam or in overlying or underlying seams should be undertaken only with the approval by DGMS. The conditions as stipulated by DGMS will have to be followed strictly.

2. Check survey of all underground mines which are prone to water danger.

3. A Committee consisting of senior officers constituted in each area will inspect the mines of the other area to ascertain the danger to the working districts and other workings of the mines due to inundation from surface as well as underground waters from the different areas of the same mine or of the neighbouring mines and also to ascertain danger of influx of noxious—toxic gases as well the fire damp into the working district of other workings either from the sealed off area of the same mine or of the other mines.

4. Strict enforcement of discipline.

5. Great emphasis to be given for quality inspection of the mines.

6. Extensive training programme to be arranged to train workers, supervisory staff and executives.

7. Maintaining of properly equipped and trained rescue services.

Security Lapse

5503. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a major intelligence failure, unidentified millitants managed to place an improved explosive device outside the North Block recently;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found responsible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) A general alert had been sounded by the intelligence Agencies that militants may try to target Government buildings housing important Ministries/Departments. Following such reports, the security of the Government buildings was entrusted to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) with effect from 8.1.2001. On 10.4.201, an improvised explosive device placed in the parking area outside Gate No. 1, North Block was detected well in time and defused, thereby averting any possible loss of life of damage to property. CISF is conducting an inquiry in the matter. The inquiry report is yet to be received. The said parking lot is a general parking area both for labelled vehicles of Government officials and unlabelled vehicles of visitors visiting North Block. There is no reason to believe that the incident occurred due to the laxity of any official. Following the incident, the security around North Block and other Government buildings has been further tightened.

Issuance of Demand Letters by DDA

5504. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Expandable Housing Scheme (EHS)-1996 DDA issued Demand Letters after two years of Registration to the allottees of Rohini area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether interest accrued on Registration Money, *i.e.* from Registration date upto sending Demand Letters, has neither been adjusted in Demand Letter nor paid to applicants by DDA in the said scheme, particularly in regard to Rohini area;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by DDA to pay interest to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 1980 Nos. flats were allotted to the registrants in Rohini area through the computerized draw held on 21.3.1997 under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996. Demand-cum-Allotment Letters to the successful registrants were issued on block dates 01.9.1998/10.9.1998.

(c) and (d) Under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996, applicants were required to deposit 'initial deposits' and not registration money. In the Brochure for the said Scheme, there was no provision for payment of interest on initial deposit to the successful applicants who were allotted flats under this scheme. However, since the initial

deposit was for the specific scheme of EHS-1996 and the same was refundable to the unsuccessful applicants, no interest was payable for the first six months as per the conditions laid down in the Brochure of the Scheme. In case of delay of refund, applicants were eligible to get simple interest on the initial deposits for the period beyond six months @ 10 per annum.

(e) Question does not arise in view of reply at (c) and (d) above.

Corruption in BCCL Working

5505. SHRI SUBODH ROY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI B.V.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of BCCL are minting money keeping the safety measures on their foot;

(b) whether the contracts were given for filling up abandoned mines with sand to avert flooding;

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling the sand in the mines and huge amount has been paid to contractors;

(d) whether the Government propose to investigate into the corruption in BCCL working;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the inquiry committee conducted for Bagdigi mine account has since given its report as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated March 21, 2001;

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

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(i) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers of BCCL found negligent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Safety measures are being given appropriate attention.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The sand filling after extraction of coal is done departmentally. Sand is filled by hydraulic sand stowing wherever required as per DGMS permission. Sand is transported/supplied contractually but a proper record of the same is maintained in the collieries with cross check to eliminate malpractices and the contractor is paid for the minimum amount after the cross check.

(d) No, Sir.

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

(f) to (h) A court of inquiry headed by Justice Gurusharan Sharma of the Jharkhand High Court has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour under Section 24(i) of the Mine Act, 1952.

(i) Appropriate action will be taken after the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

[Translation]

Rural Courts

5506. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the process of setting up of rural courts;

(b) the names of the States and the Union Territories where "Rural Courts" have been set up in the country so far;

(c) the names of States where Rural Courts have not been set up so far; and

(d) the time by which such courts are likely to be set up in the remaining villages of those States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Promotion/Development of Tribal Agencies

5507. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken fresh initiatives to promote and develop the tribal agencies, like Dongaria Kandha Development Agency (D.K.D.A.), Langia Soura Development Agency (L.S.D.A) and Orissa Tribal Development Project (O.T.D.P.) of the tribal districts, particularly in Rayagada district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of financial and physical target set and achieved during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented for the development of tribals in the State;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering the new proposals received from these agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of funds sanctioned to these agencies during the said period, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) (a) to (f) The information is under collection.

Collection of House Tax by MCD

5508. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi is not entitled to collect house tax from the areas not yet handed over to them by the DDA;

(b) if so, whether the DDA has not yet handed over certain areas like Sector 19 Phase-I Dwarka, to MCD and yet the MCD is collecting house tax from the residents of that area; and

(c) if so, the likely status of the house tax paid by the flat owners of that area which have not been handed over to MCD by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that all the property onwers within its limits are required to pay house tax as per provisions of the MCD Act and the Rules/Regulations made thereunder. It is, however, true that DDA has not handed over Sector 19, Phase-I, Dwarka to MCD.

(c) In view of the above, there is no special status of the house tax paid by the flat owners in such areas that have not been handed over to MCD by the DDA.

Compulsory Elementary Education in Scheduled Areas of Orissa

5509. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce compulsory elementary education in the scheduled areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to enhance the number of Post-Matric Scholarships in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) As per the information provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government has launched the National Programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education called "The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" (SSA) which is an effort to operationalise the Policy commitment of providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

(b) 14 districts fo Orissa, *viz.* Angul, Balasore, Jaipur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Puri and Sundargarh have been covered under SSA and pre-Project activities have also been initiated at a total cost of Rs 2.46 crores.

(c) and (d) The objective of the Post Matric scholarship scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes students in recognized post matriculation courses of recognized institutions with in India. The scheme provides for 100% Central Assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations implementing the scheme over and above their respective committed liability, which is required to be borne by them through their own resources. The committed liability of the North-eastern States has, however, been dispensed with from the commencement of the 9th Five Year Plan. In the year 2000-2001 Rs. 113.83 lakh was released to the Government of Orissa.

[Translation]

Clearing of Files by Chairman, DDA

5510. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of clearing and returning the files in the office of the Chairman of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the files in respect of S.F.S. allottees are remain pending for months and a number of such files are missing also;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the image of Housing Department of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The DDA has reported that as per the established procedure, the files are sent by the concerned department through the Vice Chairman to the office of Chairman, DDA and are returned to the office of Vice Chairman by the Chairman's office and thereafter the same are returned to the respective heads of Department by the office of Vice Chairman, DDA.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) The Housing Department of DDA has already prescribed time limit for completion of various jobs as per Citizen Charter Preamble. There is a system of public hearing and as per procedure Vice Chairman and Commissioner (Housing) take public hearing once a week and the concerned Directors take public hearing twice a week. Apart from this, on-line registration and monitoring of certain items like transfer of allocation/allotment, changes of address, mutation (life time), inclusion of names, mutation (after death), deletion of names as co-allottee etc. have also been introduced in the Housing Department w.e.f. 11.1.2001.

Instalments of DDA Flats

5511. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give one more chance to the allottees of DDA quarters who have failed to deposit their instalments even after the expiry of stipulated time limit to pay their arrears without any interest on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Government are likely to provide this chance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no such scheme under consideration of Delhi Development Authority. The earlier Amnesty Scheme, 1998 was in operation from 01.10.1998 and was closed on 31.8.1999.

[English]

Telephone Facility in CPWD Enquiry Offices

5512. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some CPWD enquiry offices in Delhi, particularly in Sector IV Pushp Vihar, is without telephone facility due to which the residents face a lot of difficulty in registering their complaints;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date from which the aforesaid enquiry offices are without telephone facility, office-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the enquiry offices are likely to be provided with the telephone facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Enquiry offices in sixteen colonies in Delhi, including Sector-IV, Pushp Vihar are without telephone facility.

(b) It was not considered necessary to install telephones in all these enquiry offices except Pushp Vihar because the area served by some of them is relatively small while in other cases, the enquiry offices are located close to the CPWD Division/Sub-division offices through whom complaints can be passed on to the enquiry offices.

(c) All the sixteen listed enquiry offices are without telephone facility from the very beginning.

(d) An application for providing telephone facility to enquiry office Sector-IV, Pushp Vihar has already been submitted to MTNL in January 2000. The telephone connection is awaited. As regards other enquiry offices, there is no proposal at present for providing telephone facility to the other 15 enquiry offices.

[Translation]

Control System in SAIL

5513. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL has incurred a loss of Rs 1720 crore during 1999-2000 due to contract system adopted for the transportation of goods;

(b) if so, whether this control system is in vogue since 1986;

(c) whether a group of MPs have registered a complaint to authority in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) While Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) did incur a loss of Rs. 1720 crore during 1999-2000, SAIL has stated that the loss is not attributable to transportation of goods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Import of Analgin

5514. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Analgin is being imported from China and Taiwan;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during the last three years;

(c) the price of the imported Anlgin in comparison to the one provided in India;

(d) whether the variation in rates has resulted in the closure of many indigenous units; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to stop the dumping of this medicine with a view to protect the indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The quantity of India's import of Analgin (bulk drug) from China and Taiwan during the last 3 years, to the extent available, is furnished below.

	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (in Rs.)
1997-98	58000	13070464/-
1998-1999	6700	1438110/-
1999-2000	196527	34489876/-

Source:—Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (Annual Numbers 1997-1998, 1998-1999, DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce).

(c) The notified price of this scheduled bulk drug is Rs. 378/kg fixed on 23.12.98. The market price of this bulk drug is Rs. 308.33/kg. during the last six months.

(d) and (e) The designated Authority appointed by the Government of India conducts Anti-Dumping investigations in India under Sections 9 A, 9 B and 9 C of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995. The initiation of Anti-Dumping investigations is undertaken when the domestic industry files a fully documented petition to the Designated Authority or when information is received from any other source with sufficient evidence of dumping, injury to the domestic industry and casual link between the dumping of the imported goods and injury.

In the case of Analgin, the anti-dumping authority has found that the domestic industry has suffered material injury caused cumulatively by the imports from China PR and Taiwan.

Vide custom Notification 38/2001 dated 9.4.2001, provisional anti-dumping duty at the rate of US dollar 9.778 per kg. for imports from China PR and US dollar 9.875 per kg. for imports from Taiwan has been levied.

[Translation]

Provision of AIDS Drugs by Cipla to Poor Countries

5515. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHURY:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Indian pharmaceutical company Cipla propose to provide the drug for AIDS at cheaper rates to the poor countries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating prices etc.;

(c) whether the United Nations also propose to consider this offer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by M/s. Cipla, the company has made an offer to supply the triple combination of anti-retroviral drugs, namely, Stavudine, Lamivudine and Nevirapine at a price of US$ 350 per patient per year. This offer was first made to an international NGO, Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF) for free distribution by them to patients in certain countries in Africa and Asia. Subsequently, Cipla have extended this offer directly to certain African countries, wherever Cipla are assured that the drugs are subsequently being given free to patients. The representatives of the company have also had discussions with world bodies, *viz*, WHO UNAIDS and UNICEF in this regard.

Working of Educational Institutions

5516. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain educational institutions have taken crores of rupees to promote research related activities and are seeking more amount without making any concrete achievements in this field even after three years of getting the said amount;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount provided to each of these institutions;

(c) the manner in which the said amount has been utilized;

(d) the reaction of the Government to the working of these educational institutions;

(e) whether some of these institutions have demanded for more funds; and

(f) if so, the reactioin 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 (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Petro-Chemical Industry in Rajasthan

5517. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Rajasthan Government to develop petro-chemical industry in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) whether the State Government institution RIICO, is in constant touch in this regard with the Union Government;

(f) whether the Government have received any request for the distribution of gas to Rajasthan from the proposed grey grid of Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The Government has not received any proposal from the Rajasthan Government to develop Petro-Chemical Industry.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) No, Sir. However, Government of Rajasthan has requested for extension of the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline to connect Jaipur and Jaisalmer areas.

(g) Keeping in view the lower availability of gas as compared to the allocations along the HBJ pipeline system, extension of the pipeline system is not feasible until the availability of gas improves.

Bio-product Institute

5518. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Bio-product Institutes in Maahu, Indore, Madhya Pradesh for seeking foreign assistance is lying pending for approval of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the present position of the case and the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to the State Government?

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) A proposal pertaining to upgradation of the facilities at Jaivaik Utpadan Sansthan, Mhow (Bio-product Institute) has been received by the Government seeking Japanese financial assistance. The proposal involves major support for infrastructure with Japanese assistance. The State Government has been requested to provide certain clarifications, based on which further action can be taken.

[English]

Bio-Technological Project

5519. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are likely to initiate a bio-technological project in collaboration with Gujarat State Bio-technology Council and voluntary organisations, in the earthquake affected areas of Gujarat;

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

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be in full swing?

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. Department of Biotechnology has supported biotechnology-based projects for rehabilitation of earthquake-affected people of Gujarat in collaboration with NGO's, Government of Gujarat the State Bio-technology Council.

(b) and (c) The projects implemented are in the areas of : Animal Feed and Preventive Medicine; Spirulina Production; Vermiculture and Vermicomposting; Poly-house farming and plantation with tissue culture raised plants and Production and use of bio-control agents. Five villages namely Halvad, Bhachau, Sukhpur, Narankah and Radhanpur have been selected for the implementation of these projects. In addition, low cost food prepared at National Dairy Development Board, Anand through a DBT sponsored pilot plant has been distributed to the children in the affected areas. Already 10046 animals have been vaccinated by BAIF Development Research Foundation, Baroda and 580 animals are fed regularly. It is expected that by the middle of June 2001 all five projects would be fully operational and benefits accrued through these projects would reach the affected people. All the spade work has been done expeditiously.

Arms and Ammunition with B.S.F.

5520. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSF is holding arms and ammunition far in excess of their authorisation;

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

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into;

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

(e) whether the BSF is holding stocks of old and obsolete armament and ammunitions and it is unable to dispose that of;

(f) if so, the details and quantity of obsolete armament and ammunition held by the BSF; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to dispose that of?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) to (g) Due to change over from 7.62 mm/.303 family of weapons to 5.56 mm weapon systems, certain weapons with ammunitions of the former category have become surplus to BSF. These surplus weapons and ammunitions are issued to the State Police forces on demand from time to time.

Foreign Assistance for Upgradation of Primary Schools

5521. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union has provided financial assistance to Rs. 450.00 crore for the upgradation of primary schools into middle schools and

also for training of teachers and further strengthening the education infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided for the purpose and especially to the Rajiv Gandhi Primary Education Mission by the European Union?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the 1993 Financing Agreement between the European Commission (EC) and the Government of India (GoI), EC gave a grant of 150 million Euros (Rs. 623.79 crores) for District Primary Education Programme, which is budgeted against 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh and provided through the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission.

[Translation]

Statue of Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar in Government Offices

5522. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the Members of Parliament to instal the statue of great freedom fighter Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar in the Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the action is likely to be taken in this regard?

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.

Sanskrit Teachers in KVs

5523. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas where Sanskrit is being taught at 10+2 level;

(b) whether the number of Post Graduate Sanskrit teachers have been decreasing gradually in the Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last five to seven years; and

(c) 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) to (c) The information about the number of Kendriya Vidayalas where Sanskrit is being taught is not centrally available. For various reasons there has been decrease in the number of Sanskrit Post Graduate Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[English]

Demand of Steel

5524. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the domestic demand of steel had risen while exports had fallen during the last three quarters of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The domestic demand and exports for steel during (April-December, 2000 and April-December, 1999) were given below:

(In lakh tonnes)

	April-December (1999-2000)	April-December (2000-2001)
Domestic Demand	187.50	206.00
Exports	20.20	21.60

[Translation]

Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in Jammu & Kashmir

5525. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: 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 supply and sewerage disposal projects in various cities of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration of the Union Government to include these projects in the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the World Bank or any other agency has offered to extend assistance for these projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Since drinking water supply and sewerage are State subjects. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to take necessary steps to provide these facilities to the urban population. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation provides Central assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for towns of less than 20,000 population as per 1991 Census and scheme of Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) for Liberation of Scavengers. Under the AUWSP, 4 towns of Jammu & Kashmir, namely, Qazigund, Billawar, Bijbehara & Samba have been approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 773.31 lakhs and Central share of Rs. 310.23 lakhs has been released to the State Government upto 1999-2000.

Under the LCS scheme, 7 proposals were approved for 27 towns of Jammu & Kashmir at a total estimated cost of Rs. 17.08 crores. Central subsidy of Rs. 7.26 crores has been sanctioned against which Rs. 2.16 crores only has been released so far through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(c) and (d) There are no proposals pending for inclusion in the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir has sought external assistance from the Middle East funding Agencies for the Jammu Sewerage Project Phase-II and Sewerage Project for Greater Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.33 crores and Rs. 1060.84 crores respectively. The State Government has been advised to furnish financing plan and commitment to provide adequate counterpart funds after updating the project feasibility reports. Further response from the State Government is awaited.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

ICDS Projects

5526. SHRI TILAKDHARI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects are proposed to be sanctioned in the newly constituted States;

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

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) After the reorganization of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, the ICDS network has also been reorganized in the new States and 54 ICDS Projects in Uttaranchal, 152 ICDS Projects in Chhattisgarh and 152 ICDS in Jharkhand are operational.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Cities in Uttar Pradesh

5527. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh seeking Central assistance for the development of cities during the last three years years;

(b) the details of cities proposed to be developed and the financial assistance proposed to be provided for the purpose; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking the decision and the time by which the pending schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State Level Sanctioning Committee of Uttar Pradesh in its meeting held on 12.2.1999 had approved the following 25 towns for Central assistance under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme (IDSMT):

1. Kushinagar, 2. Ujhani, 3. Nanauta, 4. Nawabganj, 5. Jalalabad, 6. Kunda, 7. Kemari, 8. Chitrakootdham,

9. Hariharpur, 10. Maharajaganj, 11. Kakori, 12. Niyotani, 13. Haraiya, 14. Amethi, 15. Kathauli, 16. Sardhana, 17. Khekra, 18. Babarpur-Ajitmal, 19. Oel-Dhakwa, 20. Gohand, 21. Milak, 22. Handia, 23. Jhin-Jhana, 24. Jhansi and 25. Mathura.

The Details of schemes submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh seeking Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is furnished in statement-I. The details also includes seven schemes in respect of State of Uttaranchal.

(b) and (c) Out of the 25 towns stated above the first 12 towns have been covered under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme. Besides, Central assistance has also been released for 10 ongoing towns during the last three years. The details of Central assistance released during the last three years is given in enclosed statement-II. The remaining 13 towns will be covered under the scheme after meeting the requirement of funds for the ongoing schemes of the towns already covered.

A total of 486 towns of Uttar Pradesh (which includes 52 towns of Uttaranchal) are eligible for Central assistance under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) of which the Government of Uttar Pradesh has forwarded water supply projects for 205 towns including 12 towns of Uttaranchal so far for consideration. Based on the availability of funds for Uttar Pradesh project proposals for 201 towns with an estimated cost of Rs. 17567.25 lakhs (including 11 towns of Uttaranchal costing Rs. 2642.39 lakhs) have been approved and Central share of Rs. 8783.63 lakhs have been released so far. The details of schemes approved, funds released and the physical status of the projects as reported by the State Government and details of pending schemes for Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal are given in the enclosed statement-III.

Besides, under the Centrally Sponsored Low Cost Sanitation Scheme 69 projects costing Rs. 372.43 crores have been sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). A subsidy of Rs. 175.68 crores and loan of Rs. 124.93 crores has been sanctioned so far. HUDCO has released a subsidy of Rs. 48.94 crores to the State Government.

Statement-I

STATE: UTTAR PRADESH
STATUS : 18.4.2001

A PROJECTS SANCTIONED

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No	Name of Town	Distt.	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Year	Approved Project Cost	Funds Released		Expenditure Upto Sept., 2000
						By G.O.I.	By State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nai Bazar	Bhadchi	8067.00	August, 98	71.11			13.55
2.	Rasulabad	Unnano	5878.00	—do—	58.70			43.97
3.	Siwal Khas	Meerut	14002.00	—do—	84.16			77.88
4.	Katera	Jhansi	5993.00	—do—	100.72			0.64
5.	Jahanabad	Pilibhit	9645.00	—do—	116.92			76.42
6.	Kalinagar	Pilibhit	8184.00	—do—	94.44		43.36	64.47
7.	Barbar	Lakhimpur	8993.00	September, 98	71.17	932.83	(Cumulative)	47.12
8.	Usehat	Badaun	6854.00	—do—	63.61	(1998-99)		14.16
9.	Faizganj Behata	Badaun	7559.00	—do—	59.38			50.57
10.	Madaundh	Banda	7449.00	—do—	108.00	1515.26		24.97
11.	Karnawal	Meerut	11047.00	—do—	74.98	(1999-2000)		70.18
12.	Fariha	Firozabad	4490.00	—do—	45.32	.		8.30
13.	Manjholiraj	Deoria	13698.00	—do—	84.40	1680.19		20.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Ittifatganj	Ambedkar Nagar	6392.00	September, 98	53.27	(2000-2001)		22.48
15.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad	7804.00	—do—	62.26			23.12
16.	Mohammadabad	Farukhabad	16426.00	December, 98	130.46			55.00
17.	Chharra	Aligarh	13343.00	—do—	92.35			5.00
18.	Pilkhana	Aligarh	7379.00	—do—	31.71			4.95
19.	Sahpau	Hathras	7141.00	—do—	71.04			9.00
20	Sahanpur	Bijnor	14299.00	—do—	171.96			78.48
21	Baharatganj	Allahabad	12465.00	—do—	128.60			30.00
22	Shergarh	Bareilly	9445.00	—do—	63.30			20.24
23.	Sirauli	Bareilly	14654.00	—do—	74.40			52.69
24.	Akabarpur	Kanpr (Dehat)	13889.00	—do—	112.61			70.00
25.	Shahganj	Jaunpur	19973.00	—do—	114.56			54.18
26.	Gohand	Hamirpur	6478.00	—do—	74.76			26.45
27.	Kharela	Mahoba	13774.00	April, 99	328.63			0.00
28.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Unnao	4244.00	—do—	46.29			10.57
29.	Tindwari	Banda	7523.00	—do—	54.46			5.93
30.	Sarila	Hamirpur	7413.00	—do—	87.93			13.23
31.	Bidhuna	Auraiyya	19275.00	—do—	157.54			0.00
32.	Kithore	Meerut	19270.00	—do—	90.50			43.20
33.	Suriyawan	Ravidas Nagar	12286.00	—do—	74.00			14.25
34	Manakapur	Gonda	6837.00	—do—	36.00			0.00
35.	Uttarkashi*	Uttarkashi	14988.00	August, 99	410.78			0.00
36.	Ranipur	Jhansi	15969.00	—do—	39.70			6.55
37	Chirgaon	Jhansi	13900.00	—do—	37.07			6.19
38.	Mahrauni	Lalitpur	7959.00	—do—	18.50			5.00
39	Amila Nagar	Mau	4282.00	October, 99	37.48			0.00
40.	Aliganj	Etah	18765.00	—do—	90.03			0.50
41	Barhapur	Bijnor	17981.00	—do—	75.65			0.00
42.	Talbehat	Lalitpur	10018.00	—do—	193.03			0.00
43.	Ahraura	Mirzapur	18549.00	—do—	74.93			0.00
44	Raja Ka Rampur	Etah	9215.00	—do—	39.20			3.75
45	Satrikh	Barabanki	8035.00	—do—	27.51			0.00
46.	Jasraana	Firozabad	7787.00	—do—	52.14			0.00
47.	Fatehganj Paschim	Bareilly	144420.00	November, 99	60.92			0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48.	Purdilnagar	Mahamayanagar	10305.00	November, 1999	60.19			0.00
49.	Phulpur	Azamgarh	6887.00	Feb., 2000	49.28			0.00
50.	Pipraich	Gorakhpur	12315.00	—do—	81.78			0.00
51.	Barahani Bazar	Siddarthnagar	8509.00	—do—	56.30			0.00
52.	Lalkuwa *	Nainital	5310.00	March, 2000	65.75			0.00
53.	Chaparauli	Baghapat	16008.00	—do—	43.95			20.83
54.	Sonkh	Mathura	7121.00	May, 2000	61.58			0.00
55.	Patiyali	Etah	9366.00	—do—	77.20			0.00
56.	Vijaygarh	Aligarh	4759.00	July, 2000	51.60			0.00
57.	Joshimath *	Chamoli	10124.00	—do—	166.63			0.00
58.	Swar	Rampur	19732.00	—do—	174.41			10.00
59.	Dineshpur *	U.S. Nagar	6056.00	August, 2000	183.42			6.17
60.	Shamsabad	Farukhabad	19489.00	Sept., 2000	142.86			
61.	Achhalda	Auraiya	7144.00	—do—	50.94			
62.	Karakat	Jaunpur	9036.00	—do—	34.19			
63.	Ramkola	Kushinagar	11740.00	—do—	77.85			
64.	Musafirkhana	Sultanpur	5731.00	—do—	52.76			
65.	Barhalganj	Gorakhpur	15799.00	—do—	98.92			
66.	Kachhwa	Mirzapur	12977.00	—do—	62.50			
67.	Srinagar *	Garhwal	18791.00	October, 2000	604.35			
68.	Soharatgarh	Siddarthnagar	7308.00	—do—	69.85			
69.	Saraineer	Azamgarh	10621.00	—do—	73.50			
70.	Maurawan	Unnao	12101.00	—do—	96.67			
71.	Chaumuha	Mathura	8935.00	—do—	82.24			
72.	Khanpur	Bulandshahr	11420.00	—do—	37.86			
73.	Bhinga	Shrawasti	16528.00	—do—	31.46			
74.	Auras	Unnao	3724.00	—do—	65.46			
75.	Dibiyapur	Aurraiya	13687.00	—do—	56.00			
76.	Munderabazar	Gorakhpur	9951.00	—do—	96.60			
77.	Sewarahi	Kushinagar	17069.00	—do—	97.52			
78.	Captainganj	Kushinagar	9525.00	—do—	84.05			
79.	Kauriyaganj	Aligarh	8846.00	—do—	79.43			
80.	Sisauli	Muzaffarnagar	10621.00	—do—	59.88			
81.	Bhatparrani	Deoria	9827.00	—do—	59.26			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
82.	Bugrasi	Bulandshar	11093.00	Dec., 2000	86.15			
83.	Ekauna	Shrawasti	10014.00	—do—	67.90			
84	Kachhla	Budaun	5842.00	—do—	76.40			
85.	Hata	Kushinagar	9327.00	—do—	96.03			
86.	Gosaiganj	Faizabad	11155.00	—do—	83.15			
87.	Doharighat	Mau	8051.00	—do—	48.59			
88.	Sainthal	Bareilly	11271.00	—do—	36.81			
89.	Mandawar	Bijnore	15405.00	—do—	93.24			
90.	Khadda	Kushinagar	10008.00	—do—	97.03			
91.	Saidpur	Budaun	11753.00	—do—	71.78			
92.	Nawabganj	Gonda	13750.00	—do—	80.10			
93.	Koeripur	Sultanpur	6122.00	—do—	56.74			
94.	Mohammadabad Gohana	Mau	15350.00	—do—	96.70			
95	Safipur	Unnao	16955.00	—do—	95.43			
96.	Hasayan	Hathras	4513.00	—do—	45.94			
97.	Unchahar	Raebareilly	6705.00	—do—	125.10			
98	Shahpur	Muzaffarnagar	13271.00	January, 2001	86.40			
99	Rabupura	G.B. Nagar	10710.00	—do—	84.90			
100.	Behat	Saharanpur	14424.00	—do—	92.90			
101.	Ganjmoradabad	Unnao	7808.00	—do—	69.94			
102.	Aljalgarh	Bijnor	18649.00	—do—	130.84			
103.	Sultanpur	Saharanpur	12842.00	—do—	102.30			
104.	Malihabad	Lucknow	13477.00	—do—	95.00			
105.	Iglas	Aligarh	7952.00	—do—	162.37			
106.	Pipiganj	Gorakhpur	8337.00	—do—	81.77			
107.	Dariabad	Barabanki	12628.00	—do—	24.47			
108.	Mursan	Hathras	9673.00	—do—	66.80			
109.	Aminagar Sarai	Baghpat	8274.00	—do—	48.22			
110.	Phaphud	Auraiya	12200.00	—do—	111.69			
111.	Deorania	Bareilly	12422.00	—do—	172.91			
112.	Babarpur Ajitmal	Auraiya	18350.00	—do—	195.27			
113.	Nand Prayag *	Chamoli	1261.00	—do—	52.15			
114.	Deo Prayag *	Tehri Garhwal	2164.00	—do—	172.91			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115.	Hyderabad	Unnao	5798.00	January, 2001	47.10			
116.	Sindhauli	Sitapur	13657.00	—do—	36.13			
117.	Rithora	Bareilly	9734.00	—do—	29.32			
118.	Lalganj	Rae Bareilly	15418.00	—do—	67.94			
119.	Parikhitgarh	Meerut	13675.00	—do—	94.66			
120.	Ambehta	Sharanpur	10295.00	—do—	80.90			
	Total		1303586		10788.72	4128.28	4323.36	1110.59

\# Scheme Commissioned.
* Comes under Uttaranchal State (7 towns)
$ Scheme under Scrutiny in CPHEEO

S.No.	Name of Town	Distt.	Population	Proj. Cost	Remarks
1.	Bageshwar *	Bageshwar	5653.00	704.30	Examined, comments forwarded to UP Jal Nigam in March, 2001 Reply awaited.
2.	Koraon	Allahabad	7832.00	491.25	Received in 3/2001, Pending for want of funds.
3.	Barusagar	Jhansi	18783.00	219.85	Received in 3/2001, Pending for want of funds.
4.	Phulpur	Allahabad	16761.00	134.71	Received in 2/2001, Pending for want of funds.
	Total:		49029	1550.11	

* - Comes Under Uttaranchal State.

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Town	Central Assistance Released			
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Khushinagar	16.00	—	—	16.00
2.	Ujhani	30.00	—	—	30.00
3.	Nanauta	12.00	—	—	12.00
4.	Nawabganj	16.00	—	—	16.00
5.	Jalalabad	—	9.00	—	9.00
6.	Kunda	—	13.00	—	13.00
7.	Kemari	—	16.00	—	16.00
8.	Chitrakootdham	—	30.00	—	30.00
9.	Hariharpur	—	—	10.00	10.00
10.	Maharajganj	—	—	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kakori	—	—	16.00	16.00
12.	Niyotani	—	—	14.00	14.00
13.	*Budhana	27.00	—	—	27.00
14.	* Muradhanagar	—	—	39.00	39.00
15.	* Muradabad	—	—	114.00	114.00
16.	* Loni	—	—	59.23	59.23
17.	* Khalilabad	—	—	49.90	49.90
18.	* Saharanpur	—	—	82.00	82.00
19.	* Faizabad	—	—	41.55	41.55
20.	* Maghar	—	—	15.75	15.75
21.	* Bansi	—	—	24.25	24.25
22.	* Basti	—	—	79.57	79.57
	Total	101.00	68.00	560.25	729.25

* On going towns.

Statement-III

State : Uttar Pradesh Status 15.03.2001

A. PROJECTS SANCTIONED (Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Distt.	Population 1991 (Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./ Year	Project Cost	Per Capita Cost (In Rs.)	Central Share	Funds Released		Expenditure Upto Sep., 2000
								by GOI	By State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Karhal #	Mainpur	19410	Mar. 94	106.90	550.75	53.45			106.90
2.	Hastinapur #	Meerut	15081	Mar. 94	116.35	771.50	58.18			116.35
3.	Jalali #	Aligarh	15548	Mar. 94	77.25	496.85	38.63	Ist Instlmn.		89.87
4.	Jattari #	Aligarh	13264	Mar. 94	100.60	758.44	50.30	327.88		96.99
5.	Harduganj #	Aligarh	9647	Mar. 94	57.30	593.97	28.65	(1993-94)		81.88
6.	Kheragarh #	Agra	12937	Mar. 94	75.20	581.28	37.60	IInd Instlmn.	4323.36	100.21
7.	Haldaur #	Bijnor	15830	Mar. 94	91.00	574.86	45.50	586.17	(cumulative)	91.00
8.	Umarikalan #	Moradabad	11365	Mar. 94	66.70	586.89	33.35	(199-95)		71.26
9.	Nidhauliklan #	Etah	6337	Mar. 94	36.00	568.09	18.00			36.00
10.	Raya #	Mathura	13476	Mar. 94	78.00	578.81	39.00	IIIrd Instlmn.		76.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Marehara #	Etah	15033	Mar. 94	34.90	232.16	17.45	764.87		34.90
12.	Achnera #	Agra	18436	Mar. 94	67.90	368.30	33.95	(1995-96)		58.23
13.	Sasni #	Aligrah	11494	Mar. 94	75.55	657.30	37.78			63.74
14.	Ghiror #	Mainpuri	8139	Mar. 94	57.65	708.32	28.83	IV Instlmn.		87.75
15.	Tulsipur#	Gonda	18114	Mar. 94	97.50	538.26	48.75	352.42		81.75
16.	Golabazar #	Gorakhpur	9733	Mar. 94	54.40	558.92	27.20	(1996-97)		53.73
17.	Mehnagar #	Azamgrah	10030	Mar. 94	78.50	782.65	39.25			70.57
18.	Jiyanapur #	Azamgarh	7314	Mar. 94	56.10	767.02	28.05	Vth Instlmn.		65.28
19.	Azmatgarh #	Azamgarh	8234	Mar. 94	48.00	582.95	24.00	776.57		46.14
20.	Ghughuli #	Maharajganj	8663	Mar. 94	79.20	914.23	39.60	(1997-98)		77.20
21.	Reoti #	Ballia	18258	Mar. 94	77.50	424.47	38.75			95.39
22.	Sikanderpur #	Ballia	16389	Mar. 94	86.70	529.01	43.35	VI Instlmn		91.58
23.	Karari #	Allahabad	9151	Mar. 94	83.34	910.72	41.67	932.83		83.34
24.	Bansdih #	Ballia	17169	Mar. 94	83.00	483.43	41.50	(1998-99)		92.74
25.	Chandauli #	Varanasi	11033	Mar. 94	85.00	770.42	42.50	VII Instlmn		95.52
26.	Bakewar #	Etawah	10371	Mar. 94	63.60	613.25	31.80	1515.26		59.72
27.	Lakhna #	Etawah	8253	Mar. 94	43.80	530.72	21.90	(1999-2000)		27.90
28.	Kulpahar	Hamirpur	13614	Mar. 94	81.80	592.15	40.90	1680.19		91.70
29.	Jhinjhak #	Kanpur	13942	Mar. 94	81.20	582.41	40.60	(2000-2001)		76.00
30.	Bithoor #	Kanpur	7565	Mar. 94	46.20	610.71	23.10			46.20
31.	Naraini #	Banda	9003	Mar. 94	54.50	605.35	27.25			58.71
32.	Tirwaganj #	Farrukhabad	15415	Mar. 94	71.20	461.89	35.60			61.85
33.	Talgram #	Farrukhabad	9611	Mar. 94	53.30	554.57	26.65			54.62
34.	Nawabganj #	Unnao	7724	Mar. 94	48.50	627.91	24.25			59.01
35.	Neotini #	Unnao	6002	Mar. 94	15.70	261.58	7.85			14.56
36.	Mohan #	Unnao	10816	Mar. 94	49.20	454.88	24.60			33.05
37.	Sandi #	Hardoi	18944	Mar. 94	65.00	343.12	32.50			57.75
38.	Pali	Hardoi	12279	Mar. 94	59.20	482.12	29.60			58.30
39.	Islamnagar #	Badaun	19179	Mar. 94	68.40	356.64	34.20			59.84
40.	Singhai Bharora #	Lakhimpur Kheri	15484	Mar. 94	86.50	558.64	43.25			86.50
41.	Katra #	Shahjahanpur	19129	Mar. 94	103.00	538.45	51.50			103.57
42.	Bazpur @	Nainital	16857	Mar. 94	86.20	511.36	43.10			50.65
43	Bilariaganj #	Azamgarh	8853	Jan. 96	64.70	730.83	32.35			44.75
44.	Ramnagar #	Barabanki	9926	Jan. 96	75.70	762.64	37.85			63.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45.	Sankargarh	Allahabad	10622	Jan. 96	157.80	1485.60	78.90			100.31
46.	Ghorawal #	Sonebhadra	10622	Jan. 96	87.60	824.70	43.80			129.36
47.	Sidhaur #	Barabanki	8900	Jan. 96	58.80	660.67	29.40			57.07
48.	Chopan	Sonebhadra	8901	Mar. 98	133.50	1499.83	66.75			144.32
49.	B.B. Nagar #	Bulandshar	901	Mar. 96	68.30	750.47	34.15			64.25
50.	Daurala #	Meerut	10025	Mar. 96	74.60	744.14	37.30			63.41
51.	Fandpur #	Bareilly	6001	Mar. 96	59.50	991.50	29.75			55.84
52.	Usawan #	Badaun	7367	Mar. 96	72.50	984.12	36.25			68.99
53.	Saurik #	Farukhabad	8237	Mar. 96	81.00	983.37	40.50			81.00
50B	Harriya #	Basti	6737	Mar. 96	62.40	926.23	31.20			59.63
55.	Hariharpur #	Basti	8276	Mar. 96	63.00	761.24	31.50			61.58
56.	Bansgaon #	Gorakhpur	13489	Mar. 96	81.20	601.97	40.60			56.77
57.	Bikapur #	Faizabad	10331	Mar. 96	101.50	982.48	50.75			95.28
58.	Sarai Akil	Allahabad	11821	Mar. 96	98.98	837.32	49.49			35.00
59.	Dudhi	Sonebhadra	8980	Mar. 96	156.70	1744.99	78.35			132.82
60.	Pali #	Lalitpur	7701	Mar. 96	63.80	828.46	31.90			55.00
61.	Oran #	Banda	5404	Mar. 96	59.00	1091.78	29.50			62.13
62.	Risia Bazar #	Bahraich	8814	Mar. 96	86.15	977.42	43.08			69.40
63	Narender-@ Nagar	Tehri	4828	Mar. 96	240.50	4981.36	120.25			195.19
64.	Chamba @	Tehri	10020	March 96	537.80	5367.27	268.90			308.37
65	Jhalu #	Bijnore	16400	Mar. 96	80.50	490.85	40.25			76.35
66.	Adri #	Mau	9179	Mar. 96	60.30	656.93	30.15			44.26
67.	Kaladungi @	Nainital	4663	Mar. 96	121.90	2614.20	60.95			38.62
68.	Atsu #	Wtawah	8517	Mar. 96	79.80	936.95	39.90			54.57
69	Hargaon $	Sitapur	14008	Mar. 96	83.30	594.66	41.65			78.17
70.	Purwa $	Unnao	14161	Jan. 97	103.40	730.17	51.70			50.49
71.	Pukharyan #	Kanpur (Dehat)	18683	Jan. 97	99.30	531.50	49.65			85.66
72.	Bisharat-# Ganj	Bareilly	9693	Nov. 97	70.58	728.15	35.29			62.39
73	Narora #	Bulandshahar	15652	Nov. 97	135.22	863.92	67.61			124.06
74.	Jahangirpur	Bulandshahar	8206	Nov. 97	77.75	947.48	38.88			49.34
75.	Chattari #	Bulandshahar	8202	Nov. 97	69.19	843.57	34.60			60.00
76.	Bilaspur	Bulandshahar	6127	Nov. 97	49.25	803.82	24.63			8.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
77.	Kakore	Bulandshahar	5838	Nov. 97	55.87	957.01	27.94			35.96
78.	Alum #	Muzaffarnagar	13013	Nov. 97	76.91	591.02	38.46			70.17
79.	Banat #	Muzaffarnagar	13633	Nov. 97	76.49	661.07	38.25			57.38
80.	Asharaf-pur	Ambedkar Nagar	9868	Nov. 97	64.83	956.97	32.42			40.36
81.	Jyoti # Khuna	Manipuri	3725	Nov. 97	41.07	1102.55	20.54			20.00
82.	Nai Bazar	Bhadohi	8067	Aug. 98	71.11	881.49	35.56			13.55
83.	Rasulabad #	Unnao	5878	Aug. 98	58.70	998.64	29.35			43.97
84.	Siwal Khas #	Meerut	14002	Aug. 98	84.16	601.06	42.08			77.88
85.	Katera	Jhansi	5993	Aug. 98	100.72	1880.63	50.36			0.64
86.	Jahanabad #	Pilibhit	9645	Aug. 98	116.92	1212.23	58.46			76.42
87.	Kalinagar #	Pilibhit	8184	Aug. 98	94.44	1153.96	47.22			64.47
88.	Barbar	Lakhimpur	8993	Sept. 98	71.17	791.39	35.59			47.12
89.	Usehat	Badaun	6854	Sept. 98	53.61	782.17	26.81			14.16
90.	Faizganj Behata	Badaun	7559	Sept. 98	59.38	785.55	29.69			50.57
91.	Madaundh	Banda	7449	Sept. 98	108.00	1449.86	54.00			24.97
92.	Kamawal #	Meerut	11047	Sept. 98	74.98	678.74	37.49			70.18
93.	Fariha	Firozabad	4490	Sept. 98	45.32	1009.35	22.66			8.30
94.	Manjholiraj	Deoria	13695	Sept. 98	84.40	616.24	42.20			20.50
95	Ittiftganj	Ambedkar Nagar	83392	Sept. 98	53.27	634.77	26.44			22.48
96.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad	7804	Sept. 98	62.26	797.80	31.13			23.12
97.	Mohammabdabad	Farukhabad	16426	Dec. 98	130.46	794.23	65.23			55.00
98.	Chharra	Aligarh	13343	Dec. 98	92.35	692.12	46.18			5.00
99.	Pilkhana	Aligarh	7379	Dec. 98	31.71	429.73	15.86			4.95
100.	Sahpau	Hatharas	7141	Dec. 98	71.04	994.82	35.52			9.00
101.	Sahanpur	Bijnor	14299	Dec. 98	171.98	1202.74	85.99			78.48
102.	Baharatganj	Allahabad	12465	Dec. 98	128.60	1031.69	64.30			30.00
103.	Shergarh	Bareilly	9445	Dec. 98	63.30	670.20	31.65			20.24
104.	Sirauli	Bareilly	14654	Dec. 98	74.40	507.71	37.20			52.69
105.	Akabarpur	Kanpur (Dehat)	13889	Dec. 98	112.61	810.79	56.31			70.00
106.	Shahganj	Jaunpur	19973	Dec. 98	114.56	573.57	57.28			54.18
107.	Gohand	Hamirpur	6478	Dec. 98	74.76	1154.06	37.38			26.45
108.	Kharela	Mahoba	13774	April, 99	328.63	2365.87	164.32			0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
109.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Unnao	4244	April, 99	46.29	1090.72	23.15			10.67
110.	Tindwari	Banda	7523	April, 99	54.46	723.91	27.23			5.93
111.	Sarila	Hamirpur	7413	April, 99	87.93	1186.16	43.97			13.23
112.	Bidhuna	Auraiyya	19275	April, 99	157.54	817.33	78.77			0.00
113.	Kithora	Meerut	19270	April, 99	90.50	469.64	45.25			43.20
114.	Suriyawan	Ravidas Nagar	12286	April, 99	74.00	602.31	37.00			14.25
115.	Manakapur	Gonda	6837	April, 99	36.00	526.55	18.00			0.00
116.	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	14988	Aug. 99	410.78	2740.73	205.39			0.00
117.	Ranipur	Jhansi	15969	Aug. 99	39.70	248.61	19.85			6.55
118.	Chirgaon	Jhansi	13900	Aug. 99	37.07	266.69	18.54			6.19
119.	Mahrauni	Lalitpur	7959	Aug. 99	18.50	232.44	9.25			5.00
120.	Amila Nagar	Mau	4282	Oct. 99	37.48	875.29	18.74			0.00
121.	Aliganj	Etah	18765	Oct. 99	90.03	479.78	45.02			0.50
122.	Barhapur	Bijnore	17981	Oct. 99	75.65	420.72	37.83			0.00
123.	Talbehat	Lalitpur	10018	Oct. 99	193.03	1926.83	96.52			0.00
124.	Ahraura	Mirzapur	18549	Oct. 99	74.93	403.96	37.47			0.00
125.	Raja Ka Rampur	Etah	9215	Oct. 99	39.20	425.39	19.60			3.75
126.	Satrikh	Barabanki	8035	Oct. 99	27.51	342.38	13.76			0.00
127.	Jasrana	Firozabad	7787	Oct. 99	52.14	669.58	26.07			0.00
128.	Fatehganj Paschim	Bareilly	14420	Nov. 99	60.92	422.47	30.46			0.00
129.	Purdilnagar	Mahamaya Nagar	10305	Nov. 99	60.19	584.09	30.10			0.00
130.	Phulpur	Azamgarh	6887	Feb. 2000	49.28	715.55	24.64			0.00
131.	Pipraich	Gorakhpur	12315	Feb. 2000	81.78	664.07	40.89			0.00
132.	Barahani Bazar	Siddharth Nagar	8509	Feb. 2000	56.30	661.65	28.15			0.00
133.	Lalkuwa @	Nainital	5310	Mar. 2000	65.75	1238.23	32.88			0.00
134.	Chaparauli	Baghapat	16008	Mar. 2000	43.95	274.55	21.98			20.83
135.	Bonkh	Mathura	7121	May, 2000	61.58	864.77	30.79			0.00
136.	Patiyali	Etah	9366	May, 2000	77.20	824.26	38.60			0.00
137.	Vijaygarh	Aligarh	4759	July,2000	51.60	1084.26	25.80			0.00
138.	Joshimath	Chamoli	10124	July, 2000	166.63	1645.89	83.32			0.00
139.	Swar	Rampur	19782	July, 2000	174.41	881.66	87.21			10.00
140.	Dineshpur*	U.S. Nagar	6056	Aug. 2000	183.42	3028.73	91.71			6.17
141.	Shamsabad	Farukhabad	19489	Sep. 2000	142.86	733.03	71.43			—
142.	Achhalda	Auraiya	7144	Sep. 2000	50.94	713.05	25.47			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
143.	Kerakat	Jaunpur	9036	Sep. 2000	34.19	378.38	17.10			—
144.	Ramkola	Kushinagar	11740	Sep. 2000	77.85	663.12	38.93			—
145.	Musafirkhana	Sultanpur	5731	Sep. 2000	52.76	920.61	26.38			—
146.	Barhalganj	Gorakhpur	15799	Sep. 2000	98.92	626.12	49.46			—
147.	Kachwa	Mirzapur	12977	Sep. 2000	62.50	481.62	31.25			—
148.	Srinagar #	Garhwal	18791	Oct. 2000	604.35	3216.17	302.18			—
149.	Soharatgarh	Siddharth Nagar	7308	Oct. 2000	69.85	955.80	34.93			—
150.	Saraimeer	Azamgarh	10621	Oct. 2000	73.50	692.03	36.75			—
151.	Maurawan	Unnao	12101	Oct. 2000	96.67	798.86	48.34			—
152.	Chaumuha	Mathura	8935	Oct. 2000	82.24	920.43	41.12			—
153.	Khanpur	Bulandshahar	11420	Oct. 2000	37.86	331.52	18.93			—
154.	Bhinga	Shrawasti	18528	Oct. 2000	31.46	190.34	15.73			—
155.	Auras	Unnao	3724	Oct. 2000	65.46	1757.79	32.73			—
156.	Dibiyapur	Aurraiya	13687	Oct. 2000	56.00	409.15	28.00			—
157.	Munderbazar	Gorakhpur	9951	Oct. 2000	96.60	970.76	48.30			—
158.	Sewarahi	Kushinagar	17069	Oct. 2000	97.52	571.33	48.76			—
159.	Captainganj	Kushinagar	9525	Oct. 2000	84.05	882.41	42.03			—
160.	Kauriyaganj	Aligarh	8846	Oct. 2000	79.43	897.92	39.72			—
161.	Sisauli	Mauzaffar Nagar	10621	Oct. 2000	59.88	563.79	29.94			—
162.	Bhatparrani	Deoria	9827	Oct. 2000	59.26	603.03	29.63			—
163.	Burgrasi	Bulandshahr	11093	Dec. 2000	86.15	776.62	43.08			—
164.	Ekauna	Sharswati	10014	Dec. 2000	67.90	678.05	33.95			—
165.	Kachhila	Budaun	5842	Dec. 2000	76.40	1307.77	38.20			—
166.	Hata	Kushinagar	9327	Dec. 2000	96.03	1029.59	48.02			—
167.	Gosaiganj	Faizabad	11155	Dec. 2000	83.15	745.41	41.58			—
168.	Doharighat	Mau	8051	Dec. 2000	48.59	603.53	24.30			—
169.	Sainthal	Bareilly	11271	Dec. 2000	36.81	326.59	18.41			—
170.	Mandawar	Bijnore	15405	Dec. 2000	93.24	605.26	46.62			—
171.	Khadda	Kushinagar	10008	Dec. 2000	97.03	969.52	48.52			—
172.	Saidpur	Budaun	11753	Dec. 2000	71.78	610.74	35.89			—
173.	Nawabganj	Gonda	13756	Dec. 2000	80.10	582.29	40.05			—
174.	Koeripur	Sultanpur	6122	Dec. 2000	56.74	926.82	28.37			—
175.	Mohammada Badgohana	Mau	15350	Dec. 2000	96.70	629.97	48.35			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
176.	Safipur	Unnao	16955	Dec. 2000	95.43	562.84	47.72			—
177.	Hasayan	Hathras	4513	Dec. 2000	45.94	1017.95	22.97			—
178.	Unchahar	Raebareilly	6705	Dec. 2000	125.10	1865.77	62.55			—
179.	Shahpur	Muzaffar Nagar	13271	Jan. 2001	86.40	651.04	43.20			—
180.	Rabupura	G.B. Nagar	10710	Jan. 2001	84.90	792.72	42.45			—
181.	Behat	Saharanpur	14424	Jan. 2001	92.90	644.07	46.45			—
182.	Ganjmoradabad	Unnao	7808	Jan. 2001	69.94	895.75	34.97			—
183.	Afjalgarh	Bijnor	18649	Jan. 2001	130.84	701.59	85.42			—
184.	Sultanpur	Saharanpur	12642	Jan. 201	102.30	809.21	51.15			—
185.	Malihabad	Lucknow	13477	Jan. 2001	95.00	704.90	47.50			—
186.	Iglas	Aligarh	7952	Jan. 2001	162.37		81.19			—
187.	Pipiganj	Gorakhpur	8337	Jan. 2001	81.77		40.89			—
188.	Danabad	Barabanki	12628	Jan. 2001	24.47		12.24			—
189.	Mursan	Hathras	9673	Jan. 2001	66.80		33.40			—
190.	Aminagar Sarai	Baghpat	8274	Jan. 2001	48.22		24.41			—
191.	Phaphud	Auraiya	12200	Jan. 2001	111.69		55.85			—
192.	Deorania	Bareilly	12422	Jan. 2001	172.91		86.46			—
193.	Babarpur Ajitmal	Auraiya	10350	Jan. 2001	195.27		97.64			—
194.	Nand Prayag #	Chamoli	1261	Jan. 2001	52.15		26.08			—
195.	Deo Prayag #	Tehri Garhwal	2164	Jan. 2001	172.91		86.46			—
196.	Hyderabad	Unnao	5798	Jan. 2001	47.10		23.55			—
197.	Sindhauli	Sitapur	13657	Jan. 2001	38.13		19.07			—
198.	Rithora	bareilly	9734	Jan. 2001	29.32		14.66			—
199.	Lalganj	Rai Bareilly	15418	Jan. 2001	67.94		33.97			—
200.	Parikhitgarh	Meerut	13675	Jan. 2001	94.66		47.33			—
201.	Ambetha	Saharanpur	10295	Jan. 2001	80.90		40.45			—
	Total		2212583			17567.25	8783.63	6936.19	4323.36	7033.59

* Scheme commissioned.
@ Comes under Uttaranchal State (11 Towns)
B. Schemes under scrutiny in CPHEEO

S.No.	Name of Town	District	Population	Project cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1@	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	5653	704.30	Examined, comments forwarded to U.P. Jal Nigam in March, 2001. Reply awaited.
2.	Koraon	Allahabad	7832	491.25	Received in 3/2001. Pending for want of funds.
3.	Baruasagar	Jhansi	18783	219.85	Received in 3/2001. Pending for want of funds.
4.	Phulpur	Allahabad	16761	134.71	Received in 2/2001. Pending for want of funds.
			49029	1550.11	

[Translation]

National Literacy Mission

5528. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the funds provided to various States under the National Literacy Mission during 2000-2001, State-wise; and

(b) the names of districts which have been declared fully literate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) State-wise break-up of funds released by National Literacy Mission during 2000-2001 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Districts are not being declared fully literate.

Statement

State-wise Releases by National Literacy Mission During 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount in Rupees
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,26,96,960
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	1,66,14,906
4.	Bihar	4,19,99,008
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,00,000
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	10,02,90,000
8.	Haryana	1,03,67,081
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59,84,587
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	73,12,660
11.	Jharkhand	55,00,000
12.	Karnataka	25,37,23,434
13.	Kerala	7,06,25,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,43,10,087
15.	Maharashtra	3,17,00,196
16.	Manipur	2,61,203
17.	Meghalaya	25,50,000
18.	Mizoram	59,40,000
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Orissa	2,02,27,750
21.	Punjab	80,76,321
22.	Rajasthan	4,19,90,250
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,12,49,690
25.	Tripura	30,50,000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8,72,82,310
27.	Uttaranchal	59,01,878
28.	West Bengal	7,08,14,970
29.	Chandigarh	26,00,000
30.	Delhi	1,86,81,959
31.	Pondicherry	31,92,000
32.	Daman & Diu	—
33.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
35.	Lakshadweep	—
	Total	93,39,42,250

Pricing Policy on Fertilizers

5529. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether new pricing policy on fertilizers have adversely affected the domestic fertilizer producing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of fertilizer producers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) A new pricing policy for urea units is still under consideration of the Government. The proposed new policy will aim at bringing in greater rationalisation and transparency in subsidy payments to urea manufacturers. Besides, it will induce manufacturers to take cost reduction measures on their own and be competitive.

[English]

Indo-Qatar Agreement on Fertiliser Exports

5530. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the Qatar Government to boost fertiliser exports to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether with the removal of quantitative restrictions, Qatar is hopeful for increasing its exports to India; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the exports to India are likely to increase?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) No Sir. No agreement on fertilizer exports to India has been signed with the Qatar Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Vedic Astrology in Universities

5531. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "UGC circular on Vedic astrology caused resentment" appearing in *The Hindu* dated March 28, 2001;

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

(c) the number and name of universities that have agreed for the same and have applied for providing facilities on astrological studies;

(d) the guidelines set for the purpose;

(e) whether some people/organisations opposed this move of the UGC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been alleged, *inter-alia*-, in the news item that the Astrology has no scientific base and, therefore, it was inappropriate to introduce it as such into the University Curriculum.

(c) The UGC has received proposals from 26 universities for setting up of the Department of Jyotir Vigyan. the list of these 26 universities is given in enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) The salient features of the guidelines are that the courses would be available at graduate, post-graduate and research levels. The duration of the graduate courses will be for three years and that at the post-graduate level for 2 years. On completion of one year of the course at the graduate level, a candidate would be given a certificate. On completion of two years, he would be given a diploma and a degree on completion of three years. For Ph.D. and research courses, similar provisions as in other courses would apply. Syllabus for all the courses would be determined by the UGC. The UGC would also provide adequate support in terms of academic and supporting staff as well as for guest faculty. Universities offering such courses could also go in for academic collaboration with faculties of oriental studies and Sanskrit Vidyapeeths. The courses would commence from the 1st of July, 2001 and would be open to review by the UGC.

The introduction of the course on Jyotir Vigyan has occasioned some discussion in the media, with opinions expressed both for and against the UGC's decision.

Statement

List of the 26 Universities Proposing to set up Departments of Jotir Vigyan

1. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
2. H.P. University, Shimla
3. K.S.D. University, Darbhanga
4. Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
5. Jiwaji University, Gwalior
6. Devi Ahilya University, Indore
7. University of Mysore, Mysore
8. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupathi
9. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad
10. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwadidyalaya, Puri
11. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Vishwavidyalaya, Ajmer
12. Rajasthan University, Jaipur
13. Madurai Kamaraj Univeristy, Madurai
14. Ma' arishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur
15. Vikram University, Ujjain
16. Ranchi University, Ranchi
17. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur
18. Kuvempu University, Gnana Sahayadri, Shimoga, Karnataka
19. North Gujarat University, Patan
20. BITS, Mesra, Ranchi
21. Osmania University, Hyderabad
22. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidayalaya, Haridwar
23. M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara
24. P.S. Telugu University, Hyderabad
25. NEHU, Shillong.
26. Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Evaluation Procedure of CBSE

5532. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the opinion of the parents and students that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) evaluation procedure is not very reliable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the CBSE has fixed any qualification for teachers on evaluation duty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make CBSE evaluation procedure fool-proof and reliable?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The evaluation procedure of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is considered reliable by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The evaluation work is assigned to the teachers who fulfil certain minimum conditions regarding academic qualifications and teaching experience. As per main conditions prescribed in the Examination Bye-laws of the CBSE, an examiner should;

(i) hold at least a post graduate degree in case of Senior Secondary Level and a graduate degree in case of Secondary Level in the concerned/ allied Subject.

(ii) have at least three teaching experience at Secondary/Senior Secondary/higher education level; and

(iii) be a practising teacher teaching the same subject in a school affiliated to the CBSE or any other recognised Board/University/Institution or a person working in the State/National Level educational organizations set up by the Government and are actually involved in the organization of in-service training programmes/ development of study materials for the Secondary/Senior Secondary students/teachers or research work or a retired teacher from a CBSE affiliated school (PGT for Class XII and TGT for Class X) teaching the same subject prior to his/her retirement and has not attained the age of 65 years on 1st April of the year of evaluation work.

(e) As part of the continuous process of examination reforms, the CBSE has taken various steps to make evaluation procedure fool proof. These include:

(i) Setting up of decentralized Nodal Evaluation Centres under the supervision of the Head Examiner who is normally a Principal of the School where the Nodal Evaluation Centre is being set up.

(ii) Each Head Examiner closely supervises the evaluation work of 10-12 evaluators through sample checking of 10% evaluated answer books everyday.

(iii) Appointment of Additional Head Examiners with a view to further making the academic supervision rigorous.

(iv) Formulation of detailed Marketing Scheme by a group of Subject Experts and its field testing before it is finally made available to the evaluators.

(v) Discussion on the Marketing Scheme with the Head Examiners by the Subject Experts with a view to obtaining their comments and suggestions for updating the Marking Scheme, if necessary.

(vi) Discussion on the Marketing Scheme by the Head Examiner with the evaluators on the first day of evaluation to ensure uniformity and reliability in the evaluation by different evaluators.

(vii) Appointment of two coordinators at the Nodal Evaluation Centres for checking and preparing of Award List to rule out the possibility of discrepancies in the posting and totaling of marks.

(viii) Appointment of eminent Subject Experts as Observers at the Nodal Evaluation centres to oversee the evaluation work.

(ix) Prescribing number of answer books to be evaluated by an individual in a day (20-25 answer books).

(x) Periodical orientation of evaluators in the technique of evaluation.

Demand for Steel Material in the Rural Market

5533. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has engaged Institute of Rural Management, 'Anand' to undertake a study to assess the trend of demand for steel material in the rural market;

(b) if so, the details of the report of the study;

(c) whether the SAIL propose to set up rural service centres to make available the steel items; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (d) As a part of the strategy to tap the potential rural market, SAIL has engaged Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRM) to undertake a study to assess the current trend of demand for steel material in the rural market segment in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Rajasthan. IRM are also required to suggest, interalia, specific marketing actions and to assess the need to promote the concept of service centres.

Institute of Rural Management, Anand is yet to submit its report.

National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat

5534. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate an action plan to achieve the objectives of National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target fixed has been achieved during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat has been set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to facilitate the induction of science and technology inputs, on a continuous basis, in the Sector and to provide convergence to technology, habitat and energy— related issues in order to provide affordable shelter for all in the rural areas, within a specified time-frame and through community participation. Towards this end, an Executive Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Rural Development and an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Rural Development) have been constituted. A Working Group has also been constituted to prepare an Action Plan for the National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat. No specific Statewise targets have been fixed under the National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat.

Action Plan for Anti-National Forces

5535. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a National Action Plan to combat the anti-national forces in all the affected areas of the country;

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

(c) the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) For tackling the activities of militants and anti-national elements, Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening border management, gearing up the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of militants by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication systems etc.

Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of various militant outfits. Steps have also been taken to secure greater international cooperation for curbing the activities of such militant organizations operating from bases in foreign countries.

Nomination of local MPs as Chairman of DRDA

5536. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of local Members of Parliament nominated as Chairman of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in each State so far; and

(b) the time by which rest of the Members of Parliament are likely to be nominated as Chairman of DRDAs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per the present Guidelines, Members of Parliament cannot be Chairmen of DRDAs.

(b) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Arbi Madarsas

5537. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unrecognised Arbi Madarsas are running in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the number of such Madarsas running in Jalna and Aurangabad districts and the reasons for increase of such Madarsas in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

[English]

Terrorist Activities in North Bengal

5538. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some International Agencies/Foreign Countries are helping in terrorist activities in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of countries involved in such activities;

(d) whether the Union Government have opened any dialogue with those countries to check/stop such activities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) It is true that some terrorist groups are active in North Bengal. However, there is no specific information about any international agency or foreign country helping these outfits.

Appointment of SCs/STs

5539. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Parliamentarians' in the representations submitted to the Prime Minister on 17.12.1996, 1.9.1997 and 23.7.1998 have demanded nomination/appointment/placement/posting of persons belonging to the SC/ST, in posts such as Chief Executives, Functional Directors, Official/Non-Official Members of the Board of Management of Autonomous and Statutory Bodies under the Government;

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

(c) the total number of persons appointed/posted to the said posts in the Delhi Development Authority during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of persons belonging to the SC/ST among them as well as the percentage of such persons as compared to the total number?

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

(b) These representations contained issues pertaining to other Ministries/Departments and accordingly these were sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments for action as appropriate.

(c) The details of persons appointed during the last three years as Chief Executive, Functional Directors, Ex-Official Chairman, Official and Non-Official members of the Delhi Development Authority are given in enclosed statement.

(d) Appointment of Ex-officio Chairman, Chief Executive, functional Directors, official and non-official members of the Delhi Development Authority is made under Section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. There is no provision in the Act to make appointments to these posts on the basis of caste or creed. No separate reservation has been defined in the Act for the SC/ST. However, out of 13 members of the Delhi Development Authority, at present there are two members belonging to the SC category.

Statement

Details of Persons Appointed During the Last Three Years as Chief Executive, Functional Directors, Ex-Officio Chairman, Official and Non-Official of Delhi Development Authority.

1997-1998

1.	Shri Tejendra Khanna, Chairman	1.4.97 to 31.3.198
2.	Shri P.K. Ghosh, Vice Chairman	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
3.	Shri K.P. Lakshmana Rao, F.M.	16.6.97 to 31.3.98
4.	Shri R.K. Bhandari, E.M.	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
5.	(a) Shri M.S. Srinivasan, Jt. Secy, UD Min.	1.4.97 to 28.4.97
	Shri R.K. Singh, Dir. DD, UD Min.	1.4.97 to 28.4.97
	(b) Shri B.S. Minhas, Jt. Secy, UD Min.	29.4.97 to 31.3.98
	Dr. Nivedita P. Haran, Dir, DD, UD Min.	29.4.97 to 31.3.98

6.	Shri V. Suresh, CMD, HUDCO	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
7.	Shri D.S. Meshram, C.P. TCPO	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
8.	Shri V.K. Duggal, Commr. MCD	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
9.	Shri Sahab Singh Chauhan, MLA	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
10.	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri, MLA	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
11.	Shri Swaroop Chand Rajan, MLA	1.4.97 to 31.3.98
12.	Shri Mahabal Mishra, Councillor, MCD	22.4.97 to 31.3.98
13.	Kumari Devagya Bhargava, Councillor, MCD	22.4.97 to 31.3.98
	1998-1999	
1.	Shri Vijay Kapoor, Chairman	20.4.98 to 31.3.99
2.	Shri P.K. Ghosh, Vice Chairman	1.4.97 to 31.3.99
3.	Shri K.P. Lakshmana Rao, F.M.	1.4.97 to 31.3.99
4.	Shri R.K. Bhandari, E.M.	1.4.98 to 31.3.99
5.	Shri S. Banerjee, Jt. Secy, UD Min.	29.5.98 to 31.3.99
6.	Shri V. Suresh, CMD HUDCO	1.4.98 to 31.3.99
7.	Shri D.S. Meshram, C.P., TCPO	1.4.98 to 31.3.99
8.	Shri V.K. Duggal, Commr. MCD	1.4.98 to 31.3.99
9.	Shri Sahib Singh Chauhan, MLA	1.4.98 to 23.11.98
10.	Shri Swaroop Chand Rajan, MLA	1.4.98 to 23.11.98
11.	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri, MLA	1.4.98 to 23.11.98
12.	Shri Mahabal Mishra, Councillor, MCD	1.4.98 to 23.11.98
13.	Kumari Devagya Bhargava, Councillor, MCD	1.4.98 to 31.3.99
	1999-2000	
1.	Shri Vijay Kapoor, Chairman	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
2.	Shri P.K. Ghosh, Vice Chairman	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
3.	Shri Mahabal Mishra, MLA	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
4.	Shri Puran Chand Yogi, MLA	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
5.	Shri Kanwar Karan Singh, MLA	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
6.	Shri Prithivi Raj Chand, Councillor, MCD	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
7.	Kumari Devagya Bhargava, Councillor, MCD	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
8.	Dr. Nivedita P. Haran, Jt. Secy. UD Min.	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
9.	Shri V. Suresh, CMD HUDCO	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
10.	Shri K.P. Lakshmana Rao, F.M.	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
11.	Shri R.K. Bhandari, E.M.	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000
12.	(a) Shri V.K. Duggal, Commr. MCD	1.4.99 to 10.4.2000
	(b) Shri S.P. Aggarwal, Commr., MCD	1.4.2000 to 31.7.2000
13.	Shri D.S. Meshram, CP, TCPO	1.4.99 to 31.7.2000

Backlog Vacancies of SCs/STs

5540. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee has recommended to fill the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs since 1993;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon since 1993 by the Ministry and the results thereof;

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(d) the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs of Class, I, II, III and IV categories, as on 29.08.1997; and

(e) the number of vacancies remained funfilled as on 1.1.1993 of Class I, II, III and IV categories under the Ministry and their autonomous/statutory/attached offices and the action taken to fill these vacancies?

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

Allocation of Funds for Development of Tribals

5541. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development to tribals in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan, till date, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether all the State Governments and Union Territories have utilised the amount provided to them for the purpose;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to launch any special programmes in the tribal dominated areas of the country during the year;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether any measures to assess the conditions of tribal inhabitants in all the States and Union Territories have been taken after formation of a separate non Tribal Affairs Ministry;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) to (g) During the current financial year budget allocation has been made *inter alia* for the following new schemes, besides increasing the allocation for on-going schemes:

(i) Setting up of a National Institute for Research and Training in Tribal Affairs with a view to imparting training to high level Governmental functionaries, coordinate research activities of State Research Tribal Institutes, etc.

(ii) Setting up of the information and mass education cell.

(iii) Exchange of visits by tribal communities/ delegations to various tribal and non tribal areas in the country.

(h) to (j) No Comprehensive study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to assess the conditions of tribals in various States/UTs. However, under the ongoing scheme of Research and Training, the Ministry provides grants to various Tribal Research Institutes in their efforts to provide vital planning inputs by conducting research and evaluation studies, organizing seminars and workshops on matters connected with tribal development, etc. Grants are also provided to various research organisations for conducting studies and other related matters concerning the problems of tribals.

Steel Production of Mini Steel Plants

5542. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual steel production and the installed capacity of mini-steel plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of steel by the mini-steel plants is well below their capacity;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Annual Capacity & Production of the Electric Arc Furnace based steel plants in the country during last 3 years is as under:

(Unit tonnes)

Year	Capacity	Production (excl. Castings)
1998-1999	10876360	3648329
1999-2000	12055860	4635369
2000-2001 (Prov.)	12055860	4841934

(b) to (d) The production of steel by these plants is below their aggregate capacity due to various reasons such as higher power tariffs, rising input costs, technological constraints, uneconomic capacities, demand slow down, competition in the market etc. In the liberalised economic scenario the fortunes of the industry as well as individual plants depend entirely on market conditions.

[Translation]

Setting up of Biotechnological Research Centres

5543. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any plan for setting up of Biotechnological Research Centres and application courses at several places all over the country or assisting the State Governments in setting up such centres; and

(b) if so, the name of the places where such centres have been set up as yet or proposed to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing a Human Resource Development Programme comprising post-graduate teaching and training courses in various areas of Biotechnology at different Universities/Institutions in the country. The post-graduate teaching programmes are at the level of M.Sc., M.Tech., Post-Graduate diplomas and one year post MD/MS training courses. So far, the Department has supported 77 courses in 23 States (Details are given in enclosed statement). Post Doctoral training programmes have been supported at 4 institutions. As and when proposals are received from various Universities and Institutions, an expert Committee examines them for financial support.

Statement

State-wise details of Biotechnology Post-Graduate Teaching & Post-Doctoral Training Courses so far supported by the Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi, Govt. of India.

Andhra Pradesh

1. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (M.Sc.)
2. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati (M.Sc.)*
3. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur (M.Sc.)*
4. Centre for Cullular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad (Post Doctoral Training)
5. Osmania University, Hyderabad (M.Sc.)

Assam

1. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (M.Sc.)
2. Tezpur University, Tezpur (M.Sc.)
3. Guwahati University, Guwhati (M.Sc.)

Chhattisgarh

1. Indira Gandhi Agriculture University, Raipur (M.Sc.)

Chandigarh (Union Territory)

1. Punjab University, Chandigarh (M.Sc.)*
2. Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh (One year Post MD/MS training)
3. Punjab University, Chandigarh (M.Sc.)

Delhi

1. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (M.Sc.)
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (M.Tech.)
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (M.Sc. & One year Post MD/MS training).
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (M.Sc. & Post-Doctoral training)

5. Sri Venkateshwara College, New Delhi (Post Graduate Diploma)
6. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (Post-Graduate Diploma)

Goa

1. Goa University, Goa (2 M.Sc.)

Gujarat

1. M.S. University, Baroda (M.Sc.)
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (M.Sc.)
3. Sardar Patel University, Vallabhvidhyanagar (M.Sc.)

Haryana

1. Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar (M.Sc.)

Himachal Pradesh

1. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla (M.Sc.)
2. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur (M.Sc.)

Jharkhand

1. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi (M.Sc.)

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Jammu University, Jammu (M.Sc.)
2. University of Kashmir, Srinagar (M.Sc.)

Karnataka

1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Post Doctoral Training)
2. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga (M.Sc.)
3. Mysore University, Mysore (M.Sc.)
4. Kuvempu University, Gnana Sahyadri, Distt. Shimoga (M.Sc.)*
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (M.Sc.)

Kerala

1. University of Calicut, Calicut (M.Sc.)
2. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi (One year in service training)

Maharashtra

1. University of Pune, Pune (2 M.Sc. & Post Graduate diploma)
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai (M.Sc.)
3. University Department of Chemical Technology, Mumbai University, Mumbai (M.Sc.-Tech.)
4. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai (M.Sc.)
5. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani (M.Sc.)
6. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (One year in service training)
7. Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur (M.Tech.)

Madhya Pradesh

1. Devi Ahilya Vishavidyalaya, Indore M.Sc.)
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishvavidhyalaya, Jabalpur (M.Sc.)
3. Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur (M.Sc.)

Orissa

1. Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar (Post Graduate Diploma)
2. Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture, Bhubneshwar (One year in service training)

Pondicherry

1. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry (M.Sc.)*

Punjab

1. Guru Nank Dev University, Amritsar (M.Sc.)
2. Punjabi University, Patiala (M.Sc.)*
3. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala (M.Sc.)*

Rajasthan

1. Banasthali Vidhyapeeth, Banasthali (M.Sc.)

Tamil Nadu

1. Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai (M.Sc. & Post-Graduate Diploma)
2. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (M.Sc.)
3. Anna University, Chennai (M. Tech.)
4. Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai (M.V.Sc.)*

5. Manomaniam Sundaranar University, Nagercoil (M.Sc.)*

6. Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai (Post-Graduate Diploma)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (M.Sc.)

2. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (M.Sc.)

3. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (M.V. Sc.)

4. Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (One year Post MD/ MS training)

5. University of Allahabad, Allahabad (M.Sc.)

6. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur (M.Sc./M. Tech.)

Uttaranchal

1. Roorkee University, Roorkee (M.Sc.)

2. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar (2 M.Sc.)

3. Kumaun University, Nainital (M.Sc.)

West Bengal

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (M. Tech.)

2. Jadavpur University, Calcutta (M. Tech.)

3. Bose Institute, Calcutta (Post-Doctoral Training)

4. University of North Bengal, Siliguri (M.Sc.)

5. Calcutta University, Calcutta (Post-Graduate Diploma)

6. Jadavpur University, Calcutta (M. Tech.)

7. University of Kalyani, Kalyani (M.Sc.)

*One time financial support for strengthening ongoing Post-Graduate Teaching programmes.

[English]

Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan

5544. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the State-wise Special Central Assistance provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Eighth Plan and the first three years of Ninth Plan, till date;

(b) the achievements made by the State Governments by this fund, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have engaged some Non-Governmental Research Organisations to assess the manner of utilisation of the special assistance by the State Governments;

(d) if so, whether these research organizations have submitted their reports;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government against the defaulter States on the basis of reports of the research organizations?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) The Government of India had engaged Non-governmental Research Organisation like Project corporate Consultant Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar, to assess the manner of utilization of SCA by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The Research Organisation has observed that there has been some deviation in the utilization of SCA from the purpose for which SCA is meant.

(f) The concerned State Governments have been requested to take corrective measures.

Statement

Release and Expenditure of SCA to TSP during the Eighth Plan and the first three years of Ninth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Eighth Plan							
		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A.ndhra Pradesh	1529.34	1512.51	1593.22	1593.22	1947.10	1947.10	2140.32	2140.32
2.	Assam	1077.61	956.61	1087.57	1038.75	1112.67	1110.27	1545.19	823.80
3.	Bihar	3175.25	3175.25	3497.39	0.00	1748.70	274.22	274.22	8.30
6.	Gujarat	1855.84	2138.51	2234.77	2110.91	2491.56	2066.37	3060.26	2632.25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	403.39	365.84	755.03	461.48	450.57	761.87	541.62	493.35
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	296.14	125.35	518.60	335.49	550.63	321.50	756.64	989.15
7.	Karnataka	327.42	327.42	439.76	439.76	409.03	381.45	659.99	411.47
8.	Kerala	207.23	192.46	167.25	152.25	126.30	185.97	181.20	153.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6785.01	6461.71	8117.65	8285.82	7535.72	7151.18	9579.66	6581.33
10.	Maharashtra	1815.21	1502.78	2234.35	2797.20	2196.34	2971.31	2930.82	2753.26
11.	Manipur	383.41	434.48	417.12	411.73	432.81	438.40	574.53	575.63
12.	Orissa	3378.03	3391.92	3603.23	3611.04	3956.55	3651.94	4958.10	5489.66
13.	Rajasthan	1679.46	1605.49	2664.68	2029.66	2202.79	2556.61	2819.04	3023.22
14.	Sikkim	60.93	55.95	73.67	63.14	75.10	70.37	100.19	73.15
15.	Tamil Nadu	270.72	263.58	214.05	227.20	256.88	300.02	274.44	274.44
16.	Tripura	414.94	408.18	372.37	353.18	480.01	358.78	564.97	588.55
17.	Uttar Pradesh	58.40	57.13	69.22	69.22	70.41	70.41	104.08	39.59
18.	West Bengal	1171.67	1646.33	1319.06	940.37	1763.21	1763.21	1763.21	1763.21
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	86.13	71.91	77.22	55.52	85.50	68.31	112.21	89.11
20.	Daman & Diu	23.87	23.87	28.29	28.28	35.50	35.50	59.31	59.31
	Total	25000.00	24717.28	29484.50	25004.22	27927.38	26484.79	33000.00	28962.26

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Eighth Plan		Ninth Plan					
		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported	Amount Released	Exp. Reported
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2287.52	2287.52	2581.54	2581.54	2728.47	2728.47	2182.94	729.29
2.	Assam	1524.71	939.89	1460.00	938.11	2069.56	2152.00	2443.50	1913.00
3.	Bihar	3364.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4362.12	4779.13	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2642.95	2950.07	2632.77	2980.55	3689.70	3249.61	3139.98	3123.81
5.	Himachal Pradesh	622.44	541.62	521.89	605.82	689.44	557.69	514.05	750.61
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	681.54	787.37	521.80	916.89	739.22	500.269	776.38	726.56
7.	Karnataka	569.50	391.98	500.00	641.53	686.64	505.41	616.13	889.31
8.	Kerala	153.71	164.69	196.12	231.78	408.17	208.14	218.63	208.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7695.71	8532.99	9207.83	7139.01	9476.17	9641.21	9797.15	10585.25
10.	Maharashtra	3160.78	2524.44	3400.89	2975.62	3532.21	2767.42	2974.57	0.00
11.	Manipur	653.22	660.14	950.00	762.09	779.52	943.39	608.65	651.49
12.	Orissa	4411.44	4411.44	5576.27	4376.27	5911.86	5000.00	5698.280	7660.140
13.	Rajasthan	2467.32	2461.44	2341.13	2057.3	3475.72	2620.63	2915.24	3355.46
14.	Sikkim	138.41	93.27	60.00	121.91	60.00	96.11	86.28	86.38
15.	Tamil Nadu	238.81	232.01	243.71	263.31	295.91	295.91	258.27	258.27
16.	Tripura	594.48	671.32	885.00	835.00	977.77	791.77	831.57	1067.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	90.39	101.66	112.91	64.59	57.54	112.91	99.85	79.54
18.	West Bengal	1558.07	1654.04	1600.39	1600.39	2222.10	2222.10	1759.40	0.00
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	95.18	105.78	118.00	97.13	133.90	123.77	255.40	135.25
20.	Daman & Diu	49.82	49.82	50.75	50.61	66.10	10.71	44.60	20.60
	Total	33000.00	29561.49	32961.00	29239.43	38000.00	38889.64	40000.00	32240.53

[Translation]

Conversion of Coking Coal Mines into Non-Coking Coal Mines

5545. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coking coal mines converted into non-coking coal mines under the Central Coalfields Limited during each of the last three years upto February, 2001 mine-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the revenue earned by the Government/company after this conversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) In three miens in Central Coalfields Limited, grade of one of the seams in each mine has been changed from coking to non-coking during the year 1998-99. There has been no change of grade from coking to non-coking during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 (upto February, 2001).

(b) The grades of three seams have been changed from coking to non-coking based on the quality of coal, determined by analysis of the samples collected as per BIS norms.

(c) Grades are fixed each year based on actual results of coal samples. Revenue earned largely depends on the analysed grade obtained through joint samplings, sampling under Colliery Control Order and third party samplings. Declared grade is the basis of payment from small consumers with whom the arrangement for joint sampling etc. have not been established. Revenue earned per tonne during these years are as under:

(Rs. Per tonne)

1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001 upto Feb, 01
505.39	517.11	536.34

[English]

Monitoring/Vigilance Committees on Rural Employment Schemes

5546. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to the State Governments to set up Monitoring and Vigilance Committees at the Block, District and State levels to monitor and exercise the vigilance on implementation of various Rural Employment Schemes;

(b) if so, the States which have followed the instructions and those which have not yet followed the same, so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue fresh instructions to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) whether the Members of Parliament, MLAs of the area have also been included in such Committees by the States Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the information available, Monitoring Committees have been set up in all States/UTs, except the newly formed States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand from which no information has yet been received regarding setting up of these Committees.

(b) The details in this regard are given in enclosed statement.

(c) Fresh instructions have recently been issued to State Governments in this regard on 20.2.2001.

(d) and (e) As per the existing instructions MPs and MLAs are to be included at the district and block level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all States.

Statement

State-wise status of constitution of Vigilance & Monitoring Committees

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Level at which Vig. & Mon. Committee Constituted		
		State	District	Blocks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	$	$	$
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	#	#	#
11.	Jharkhand	$	$	$
12	Karnataka	Yes	@	@
13	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttaranchal	Yes	Yes	*
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	A. N. Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	D. & N.Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Daman & Diu	Yes	Yes	Same as distt.**
32.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	yes
33.	Pondicherry	Yes	Same as State	Yes

@ In Karnataka, Karnataka Development Programme Review Committee has been formed at the State, district and taluk levels, which perform similar function as that of Vigilance & Monitoring Committee.

In Jammu & Kashmir there is a system of District Development Board, which reviews the Rural Development Schemes. State Government is of the view that setting up of another district level committee will lead to duplication.

$ Information is not available.

* V&MC has been formed at Panchayat level.

**V&MC formed at village level.

Anti-Poverty Programmes

5547. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's spending on Anti-poverty programmes is not large as compared to the magnitude of rural poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a view expressed in certain quarters that MPs should be involved in implementation of these programmes; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government have adopted a three pronged strategy for reducing poverty comprising (i) accelerated economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through provision of basic minimum services; and (iii) targeted anti-poverty programmes. While economic growth continue to be the prime factor for reducing the poverty, targeted anti-poverty programmes supplement the growth effort and protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in employment and incomes, and social insecurity. The major Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes have been restructured and redesigned in order to improve their efficacy/impact on the poor with effect from 1999-2000. The Ministry of Rural Development have released an amount of Rs. 7164.83 crore during 2000-2001 for the Anti-Poverty programmes.

(c) and (d) The Members of Parliament (MPs) are Members of the Governing Body of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), which provides guidance and direction to DRDAs in the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes. The MPs are also ex-officio Members of the Zilla Parishads. The MPs in their capacity as Members of Zilla Parishads are closely involved in the task of monitoring the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in their districts. Further, the role of MPs has been specifically outlined in the guidelines of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The scheme will be implemented through the Zilla Parishads and selection of works is decided after due consultation with the MP of that area. However, in the

absence of Zilla Parishad, a Committee comprising MLAs, MPs and other public representatives would be constituted for the selection of works. All States have been advised to set up Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State/ District and Block levels with representation from MPs/ MLAs also. The Hon'ble Prime Minister met the leaders of the Political Parties in Parliament to discuss the issues of management of anti-poverty programmes and the involvement of MPs in the implementation of these programmes, on 8th December, 2000.

[Translation]

Damage to Fencing on Indo-Pak Border

5548. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:
SHRI BHUPENDRA SINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the barbed wire fencing erected on Indo-Pak border has been damaged at some places;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some portion of the security fencing on the Indo-Pak border has been damaged due to floods and other natural causes, the details of which cannot be disclosed due to security reasons.

The Government has sanctioned the requisite funds to the concerned agencies for carrying out repair/ reconstruction work on the damaged portion.

[Translation]

Domestic Violence Against Women

5549. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Parliament for making domestic violence against women a cognizable offence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The likely time for introducing and specific provisions will be decided after a final view is taken in the matter in consultation with concerned Ministries/ Departments.

Bodoland Issue

5550. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has been held between the Union Government and the representatives of Bodoland Liberation Tigers to solve the Bodoland issue;

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

(c) whether the Union Government and the Government of Assam have signed an agreement with the Bodoland Liberation Tigers on the issue; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The tripartite talks involving the Government of India, the Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers are progressing satisfactorily to find a lasting peaceful solution of the Bodo issues.

(c) No Sir.

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

ICDS Projects

5551. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under implementation in Madhya Pradesh under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand ICDS in the State; and

(c) if so, the proposal mooted in this regard during 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) 315 ICDS Projects.

(b) and (c) Permission to operationalise 21 projects during 2001-2002 has been granted.

Drugs Price Control

5552. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are peeved at not being consulted on the key issues of the proposed reduction in the span of the Drug Price Control Order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the position of the Government in regard to WHO list of drugs under the price control; and

(d) the efforts being made to resolve the difference between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) Any amendment in the Drug Policy, including the span of price control, as and when required, is made after due consideration and keeping in view the relevant facts.

Payment of Property Tax by Property Owners in Delhi

5553. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the property owners in Delhi are not coming forward to pay the property tax to the civic bodies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the procedure adopted for collection of property tax;

(d) the estimated property tax outstanding against the people and the steps taken to recover the same;

(e) whether the people are not satisfied with the civic amenities in Delhi for which they have paid the property tax; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide better civic amenities to the Delhites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The property tax bills issued for making payment by specified dates.

(d) The outstanding dues and the assessment of property tax varies on year to year basis. In case of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, an amount of approximately Rs. 2,558.87 crores is, reported as outstanding. Coercive action is initiated against defaulters for recovery of taxes.

(e) and (f) Major share of the tax collected is utilised for improvement of civic amenities. Continuous efforts are made by local bodies to provide better civic services.

[Translation]

Criteria for Allocation of funds under JGSY

5554. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) to various States especially in Rajasthan; and

(b) the role of village Panchayats in this scheme and the achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The funds under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) are allocated among the States including Rajasthan on the basis of the proportion of the rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country or as per the criteria decided by the Government/National Development Council from time to time. The Poverty Estimates prepared by the Planning Commission are used for this purpose.

(b) The entire funds under the scheme are utilised by the Gram Panchayats. The Gram Panchayat can take up any work, which result in creation of durable community assets as per the felt need of the village community. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for the preparation of Annual Action Plan with the approval of the Gram Sabha.

The Gram Panchayat is empowered to execute works/ schemes upto Rs. 50,000/- with the approval of the Gram Sabha for which no other administrative or technical approval is required.

During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the Central share amounting to Rs. 1685.27 crores and Rs. 1327.56 crores was released to the Gram Panchayats through Zila Parishads/DRDAs respectively for taking up works/schemes at the Village level.

[English]

Criteria for Allocation of Special Assistance Under ITDP

5555. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of special Central assistance under Integrated Tribal Development Projects and other tribal agencies;

(b) whether the criteria has been adhered to while releasing the amount;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A statement on the criteria for allocation of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) *Year*	*Funds released*
1998-99	380.00 crores
1999-2000	400.00 crores
2000-2001	400.00 crores

Statement

The share of the programmes under the broad strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan, namely, TSP (ITDP), MADA Pockets and Clusters and Primitive Tribes form the total outlay of Special Central Assistance (SCA) is calculated in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population covered under each programmes after setting apart about 10% of SCA for dispersed Tribals. The Inter-State allocation of SCA for these programmes are made as under:

(a) ITDP: For allocation of SCA to ITDPs, the States are grouped into three categories. Category 'A' consists of States with substantial areas pedominantly inhibited by tribals such as (I) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Bihar, (iii) Gujarat, (iv) Himachal Pradesh, (vi) Madhya Pradesh, (vii) Maharahtra, (viii) Manipur, (ix) Orissa (x) Rajasthan and (xi) Sikkim.

Category 'B' consists of States having dispersed tribal population with some areas of tribal concentration such as (I) Assam, (ii) West Bengal (iii) Tripura and (iv) Jammu & Kashmir.

Category 'C' consists of the States/UTs where the tribal population is by and large dispersed with very small areas of concentration such as (i) Karnataka, (ii) Kerala, (iii) Tamil Nadu, (iv) Uttar Pradesh, (v) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (vi) Daman & Diu.

The total outlay of SCA for Tribal Sub-Plan is allocated to the three categories on the basis of tribal population of the States/UTs included in each group.

The funds allocated to category 'A' is then distributed to the States on three criteria, i.e. (i) 50% on the basis of Scheduled Tribe Population in the Tribal Sub-Plan area (ii) 30% on the basis of geographical area of the Tribal Sub-plan and (iii) 20% in inverse proportion to per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the States with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

For Category 'B' and 'C' States, the share of individual States/UTs is worked out on the basis of two criteria, i.e. 70% according to Scheduled Tribe population of the Tribal Sub-Plan and 30% in inverse proportion to *per capita* (NSDP) of the States/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

(b) MADA Pockets of Tribal concentration, clusters and Dispersed Tribals. While allocating SCA for MADA Programmes, Clusters and Dispersed Tribals 70% of the total allocation is distributed according to ST population in the MADA area, Cluster and D.T.G. and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the State/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the pockets, clusters and D.T.G.

(c) Primitive Tribes: The distribution formula is:

(i) 40% of the amount on numerical size of the Primitive Tribal Communities.

(ii) 30% according to population depending on different occupations, namely (1) Food gathering or hunting (2) Shifting Cultivation, (3) Sedentary cultivation and (4) Other occupation with weightage accorded in the ratio of 5:3:1 respectively.

(iii) 15% according to number of Primitive Tribal Communities in the States/UTs.

(iv) 15% in inverse proportion to per capita Net State Domestic product with weightage of primitive tribal population.

[Translation]

Funds for Infrastructure in Anganwadi Centres

5556. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have urged the Union Government to increase the funds for providing infrastructural facilities in the Anganwadi centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Acquirement of land by RCFL

5557. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired by the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCFL) from the farmers in Maharashtra, particularly in Mumbai during the last three years for setting up of its plants;

(b) if so, whether RCFL has promised to provide jobs to one person from the family of farmers whose land has been acquired;

(c) if so, the number of families to whom provided employment and the number of families yet to be provided employment;

(d) whether RCFL has also provided employment to the local people affected by commissioning of its plans and offices in Mumbai other than farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCFL) has not acquired any land from the farmers in Maharashtra during the last three years for setting up of its plants.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Banjara Community

5558. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has pointed out that Banjaras come under Scheduled Caste category in Karnataka but in Andhra Pradesh they come under Scheduled Tribe category and in some parts of the country they come under the Backward Class category;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka has also written to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a need for having Inter-State discussion to solve this problem of different caste status; and

(e) if so, the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Socio-ethnic-economic conditions of a community varies from State to State. Hence, the variation in specification.

Committee on Modernisation of Steel Plants

5559. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a high power Committee to look into the reasons for the cost and time over-runs in modernisation of the steel plants under Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report and the same has been examined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Consumption and Production of Steel

5560. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel consumption is expected to reach 45 million tonnes by the year 2010;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to meet this demand;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of steel plants;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the country do not become dependent on imports of steel; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of steel; in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) At present level of consumption it is unlikely that the steel consumption will reach 45 million tonnes by the year 2010.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Emerging Division in Education Sector

5561. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted the emerging division in the education sector in the country, with one set of people having access to high quality costly education and the other being denied such access;

(b) if so, whether any funding mechanism proposed to be instituted to create more level field in education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make education accessible at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curricular framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education. The NPE also envisages separate and special provisions for education of disadvantaged sections of the society.

Several schemes were launched by way of Central interventions primarily for meeting the needs of the educationally backward classes. These Schemes are Operation Blackboard, Non-formal Education, Teacher Education, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, District Primary Education Programme, Mahila Samakhya, Total Literacy Campaign, Community Polytechnics, Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi Project, Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities, Integrated Education for Disabled Children, etc. While elementary and secondary stages of education are either fully or partially free in all Government and Government aided schools, higher and technical education are greatly subsidized. The Government has also recently announced a scheme of educatioinal loans for school and higher education upto a limit of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for studies in the country and Rs. 15 lakhs for pursuing studies in foreign institutions.

Concerns regarding quality and equity in education are also continuously addressed by Central and State Governments through appropriate interventions.

Funds for Establishment of Residential Schools

5562. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released the funds to any State Government for the establishment of residential schools during 1999-2000;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry did not release any amount for the establishment of residential schools during 1999-2000 under the scheme of Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitutioin, as no State had submitted utilisation certificate in respect of amount released as advance during 1997-98 and 1998-99 for residential schools.

Transplantation of Trees

5563. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees transplanted in Delhi to make room for the construction of flyovers and the number of those have survived;

(b) the amount spent on the transplantation during the last three years;

(c) whether the right method of transplantation has not been followed in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) It has been reported that a total of 599 trees have been transplanted for the construction of flyovers in Delhi by the Dehi Development Authority and the Delhi Tourism & Transportation Corporation Ltd. out of which 315 trees have survived.

(b) The total expenditure on transplantation worked out at Rs. 16,49,085/-.

(c) to (e) Right method of transplantation was followed by engaging the services of specialised agency. Any enquiry into the matter is, therefore, not necessary.

Profit in Coal Mines

5564. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "For Coal companies profit is the prime concern, not safety of miners";

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether in order to increase the output in various coalfields, the safety norms have been ignored;

(e) whether human errors have been found responsible in most of the coal mine accidents; and

(f) if so, the details of the reports received on coal mine accidents and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though inundation remains one of the main cause of disasters which took place in Jharia coalfields but the reasons for the same cannot be attributed only to gross negligence and disregard to safety regulations as reported. Profit is not the pirme concern of Coal India as reported and it is also not a fact that safety norms have been ignored in order to increase output. Safety measures as per statutes are being followed by the coal companies which are also being monitored by DGMS. Coal India has taken various safety measures to avoid accidents. As a result the fatality rate in Coal India per million tonne of production of coal has been reduced from 2.62 in 1975 to 0.36 in the calendar year 2000. Fatality rate per three lakh manshift has been reduced from 0.52 in 1975 to 0.24 in the year 2000. Similarly, serious injury rate per million tonne has gone down from 17.03 in 1975 to 1.67 in the year 2000 and serious injury rate per three lakh manshift has been reduced to 3.41 in 1975 to 1.13 in the year 2000.

(c) The Government have taken a serious view of the increasing number of accidents in coal mines. In addition to strict compliance with requirement of mining safety laws the Government has suggested the following steps to check accidents and make mining work more safe.

1. Coal extraction within 60 meters from water logged working in same seam or in overlying or underlying seams should be undertaken only with the approval by DGMS. The conditions as stipulated by DGMS will have to be followed strictly.
2. Check survey of all underground mines which are prone to water danger.
3. A Committee consisting of senior officers constituted in each area inspect the mines of the other area of ascertain the danger to the working districts and other workings of the mines due to inundation from surface as well as underground waters from the different areas of the same mine or of the neighbouring mines and also to ascertain danger of influx of noxious/ toxic gases as well the fire damp into the working district from the sealed off area of the same mine or of the other mines.
4. Strict enforcement of discipline.
5. Great emphasis to be given for quality inpection of the mines.
6. Extensive training programme to be arranged to train workers, supervisory staff and executives.
7. Maintaining of properly equipped and trained rescue services.

(d) No, Sir. Safety norms have not been ignored in order to increase output.

(e) and (f) Human error is not solely responsible for most of the coal mine accidents. Each and every accident is inquired into by Director General of Mines Safety and also by Internal Safety Organisation of Coal India and its subsidiaries. Disciplinary action is taken against each person held responsible for the accident.

Financial Assistance by Britain for Urban Development Programmes

5565. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Britain has released grants to Andhra Pradesh for the Urban Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government are planning to divert these funds for release through Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Government of Britain has not released any grant to Government of Andhra Pradesh for Urban Development programmes. However, there is one Urban Development Project in Andhra Pradesh called "Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor Project" in which an agreement was signed on 3.6.1999 for a total amount of UK Pound 94.4 million. No amount has so far been released.

Mega Plan for Genome

5566. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Ministe of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a mega plan of research for boosting genome related research in 20 groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said project is lying with the Planning Commission for clearance; and

(d) if so, the time by which the clearance is likely to be accorded?

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. a mega-plan has been drawn up to boost genomics research in the country in consultation with many experts. Some of the institutions to be associated would be Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi; National Centre for Cell Science, Pune; National Brain Research Centre, New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh;

Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh; Centre for Biochemical Technology, Delhi; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh; Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Lucknow; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata; Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad; Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diganostics, Hyderabad; Jawaharlal Nehru Centre, Bangalore; Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Delhi University, Delhi; Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, M.S. Baroda University, Baroda; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Immunohaematology Institute, Mumbai; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai; Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; Manovikas Kendra, Kolkata. The areas suggested include:

Single Nucleotide Polymorpishm (SNP) studies relating to clinical status of diseases like hypertension, coronary heart diseases, diabetes, neurological disorders and infectious diseases; molecular genetic studies relating to cancers; microarray technology development to identify proper candidates for vaccine and diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious disorders, heterozygous mutation in thalassemia, ambiguous genitalia, structural and functional genomies; microbial genomics; pharmacogenomics DNA banking and EV transformed cells banking; development of knockout/transgenic animals; development of knockout strains/pathogens; genetic disorders counselling units; gene therapy studies.

(c) and (d) There is no pending proposal with Planning Commission. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in DBT's but for the current financial year. Other science departments/organizations also have made provisions. Details would be finalized along with the exercise for the tenth five year plan.

Kit for AIDS Virus

5567. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

(a) whether the Indian scientists have indigenously developed a kit for detecting AIDS virus and HIV;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian pharmaceutical companies and institutes which are going to manufacture this kit commercially;

(c) the price of indigenous kit as well as the foreign kits available in the country; and

(d) the time by which the indigenous kit is likely to be made available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Scientists from Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai have developed a kit for the detection of antibodies to AIDS virus and HIV. This is a Western Blot HIV antibody detection kit. This kit can be used to confirm if the blood sample under evaluation is infected with HIV virus.

(b) to (d) M/s. J. Mitra & Company, New Delhi have procured this technology for manufacturing the kit. The price of the indigenously developed kit is expected to be about Rs. 650/- per test while the price of one test with an imported kit is about US$ 20 to 24 (Rs. 900 to 1200). The indigenously developed kit is going to be marketed shortly.

[Translation]

Construction of Flyovers in Delhi

5568. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the slow pace of construction of flyovers in Delhi is causing not only several difficulties to the public at large but is also likely to result in the cost over-runs;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to speed up the construction work of these flyovers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAND DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) It has been reported that delay in construction of flyovers has occurred due to shifting of services by various agencies. To mitigate hardship to the public and in smooth flow of traffic, diversion roads have been constructed before taking up the work on construction of flyovers. No cost overruns are expected.

(b) and (c) The progress of construction of flyovers is being monitored and reviewed by a Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi. The Committee so constituted meets regularly to sort out the problem, if any.

[English]

Use of Pesticides

5569. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pesticides banned by other countries being used in India;

(b) if so, the number of such pesticides as also of those banned in the country;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Health Management Research, Japan has attributed the birth of over eight thousand babies with various defects in Rajasthan alone due to the use of such pesticides; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to mitigate the problem?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) There are several pesticides which are banned in some other countries of the world, but are not banned for use in India. Globally, most of the countries permit/ban the use of pesticides depending on their prevalent agro-climatic and environmental conditions. Pesticides which are not banned in our country can be imported subject to the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(b) A list of pesticides banned in other countries but in use in India is given in enclosed statement I. A list of pesticides banned in India is given in enlcosed statement II.

(c) and (d) As informed by Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare no such information is available.

Statement-I

List of Pesticides which have been Banned/Severely Restricted in some countries, but are being used in India and their Review Status

S.No.	Name of Pesticide	Review status
1	2	3
1.	Alachlor	C
2.	Aldicarb	A*
3.	Aluminium Phosphide	B
4.	Benomyl	C
5.	Captafol	B*
6.	Captan	A
7.	Carbaryl	A
8.	Carbofuran	D**
9.	Carbosulfan	Registered in 172nd meeting Registration Committee held on 27.10.97
10.	Chlorobenzilate	B*
11.	D.D.T.	B
12.	Dicofol	A
13.	Dieldrin	B*
14.	Dimethoate	A
15.	Diuron	C
16.	EDB (Ethylene Dibromide)	B*
17.	Endosulfan	A
18.	Fenarimol	C
19.	Fenpro[parthrin	Registered in 181st meeting of RC held on 31.7.98
20.	Lindane	B
21.	Linuron	Registered in 181st meeting of RC held on 31.7.98
22.	Malathion	D
23.	Maleic Hydrazide	D*
24.	MEMC	D
25.	Methomyl	C (Methomyl 24% banned. (For Methomyl 12.5% L Notification issued for ban w.e.f. 26.3.2002)
26.	Methyl Parathion	B

1	2	3
27.	Monocrotophos	C
28.	Oxyflourfen	C
29.	Paraquat Dichloride	A
30.	Phorate	A
31.	Phosphamidon	C (Notification for Ban issued w.e.f. 26.2.2002)
32	Pretilachlor	D
33.	Sodium Cyanide	B
34.	Thiometon	C
35.	Triazophos	C
36.	Tridemorph	D
37.	Thiram	D
38.	Trichloroacetic Acid	D*
39.	Zinc Phosphide	A
40.	Ziram	C

Explanation of Review/Status codes

A. Reviewed by Banerjee Committee, use allowed. Further reviewed by R.B. Singh Committee

B. Reviewed by Banerjee Committee, use allowed Further reviewed by R.B. Singh Committee

C. Reviewed by Raman Committee

D. Reviewed by R.B. Singh Committee

* Recommended for ban by R.B. Singh Committee

** Carbofuran 50% SP formulation recommended for phasing out by 2005.

Statement-II

List of Pesticides Banned for Use in India

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride (BHC)
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlorfdane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
7. Endrin
8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
9. Ethyl Parathion
10. Heptachlor
11. Menazon
12. Nicotine Sulphate*
13. Nitrofen
14. Paraquate dimethyl sulphate
15. Pentachloro nitrobenzene (PCNP)
16. Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
17. Phenyl Mercury Acetate (PMP)
18. Sodium Methane Arsonate (MSMA)
19. Tetradifon
20. Toxaphene
21. Methomy L 24% L Formulation
22. Methomyl 12.5% ** formulation
23. Phosphomidon 85% SL**formulation

*This pesticides is manufactured in India for export purpose only.
**Banned w.e.f. 25.3.2002

[Translation]

Assistance Under area Intensive Programme

5570. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

(a) the amount proposed to be provided by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh for educationally backward minorities under the Area Intensive Programme during the current financial year;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No Statewise budget is provided for the State Governments including for State of Madhya Pradesh under the Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities during the current financial year. The total

budget provision for the current year is Rs. 20.00 crore. Funds are released as per demands.

(b) and (c) No proposal in this regard has so far been received this year. As and when such a proposal is received from the State Government, it will be processed.

Pilferage of Diesel under NCL

5571. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of diesel consumed monthly for running the heavy machines in Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli, (Madhya Pradesh) during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government are aware that diesel worth lakhs of rupees is being pilferaged every month;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct an enquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The quantity and cost of diesel consumed monthly for running Heavy Earth Moving Machine (HEMM) in Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) for the last two years is as under:

Period	Diesel consumed during the month (in Kilo ltrs.)	Cost of diesel consumed during the month (in Rs. lakhs)	Period	Diesel consumed during the month (in Kilo ltrs.)	Cost of diesel consumed during the month (in Rs. lakhs)
April '99	5324.650	524.642	April '2000	6642.236	690.121
May '99	5361.945	542.682	May '2000	7345.776	903.188
June '99	5275.341	626.486	June '2000	7232.385	872.538
July '99	5760.712	584.060	July '2000	7219.284	845.163
August '99	6313.315	632.155	August '2000	7949.397	933.024
September '99	5902.841	596.663	September '2000	7212.864	869.820
October '99	7602.612	940.935	October '2000	8154.852	1130.785
November '99	7815.484	991.358	November '2000	8064.154	1156.280
December '99	8095.126	1042.772	December '2000	8862.489	1258.155
January '2000	8823.449	1263.653	January '2001	8737.336	1234.116
February '2000	8246.800	1081.021	February '2001	8167.514	1178.600
March '2000	8197.805	1115.837	March '2001	8225.764	1186.496
	82520.080	9842.264	—	93814.051	12258.286

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact that diesel worth lakhs of rupees are being pilferaged every month in NCL.

(c) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply given at (b) above.

Hepatitis-B Vaccination in SAIL

5572. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Hepatitis-B is a fatal disease;

(b) if so, whether the expenditure incurred by the employees of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and their family members (dependents) on the vaccination of the above disease is reimbursed;

(c) if not, since when and the reasons for imposing restrictions on the above vaccination to prevent the fatal disease;

(d) the person responsible for not launching vaccination programme despite the concern of the Government and the actioin proposed to be taken by the Government against these persons; and

(e) the reasons for which the Government did not allow the employees to get themselves vaccinated in the hospitals empanelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. Hepatitis-B is a major disease and a serious public health problem.

(b) and (c) Administration of Hepatitis-B is not included in the routine immunization applicable to SAIL employees and their dependents and hence expenditure in this connection is not reimbursed in SAIL. However, reimbursement is permissible in cases categorised as "High risk in nature".

(d) and (e) Universal Immunization Programme is decided and implemented on directions of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. No instructions to this effect have been received from the Ministry of Health to include Hepatitis B as part of the Universal Immunization Programme.

[English]

Census-2001

5573. SHRI AMIR ALAM:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released the details of the final figures of census;

(b) if so, the population growth rate in rural and urban areas as per the results of the Census of India, 2001, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure incurred for carrying out the census work, particularly during the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001; and

(d) the details of total expenditure incurred during census 2001, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total expenditure incurred for carrying out the census work particularly during the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 is given below:

Census year	Rs. (in crores)
1971	16.92
1981	46.92
1991	219.02
2001	565.80 (upto 31.03.2001)

(d) Details are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Total Expenditrue incurred during Census 2001-State-wise

State/Union Territory	Amounts incurred/released (upto 31.03.2001) (Rs. in thousand)
1	2
Headquarters (ORGI)	474110
Andhra Pradesh	327042
Arunachal Pradesh	11482
Assam	138070
Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	486098
Goa	7720
Gujarat	223311
Haryana	94063
Himachal Pradesh	26383
Jammu & Kashmir	57097

1	2
Karnataka	247628
Kerala	168635
M.P. (incl. Chhatisgarh)	378605
Maharashtra	519917
Manipur	12430
Meghalaya	10628
Mizoram	10847
Nagaland	20258
Orissa	169015
Punjab	100601
Rajasthan	280014
Sikkim	2939
Tamil Nadu	287101
Tripura	14664
U.P. (incl. Uttaranchal)	1127779
West Bengal	392360
A&N Islands	2058
Chandigarh	4506
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	969
Daman & Diu	824
Delhi	55460
Lakshadweep	358
Pondicherry	4115
Total	5657987

Distance Education

5574. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the enrolment details and the amount collected for the degree/diploma/certificate courses in distance education in various universities during the last five years; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by these universities on the distance education programme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opposition of Trade Unions on Private Participation in Coal Sector

5575. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Trade Unions operating in the coal sector registered their opposition to the Government due to private participation in the coal mining sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Trade Union Organisations have been opposing the opening up of various areas of national economy to the private sector including coal.

(b) The reasons for their opposition to private participation in coal mining inter alia include apprehensions that:

(i) the demand projection of coal is unrealistic;

(ii) financial restructuring of coal companies can provide considerable benefits;

(iii) workers will be exploited;

(iv) unscientific mining methods will be adopted;

(v) there will be no job security;

(vi) there will be no sense of social obligation.

(c) and (d) This issue has been discussed with trade unions at various levels including Group of Ministers. The Government has assured the representatives of Central Trade Unions that all aspects of the matter about demand and supply of coal and restructuring of Coal Industry will be discussed with the Trade Unions represented in Joint Bi-partite Committee on Coal Industry (JBCCI) before the amendment Bill on the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 is taken up for consideration in Rajya Sabha. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 which

seeks to allow any Indian company to do coal mining without the restriction of captive consumption, is not a Privatisatioin bill and is meant to associate the private sector in coal mining to augment the country's coal production to meet the gap between demand and supply. Therefore, the nationalized coal sector will continue with its dominant presence in the Coal industry of the country.

Manufacturing of Equipments for Earthquake Relief and Rescue Operations

5576. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to manufacture equipments which can be used in the relief work after natural calamities, such as earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take foreign participation in the manufacturing of such equipments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said equipments are likely to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Sir, Heavy Earthmoving equipments, cranes etc. required for relief work are already being manufactured in India. R&D efforts have also been initiated to develop new systems, especially, which can help in detection of people buried under debris.

(c) to (e) Following the Bhuj earthquake of January 26, 2001, a national Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on Disaster Management. Apart from the other issues, the Committee has been asked to suggest short, medium and long-term steps for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction etc. including issues relating to developing new technologies for manufacture of rescue and relief related equipment, with or without foreign assistance and foreign participation.

Oman-India Fertilizer Project

5577. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

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

(a) whether India has given approval to the $969 million Oman-India Fertiliser project by clearing certain long outstanding issues;

(b) if so, the details of main objections that have been removed;

(c) the main reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Government of India has already approved the following outstanding issues relating to the Oman-India Fertilizer Project on 24.1.2001:

(i) compensation payable by Sultanate of Oman in case of failure to supply gas;

(ii) compensation payable by Oman-India Fertiliser Company to Government of India in case it fails to deliver urea;

(iii) latest negotiated and reduced contract price in the Engineering Procurement and Construction contract;

(iv) to no longer consider the issue of tax exemption on dividend income of the Indian sponsors as an outstanding issue;

(v) total equity investment by the Indian sponsors without the condistions of ensuring that capital goods like plants, machinery and other supplies, and services should be sourced from India. Goods and services worth an estimated $110 million may however be procured from India subject to reliability and competitiveness; and

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Sale of Captive Power Plants by SAIL

5578. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has sold off its Captive Power Plants (CPPs) in Rourkela and Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the price at which these CPPs hae been sold off;

(d) the name of purchaser of these CPPs;

(e) whether a proper valuation of these CPPs has been done;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the reasons for transferring these plants to the private sector;

(h) whether a copy of the valuation report is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (i) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Ragging in Colleges/Universities

5579. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding brutal killings of students and inhuman treatment meted out to them on account of alleged ragging in various Central Universities/other Universities and Colleges;

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

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

(d) the fresh and effective steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the alleged ragging by the students in Universities/Colleges, if any?

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.

[English]

National Nutrition Programme

5580. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the new policies/programmes formulated by the Food and Nutrition Board on the expansion of national nutrition programme and fortification of food for children;

(b) whether with the glut of foodgrains and pulses in the country, the allocation for Anganwadis have been increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the allocation for Creches/ Day Care Centres for Children of working mothers have been increased in the ensuing budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Government is in the process of finalizing a national strategy to address the problem of malnutrition. This will have three broad areas for action:

(i) Vigorous awareness campaign on malnutrition.

(ii) Special direct interventions in districts with high malnutrition.

(iii) Nutrition monitoring and surveillance in various States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The allocation in the ensuing budget for Creches/Day Care Centres for children of working mothers have been increased by 3.65 crores (Plan and Non-Plan) as compared to last year.

[Translation]

Delhi Rent Act

5581. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to substitute some provisions in the Delhi Rent Act on the basis of the Public demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government intend to save landlords from the fear of tenants by giving them the rights of ownership of houses by implementing new Rent Laws;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government after further examination had decided to amend some of the provisions of the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 and introduced the Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 28.07.1997.

(c) to (e) The Government is concerned with the interests of both the landlords and the tenants. After examining the issues in detail, it was decided to effect changes in some of the provisions of the said Act as contained in the Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development. The Committee examined the Bill and submitted its recommendations before the Parliament on 21.12.2000. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government. The amended Act will be brought into force after the Amendment Bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.

[English]

Study of CMRI on Bagdigi Coal Mine Accident

5582. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI), Dhanbad has made a study on the causes of Bagdigi Coal Mine Tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of coal mine workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. The Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI), Dhanbad has not made any study about the above tragedy.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) The Government of India has appointed Justice Gurusharan Sharma, Judge High Court, Jharkhand, to hold an inquiry into accident in Bagdigi Colliery. It has also appointed Prof. Ravindranath, Professor of Mining Engineering, Benaras Hindu University and Shri Kamlesh Sahay, President, CCL Colliery Karamchari Sangh, Barkakhana as assessors.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd., to ensure the safety of the coal mine workers:—

1. Instructions have been issued in writing to all CGM/GM of the areas that coal extraction within 60 meters from water logged working in same seam or in overlaying or underlying seams should be undertaken only with the approval by DGMS. The conditions as stipulated by DGMS will have to be followed strictly.

2. A Committee consisting of senior officers have been constituted in each area, who will inspect the mines of the other area to ascertain the danger to the working districts and other workings of the mines due to inundation from surface as well as underground waters from the different areas of the same mine or of the neighbouring mines and also to ascertain danger of influx of noxious/toxic gases as well as the fire damp into the working district of other workings either from the sealed off area of the same mine or of the other mines.

3. Old workings, isolations and fire stoppings are being inspected as per Coal Mines Regulation.

4. Check survey of all underground mines which are prone to water danger.

5. Great emphasis has been given for quality inspection of the mines.

6. Safety Committee meeting at mine level had been made more effective.

7. To inculcate safety consciousness among workers, organising safety week, safety drives, publicity and propaganda on safety are being undertaken.

8. Extensive training programme has been arranged to train workers, supervisory staff and executives.

9. Each area General Manager holds a special safety meeting on last Friday of the month where they discuss only about the safety matters.

10. Three outside experts had been appointed to conduct third round of safety audit to examine all aspects of safety including existing provisions and recommend precautions and has submitted their reports, which have been circulated to all collieries and areas for implementation.

11. Maintaining properly equipped and trained rescue services. Formulatioin of emergency plan with mock rehearsal of the same.

12. Safety First Report of all mines are examined every month and suitable measures are taken to ensure safety.

Beneficiaries under IRDP

5583. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp drop in the number of beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the beneficiaries, scheme-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is no more in operation from. 1.4.1999.

(b) to (d) Does not rise.

Medicines under the Purview of DPCO

5584. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various medicines in the country fall under the purview of Drug (Price Control) Order;

(b) if so, the total number of such medicines during March 2000 to March 2001, separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that prices of medicines under the purview of Drug (Price Control) Order have increased during the said period;

(d) if so, the percentage of increase registered therein; and

(e) the percentage of increase in the prices of drugs which do not fall under the purview of the said Order?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) In the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995, presently 74 bulk drugs and formulations based thereon are under price control.

(c) and (d) Price fixtion/revision of prices of drugs is an ongoing and continuous process. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, an attached office of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, have between the period March, 2000 to March, 2001, fixed/ revised prices of 523 Scheduled formulation packs. Of the 523 packs, prices have been increased for 92 packs and reduced for 339 packs. Prices for 91 packs were fixed for the first time while no change was effected from the existing level in the case of one pack. Out of the 92 packs, the price increase for 89 packs was upto 25% while for the remaining 3 packs, the increase was between 25% to 50%.

(e) The prices of non-scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers. NPPA has conducted a study on 958 such medicines, having value of Rs. 1 crore and above in December, 1999 for the period December, 1994 and December, 1999. Out of these 958 medicines, prices of 846 medicines have increased and that of 110 medicines have decreased. The price of two packs remained unchanged. While the price increase in respect of 579 medicines was below 50%, in respect of 267 medicines the price has gone up beyond 50%.

Enrolment of Disabled Children In Regular Schools

5585. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged the State Governments to ensure that disabled children get increasingly enrolled in the regular schools in the new academic year beginning shortly; and

(b) if so, the response of various States thereto?

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. We have received positive responses from many State Governments.

Policy for Development of Coal Sector

5586. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of recently presented paper on "Policy initiatives for sustainable development of coal sector" as contained in Indian Minvest-2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce the coal freight charges to give some subsidy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The paper reflects on the status of the coal industry in the country, mentions the policy initiatives already in place such as foreign direct investment and status of private mining for captive end-use and the new policy initiatives such as introduction of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 to allow non-captive coal mining by Private Sector, complete overhaul of regulatory framework, pricing of non-coking coal on GCV basis, level playing field for the private sector, railway freight rationalisation and extension of incentives/financial concession to coal sector. Other major issues relevant to making Indian coal competitive have also been mentioned.

(c) The new policy initiatives mentioned therein alongwith the issues raised relevant to making Indian coal competitive have engaged the attention of the Government.

(d) to (f) The domestic coal industry requires substantive relief from the burden of high Railway freight. The Government is already seized of the matter.

[Translation]

Nexus between DDA Officials and Private Builders

5587. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Wil the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated April, 1, 2001 regarding violation of orders of Lt. Governor by DDA officials;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Government against the private builders who committed irregularities; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the erring officials of DDA who have nexus with private builders?

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

(b) M/s. Suneja Tower (P) Ltd. purchased two plots of land bearing No. 7 & 12 situated at District Centre Janakpuri measuring 1282.58 sqmtrs. and 1336.13 sqmtrs. respectively. For both plots the lease deeds were executed on 23.12.91 and 5.3.92 and same were occupied by M/s. Suneja Tower (P) Limited on the basis of completion certificates issued by the Delhi Development Authority on 7.12.92 & 26.6.92 respectively. On site inspection it was revealed that some unauthorised constructions were made by M/s. Suneja Tower (P) Ltd. for example on Plot No. 7, construction of 7 shops on the ramp at ground floor, construction of shops in the basements as well as near staircase and in front of lift room using basement as office instead of storage and service were observed.

Further shops were constructed at varanda side and sold to others and excavation of 1.5 mtr. portion made on the side of plot No. 6-A which is a DDA's building.

On plot-12, partitions were made in the basement, below staircase, shutters wee installed, the basement was being used as office instead of storage and services. Two shops were constructed on Ground Floor over the ramp. These were in violation of architectural control morms. Floor space were sold without seeking prior permission of the lessor.

In both plots, ground rent amounting to Rs. 1,64,17,446/- with interest was outstanding as on 14.7.96. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 23,75,000/- is also outstanding as current dues excluding interest.

(c) Show cause notices were issued by DDA (the lessor) to the lessee for removing the deficiencies and payment of ground rent but they have failed to do so. Demand letter towards ground rent recoveries have been issued to all concerned by DDA. Taking into consideration the aove facts, lessor in both the cases passed orders to determine the leases on 3.12.97 with the direction to take action under building bye-laws, Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Public Premises (Eviction Unauthorised Occupant) At, 1971. Accordingly action was initiated but the ex-lessee approached the High Court against the order passed by the lessor as well as action under Public Premises. High Court issued a direction to Delhi Development Authority not to issue a final order till next date of hearing vide order dated 10.4.2001, in CW No. 3694/2000 in CW 533/2001 (Next date of hearing fixed on 12.7.2001). To sort out the problems of space buyers the Delhi Development Authority is examining a proposal to introduce a system of executing a sub-lease to be signed between the space buyers, developers and Delhi Development Authority so that lease conditions are complied with to enable space buyers to pay ground rent directly to DDA.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given in above paras.

Hindi Advisory Committee in Ministries

5588. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Hindi Advisory Committee was reconstituted in various Ministries of the Union Government;

(b) the number of meetings of the Committee held during the last three years, year-wise and Ministry-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for holding the meeting of the Committees regularly in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Dates on which Hindi Salahkar Samities have been constituted/ reconstituted in various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and details of meetings of these Samities held during the last three years, year-wise, are given in enclosed statement.

(c) Communications have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments from time to time, to convene the meetings of these Samities regularly.

Statement

Reconstituted Hindi Salahkar Samities and meetings held, year-wise.

Sl.No.	Ministries/Deptts.	Date of Constitution/ reconstitution	Number of meetings held		
			1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Deptt. of Agriculture and Co-operation and Food Processing Industries.	16.03.2001			
2.	Ministry of Urban Development	17.10.2000			1
3.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	18.07.2000			1
4.	Department of Tourism	05.06.2000			

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Department of Atomic Energy + Deptt. of Space	29.11.2000			
6.	Ministry of Coal	21.08.2000		1	
7.	Department of Commerce	23.04.1999		1	1
8.	Deptt. of Post	30.10.2000			
9.	Deptt. of Telecommunication	05.07.2000			
10.	Deptt. of Defence+Deptt. of Defence Research and Development	08.09.2000			1
11.	Deptt. of Defence Production and Supply	23.10.2000	—		
12.	Ministry of Environment and Forest	30.08.2000		1	
13.	Ministry of External Affairs				
14.	Deptt. of Economic Affairs	20.07.2000			
15.	Deptt. of Revenue + Deptt. of Expenditure	21.05.1999			1
16.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	16.06.2000			2
17.	Ministry of Home Affairs	08.08.2000			1
18.	Deptt. of Elementary education and literacy+Deptt. of Secondary education and higher education+ Deptt. of Women and Child Dc elopment	09.10.2000			
19.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	14.09.2000	—		
20.	Deptt. of Culture	01.05.2000			1
21.	Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion	07.09.2000			1
22.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry+Deptt. of Public Enterprises	01.07.1999			1
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	29.06.1999			3
24.	Ministry of Labour	26.03.1999		2	2
25.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	11.07.2000	—		1
26.	Ministry of Mines	23.11.2000		1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	11.09.2000	—		
28.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	19.07.1999		1	2
29.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	17.05.2000	—		1
30.	Ministry of Planning+Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	26.06.2000	—		1
31.	Ministry of Power	21.12.1998	1	1	2
32.	Ministry of Railway	26.10.1998	1	3	4
33.	Ministry of Steel	07.03.2001		1	
34.	Ministry of Textiles	14.06.2000			2
35.	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	01.09.2000			
36.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	03.07.2000			1
37.	Ministry of Information Technology	16.06.2000			1
38.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	04.08.1999			
39.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	11.10.2000			
40.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	31.01.2001			
41.	Ministry Science and Technology and Deptt. of Ocean Development.	28.07.1997			1

[English]

Gap on Wholesale and Retail Prices of Medicines

5589. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap between the wholesale and retail prices of certain medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the price index of pharmaceutical formulations during the last five years, ending the year 2000;

(d) whether there has been any rise in the price index; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The permissible margin to a retailer is regulated under the

provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 only for formulations for which the retail price is specified by an order or notified by the Government.

(c) to (e) During the period 1995-96 and 1999-2000, the prices of drugs and medicines as measured by the wholesale price index (Base 1993-94=100) has increased by 68.27%. The common reasons for rise in prices of medicines, in general, are rise in prices of raw materials, transport/freight charges, change in foreign exchange rates, change in taxes and duties etc.

Seizure of Cellphone Gun

5590. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per intelligence agencies, a consignment of cellphone gun disguised as cellphone may have slipped into the country;

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

(c) whether the said consignment was seized by any agency; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Govenment to seize the consignment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) There are no confirmed reports in this regard.

[Translation]

Identical Names of Allopathic Medicines

5591. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Allopathic medicines are having identifical names due to which chemists are inadvertantly giving another medicines to the patient which could be fatal for them;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to light during the year 2000 and till date; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Communication between the Government and Gram Panchayats

5592. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have direct communication between the Government and the Gram Panchayats so as to make the rural people aware about the programmes and schemes being implemented by the Union Government and the State Governments under the Rural Development Schemes from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the medium through which the Government make/propose to make the rural people aware about these programmes and schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Different Media (including print, audio and audio-visual) are being employed to increase awareness amongst the people at large in regard to the various Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Material is also sent to all the Gram Panchayats in this behalf and letters addressed by the Minister of Rural Development to the Sarpanches and others concerned with the effective implementation of the Programmes in the rural areas.

In addition a 4 pronged strategy for building awareness is underway which involves (a) awareness, (b) transparency, (c) peoples' participation and (d) social audit.

[English]

Corruption in Delhi Police

5593. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police officials of the Delhi Police Force involved in the corrupt/misconduct and cheating practice trapped/raided by the vigilance agencies/Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years and till date;

(b) the details and type of cases in which they were involved, year-wise and ground-wise;

(c) the number of raids conducted and the recoveries of black money made;

(d) the action taken in the matter, group-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the number of cases out of the said cases filed in the court of justice and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) the number of police officials of Delhi Police who were involved in corrupt practices and were raided/trapped by the Anti-Corruption Branch of Government of NCT of Delhi or the Central Bureau of Investigation during the years 1998 to 2001 (till date) is given below:

Year	Police Officials		
	Anti-Corruption Branch	CBI	Total
1998	20	8	28
1999	9	12	21
2000	24	10	34
2001 (till date)	4	5	9

(b) to (e) The requisite details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of cases Detected/Registered by Anti Corruption Branch against Delhi Police Personnel for the last three years i.e. 1998, 1999, 2000 & 2001 (31.3.01)

1.	HC Gurudev Singh 149/ND	2/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	For demanding and accepting bribe	PT
2.	Ct. Jasbir Singh 904/ND	—do—	—do—	—do—
3	Ct. Rattan Lal 1842/N	4/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
4.	HC Sajjan Pal 218/NW	5/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
5.	Ct. Hardev Singh 1537/NW	—do—	—do—	PI
6.	SI Pratap Singh D-1057	7/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
7.	Inspr. Krishan Kumar D-I/402	16/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
8	ASI Satyanarayan 3095/D	16/98 u/s, 7, 13 POC ACt & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
9.	Ct. Ram Singh 1746/SW	14/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
10.	Ct. Rajender Singh 2979/NW	31/98 u/s 13 1(C) POC Act, 7/10/55 E.C. Act. 409/411 IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
11	HC Ranbir Singh 467/A	419/98 u/s 384 IPC 7,8,13 POC Act PSI IGI Airport Delhi	—do—	PI
12.	HC Shyam Lal 23-A	—do—	—do—	PI
13.	Ct. Pramod Kumar 1003/SD	37/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act & 120-B/34 IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
14.	Ct. Prem Chand 1709/SD	—do—	—do—	—do—
15.	Ct. Toufiq Mohd. 980/SD	—do—	—do—	—do—
16.	ASI Gajraj Singh 688/SB	38/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	-do-	PI

17.	HC Dayanand 102/N	43/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	For demanding and accepting bribe	PT
18.	ASI Sahib Singh 2519/D	44/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
19.	Ct. Ajit Singh 1342/SD	44/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
20.	ASI Ranchander 276/SW	39/98 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PT
21.	Ct. K. Vanu Kumar 1576/W	14/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
22	SI Shiv Kumar D/28	10/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act 384 IPC PS Palam Airport, Delhi	—do—	PI
23.	W/SI Shankuntala D/2716	35/99 u/s, 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
24.	Ct. Atma Ram 1223/SW	14/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
25.	Ct. Satender Kumar 1057/T	40/99 us/ 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch GNCT, Delhi	—do—	PI
26.	SI Arun Kumar D3708	39/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
27.	Ct. Ram Sumer Yadav 937/C	—do—	—do—	—do—
28.	SI Jorvar Singh D/2069	46/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
29.	SI Sevak Ram D/1330	44/99 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
30.	Ct. Arun Kumar 1009/NE	1/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
31.	HC Khushi Ram 177/SD	4/2000 u/s, 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
32.	Ct. Angad Pal 954/NE	11/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
33.	Ct. Hardev Singh 981/T	12/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
34.	Ct. Surender Singh 455/DRP	15/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
35.	HC Bhudev 84/C	14/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
36.	HC Sumer Singh 147/W	18/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
37.	Ct. Vijay Singh 2116/NW	20/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
38.	Ct. Inder Pal 720/NW	—do—	—do—	—do—
39.	Inspr. Rajesh Kumar D-1/661	28/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
40.	HC Asif Suleman Khan 185/NW	27/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI

41.	Inspr. Giriraj Meena D/505	62/33/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	For demanding and accepting bribe	PI
42.	Ct. Sunil Kumar 1789/NW	29/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
43.	HC Narender Kumar 3138/T	44/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
44	Ct. Prahlad Saran 336/T	—do—	—do—	PI
45.	SI Mahanarain D/1677	47/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
46.	Ct. Ved Pal 973/NW	49/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
47.	SI Munshi Ram 652/D	55/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
48.	Ct. Rohtash Sigh 1164/NW	—do—	—do—	PI
49.	Ct. Ganender 1924/T	58/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
50.	W/Inspr. Alka Singh D-1/712	59/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
51.	ASI (DVR) Kartar Singh 3491/D	—do—	—do—	PI
52.	HC Hariom 183/C	57/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
53.	Ct. Rajkumar 1665/SD	65/2000 u/s 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
54.	SI Shiv Shankar	14/2001 us, 7, 13 POC Act PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
55.	Ct. Manjeet Singh 1167/W	1/2001 u/s 7, 13 POC Act & 384/121-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
56.	Ct. Vijay Narain 2127/N	5/2001 u/s 7, 13 POC Act 120-B IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
57.	Ct. Tarun Kumar 709/C	49/2001 u/s 7 POC Act & 384 IPC PS AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI

Details of Cases Registered by CBI Against Delhi Police Officials during last three years i.e. 1998, 1999 & 2000, 2001

1.	HC Ram Bhoj, No. 496/W	RC-DAI-1998A-0005-DLI, Dt. 2/2/98	CBI team apprehended some agents from Transport Authority, Janak Puri who disclosed the name of HC as agent.	CBI recommended for major penalty against the HC. A DE was initiated vide Order Dt. 30/4/98 by DCP/West. DE is at prosecution stage.
2.	SI Hari Singh, No. D-3905	RC-DA-1998-A-0038, Dt. 13/7/1998	Demanded gratification from complainant and apprehended red handed by CBI.	The case is pending investigation.
3.	Sh. M.S. Mattoo, ACP	RC-DAI-1998-A-0055, Dt. 23/8/1998	For having disproportionate assets/property to his known sources of income.	Enquiry pending.
4	SI Satish Kumar No. D-895	RC-DAI-1998-A-0022, u/s 7 POC Act. 1988 PS Nand Nagari Delhi	For accepting illegal gratification	PT
5.	SI Sahib Singh No. 3060/D	RC-DAI-1998-A-0031/CBI/ACB/ DLI, u/s 7&13(2) PC Act. 1988	—do—	PT

6.	SI Subhash Chand No. D-2807	RC-DAI-1998-A-0041/98, us 7 POC ACt. 1988 PS Gokul Puri Delhi	For accepting illegal gratification	PT
7.	SI Dharambir No. D-3522	RC-DAI-1998-A-0035/98, u/s 7 POC Act, 1988 PS Vikash Puri Delhi	—do—	Dismissed under article 311 (2) b, V/O No. 10969-11069/P (W) dated 13/7/98
8.	W/SI Reeta Gera No. D/159	RC-DAI-1998-A-0042, u/s 7 POC ACt. 1988 PS AC Branch	—do—	PT
9.	Sh. Prem Nath Sonkar, ACP	RC-DAI-1999-A-0006, Dt. 17/2/1999	It is alleged against the ACP that while working as public servant in Delhi Police he has acquired huge assets by corrupt and illegal means.	CBI enquiry is still pending
10.	Sh. B.S. Bola, DCP	RC-DAI-1999-A-0014, Dt. 1/6/1999	For having disproportionate assets/property to his known sources of income	The officer has been transferred from Delhi Police to Pondicherry. Enquiry is pending
11.	SI Rajender Singh, NO. D-81	RC-DAI-1999-0054, Dt. 12/11/1999	Demanded gratification and apprehended red handed by CBI.	The case is pending investigation
12.	Inspr. Prithi Singh D-I/396	RC-1(A)/99-SIU/XII dated 27/1/99 u/s 120-B PIC r/w 409/201 IPC & 13(2) r/w 13(1)(C) of PC Act. 1988	—do—	PI
13.	ASI Pooran Prasad No. 1939-D	RC-DAI-1999-A-ACB/CBI-0042, u/s 7 POC Act. 1988	—do—	PI
14.	SI Subhash Chand No. 1313-D	RC-DAI-1999-A-0045, u/s 7 POC Act. 1988 PS CBI	—do—	PI
15.	ACP Parveen Dutt	RC-DAI-1999-A-0048, u/s 7 POC Act. 1988 PS AC Branch CBI	—do	PI
16.	W/Inspr. Punj	—do—	—do—	PI
17	W/SI Madhu Sankhla	—do—	—do—	PI
18.	SI Ramesh Kumar No. D-2446	RC-DAI-1999-A-0052, u/s 120-B & 7 POC Act. 1988 PS CBI	—do—	PI
19.	Ct. (DVR) Hari Dutt No. 196-DRP	RC-DAI-1999-A-0052, u/s 120-B & 7 POC ACt. 1988 PS CBI	—do—	PI
20.	HC Nagander Nath No. 160-DRP	—do—	—do—	PI
21.	SI Hardeep Singh, No. D-3556	RC-DAI-2000-A-0051, Dt. 18/1/2000	Demanded gratification from complainant and apprehended red handed by CBI.	PI
22.	Sh. J.K. Sharma, Addl. CP	RC-DAI-2000-A-0002, Dt. 31/1/2000	For having disproportionate assets/property to his known sources of income.	The officer has been placed under suspension vide MHA's Order dt. 26/5/2000. The enquiry is pending
23.	Sh. R.P. Mehta, ACP	—	—do—	The enquiry is in progress.
24.	Sh. P.P. Singh, ACP	RC-DAI-2000-A-0006, Dt. 13/3/2000	—do—	Enquiry pending
25.	SI Satish Chander, No. D-238	RC-DAI-2000-A-0011, Dt. 5/4/2000	Demanded gratification from complainant and apprehended red handed by CBI.	The case is pending investigation
26.	SI Dharam Pal Thakur, No. D-2857	RC-DAI-2000-A-0031, Dt. 4.7.2000	—do-	—do—
27.	SI Bhanu Pratap Singh No. D-1034	RC-DAI-2000-A-0003, 7 PC Act. dated 3/2/2000, PS CBI	—do—	PI

28	SI Parveen Kumar No. D-3786	RC-DAI-2/6/2000 u/s 7/13 POC Act. PS AC Branch Delhi	Demanded gratification from complainant and apprehended red handed by CB.	PI
29.	SI Pntam Singh No. D-2483	RC-DAI-2000-A-00033, 7 PC Act. dated 3/2/2000, PS CBI	—do—	PI
30.	SI Dharam Pal No. 2857/SW	RC-31(A)/2000, Delhi, PS CBI, AC Branch	—do—	PI
31	SI Shanti Lal Meena (PS Dabri)	RC-DAI-2001-A-0010, Dt. 13/1/2000	—do—	The case is pending investigatioin.
32.	SI Devender Rathi No. D-876	RC-OA-I-2001-0030 dated 29/3/2001 AC Branch CBI	—do—	PI
33	Inspr R.S. Dillon No. D-I/617	RC-DAI-2001-A-0023 dated 27/2/001 u/s 7&13 (2) r/w 13(1) (D) of PC act of CBI—AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
34.	SI Chandan Singh Rana D/1344	27/2001 u/s 7, 13 POC Act, 1988, CBI, AC Branch Delhi	—do—	PI
35	SI-Brij Mohan, Delhi Police	RC-27/2001	—do—	PI

Abbrevations:

P.T. Pending Tnal

P.I. Pending Investigation

D.E. Departmental Enquiry

Funds to NGOs for Education

5594. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations formulated to allocate funds to NGOs for the upliftment of education in rural areas;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against the officials regarding misappropriation and delay in the sanctioning the funds to NGOs; 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) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to the eligible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for upliftment of education throughout the country, including rural areas, under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The rules and regulations in this regard are spelt out in each scheme. Generally, to be eligible for assistance, an organisation is required to be registered and normally be in existence for three years. Organisation should be non-profit making and non-communal and should have proper constitution/ Memorandum and Articles of Association. Financial assistance is sanctioned to an NGO on the recommendation of a Grants-in-Aid Committee (GIAC) as set up under the provision of the scheme.

(b) and (c) A complaint was received against two officers of the Ministry, for allegedly favouring an NGO in sanctioning funds. The complaint was investigated and found unsubstantiated. The case record has been referred to Central Vigilance Commission with the recommendation to close the case.

New Housing Projects

5595. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take some new housing projects in various States during 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; particularly in Mumbai (Maharashtra); and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided by the HUDCO for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) There is no Central Sector scheme extending direct Central Government assistance for construction of houses in urban areas. However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), a Central Public Sector Undertaking, extends loan assistance to eligible housing schemes of various States/Union Territories including Maharashtra and as per HUDCO guidelines.

During the year 2001-2002, HUDCO proposes to sanction loans worth Rs. 4100 crore for implementation of various housing schemes throughout the country.

Pharmaceutical Companies

5596. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government owned pharmaceutical companies functioning in the country and the investment made therein, company-wise;

(b) the names of the drugs being manufactured by these companies and contribution of these companies in the pharmaceutical sector;

(c) the details of profit/loss of these companies during the last three years;

(d) the number of units of these companies closed/ revived and referred to BIFR for revival during the last three years;

(e) the total amount earned by Government from the proceeds of sale of land of these companies; and

(f) the present status of these companies in regard to the manufacture of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) IDPL, HAL, BCPL SSPL & BIL are the Government owned Pharmaceutical companies and the Government equity therein as on 31.3.2001 is Rs. 116.8, Rs. 44.41, Rs. 13.96 Rs. 24.52 and Rs. 40.67 crores respectively. In addition, an amount of Rs. 149.84 crores, Rs. 31.15 crores and Rs. 3.43 crores is pending allotment towards equity in IDPL, BCPL and HAL respectively. The production range of these companies covers various Bulk drugs, Antibiotic, Anti-pyretic, Analgesic, Anti-TB, Anti-malarial, cough, Opthalmic, Anti-asthamatic, Antacid, Antiseptic, Vitamin, Contraceptive preparations, various types of Sera and Vaccines and I.V. Fluids. IDPL has played a pioneering infrastructural role in the growth of the Indian Drug Industry base. HAL was the first to manufacture Penicillin, Gentamicin in the country. The company has also setup the State of art facility for manufacture of Erythropoietin.

(c) The profit/(loss) of these companies from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is as follows:—

Name of Company	97-98	98-99	99-00
IDPL	(167.00)	(194.00)	(214.00)
HAL	(29.00)	(11.58)	(7.47)
BCPL	(3.37)	(0.65)	(3.87)
SSPL	(4.78)	(6.00)	(6.68)
BIL	(9.38)	(9.77)	(13.73)

(d) Nil.

(e) Rs. 18.89 crores were realised by BCPL from the sale proceeds of its land.

(f) IDPL has discontinued production of bulk drugs whereas HAL produces various forms of Penicillin. BCPL produces Anti-venom serum (in bulk) and BIL produces various types of Sera and Vaccines (in bulk), SSPL does not produce any bulk drug.

Price of Imported Urea

5597. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present price of urea;

(b) whether the imported urea is cheaper at the moment due to present level of tariff on import;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to enhance the import tariff on urea after April, 2001; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The weighted average retention price (cost of production plus 12% post tax return on net worth) of urea produced by domestic manufacturers as notified in March 2001 was Rs. 8150/- per tonne of urea.

(b) to (d) The delivered prices of imported urea in the past few years have been generally lower as compared to indigenous urea. The Tariff rate on urea at

present is 5%. Under the Export and Import Policy announced on 31.3.2001, the import of urea has been placed under a State Trading Enterprise(s) arrangement from 1.4.2001. The imports are allowed only through State Trading Corporation of India (STC), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd. (MMTC) and Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL) subject to some conditions given in the EXIM Policy. The Director General of Foreign Trade may, however, grant a license to any other person to import urea.

Recommendations of Tribal Research Institutes

5598. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Tribal Research Institutes are not being implemented by the States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of recommendations made by these Institutes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been established for Planning, Research and Evaluation of tribal development programmes. The TRIs also impart training to the State Officers and officials to equip them with proper orientation and understanding of way of life of tribals. The States make full utilization of their advice.

Production of Fertilizer

5599. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have restricted the productioin of fertilizer to hundred percent of the reassessed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the big urea producers have faced losses due to such rules;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to review such reductions; and

(e) they time-frame fixed for such a review?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer under price and distribution control of Government of India and its production is covered under Retention Price-cum-subsidy Scheme (RPS). In view of the prevailing demand-supply scenario in the country, urea production has been restricted to 100% of reassessed capacity utilization by the urea manufacturers units. However, no such restriction has been imposed on poduction of decontrolled fertilizers.

(c) to (e) Under RPS, 12% post-tax return on networth is provided at the assessed level of production ranging from 80% to 90% depending upon the vintage and feedstocks of urea units. So, the decision to restrict production at 100% of reassessed capacity utilization level per se cannot be attributed to losses to urea manufacturers. Besides, urea manufacturers are permitted to produce beyond 100% reasessed capacity for sale to complex manufacturers or export without entitlement to subsidy under RPS. This decision has helped the country to meet the urea requirement indigenously while enabling urea manufacturers to optimize their production as per market requirement.

Selling of Tughlakabad Fort Land

5600. SHRI PRABUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the selling of Tughlakabad Fort land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) According to information made available by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the total area of the Tughlakabad Fort is 2661 bighas, apart from the walls gateways, bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadel of the fort and the village abadi. Out of this, 811 bighas of land is reported to be under encroachment.

(c) and (d) Based on information, a Preliminary Enquiry no PE-1 (a)/2001-Dli has been registered by CBI on 1.2.2001 against the unknown Government officials of Archeological Survey of India. Revenue/Land Building Department, Government of NCT Delhi, Delhi Police, Delhi

Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and others on the allegations that the aforesaid officials alongwith other private persons and public servants committed serious administrative lapses in performing their official duties and willfully violated the legal provisions and allowed some unknown private persons to illegally sell the Government land of Tughalakadad Fort to some unknown private persons for unauthorised construction/ encroachment.

(e) Instruction has been issued to ASI, DDA, MCD, Delhi Police and Land & Building/Revenue Department of Govt. of NCT, Delhi to remove he encorachments/ unauthorised construction under relevant Civic laws.

Conversion of Murder cases into Natural Death cases by Police

5601. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Murder cases passed off as Natural deaths to check Crime graph" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' (Delhi eddition) dated March 14, 2001;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that in number of murder cases, police had pressurised the autopsy experts to convert the murder cases into Natural deaths;

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering to book the Police officials responsible for pressurising autopsy experts for converting murder cases as natural deaths; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Delhi Police had recovered on 21st November, 2000 a dead body from Karkardooma Court premises and aother on 3rd March, 2001 from Patparganj area as reported in the news-item in question. In both the cases, the dead bodies could not be identified at the time of recovery. As there was suspicion that the death might not have occurred under natural circumstances, the local police initiated proceedings under section 174 Cr. P.C. as provided under law and sent the bodies to mortuary for post-mortem. On receipt of the post-mortem report, both the cases were formally registered under section 302 of IPC. The allegation made in the news report that the local police attempted to pass off these as cases of natural death is not, therefore, correct.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Legislation to Regulate Construction Activities

5602. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a model law to regulate the activities of developers, builders and architects to deal with the evil of unsafe and illegal buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set up any Committee to prepare the draft Bill in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said expert Committee to likely to submit its report?

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

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is in the initial stage of drafting a comprehensive legislation to regulate and control the activities of builders and developers.

A Committee has been constituted for drafting a comprehensive legislation to regulate and control the activities of builders and developers. This legislation proposes to serve the twin purposes of having an effective law for Delhi and other Union Territories and to have a

model law, which could be recommended for adoption by the State Governments with such modifications, as they consider appropriate. The first meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Urban Development) on March 30, 2001. It was decided to constitute a Sub-Group, which could be entrusted with the preparation of comprehensive draft legislation for controlling the activities of builders/developers. The draft report of the Sub-Group on the above-mentioned legislation is under preparation and is likely to be submitted shortly.

[Translation]

Promotion of Sanskrit in Madhya Pradesh

5603. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought funds for promoting Sanskrit education in the State;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought for; and

(c) the time by which the amount of assistance likely to be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh asked for a grant of Rs. 161.92 lakhs during 2000-2001 for scholarships to the students of Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools, the modernisation of Sanskirt Pathshalas and the promotion of Sanskrit through the State's own programme. The proposal was examined by the Central expert Grants in aid Committee which finally recommended a grant of Rs. 76.03 lakhs. This amount was sanctioned by the Ministry on 26.12.2000.

[English]

Assistance to NGOs by CAPART in Gujarat

5604. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART has been providing financial assistance to those NGOs in Gujarat which did not fulfil the eligibility criteria to obtain financial assistance;

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

(c) the number of organisations that have been extended financial assistance in the State during each of the last three years and till date;

(d) whether the functioning of these agencies has not been reviewed;

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

(f) the details of blacklisted NGOs in the State as on date; and

(g) whether the Government have ensured that new NGOs being given assistance are not headed by those whose organisation hae been earlier blacklisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CAPART has extended financial assistance to 60 Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in the State of Gujarat during the last 3 years and till date. The year-wise details are as under:—

Year	No of VOs
1998-1999	14
1999-2000	10
2000-2001	36
2001-til date	Nil
Total	60

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The functioning of the agencies is reviewed by CAPART through appraisals and evaluations on a regular basis in three stages *viz;*

(i) Pre-funding appraisal to examine the feasibility of the project and the capability of the V.O.

(ii) Mid-term evaluation.

(iii) Post-evaluation.

(f) CAPART has not blacklised any NGO of the Sate of Gujarat so far.

(g) Yes, Sir. During the course of desk appraisal of the project proposals of new NGOs, every care is taken to see that these are not headed by those whose organisations have been earlier blacklisted. In this connection, it is mandatory for the V.O. to fill in it's Organisational Profile in the format prescribed by CAPART for the purpose, which is submitted alongwith the project proposal by each VO.

[Translation]

Vocational Courses in Colleges of Bihar

5605. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to different colleges and universities of Bihar for starting vocational courses during the last three years;

(b) the actual amount released so far; and

(c) the time by which the rest of the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the amount allocated and released to different colleges in Bihar for starting vocational courses during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Allocated	Amount Released
1998-1999	148.00	63.00
1999-2000	180.00	117.00
2000-2001	123.00	66.00

No allocation has been made to the Universities of Bihar during the last three years.

(c) Non-recurring and first instalment of recurring grant is sanctioned and released by UGC at the time of approval of the courses. Further recurring grant is released to the colleges/universities on receipt of utilisation certificates and statements of expenditure of the previous sanctioned/released grants.

[English]

Publishing of Solution of Question Papers on Website

5606. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education had a proposal to publish solutions of question papers of different subjects on the websites on the same day of the examination;

(b) the reasons and justification thereof; and

(c) 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses under IAY

5607. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in the country, especially in the tribal and rural backward areas during each of the last three years and till date, district-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons under these categories not having housing facilities at present and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide housing facilities for the people belonging to SC/ST category in different States, especially in tribal and backward rural areas; and

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

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

(b) As per the 1991 Census, rural housing shortage in the country is 13.72 million. State-wise details are given in enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. As per Guidelines, a minimum of 60% of the total allocation under the Indira Awaas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awaas and the Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing is required to be utilised for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas.

Statement

State-wise breakup of Rural Housing Shortage (1991 Census)

Sl. No.	State	Housing Shortage
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1118355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112170
3.	Assam	2243965
4.	Bihar	4095740
5.	Goa	9910
6.	Gujarat	264805
7.	Haryana	29510
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16111
9.	Karnataka	426915
10.	Kerala	346780
11.	Madhya Pradesh	289770
12.	Maharashtra	659900
13.	Manipur	89198
14.	Meghalaya	147918
15.	Mizoram	36897
16.	Nagaland	88881
17.	Orissa	684655
18.	Punjab	44370
19.	Rajasthan	110965
20.	Sikkim	12446
21.	Tamil Nadu	318095
22.	Tripura	192133
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1251095
24.	West Bengal	1084675
25.	A&N Islands	17948
26.	Chandigarh	454
27.	D&N Haveli	7857
28.	Daman & Diu	4483
29.	Delhi	9125
30.	Lakshadweep	165
31.	Pondicherry	6247
	Total	13721538

[English]

Community Polytechnics

5608. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme for Community Polytechnics is in operation for the last so many years;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such polytechnics in the coastal areas of Dakshin Kannada; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Scheme is in operation since 1978-79.

(b) The following are the main objectives of the scheme:

1. Manpower development and training to generate employment opportunities and promote entrepreneurial development;

2. Transfer of technology for better productivity and improvement in the life style of community in the proximity of polytechnics;

3. Promotion of integrated development of selected villages in the proximity of polytechnics.

(c) and (d) The Scheme of Community Polytechnics is extended to AICTE approved diploma level institutions only. For selection purpose, the Central Government invites proposals from the State Directorates of Technical Education. While considering these proposals, preference is given to the districts which do not have Community Polytechnics, north eastern States, border and hilly areas, and also districts with scheduled caste/scheduled tribes and minority concentration.

Import of Second-Hand and Defective Steel Products

5609. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to tighten the norms for import of second-hand and defective steel products under the Advanced Licensing Scheme;

(b) if so, whether under this Scheme, goods can be imported duty free, if these are used as inputs for manufacturing products;

(c) if so, the details of new norms that are being considered;

(d) the extent to which these norms will allow import of prime grade steel only for use as impetus into exports; and

(e) the time by which these norms are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Under the Advance Licensing Scheme, duty free import of inputs including seconds and defective steel items are permissible as per the standard input output norms which are finalised by the Advance Licensing Committee in the Office of the Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) in consultation with the Technical Authorities. Ministry of Steel suggested to the DGFT to review these norms wherever seconds and defective steel items have been permitted. DGFT has informed that specific proposal, if any, needs to be submitted with appropriate justification wherever any change is called for, for consideration of the Advance Licensing Committee.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

District Primary Education Programme

5610. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer from multilateral agencies have been made for the expansion of DPEP during 2000-2001; 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) Officers of financial assistance amounting to US$ 85 million (about Rs. 390.00 crores) from IDA (World Bank) and £ 41.21 million (about Rs. 275.00 crores) from Department For International Development (DFID), UK have been received for expansion of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in 9 districts of Rajasthan and 8 districts of Orissa respectively. Necessary processes for seeking approvals to the projects and firming up the external assistance have been initiated.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5611. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether all the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 have not been provided the compensation and proper rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay;

(c) the progress so far made in the rehabilitation of the victims and the number of victims and their families who are still remained to be rehabilitated; and

(d) the details of the direction issued to the Union Carbide Company to speed up the work of rehabilitation and payment of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) The Office of the Welfare Commissioner set up under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 is concerned with payment of compensation to the Bhopal gas victims. According to the available information, 10,29,431 claims were filed for compensation, out of which 10,27,348 cases have been disposed to upto 31.3.2001. Besides this 8,285 applications for restoration of cases which were earlier rejected due to non appearance of claimants, are pending.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing the Action Plan for the medical, economic,

social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal gas victims which includes construction of hospital, houses, training programmes etc. for them. According to information sent by the State Government all the Schemes of the rehabilitation programmes have not been completed. In the schemes relating to medical rehabilitation, the dealy is due to non finalisation of technical and financial bids for hospital equipments.

North-Eastern Council

5612. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the North-Eastern Council (NEC) came into existence;

(b) the powers and functions of the Council;

(c) whether it is recommendatory or mandatory body; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful for the development of the tribals in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) NEC came into existence on August 1, 1972.

(b) The powers & functions of the Council are as follows:

(i) to discuss & advise on the matter having common interest of different NE States and Centre.

(ii) to formulate and forward proposals for securing the balanced development of the North Eastern areas.

(iii) to recommend the manner in which schemes beneficial for two or more States may be executed/implemented and managed.

(iv) To review the implementation of the projects and the schemes & recommend measures for effective coordination between the Governments of concerned States in the matter of implementation.

(v) To review progress and recommend Central Government on financial assistance to be given to States for implementation of any project.

(vi) To recommend States concerned or the Central Government for undertaking necessary surveys and investigations related to Projects.

(vii) To review measures taken by States representatives for the maintenance of security of Projects.

(c) NEC is a Statutory Body set up under an Act of Parliament.

(d) NEC is implementing mainly infrastructural schemes *i.e.* health, transportation, communication, power, education etc., which are of benefit to the Tribals in their areas.

CSIR Programme on R&D

5613. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has drawn up a programme to modernise and strengthen its R&D and demanded more funds therefor during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the number of scientific industrial researches patented by the CSIR during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking a programme to modernise and upgrade its equipment and R&D facilities in its National Laboratories during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The programme *inter alia* envisages modernization, up-gradation and replacement of obsolete equipment & facilities. Laboratory-wise Modernisation Plans were formulated and appropriate approvals from the competent authority obtained. As per the CSIR proposal the Government allocated Rs. 260 crore for undertaking the programme on Modernisation in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(d) During the past three years 1998-2001, CSIR had filed around 1100 patents in India and 770 patents abroad. It takes around 6 years in India and 2 years abroad for a patent application to be processed. In the same period CSIR ahd been granted 350 patents in India and 120 patents abroad.

Use of Fertilizers by small farmers

5614. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to high cost of fertilizers, most of the small farmers are unable to use adequate fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to make the fertilizers available at the lower prices to the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) With the objective of making fertilizers available at affordable prices to all farmers of the country including small farmers, Government provides subsidy on urea and concession on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. While the urea is sold at the maximum retail price (MRP), statutorily notified by the Government, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are sold at indicative MRPs. The MRPs of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) are indicated by respective State Governments. The prices notified/indicated by the Government have been much lower than the actual cost of production of the fertilizers.

[Translation]

Technical Education

5615. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make technical courses compulsory in the schools already functioning in the villages;

(b) if so, the number of the schools in rural areas where technical courses are being conducted at present; and

(c) the details of programmes being implemented to provide technical education to the people belonging to all sections of the society in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education provide financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of Vocational Education Programme. The scheme is being implemented since 1988 and in the revised form since 1992-93. Under the scheme so far, 6728 schools have been sanctioned to implement vocational courses at +2 level including in rural areas. Also, 168 NGOs have been financially assisted so far, to provide vocational training to the school dropouts, unemployed youth and women, mostly in the rural areas and from disadvantaged sections of the society.

[English]

Problems of Tribals

5616. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the problem of tribals living in forest areas of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the land owned by the tribals in the forests is not properly recorded and consolidated;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to give due protection to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Assistance under SGSY

5617. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to women under the SGSY during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) wheher assistance is being provided to the NGOs under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, NGOs-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar (SGSY), funds are not allocated separately for women. However, there are specific provisions under the SGSY to take care of the interest of the poor women in rural areas. At least 50% of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and 40% of the Swarozgaris under the programme should be women.

(b) The Ministry does not provide assistance directly to the NGOs under the SGSY.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Shramik Vidyapeeths

5618. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations for setting up of "Shramik Vidyapeeths; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Shramik Vidyapeeths, which are presently named as Jan Shikshan Sansthan are normally set up under the aegis of Non-Governmental Organisations. The eligibility conditions for such Non-Governmental Organisations to undertake the scheme include: (i) The organization is registered under the Societies Registration Act and has a Memorandum of Association, Constitution and Rules & Regulations (ii) It is financially sound with its accounts duly audited annually by a Chartered Accountant (iii) Experience in conducting adult education/community development programmes (iv) It accepts to abide by the Rules & Regulations, terms and conditions issued by Government of India from time to time on the subject.

(b) The Jan Shikshan Sansthans are required to submit the annual audited accounts and utilization certificate to the Government for the grants of the previous year. The current entitled grants to the Jan Shikshan Sansthans are not released unless the utilization certificate for the previous year based on the audited accounts are received, scrutinized and accepted by the Government. The other steps taken to ensure proper utilization of funds by the Jan Shikshan Sansthans include scrutiny of accounts of the Sansthan from time to time by the Board of Management where the Government of India representative is a member and through quarterly progress submitted by the Jan Shikshan Sansthan to the Government.

Bail Laws

5619. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the law to grant bail to the accused who fail to furnish bail sureties for release;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to amend relevant law to make provision for grant of bail in such circumstances;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that due to rigidity of the present bail laws, large number of undertrials in jails are denied bail due to delay in concluding trials in criminal courts;

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether the National Human Rights Commission conducted a study in regard to the misusing of powers and making unnecessary arrests by the Police personnel in the country; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government on the report of NHRC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Chapter XXXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 contains elaborate provisions relating to grant of bail. Section 441 of the Code provides that an accused has to furnish sureties before being released on bail. However, the Supreme Court in the case of Moti Ram Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh [AIR 1978 SC 1594] observed that "bearing in mind the need for liberal interpretation in the areas of social justice, individual freedom and indigent's rights, bail covers both release on one's own bond, with or without sureties. When sureties should be demanded and what sum should be insisted on are dependent on variables. Even so, poor men, young persons, infirm individual and women are weak categories, and courts should be liberal in releasing them on their own recognizance."

(c) to (f) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994, inter alia, proposes to amend section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

It also proposes to insert a new section 436(A) in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to provide that where an undertrial prisoner, other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It is also proposed to provide that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

(g) and (h) According to the information furnished by the National Human Rights Commission, the Institute of Contemporary Studies at Bangalore undertook a study and submitted a project report on arrest. Based on the report, the Commission has circulated guideline regarding arrest to all the States with the request to translate it into their respective regional languages and make these available to all the police stations.

Encroachment of Union Government Land

5620. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government land has been encroached upon in various States, particularly in Mega Cities;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to allot that land, free of cost, to the States for some public purposes like schools, hospitals etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government have allotted such land for such purposes in the past; and

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

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

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal or policy to allot land free of cost to State Governments for Schools/ Hospitals etc.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

National Fund for Rural Development

5621. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given to various institutions and individuals to contribute funds in the National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD);

(b) whether the Government propose to make this scheme more effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) the funds allocated under NFRD during 1999-2000 and till date; and

(f) the quantum of funds disbursed under this Fund during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Cent-per-cent income-tax exemption on the amount of donation has been provided to the donors under Section 80 GGA and 35 CCA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 through an amendment of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The donors while making donations to the Fund can recommend a rural development project of their choice, its locality and the implementing agency through which the programme may be undertaken.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government is considering to reformulate this Scheme to make it more effective.

(e) The National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) is a donation based Scheme. Thus, funds are not allocated for this Scheme by the Government.

(f) An amount of Rs. 33,12,600/- has been disbursed to the implementing agencies for implementation of rural development programmes from 1999-2000 till date.

Allotment of Residential Accommodation

5622. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees awaiting for the allotment of residential accommodation in the country, particularly in Delhi, State-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had suggested sometime back that the Government should either construct more number of residential quarters or hire them for allotment to waiting employees having put in five years or more service; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A total number of 51,547 Central Government employees are awaiting for allotment of residential accommodation in the country.

(b) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 23.12.1996 in CWP No. 585/94 had directed that a high powered Committee may be constituted to examine the need for construction of more residential units.

(c) A high powered Committee was constituted under Chairmanship of Director General (Works), CPWD. The Committee had submitted its report in May 1997.

During 1999-2000, 773 units were constructed and a total number of 3898 dwelling units are likely to be completed during the 9th Five Year Plan.

Supply of Feedstock of Naphtha and Fuel Oil

5623. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assured supply of feedstock of Naphtha fuel oil and LSHS from the Oil PSUs to fertilizer plants at prevailing import parity price (IMPP) plus 4% sales tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said profile has not been followed;

(d) whether the higher price for the feedstock of fertilizer plants have already been changed; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to maintain supply of feedstock to fertilizer sector at the IMPP level?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) According to the oil industry, in respect of deregulated products like Naphtha and Fuel Oil, the products are sold to the consumers on import parity principle. Fertilizer industry had expressed the reservation on the price of Naphtha and Fuel Oil assumed by Expenditure Reforms Commission while working out the estimated savings *vis-a-vis* the actual price paid by the fertilizer industry to the oil companies who are said to be pricing it on import parity prices. The issue was discussed in a meeting with representatives from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and oil industry. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has agreed that wherever it is feasible to sell Naphtha to fertilizer units on Inter-State sale basis, domestic refineries will, *w.e.f.* 1.4.2001, supply Naphtha to urea producers at import parity price plus 4%, which is the rate of Central Sales Tax. For this purpose, fertilizer units would need to enter into commercial agreement with the oil companies.

As per Notification No. 2 (RE-2001)/1997-2002 dated 31.3.2001 issued by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Naphtha can be freely imported and there is nil customs duty for import of Naphtha for use in manufacture of fertilizers.

Cost Accounts Branch of Department of Expenditure have initiated a study for determination of import parity price of domestic Naphtha, Fuel Oil and LSHS supplied by the Oil refineries to the various fertilizer plants in the country for production of urea at prevailing import parity price.

[Translation]

Second Instalment of Funds under JGSY/EAS to States

5624. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from various States for release of second instalment of funds under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and from the drought affected States for provision of additional funds under Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly from Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of projects relating to JSGY and EAS pending with the Government for clearance State-wise; and

(d) since when these proposals are pending and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During 2000-2001, out of 549 districts, 493 districts under the JGSY and 512 districts under the EAS were released second instalment of funds against their proposals. The State-wise details of funds released are given in statement-I & II respectively. So far as drought affected States are concerned, the Government of India has launched Food for Work Programme as a part of EAS under which food-grains (wheat/rice) have been provided free of cost as an additionality to seven drought affected States namely Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa & Maharashtra. The details of food grains released to these States are given in statement III.

(c) and (d) Since JGSY and EAS are on-going programmes, the second instalment of funds have already been released to eligible districts who had submitted their proposals during the financial year.

Statement-I

Release of Fund Under JGSY During 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs) (As on 31.3.2001)

Sl. No.	State		Central allocation	I Instt. No. of distt.	I Instt. Amt.	Adv. II Instt. No. of distt.	Adv. II Instt. Amt.	II Instt. No. of distt.	II Instt. Amt.	Total (I+II (Instt.)	Innovative	OBB	Total (I+II+ (INNO.)	Training	Total (14+15)	Ded. made from II instt., on a/c of ex. O.B.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	8727.55	22	4363.77	18	3580.75	4	279.71	8224.23	180.00	540.94	8945.17	10.00	8955.17	37.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	456.91	13	228.47	0	0.00	12	139.21	367.68	—	—	367.68	—	367.68	13.36
3.	Assam	23	11872.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	55	28590.47	55	14286.62	0	0.00	51	9064.54	23351.16	—	—	23351.16	—	23351.16	3135.50
5.	Goa	2	128.41	2	64.21	0	0.00	2	64.20	128.41	—	6.00	134.41	1.28	135.69	0.00
6.	Gujarat	19	3285.21	19	1642.60	14	1001.60	5	628.92	3273.12	—	3000.00	6273.12	10.00	6283.12	12.08
7.	Haryana	19	1932.75	19	966.38	0	0.00	19	897.23	1863.61	—	—	1863.61	10.00	1873.61	31.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	813.95	11	355.62	0	0.00	11	305.72	661.34	74.83	—	736.17	8.14	744.31	98.15
9.	J & Kashmir	14	1007.38	14	546.20	0	0.00	13	174.05	720.25	—	—	720.25	10.00	730.25	0.00
10.	Karnataka	27	6590.54	27	3295.27	0	0.00	25	1870.11	5165.38	—	—	5165.38	—	5165.38	1264.62
11.	Kerala	14	2957.15	14	1478.58	0	0.00	13	1246.92	2725.50	—	—	2725.50	10.00	2735.50	16.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	14491.75	45	7245.88	17	3388.27	28	3545.39	14179.54	49.00	—	14228.54	20.00	14248.54	192.60
13.	Maharashtra	29	13027.87	29	6513.9	0	0.00	26	3160.01	9673.91	—	—	9673.91	10.00	9683.91	1445.12
14.	Manipur	8	795.90	7	351.81	0	0.00	4	178.77	530.58	—	—	530.58	7.96	538.54	2.34
15.	Meghalaya	7	891.69	7	445.87	0	0.00	6	317.74	763.61	—	—	763.61	—	763.61	62.93
16.	Mizoram	3	206.33	3	103.17	0	0.00	3	103.16	206.33	—	—	206.33	—	206.33	0.00
17.	Nagaland	7	611.66	7	305.83	0	0.00	7	148.65	454.48	—	—	454.48	—	454.48	3.26
18.	Orissa	30	9982.52	30	4514.59	15	2641.42	15	1815.86	8971.67	17.40	500.00	9489.07	10.00	9499.07	739.68
19.	Punjab	17	939.30	17	469.68	0	0.00	17	431.34	901.02	—	300.00	1201.02	9.39	1210.41	38.28
20.	Rajasthan	32	5004.41	32	2502.21	26	2143.53	6	135.71	4781.45	133.43	—	4914.88	10.00	4924.88	280.78
21.	Sikkim	4	228.45	4	114.23	0	0.00	4	114.22	228.45	—	—	228.45	—	228.45	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	28	7717.07	28	3858.54	0	0.00	28	3858.18	7716.72	40.00	500.00	8256.72	10.00	8266.72	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Tripura	4	1437.02	4	718.51	0	0.00	4	718.51	1437.02	—	—	1437.02	10.00	1447.02	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	83	31464.06	83	15731.69	0	0.00	81	11055.70	26787.39	40.00	—	26827.39	10.00	26837.39	3053.38
25.	West Bengal	18	11093.58	18	5546.80	9	2385.80	7	1536.53	9469.13	—	—	9469.13	10.00	9479.13	1080.05
26.	A&N Islands	2	84.64	2	42.32	0	0.00	1	11.72	54.04	—	—	54.04	—	54.04	0.00
27.	D&N Haveli	1	55.87	1	27.94	0	0.00	1	26.29	54.23	—	—	54.23	0.56	54.79	1.84
28.	Daman & Diu	2	27.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00		0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	1	42.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	1	86.00	1	43.00	0	0.00	1	23.56	66.56	—	—	66.56		66.56	0.00
	Total	542	164550.00	514	75763.69	99	15141.37	394	41851.75	132756.81	534.66	4846.94	138138.41	177.75	138316.16	11489.42
	Salaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.79	—
	Domestic Tr. Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—
	Machinery & Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—
	Advt. & Publicity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.00	—
	Prof. Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.55	—
	Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138488.50	—

Statement-II

Allocation & Funds Released as First & Second Instalment of Central Funds under EAS During 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTS	Central Allocation of funds	State Allocation of funds	Total Allocation (col.-2+3)	Tctal No. of Districts in State	First Instalment Released	No. of Distt. Covered for 1st Inttl.	Second Instament Released	No. of Distt. Covered for 2nd Instl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6586.59	2195.31	8781.90	22	2608.18	22	2487.16	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	406.80	135.59	542.39	13	162.74	13	81.97	11
3.	Assam	10546.62	3515.19	14061.81	23	4218.66	23	0.00	23
4.	Bihar	13184.87	4394.52	17579.39	37	5273.93	37	1991.46	37
5.	Goa	15.18	5.06	20.24	2	6.08	2	6.07	2
6.	Gujarat	2479.32	826.36	3305.68	19	991.73	19	991.73	19
7.	Haryana	1458.62	486.16	1944.78	19	583.48	19	540.38	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	614.28	204.74	819.02	12	245.71	12	96.51	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	760.26	253.39	1013.65	14	304.10	14	296.37	13
10.	Karnataka	4973.80	1657.77	6631.57	27	1989.49	27	2536.00	27
11.	Kerala	2231.73	743.84	2975.57	14	892.68	14	868.03	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7217.24	2405.51	9622.75	38	2886.89	38	2834.03	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Maharashtra	9832.0	3277.01	13109.01	29	3796.42	29	2057.81	23
14.	Manipur	707.18	235.70	942.88	9	282.88	9	114.80	7
15.	Meghalaya	792.68	264.20	1056.88	7	317.08	7	81.57	3
16.	Mizoram	183.36	61.11	244.47	3	73.34	3	73.35	3
17.	Nagaland	543.30	181.08	724.38	8	222.35	8	93.69	4
18.	Orissa	7533.70	2510.98	10044.68	30	3013.49	30	2531.77	28
19.	Punjab	708.88	236.27	945.15	17	283.54	17	191.00	17
20.	Rajasthan	3776.78	1258.80	5035.58	32	1410.53	32	1262.76	32
21.	Sikkim	203.84	67.94	271.78	1	81.54	1	81.54	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	5824.00	1941.14	7765.14	28	2329.60	28	2329.59	28
23.	Tripura	1276.22	425.36	1701.58	4	510.49	4	510.48	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22258.95	7418.91	29677.86	70	8941.57	70	5333.84	70
25.	West Bengal	8372.22	2790.46	11162.68	18	3348.89	18	1908.05	15
26.	A&N Islands	35.04	0.00	35.04	2	—	—	—	—
27.	D&N Haveli	35.04	0.00	35.04	1	14.02	1	—	—
28.	D & Diu	1.17	0.00	1.17	1	—	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	2.34	0.00	2.34	1	—	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	44.38	0.00	44.38	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Uttaranchal	1483.15	494.33	1977.48	13	593.26	13	310.87	10
32.	Chhattisgarh	3725.40	1241.68	4967.08	16	1490.16	16	1490.15	16
33.	Jharkhand	8385.06	2794.74	11179.80	18	3239.50	17	1750.62	16
	Total	126200.00	42023.14	168223.14	549	50112.33	543	32851.60	512

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released for PRI	Total Funds Released (col. 7+9+11)	Total Deduction	Savings	No. of Districts Involved	Additional Funds Released	Grand Total (col.-12+16)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1317.31	6412.65	108.94	—	—	70.57	6483.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.24	312.95	76.60	17.25	2	—	312.95
3.	Assam	1054.65	5273.31	—	5273.31	—	—	5273.31
4.	Bihar	2057.38	9322.77	3470.74	—	—	391.38	9714.15
5.	Goa	3.03	15.18	—	—	—	—	15.18
6.	Gujarat	495.86	2479.32	—	—	—	1300.00	3779.32
7.	Haryana	285.54	1409.40	49.23	—	—	—	1409.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.06	429.28	132.91	52.09	2	—	429.28

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.99	751.46	3.40	5.40	1	—	751.46
10.	Karnataka	956.55	5482.04	365.54	—	—	95.06	5577.10
11.	Kerala	440.19	2200.90	30.81	—	—	—	2200.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1443.46	7164.38	6.09	—	—	546.77	7711.15
13.	Maharashtra	1431.45	7285.68	1599.21	873.45	6	—	7285.68
14.	Manipur	80.90	478.58	127.54	85.04	2	—	478.58
15.	Meghalaya	102.23	500.88	10.30	281.50	4	—	500.88
16.	Mizoram	36.67	183.36	—	—	—	—	183.36
17.	Nagaland	87.48	403.52	34.08	105.70	4	—	403.52
18.	Orissa	1370.11	6915.37	398.99	205.48	2	3950.86	10866.23
19.	Punjab	107.74	582.28	143.02	—	—	33.32	615.60
20.	Rajasthan	660.50	3333.79	266.82	—	—	176.17	3509.96
21.	Sikkim	40.76	203.84	—	—	—	—	203.84
22.	Tamil Nadu	1164.81	5824.00	—	—	—	—	5824.00
23.	Tripura	255.25	1276.22	—	—	—	—	1276.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3459.54	17734.95	3795.87	—	—	809.28	18544.23
25.	West Bengal	1374.19	6631.13	1270.10	470.99	3	—	6631.13
26.	A&N Islands	—	0.00	—	35.04	2	—	—
27.	D&N Haveli	3.50	17.52	—	17.52	1	—	17.52
28.	D & Diu	—	0.00	—	1.17	1	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	0.00	—	2.34	1	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	0.00	—	44.38	1	—	—
31.	Uttaranchal	223.73	1127.86	117.85	237.44	3	7.20	1135.06
32.	Chhattisgarh	745.09	3725.40	—	—	—	—	3725.40
33.	Jharkhand	1387.99	6378.11	1475.06	286.43	1	492.49	6870.60
	Total	20892.20	103856.13	13483.10	7994.53	36	7873.10	111729.23

Statement-III

Summary of the Releases under the Food for Work Programme During 2000-2001

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Notified affected Districts	Foodgrains allotted (quantity in (MTs)			Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1.	Gujarat	15	70000.00	20000.00	90000.00	2905.00	1130.00	4035.00
2.	Chhatisgarh	14	0.00	207000.00	207000.00	—	11695.50	11695.50
3.	Madhya Pradesh	33	43000.00	20078.94	63078.94	1784.50	1134.46	2918.96
4.	Himachal Pradesh	12	—	11549.00	11549.00	—	652.52	652.52
5.	Rajasthan	31	118145.00	0.00	118145.00	4903.02	0.00	4903.02
6.	Orissa	28	20000.00	80000.00	100000.00	830.00	4520.00	5350.00
7.	Maharashtra	23	8000.00	2000.00	10000.00	332.00	113.00	445.00
	Total	156	259145.00	340627.94	599772.94	10754.52	19245.48	30000.00

Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Plants

5625. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any time-bond plan for the modernisation and expansion of certain steel plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) After the liberalisation of the Steel Sector, Steel palnts in the Public and Private Sectors decide on modernisation and expansion based on market conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Renovation of Rajghat

5626. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleven Member Committee headed by him has been constituted to give suggestions for the renovation, beautification and development of Rajghat;

(b) if so, the date of its constitution and composition thereof;

(c) the number of meetings held by the Committee, as on date; and

(d) the details of suggestions/recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) "Rajghat Samadhi Committee" a statutory body under Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagmohan, Minister for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation.

(b) The Committee was reconstituted on 22nd September, 2000. The present composition of the Committee is given in enclosed statement.

(c) The Committee has held two meetings on 6th September 2000 and 6th October, 2000.

(d) The Committee has decided to beautify and develop the Rajghat Samadhi Complex to international standards befitting the stature of the Father of the Nation.

Statement

Composition of the Re-constituted Committee

1.	Shri Jagmohan Minister for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	Chairman
2.	Shri Gulam Nabi Azad MP (Rajya Sabha)	Member
3.	Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Choudhary M.P. (Lok Sabha)	Member
4.	Shri G.J. Javiya, M.P. (Lok Sabha)	Member
5.	Ms. Nirmala Deshpande Former M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Member
6.	Shri Rajmohan Gandhi Former M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Member
7.	Shri B.G. Verghese Noted Journalist	Member
8.	Shri Deepak Nayyar Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University	Member
9.	Shri Shanti Desai, Mayor of Delhi OFFICIAL MEMBER	Member
10.	Chief Secretary Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Member
11.	Addl. Secretary (UD) Ministry of Urban Development	Member
12.	Joint Secretary Department of Culture.	Member

Assistance for Book Publishing Industry

5627. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new policy proposed to be formulated for promotion of reading habit and strengthening of book publishing industry;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance being given to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the promotion of reading habit and book publishing; and

(c) the extent to which the National Book Trust is able to face the challenge of IT related facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Government has set up a Committee on Promotion of Reading Habits and Development of Book Publishing Industry under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Secondary & Higher Education. The National Book Trust, India (NBT), an autonomous organisation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has been designated by the Committee as the nodal agency to prepre a draft document on the policy and programmes covering all aspects of book publishing after wide ranging consultations.

(b) The Ministry has a scheme for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in book promotional activities. The outlay for the scheme for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 50 lakh. The NBT also provides assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in book publishing activities.

(c) NBT is harnessing developments in information technology for modernizing the book industry by getting into electronic publishing and converting its books into CD-ROMs. The Trust also has its own website for its publications and book purchase orders are accepted through E-Mail.

Delhi Police Crime Coordination Bureau

5628. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has set up Inter-State Crime Coordination Bureau under the supervision of Crime Branch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this Bureau is likely to help nabbing the criminals from other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Inter-State Crime Coordination Secretariat has been setup in the Head Quarters of Delhi Police. A Core Group consisting of officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan has also been constituted, which meets once in a month to share information about inter-State crime and criminals and to seek assistance from the member States for their apprehension.

(c) The coordination & cooperation between the police forces of the member States would result in better surveillance on inter state criminals; speedy investigation of cases having inter-state ramifications; and working out of the cases involving migration of the accused persons from one State to the other.

Misleading Advertisements by Private Institutions

5629. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the private institutes are cheating and misleading the students through illegal advertisements;

(b) if so, whether the Government have chalked out any strategy to curb the misleading and illegal advertisements by the private institutions.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) As soon as existence of any unapproved University is brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission (UGC), the promoters/office-bearers of such unapproved university are advised, by bringing to their notice the relevant provisions of the UGC Act, to desist from using the word 'University' and also to stop awarding Degrees/Diplomas. The concerned State Governments are also requested to conduct inquiries regarding existence/ functioning of such unapproved Universities. Similarly, in the case of technical institutions, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), serve notice to unapproved technical institutes advising to get formal approval or stop functioning. Both the UGC and the AICTE have set up Cells for prevention of malpractices to curb incidence of such violations. In order to protect the public from the menace of unapproved Universities/Technical Institutions, the UGC/AICTE publishes notices, from time to time, in the leading newspapers cautioning all concerned to check approval status of Universities/Technical Institutions.

Corruption in DDA's Horticulture Department

5630. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated November 12, 2000 regarding corruption in DDA's Horticulture Department;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct a special audit of DDA's Horticulture Department by CAG;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of 16,000 acres of land alleged to have been developed as green areas by DDA and the number of saplings planted during the last three years and the number out of these survived; and

(f) the details of parks developed and the quantum of money spent on them for purchasing plants during the said period location-wise?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that no specific case has been reported/noticed so far.

(c) and (d) No special audit is required in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(e) The DDA has reported that the total area earmarked for development of parks under the recreational land use in Delhi with DDA is 5902.00 hact. (14584 acres) excluding urban extension area.

The number of saplings planted during the last three years (from 1997-98 to 1999-2000) is 14.68 lakhs. The survival rate is 60 to 65%.

(f) The details of parks developed and the quantum of money spent on them as well as for purchasing plants during the said period are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Location of Parks Developed in the last three years	Quantum of Money spent development of parks (In lacs)	Expr. on purchasing of plants (In lacs)
Sarita Vihar, Tehkhand-I, Anand Mai Ashram, Institutional Area Tughalakabad, Millennium Park Sarai Kale Khan, G-8, Hari Nagar, G-17, Paschim Vihar, Vasant Kunj Sectors-A, B, C, D, Nizzamuddin, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-I, Chote Khan Bare Khan Bapu Park Kotla Mubarakpur, Satya Park, Dwarka Phase-I & II, Rohini, Sectors 1 to 25, Sanjay Lake, Trilokpuri, Mandawali, CHBS Zone, 12-13, Patparganj, Kondli Gharoli, Chilla Dallupura, Y.R.F. Ph. II, Surbathing Ghat, Yamuna Sports Complex, SLF Gopalpur, Kanti Nagar, Dheerpur, Parmeshwari Wala Bagh, Hudson Line, Zone 8, 9, 10, 12, Gokulpur Village, Pitampura, Shalimar Bagh and Narela.	1000.79	48.97

Notices to Importers of Drugs

5631. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had directed the NPPA to send notices to all importers of drugs to submit data in support of their price to ensure that benefit of Customs Duty exemption is passed on to consumers;

(b) if so, the names of companies to which notices were sent;

(c) the details of names of companies that have replied with names of their imported formulations;

(d) whether they have passed on the benefit of customs duty exemption to consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have of late directed the NPPA to stop action; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (g) The direction to NPPA was with a view to examining whether the benefit of customs duty exemption on the import of drugs and medicines vide List 2 of the Notification No. 16/2000 dated 1.3.2000 was actually being passed on to the consumer. Subsequently, NPPA was advised not to take action for the time being since the matter was under examination in the Government. Accordingly, no action was taken by the NPPA.

Functioning of CBSE

5632. DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the C.B.S.E. has become controversial and irregularities have been found in conducting the examinations of class X and XII; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. No such irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government to conclude that the functioning of C.B.S.E. has become controversial.

(b) Does not arise.

Transparency in the Working of Delhi Police

5633. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have decided to strip all junior police officers of their discretionary powers on arrests while investigating the cases;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken to bring more transparency and accountability in the working of Delhi Police; and

(d) the number of cases pending with Delhi Police for filing challans in Courts and the number out of these are older than three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken to bring more transparency in the working of Delhi Police include close monitoring of investigations; instituting inquiries into the complaints against police personnel; surprise visits to the police stations by senior officers; deployment of decoy complainants to police stations to verify free registration of cases; encouraging the public to file their complaints through well publicised telephone numbers, E-mail address and Post Box Nos.; introduction of training courses for police personnel on transparent police working; and imposition of exemplary punishment against those found involved in illegal practices.

(d) There are in all 3690 cases in which investigatioins have been completed by Delhi Police but the challans have not been sent to the Courts, of which, 34 cases are more than three years old.

Edible Cholera Vaccine

5634. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government laboratories have produced an 'edible cholera vaccine' using transonic tomato;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said vaccine came into the market without sufficient testing;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the cost of the vaccine;

(e) whether any efforts have been made to commercialise this discovery; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) No edible cholera vaccine has been produced so far. However, a research project at Delhi University (South Campus) in collaboration with Centre for Biochemical Technology, Delhi; Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh and National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, is under implementation. The group has expressed non-pathogenic and immunogenic subunit of cholera toxin gene in several tomato plants. The mmunogenicity studies have been conducted successfully. Transformation of tomato has been standardised and explants regenerated. Further experements on parenteral and oral immunization are in progress. The administration of total protein by parental or oral route was found to induce antibodies in mice specific to cholera toxin B subunit.

(c) to (f) No vaccine is brought into the market without proper testing and approvals. Since experimental work is still under progress, therefore the cost of the final product and time schedule have not been finalized.

Polio Eradication Under ICDS

5635. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under ICDS scheme full course of DPT and polio doses were not given to children;

(b) whether medicine kits were not purchased on the basis of functioning of Anganwadi centres and these were of substandard medical items;

(c) whether payments were made for these kits without proof of receiving medicine kits from the concerned CDPOs;

(d) if so, the estimated loss caused to the States on these counts;

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves

5636. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total reserves of coal of various grades in the country zone-wise, as on date State-wise; and

(b) the details of exploration work going on to identify new coal reserves and the amount spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The total reserves of coal in the country as on 1.1.2001, as assessed by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) is 213905.51 million tonnes. Grade-wise, Zone-wise and State-wise details are given in enclosed statement.

(b) Identification of new coal reserves is carried out through regional and promotional exploration. Regional exploration is carried out by GSI from the funds provided by the Ministry of Mines. Promotional Exploration is carried out by three agencies namely GSI, MECL and CMPDIL from the funds provided by the Ministry of Coal.

Details of Promotional Exploration agency-wise during the last four years is given below:—

(Figures in meters)

Agency	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 Achieved	2000-2001 Expected
MECL	44,154	79,576	1,03,270	16,000
GSI	16,404	13,937	14,547	12,600
CMPDIL	—	—	7,487	13,000

The details of funds released by Ministry of Coal for Promotional Exploration during the last four years is given below:—

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1997-1998	20.95
1998-1999	24.58
1999-2000	32.56
2000-2001	30.37

Statement

Indian Coal Reserves as on 1.1.2001
(As assessed by GSI)

The Type-wise Reserves:— (Reserves in Million Tonnes)

Type of Coal	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Coking:—				
— Prime Coking	4,614.35	698.71	0.00	5,313.06

1	2	3	4	5
— Medium Coking	11,293.69	11,226.71	1,106.38	23,625.78
— Semi-coking	482.16	904.04	221.68	1,607.88
Sub-Total Coking	16,390.20	12,828.46	1,328.06	30,546.72
(B) Non-Coking	67,611.87	77,336.04	37,623.86	182,471.77
(C) High Sulphur Tertiary Coal	411.86	77.32	379.84	887.02
Total (Coking & Non-Coking)	84,413.93	90,241.82	39,249.76	213,905.51

Non-Coking Gondwana Coal Reserves (excluding NEC)

(i) Proved Category

(Reserves in million tonnes)

Depth (M)	Gr—A	Gr—B	Gr—C	Gr—D	Gr—EFG	Total
0-300	1002.15	3232.31	7574.31	8999.90	35948.71	56757.38
300-600	94.09	708.47	958.61	1142.07	1835.29	4738.53
0-600*	63.39	42.84	86.59	460.30	4953.62	5606.74
600-1200	5.64	12.87	7.40	37.25	446.06	509.22
0-1200	1165.27	3996.49	8626.91	10639.52	43183.68	67611.87
% Share	1.72	5.91	12.76	15.74	63.87	100

(ii) Indicated Category:

(Reserves in million tonnes)

Depth (M)	Gr—A	Gr—B	Gr—C	Gr—D	Gr—EFG	Total
0-300	510.84	1412.47	4017.27	8502.66	35707.76	50151.00
300-600	331.04	1422.71	3597.96	4222.62	12170.57	21744.70
0-600*	6.08	2.27	1.25	9.34	476.32	495.26
600-1200	178.12	582.02	1073.14	1152.49	1959.31	4945.08
0-1200	1026.08	3419.47	8689.62	13887.11	50313.96	77336.04
% Share	1.33	4.42	11.24	17.95	65.06	100

* For Jharia Coalfield.

(iii) Inferred Category:

0—300 m	17342.16 mt
300—600 m	16429.09 mt
600—1200 m	3752.61 mt
Total	37523.86 mt

Company-wise coal reserves as on 01.01.2001

Company	Proved (M. Tonnes)	Indicated (M. Tonnes)	Inferred (M. Tonnes)	Total (M. Tonnes)
ECL	14387	19732	5561	39679
BCCL	15078	4352	0	19430
CCL	16529	15285	4169	35984
WCL	6001	1822	2160	9983
SECL	8934	20466	4081	33480
NCL	4237	1399	3564	9199
MCL	11308	23729	16535	51571
SCCL	7529	3364	2782	13676
NE Region	412	80	398	890
Grand Total	84414	90242	39250	213906

Note:

1. Total reserves within the coalfield/command area have been considered.
2. Figures in decimals are suppressed

State-wise reserves:

(Reserves in Million Tonnes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Andhra Pradesh	7,529.41	3,363.83	2,781.66	13,674.90
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	11.04	47.96	90.23
Assam	259.37	26.83	34.01	320.21
Bihar-Jharkhand	35,147.58	28,444.18	5,582.83	69,174.59
Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh	14,017.30	22,102.07	8,199.65	44,319.02
Maharashtra	4,388.50	1,301.65	1,605.41	7,295.56
Meghalaya	117.83	40.89	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Orissa	11,307.68	23,7238.50	16,535.11	51,571.29
Uttar Pradesh	765.98	295.82	0.00	1,061.80
West Bengal	10,845.62	10,925.66	4,147.26	25,918.54
Total Coal	84,413.93	90,241.82	39,249.76	213,905.51

[English]

Admission of SCs/STs in Navodaya Vidyalayas

5637. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of students belonging to SC/ST categories and girls admitted in Navodaya Vidyalayas during the last three years;

(b) whether this is in excess of national norms of 15% for SC and 7.5% for ST;

(c) whether the Government propose to consider further increase in the inputs of SCs/STs and girls for Navodaya Vidyalayas from the present level; and

(d) 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 percentage of SC/ST and girls students for the last 3 years in Navodaya Vidyalayas is shown below:—

Year	SC	ST	Girls*
1997-1998	23.05	14.04	32.38
1998-1999	23.42	14.72	32.87
1999-2000	23.03	15.39	33.43

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*Includes girls from SC/ST and General category.

Development of Urdu Language

5638. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the centenary celebrations of Urdu Poet Mirza Ghalib, the Government has announced to establish more institutions for the development of Urdu language,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government are providing special assistance to Urdu speaking States for promotion of Urdu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Sufficient institutional framework such as National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, has already been created by the Central Government for the development of the Urdu language. Each of the above mentioned institutions has its own schemes for the development and promotion of Urdu. Mention may be made in particular of NCPUL's successful scheme of Diploma in Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP.

Besides, the State Governments have their own mechanism for this purpose. As a special measures, the Union Government implements a centrally sponsored scheme for the appointment of Urdu teachers under which financial assistance is available to State Governments.

Reorganisation of Teachers Education

5639. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the scheme of restructuring and reorganisation of teachers education during the last three year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the target set, could not be achieved and the money spent thereon, could not be realised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the status of the scheme as on date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The details of amount released under the scheme of restructuring and reorganisation of teachers education

during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise are given in enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The scheme envisages setting up of District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE); organising training programmes for elementary and secondary teachers and creation of a viable institutional infrastructure and resource base. Under the scheme 457 DIETs, 85 CTEs and 37 IASEs ahve been sanctioned so far. These institutes are playing an important and pivotal role in organising training for teachers. The progress of impiementation of the scheme is being constantly monitored and this Ministry is in process of signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State and UT Governments for effective utilisation of infrastructure and resource base created to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

Amount released to States/UTs during 1998-1999, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1080.35	698.63	789.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	167.34	30.85
3.	Assam	1598.17	482.17	331.14
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	62.91	49.48	41.16
6.	Gujarat	681.83	704.99	1114.69
7.	Haryana	30.25	—	439.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	520.95	526.75	717.90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.25	—	541.00
10.	Karnataka	857.129	1097.79	1316.14
11.	Kerala	461.13	505.78	659.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2557.27	1954.90	1582.79
13.	Maharashtra	—	1177.04	838.55
14.	Manipur	65.57	123.76	83.75
15.	Meghalaya	25.00	—	208.50
16.	Mizoram	23.00	—	70.61
17.	Nagaland	86.50	108.00	132.15
18.	Orissa	475.80	487.39	560.45
19.	Punjab	559.93	652.53	561.72
20.	Rajasthan	1624.77	2204.92	1411.43

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	96.72	98.93	67.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2468.68	9.00	1695.55
23.	Tripura	35.25	—	34.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1288.82	1184.66	2153.96
25.	West Bengal	—	424.83	690.26
26.	A&N Islands	—	—	2.50
27.	Delhi	488.27	318.55	531.44
28.	Pondicherry	20.00	31.42	38 27
29.	Lakshadweep	50.00	—	—

Allocation of Unspent Funds under SJSRY to A.P.

5640. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to allocate the unspent funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the State will be allocated Rs. 52 crore unspent during 2000-2001 by various States under SJSRY;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Rs. 26 crore out of the total allocation of Rs. 35 crore under National Slum Development Programme and Rs. 14 crore under SJSRY have been released to the State during 2000-2001;

(e) if so, the amount utilised by the State Government; and

(f) the projects taken by the State Government therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Question does not arise since there was no such unspent amount of Rs. 52 crores available during the year 2000-2001.

(d) The tentative allocaton earmarked under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in favour of Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2000-01 was Rs. 1417.04 lakhs and Rs. 3575.00 lakhs respectively. The earmarked allocation under SJSRY was sanctioned on 30th March 2001. As regards NSDP, a sum of Rs. 888.89 lakhs only was released in favour of the State Government during 2000-01.

(e) and (f) The development under these two schemes are a continuing process. Based on reports from the State Government, cumulative achievements have been as under:-

1. SJSRY:-

(a)	Beneficiaries assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	- 48475
(b)	Mandays of Work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)	- 72.46 lakhs
2.	NSDP:- Beneficiaries covered	- 35.86 lakhs

[English]

12.00 hrs.

Re: ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Business of the House

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as per the decision of the Business Advisory Committee, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development were to be discussed and voted on 23rd April, 2001. Unfortunately, the Demands of the Ministry of Rural Development could not be discussed and voted by the House yesterday. Consequently, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development as well as Department of

Disinvestment are listed in today's List of Business for discussion and voting.

As we have a heavy agenda on our hands today, I propose that there may be no 'Zero Hour' and no lunch break today. The Demands of the Ministry of Rural Development may be taken up for discussion immediately after laying of papers and put to vote at 1500 hours. The Demands of the Department of Disinvestment may be taken up for discussion at 1500 hours and put to vote at 1800 hours. All the outstanding Demands for Grants may be put to vote immediately thereafter. The Minister of Finance may, thereafter, introduce the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001 and it may be considered and passed by the House.

I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

[Translation]

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1999-2000.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3591/2001]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1999-2000.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3592/2001]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1999-2000.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3593/2001]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3594/2001]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3595/2001]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1999-2000.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3596/2001]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1999-2000.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3597/2001]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal, for the year 1999-2000.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3598/2001]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 1999-2000.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3599/2001]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1999-2000.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3600/2001]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1999-2000.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3601/2001]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1999-2000.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3602/2001]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan School Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan School Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3603/2001]

(27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan School Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3604/2001]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur, for the year 1999-2000.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3605/2001]

(31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3606/2001]

(33) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3607/2001]

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000.

(36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3608/2001]

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1999-2000.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3609/2001]

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1998-99.

(40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3610/2001]

(41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 1999-2000.

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3611/2001]

(43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 1999-2000.

(44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3612/2001]

(45) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1999-2000.

(46) Statement (Hindi and English versions) shwoing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3613/2001]

(47) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1999-2000.

(48) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3614/2001]

(49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1999-2000.

(50) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3615/2001]

(51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1999-2000.

(52) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3616/2001]

(53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamilnadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tamilnadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3617/2001]

(54) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(55) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (54) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3618/2001]

(56) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1999-2000.

(57) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (56) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3619/2001]

(58) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(59) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (58) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3620/2001]

(60) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(61) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (60) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3621/2001]

(62) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal District Primary Education, Kolkata, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the West Bengal District Primary Education, Kolkata, for the year 1999-2000.

(63) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 62) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3622/2001]

(64) 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 Educational Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(65) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (64) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3623/2001]

(66) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Trivandrum, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Trivandrum, for the year 1999-2000.

(67) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (66) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3624/2001]

(68) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharti, Santiniketan, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(69) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (68) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3625/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)—

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Manganese Ore (India) Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3626/2001]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mecon Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3627/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 187(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2001 making certain amendments in Second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3628/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI S.B. MOOKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 2001 published in Notification No. S.O. 280(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 2001.

(ii) S.O. 281(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th March, 2001 containing order indicating the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during the Kharif-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3629/2001]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3630/2001]

[English]

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their

Third Report (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Public Sectors Banks-Bad Debts.

Action Taken Statement

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Statement (Hindi and English versions) of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of Estimates Committee (Twelfth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by the Government on their Third Report (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development)—Delhi Development Authority.

[Translation]

12.03 ½

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statement

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Statement showing further follow up action taken on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the following Reports:

(1) 82nd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Management of Contracts.

(2) 87th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Purchase of Properties by the Central Government.

(3) 106th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Outside Production Doordarshan.

(4) 87th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Avoidable or wasteful imports.

12.03 ¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

[English]

Fifth Report

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme on the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation- 'Proposals to amend Guidelines for MPLAD Scheme.'

[English]

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance–

(1) Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs and Expenditure);

(2) Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(3) Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of Planning;

(4) Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and

(5) Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Disinvestment.

12.04 ½ hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Hundredth, Hundred-first, Hundred-second, Hundred-third, Hundred-fourth, Hundred-fifth and Hundred-sixth Reports

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development—

(1) Hundredth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Health (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(2) Hundred-First Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Family Welfare (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(3) Hundred-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(4) Hundred-Third Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy (Ministry of Human Resource Development);

(5) Hundred-Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development);

(6) Hundred-Firth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Women and Child Development (Ministry of Human Resource Development); and

(7) Hundred-Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of the Youth Affairs and Sports.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

Ninetieth and Ninety-First Report

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM KASHYAP (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment and Forests:—

(1) Ninetieth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(2) Ninety-First Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Space.

12.05 $^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

[English]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Sir, I beg to move the following:-

"That in pursuance of Section 12 (1) (i) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That is pursuance of Section 12 (1) (i) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day, may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Laid*

[Translation]

12.06 hrs.

(i) Need to improve telephone services in Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokaro districts in Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The S.T.D. services in Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokaro frequently get disrupted and the telephone service is not upto the

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* Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

mark. Many villages and small towns of this region are devoid of telephone services. Consumers are not getting telephone connection even after waiting for years. Telephone services have not been expanded upto the required level in this region.

I have drawn the attention of the Government towards this issue on many occasions, but it has not taken proper corrective measures.

Therefore, I request the Government to arrange for requisite measures with a view to provide better telephone services in the said region without delay.

(ii) Need to declare Dumariaghat — Arerag—Harsidhi road in Bihar as National Highway

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Surface Transport towards converting a major road in east Champaran district of Bihar into National Highway. Champaran area is the principal entry point to Nepal. People from all over the country enter Nepal through Raxual. People coming from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh use N.H. 28 near Gopalganj. Once they enter Champaran they have to reach Raxual via Dumariaghat, Pipara Kothi, Motihari, Chhapwa Chowk. The condition of N.H. 28 from dumariaghat to Arerag and Harsidhi is very poor. The distance will decrease considerably once it is declared as National Highway. It is currently as link road connecting to National Highway.

I request the Hon. Minister to declare it as National Highway in the public interest.

(iii) Need for early commencement of gauge conversion work on Gorakhpur—Gonda loop line, U.P.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (Domariaganj): Sir, district Siddharth Nagar is very backward because due to the absence of broad gauge line coal, iron and cement cannot be transported directly into the town and therefore no industry is being set up there. There is one Naugarh station of Gorakhpur—Gonda loop line but no direct train to Lucknow, Mumbai and Delhi is available. I have been continuously trying for gauge conversion of Gorakhpur—Gonda loop line, but this work has not been started yet.

Planning Commission has approved the gauge conversion of this line. Now the Minister of Railways has informed that the work on this line will start after getting the approval of Cabinet Committee on Financial Affairs. This year's budget allocation for this work is Rs. One Crore.

Therefore I demand from the Government that the approval of Cabinet Committee on Financial Affairs for the gauge conversion of this line be given and the work be started immediately.

(iv) Need to provide stoppage of Express trains at Bilha and Janjgir railway stations in Bilaspur and Janjgir districts, Chhattisgarh.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Sir, in the absence of stoppage of long distance trains bound for district Bilaspur and Janjgir of Chhattisgarh State, people have to wait for the whole day for local trains. They are not able to reach their destination because the trains are often delayed. Their work suffers.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide for stoppage of the following trains and also for extending them:—

1. Sarnath Express should stop at Bilha station of Durg Chapra.

2. Korba-Vishakhapatnam Link Express should stop at Bilha and Janjgir stations.

3. The local train running between Chirmiri—Bilaspur should be extended upto Bilaspur and Raipur.

(v) Need for early clearance of the drinking water schemes to solve acute drinking water problem in Kalahandi district, Orissa

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Severe drought situation prevails in the district of Kalahandi thereby creating acute drinking water shortage. The schemes pending for approval by Central Government for augmenting drinking water in urban and rural areas in the district should be cleared immediately; besides, in order to mitigate drinking water supply in rural areas, at least 500 tubewells should be sanctioned immediately. Also the scheme for water supply to Bhawanipatna Municipality should by be cleared by the Central Government.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to accord sanction to the proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government for sanction of certain roads in Shajapur Parliamentary Constituency under Central Road Fund

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, the condition of the most of the roads of my Parliamentary Constituency Shajapur-Dewas is very bad. It is resulting into huge loss of lives and property and people are facing great difficulties. Madhya Pradesh Government and district administration has, as per rule, passed resolutions and sent them to the Central Government for sanctioning following roads under C.R.F. scheme.

Bercha to Polai Kalan via Sundarsi Marg, Polai Kalan to Pipalrawan Marg upto district border, Nalkheda to Bhaisonda Marg, Shajapur—Bercha Marg, Baraud—Aalot Marg, Akodia—Sundarsi Marg, Nalkheda — Bhaisonda Marg, Bhaisonda — Badagaon Marg, Aagar — Sarangpur Marg, Shajapur — Dupara — Kanara Marg, Shujalpur — Aaotha Marg, Kalapeepal—Magarabadi Marg, Kala peepal—Kurabar Marg, Shujalpur—Pachor Marg, Aagar Pachor Marg, Aagar — Barod — Dag Marg, Bercha — Birgod — Balon Marg, Mohan Barodia to Badagaon Marg, Baroda to Kheda Narela Marg, Polai Kalan — approach road, Shujalpur — Akodia Marg, Ranayal Approach Road etc are main. As of now, not a single road of my Parliamentary Constituency has been approved under Central Road Fund.

Therefore, I request Hon. Union Minister for Transport and Road to approve the said roads as soon as possible.

(vii) Need to increase custom duty on Soyabean and Palm oil to safeguard the interests of farmers

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banskantha): Sir, Government of India has tried to save to farmers by increasing import duty on edible oils in its budget proposals but the import duty has not been increased for Soyabean, Rapeseed oil and Castor oil which is causing problems to the farmers. The farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency Banaskantha produce mustard and other oilseeds and their livelihood depends on it. I have come to know that Soyabean and Palm oil is being produced on large scale through the use of biotechnology. These are sent to the developing countries because people of Japan, America and Europe do not like it for health reasons.

Therefore, I request the Government, through this House for increasing custom duty on Soyabean and Palm oil to protect Indian farmer.

(viii) Need to increase support price of wheat

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): The price of items like electricity, diesel, fertilisers and tractor which are used by the farmers for agriculture purposes have drastically increased and as a result of this the cost of agriculture production has also increased. But the Government has fixed the support price of the wheat at the rate of Rs. 610 per quintal which is not sufficient. Because of this the farmers are no longer interested in agriculture and are migrating to the cities. No one is ready to purchase wheat from the farmers even at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg. The Government also purchased paddy from the traders and not from the farmers.

Through this House I would urge upon the Government to reduce the price of the above items which are used by the farmers for agriculture work and the support price of agriculture products should be increased so that the farmers may get encouragement for the cultivation.

[English]

(ix) Need to upgrade New Mangalore Port in Karnataka

SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (Udupi): The New Mangalore Port, which is the only major port in Karnataka handles around 18 million tonnes of freight traffic, including iron ore and L.P.G. Mangalore Port serves as a captive port for industries like Kudermukh, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers, etc.

M/s. RITES in its vision 2020 Report has made future projections for the Port taking into account the growth in cargo traffic especially imported coal for the Mangalore Thermal Power Station. But the projection is subject to development of further infrastructural facilities. The growth prospects of the Port is handicapped by lack of railway link to the hinterland project and lack of road connectivity to NH 17 and NH 48.

Mangalore Port is also lagging behind in developing a container terminal on the lines of Cochin and Tuticorin.

The New Mangalore Port is the deepest inner harbour in the country with a dredged depth of 15.5 meters in the outer channel. Container Corporation of India is also planning to build a container depot at Mangalore Port. I urge the Centre to take immediate steps to upgrade the New Mangalore Port to cope with future volume of traffic.

(x) Need to open a Central School in Shekhpua district, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, there is not any Central School in Shekhpura district under my

Parliamentary Constituency Begusarai and the meritorious students of this region suffer on account of this. So a Central School should be opened to provide good quality education to the students of this region.

Through the House I urge upon the Government to open a Central School in Shekhpura district.

(xi) Need to provide railway crossings on Luni—Barmer—Munabao railway track in Barmer district, Rajasthan

[English]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer): it is submitted that Luni—Barmer—Munabao rail line is being converted from meter gauge to broad gauge for the last four years. This rail line was laid during the British rule when the desert area was very thinly populated.

With the passage of time, the population of the area has increased manifold, and a number of development schemes have been launched for development of this region. With the increase in population and development of the region, there is a definite need to provide additional level crossings on this rail line to facilitate smooth flow of traffic. Instead of providing additional level crossings, due to paucity of funds, a large number of existing level crossings have been closed. This has created a lot of problem and inconvenience to the public of this Thar Desert Area.

In view of geographical and desert terrain, I shall request the Govt. to kindly modify the rule and have flexible approach to provide manned or unmanned level crossings on broad gauge under construction (Luni—Barmer—Munabao) 297 KM at all the existing places and those closed should be reopened to mitigate the problems of people around the rail line in drought prone Thar desert of Western Rajasthan.

(xii) Need to take concrete steps to stop atrocities on SCs/STs

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Almost 54 years after Independence, untouchability still prevails in various forms, and atrocities on SCs and STs occur with regular monotony in most parts of the country. The most usual practice of upper castes is to prevent the entry of the dalits into temples. The untouchability is prevalent in a number of villages of the country. The Union Government should, therefore, take steps to enquire whenever the issues of untouchability and atrocities against SCs/STs are reported and also suggest measures to eradicate untouchability, as the incidents of untouchability and atrocities on the dalits hae been alarmingly high. I am sorry to state that the caste discrimination still persists and the Government must take initiative to ensure stopping if forthwith. The amount of compensation to dalits killed in such offences should be increased considerably.

[Translation]

(xiii) Need to ensure that Members of Parliament are involved in implementation of rural electrification programmes in their respective Parliamentary constituencies in U.P.

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Sir, the Members of Parliament are not being consulted in the implementation of rural electrification programmes in their respective constituencies in Uttar Pradesh. Only the MLAs are consulted. Earlier, each Member had the right to choose 25 villages of his or her constituency for electrification but presently this system has been discontinued. Besides this, the Members used to allocate funds for rural electrification from the Poorvanchal Fund but now it has been decided to allocate Poorvanchal fund only to MLAs.

I urge upon the Government of India that Members of Parliament should be involved in the utilisation of Central fund allocated to the U.P. Government. Several poor, backward and Scheduled Caste people of Machhlishahar, Badlapur and Patti Tehsil of Pratapgarh in Jaunpur district under my Parliamentary constituency Machhlishahar have applied for the electric connection. Many years back they have also deposited fee for the connection. But till now they have not got power connection. So I urge upon the Central Government to instruct the Uttar Pradesh Government that the said persons should be provided with the electric connections.

(xiv) Need to open a Regional Office of Department of Post at Saharsa, Bihar

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in North Bihar the Department of Post is supervised from the regional office located at Muzaffarpur. The eastern part of the north Bihar like Saharsa, Madhepura, Supaul, Araria, Kishanganj, Purnea and Katihar district are very much backward and flood affected. Presently the postal system in this region is not properly regulated from the regional office in Muzaffarpur. Two senior officers, Post Master General and the Director are posted in the regional office.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav]

I urge upon the Government to open a regional office of the Department of Post in Saharsa, the headquarter of Kosi Commissionary to strengthen postal system of Poorvanchal region of North Bihar.

(xv) Need for proper maintenance of by-pass between Dohri Diwal and Kumhar Hatti in Himachal Pradesh on National Highway No. 22

COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Department of Surface Transport towards a very important national highway that falls in my Parliamentary constituency.

Sir, though near the Solan town the by-pass between Dohri Diwal and Kumar Hatti on National Highway No. 22 was constructed nearly 12 years back, but the important by-pass is still unmetalled and there is no improvement in the maintenance of this bypass road.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this by-pass road is very important from the defence and strategic point of view. Besides this, the fruits and vegetable growers are also facing difficulties on account of the poor maintenance of the by-pass road. I urge upon the Government to pay special attention to the maintenance of this strategic by-pass so that the fruit and vegetable growers may take full advantage of the by-pass road.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am requesting you for last four days that in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAEKR: Today the Zero Hour is over, so please raise this matter tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to my chamber.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need to visit your chamber...*(Interruptions)*. I have been requesting you for the last four to five days...*(Interruptions)*. Yesterday also 25 people have been killed in Bihar. The incidents of crime are increasing day by day in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved adjournment motion on the issue of the farmers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akhilesh Singhji, tomorrow we are going to discuss the Finance Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Pappuji, you also please do not disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Please take up my matter tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: O.K.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): We will take up your matter day after tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: By that time 50 more people will be killed. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.08 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 2001-2002—*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(i) Ministry of Rural Development

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 15. Motion moved:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 65 to 67 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

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*Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants - Budget (General) for 2001-2002 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 20, 2001		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Rural Development					
65.	Department of Rural Development	4058,08,00,000	33,34,00,000	7566,41,00,000	66,66,00,000
66.	Department of Land Resources	150,17,00,000	—	750,82,00,000	—
67.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	829,23,00,000	—	1332,12,00,000	—

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with some dismay, some disgust and some despair that I rise to deplore the casual, cavalier and callous approach of this Government to matters of rural development.

Sir, I also welcome this opportunity of acquainting the hon. Minister, who is new to his portfolio, with the state of affiars in his Ministry.

Sir, it is the Minister of Rural Development who is charged with the task of leading the direct assault on poverty. Yet, this Ministry, like the Government, as indeed the country at large, is completely bewildered about the extent of poverty in the nation, and the progress we have actually made in eradicating poverty.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, last year, in the Budget debate, I drew the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the findings of Gaurav Dutt, one of the World Bank's leading experts on the subject, that the Government's annual survey of household expenditure pointed to an alarming stagnation, and even a possible increase, in levels of poverty during the decade of the 1990s. These concerns were subsequently reinforced by the World Bank's Report on Global Poverty, and articles by leading academicians like Shri Nagaraj in the *Economic and Political Weekly*. A responsible Government would have faced the truth. This Government just fiddled with statistics. The Finance Minister, Sir, in his Budget Speech on 28th February, had the gall to bluntly tell this House, I quote from paragraph four:

> "Poverty has fallen from 36 per cent in 1993-94 to 26 per cent or less now."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I draw your attention to the Economic Survey presented to this House by the same Finance Minister a few days earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was referring to page number 194, paragraph 10.15 read with box 10.1 on the same page of the Economic Survey presented by the Finance Minister. It says unambiguously that the figures in the last Quinquennial Survey and the current one cannot be compared because the methodology for estimating poverty has been changed. They had one methodology in 1993-94 and a completely different methodology now. So, whatever figures came in 1993-94 are simply non-comparable to whatever figures are being given now. I, therefore, asked the hon. Minister of Statistics, Shri Arun Shourie, through Unstarred Question No. 3533, answered on 21st March, 2001 whether the methodology used for the present Survey had been retrospectively applied to the previous Survey; or alternatively that the methodology of the previous Survey be applied to this Survey so as to enable us to obtain some basis for comparing the results of the two Surveys.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Not only did the Minister in his reply—which I have in my hands—confirm my suspicion that this comparison had not been done, he also confirmed that the Planning Commission—I am quoting from this answer —"has not made any estimate of the percentage of variation attributable to the change in the data collection methodology." So, we are completely at sea.

Sir, owing to this statistical sleight of hand, we just do not know as to what is the state of poverty in our poverty-stricken country. Nor can we compare the position that obtained when the Congress lost office in 1996 with the situation that obtains now five years on. I would suggest, therefore, that the desigation of Shri Arun Shourie be altered to Minister of Lies, Damn Lies and Statistics (I) In view of this, the unfortunate Shri Venkaiah Naidu begins his task of mounting the direct assault on poverty without knowing how poor we are; and without knowing whether poverty under his predecessors had increaed, decreased or stagnated. It is not his fault that we are lost in this statistical darkness. But it is his duty to find a way out of it and to help him to do so, this Parliament has given him the most powerful weapon and that is the most deailed amendment made to the Constitution in the last half a century—the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution now enshrined as Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayati Raj read with article 2432D of the Constitution. this is in Part IX (A) which mandates the constitutional procedure for electing District Planning Committees.

Sir, yet the pathetic performance of the hon. Minister during Questiin Hour last week, on Tuesday, the 17th April, 2001, showed—to the embarrassment of all of us—that the Minister was pretty clueless about the exercise of his constitutional powers. These constitutional powers were vested in the Central Government nearly a decade ago, in 1992, and yet when I asked as to what legal steps that the Minister would take to enforce the constitutionally mandated Panchayati Raj provisions that are being flouted by certain State Governments he agreed with me that they are being flouted by certain State Governments the Minister simply floundered. I have with me the transcripts of my questions and his answers. He did not deny the fact that the Constitution is being violated. All he could say was that ours is a federal system and what legal steps can be taken would have to be "examined". That is all he said.

His Ministry had eight long years to examine these issues. In respect of States which insistently consistently flout the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, the ultimate weapon is in the Constitution itself. It is article 356. Yet, in Assam where the AGP Government has failed all these years to hold Panchayat elections despite repeated directions from the Guwahati High Court that they do so, instead of dismissing the AGP Government, Shri Venkaiah Naidu's party has gone and aligned itself with them. Is this responsible governance? So long as the opportunistic policies of the BJP as a party prevail over the constitutional obligations of the BJP Ministers, our Constitution will be violated with impunity. The people of Assam are fed up with such unashamedly un-Constitutional behaviour. Therefore, on the 11th of May, they will reduce to dust both the AGP and their newly found ally, the scam-tainted Bharatiya Janata Party.

The Minister himself had admitted on the floor of this House last Tuesday that a majority of States are still to constitute their District Planning Committees as mandated by article 243zd of the Constitution. Moreover, the Central Government is obliged to ensure that all planning starts from below, from District Plans prepared by duly elected District Planning Committee as provided for in the Constitution. Yet, the Planning Commission has reached an advance stage of preparation of the Tenth Five Year Plan with virtually no District.plan in its hands. Worse, no attempts has been made by Shri Naidu or his predecessors to ensure that the Planning Commission fulfills its Constitutional obligation in this regard. I do not think so humble new boy as our newly appointed Minister of Rural Development is in a position to explain why his Government is so neglectful of its Constitutional duties. Only the Prime Minister, no less, can tell this august House why his Government has so persistently strayed from the proper Constitutional path. And if the Prime Minister's answers are not satisfactory, I caution the Government that there is an array of NGOs and concerned citizens outside waiting to take this Government to the Supreme Court in public interest litigation for its wanton disregard of its inescapable Constitutional duties. My party too, Sir, will be obliged to draw the attention of the respected Rashtrapatiji to this Constitutional crisis, unless this debate throws up a response from the treasury benches that the governance of this nation will be carried out in accordance with Constitutional directions.

I now turn to the nuts and bolts of the Ministry's Demands for Grants. I begin with the searing indictment of the performance of this grossly inefficient Ministry in the reports of the Standing Committee on Rural and Urban Development—its Chairman Shri Ananta Geete of the Shiv Sena is happily with us now—placed on the Table of the House from the Treasury Benches on 20th April, 2001. The reports are all unanimous. They all contain the sober and sobering reflections of all sections of this House on the performance of Shri Venkaiah Naidu's Ministry. The Standing Committee is a microcosm of Parliament.

Therefore, I trust Shri Naidu will treat its reports with rather more respect than his predecessors have displayed. I also hope he will be more attentive to the Standing Committee's views than the Prime Minister was in this House last year when he airily dismissed the recommendations of the hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee's Standing Committee on Communications—with the consequence that the Ministry of Communications now has become the hotbed of the worst venality our unfortunate country has seen in half a century.

Sir, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu's Ministry has three Departments—the Department of Drinking Water Supply, the Department of Land Resources and the Department of Rural Development. With your permission, Sir, I would like to take them up one by one.

This Government committed itself through its National Agenda of Governance and subsequently through the President's Address of 1999 to making available potable drinking water to all habitations and in schools, everywhere in the country within five years, that is, by the year 2005. To this end, they have prepared a document to which they have given a somewhat exaggerated name, the, Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP). Yet, Sir, having looked at this Comprehensive Action Plan, after having looked at the way the Ministry of Finance of the same Government treats its own Comprehensive Action Plan, after seeing the contempt with which the Planning Commission has dismissed this Comprehensive Action Plan, our Standing Committee headed by Shri Anant Gangaram Geete notes with dismay, and I quote here that "the allocation earmarked is a mere one-third of what is required to achieve the target set in pursuance of the Comprehensive Action Plan."

Sir, I seek your permission to just repeat that quote that our Committee notes with dismay that the allocation earmarked for this drinking water project is a mere one-third of what is required to achieve the target set in pursuance of the Comprehensive Action Plan." In other words, at the present rate, the empty promises made by this Government will be fulfilled not in five years but in 15 years—long after Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and his colleagues have been dumped in the dustbin of history by a cheated and disillusioned electorate. Indeed, if this Government is not dumped, it may not be 15 years but nearly 50 years before the goals are attained.

Sir, I am not exaggerating. If you please see the Performance Budget of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, it reveals an utterly shocking story of total incompetence. The table at page four shows that in the first ten months of the fiscal year 2000-2001, the Ministry had covered less than half the villages it covered in the previous year, and a mere quarter of the annual physical target, which I did not set, but which Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu's predcessor set for him. The poor chap is in the dock just now and I do not blame him personally. But I do blame the institution of the Ministry which sets itself a target which it cannot achieve to more than 25 per cent and whose shameful performance is such that in 10 months of the year, it is half of what it did in the previous year which itself is a very very poor performance.

Sir, the worst of this is that the Ministry of Rural Development congratulates itself on its wonderful performance. They are pleased with their performance. But what does the Planning Commission say in the Mid Term Appraisal? I am not quoting the Congress Party and I am not quoting the Opposition. I am just saying what does the Planning Commission of today's Government of India have to say about today's Minister of Rural Development in regard to the question that is before us just now—Drinking Water Supply. I quote from para 2.14 of the Standing Committee's Report that "although the Ministry of Rural Development claims more than 95 per cent coverage, the Planning Commission says that independent reports show that scarcity of drinking water exists in about a half of the villages of India."

Their claim is that it is 95 per cent but the Planning Commission's claim is that it is not even half.

We are all elected representatives and most of us are from rural constituencies. Can we honestly stand up, place our hands on our hearts and tell the hon. Minister of Rural Development that his Ministry's rosy picture of India's villages being flush with drinking water is more accurate than the dismal picture portrayed by the Planning Commission?

I conclude this section of my presentations, that is, the reference to the Department of Drinking Water Supply by bringing to the attention of the House the unanimous observation of the Standing Committee about the performance of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. This is at para 2.41:

> "The apathy and lethargy displayed by the Government in respect of such an important programme is a deeply disturbing matter of great concern."

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

I do not know if the hon. Minister of Rural Development shares this concern or whether he wants to paper over the sins of his Department by making wild and boastful claims.

Next only to drinking water, land is the most important natural resource. With a view to bringing all programmes for land resource development under a single umbrella, this Government, that is, the NDA Government presently sitting opposite us, set up with great fanfare a separate Department of Land Resources under the Ministy of Rural Development. The performance of this Department has been, if at all humanly possible, even worse than the performance of the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

First, the Planning Commission has allocated to this Department only one-fifth of the outlay estimated by the Department to achieve the targets set by this Government itself. We have not set the targets; we have not made the estimates; we have not made the allocations. This Government sets its targets; this Government then prepares its estimates; and this Government then goes to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission sneers at them and says, 'If you want 100, we will give you twenty.' Only one-fifth of what they have themselves estimated to attain their targets has been allocated. In other words, whereas the Government claims—this claim has been made in documents that have come before the country—that it would reclaim 40 million hectares of wasteland by the end of the Twelfth Plan, that is, by the year 2017, at the rate at which the Planning Commission is funding this Department, the target would not be attained in 2017. It would not even be attained in 2070, but *insha Allah*, by some time in the 22nd century. It is ridiculous, absurd and most of all heart-breaking if this is the way of planning the development of the single most important natural resource of this country, that is, land.

However, I cannot blame the Planning Commission for this absurd state of affairs because the performance of the Department has been so pathetic that only a fool would throw good money after bad. The Mid-Term appraisal of the Planning Commission says that although it is claimed that over 16 million hectares have been reclaimed, India's net sown area has remained stagnant. They say that over the years, they are adding reclaimed land to our available land, but the land on which our sowing takes place remains exactly the same. How is this? Instead of reconciling the wildly contradictory claims of the Ministry of Rural Development and the assessments of the Planning Commission on the impact of land resource development programmes, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu's Department contemptuously dismissed before our Standing Committee—Shri Anant Gangaram Geete is there to bear me out—the findings of the Planning Commission. They just flatly denied that the Planning Commission knew what it was talking about.

Is this any way to govern? Moreover, although the hon. Minister is on record both inside and outside this House that he disapproves of parallel bodies to Panchayati Raj Institutions to run programmes that have been devolved to the panchayats through the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, his own Ministry's Integrated Wastelands Development Programme — with which has now been merged the watershed component of the Employment Assurance Scheme — is being run by parallel bodies and not by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. He is on record. He said this last week in the House that he disapproved it. Just before that, to abuse the Madhya Pradesh Government, he also said that they were not allowed to have parallel bodies. We asked him; and I am glad to say that we succeeded in trapping the hon. Minister into saying here on the floor of the House last week, that he disapproved the parallel bodies. Good. Now, the next step for the hon. Minister to take is to do the honourable thing of stopping his own Department's Integrated Wastelands Development Programme from being run by parallel bodies, entrusting them straightaway to the panchayats and getting them out of the grip of these *babus* who run your Ministry. Unless and until the IAS is buried, there is no hope for this country to develop.

You, Sir, would agree with me that, I having been one of them myself, know this better than anybody else in this House; I am trying to rise on the dead stones of my former self and plead with you as it is not possible for the Opposition to do and it can only be done by the Government. Since we now have a Minister of Rural Development who is pledged to ending parallel bodies to Panchayati Raj Institutions, at least for this very very important programme that he himself is running, let him entrust them to the panchayats and give them the money for that.

I assure him, as I am sure he will assure me, that there will be miraculous results that would follow, for wherever we abolish the IAS, *Jannat* arises of its own accord. If the hon. Minister's right hand does not know what his left hand is doing, what hope is there for the poorest of the poor who are desperately looking to this Ministry to allot them the reclaimed land—just *do bigha zamin'* that they desperately need? I know the Minister will resent to what I am about to suggest, but in all humility, and without wanting to be partisan, might I request him to call the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and ascertain

from the Chief Minister how the Government of Madhya Pradesh intends to ensure that within the next few years — I think, it is three or four years — is not going to be a single landless family left in that State? After satisfying himself that the Government of Madhya Pradesh does have a valid scheme, then I suggest that — notwithstanding this idea having come from the mind of the evil Congress — he gives some attention to it so that the poor of this country can be saved.

So far as I know, all ideas regarding the poor of the country which are valid have come from this side; there is an immense paucity of good ideas from that side. For three years, we have been waiting for some good ideas or at least for the proper implementation of our good ideas. Perhaps because Shri Venkaiah Naidu was not in charge and less competent people were in charge, we have not made any progress. I hope to meet him again here next year to see whether my advice has been taken. I am particularly saddened that in this year, when large parts of the country, particularly the drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan have been reeling under the worst and most prolonged drought in over a decade, the allocations made by the Finance Minister has been so inadequate, that the Standing Committee has been constrained to note at paragraph 3.39 of its report that it will take 60 years — I repeat, 60 years — to cover the blocks in this country which are drought-prone or desert areas.

Moreover, even within these ridiculously low allocations, the Department of Land Resources have had to admit to our Committee that they have failed to spend Rs. 163 crore under the Drought-Prone Areas Programme, DPAP. They do not get the money that they want, and when the money is given, they are unable to spend it.

They are unable to spend the money and they make excuses before our Committee. Instead of wearing sackcloth and ashes and falling at our feet and saying — excuse me — they show their arrogance. They say, 'This is okay' and 'That is all right'. When we send in Reports, they wait until we insist on Action Taken Reports. After that, they repeat exactly what they have said in the past. Unless, Mr. Minister, you are able to curb the arrogance of your own officials and make them responsible to Members of Parliament and, above all, responsible to you as the Minister in-charge of policy, I am afraid this farce will continue.

Please refer to para 3.3. It is even more shocking. The number of watershed projects sanctioned in drought-prone areas has been slashed last year—a drought filled year — from 2228 in 2000-2001 to just about half, that is 1685, in the current year. In the Desert Development Programme too, sanctions in the first eleven months of the financial year were only a little over half the number of projects sanctioned in the previous year. It is down to 886 from the previous year of 1500.

I request that this portion of my speech be etched in the letters of gold in the Minister's heart. Not until this Government ensures (a) adequate allocations to land resources; (b) unifies the absurd multiplicity of programmes into a single genuinely integrated scheme; (c) plans and implements the land resource programmes solely through the *panchayati raj* institutions; and (d) cajoles and compels the private sector to invest in land reclamation, ours will continue to be a land-starved nation. Nothing absolutely nothing which this Government has done in the last three years, indicates any ability to convert into reality the vain and empty boasts that it makes about its concern for the poor and the landless.

The third Department enstrusted to the tender mercies of our hon. Minister is the Department of Rural Development. It is the Department of Rural Development. It runs programmes of employment—generation for the unemployed, income—generation for groups of the poor, and asset—creation for poor communities. I cannot think of a nobler responsibility. And I cannot think of a greater betrayal of the poor. This Government has renamed and restructured these programmes into *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana* three years ago. It is difficult for the Tamilian tongue to pronounce these names. Last year 2000-2001, between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates the Government reduced the Budget allocation by sixty per cent for the *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*—for two reasons. One is for good reason and the other is for bad reason. The good reason was that the Department of Rural Development had fallen flat on implementation. The bad reason and the terrible reason was that, instead of ensuring that the poor get their due, the Finance Minister diverted Rs. 530 crore from this scheme to his fat cat friends in the Confederation of Indian Industry and assorted rich men's clubs. Is this acceptable?

Coming to physical achievement, I would draw the attention of the House to para 2.8 of the Standing Committee's Report. In the first ten months of 2000-2001, only 40 per cent of the Government's targets under the *Indira Awas Yojana* has been achieved. As for their *Samagra Gram Awas Yojana*, the achievement is nil. They are still working out how to spend the money.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

They have expanded the *Indira Awas Yojana's* reach beyond what it was initially intended for. Their financial allocations have started coming down. Their physical achievements are dreadful. There is a total deterioration of the ratio of financial outlay to physical achievement— and yet they want to add one more programme to the existing programme. They just go on multiplying programmes. Perhaps they make more money. The position with regard to the Employment Assurance Scheme is even worse. Achievement is only 36 per cent in the first ten months. The House will, I am sure, appreciate now why I described this Government's approach to rural development as casual, cavalier and callous. May I also add, heartless?

This Government rushes to the aid of the rich; telecom operators, foreign institutioinal investors, Enron and the like, with hundreds of thousands of crores in rescue operation but when it comes to the poor, Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the whole lot sitting there just look somewhere else. About Rs. 530 have been taken away from the *Swarna Jayanti* Programme to be given to CII. Is this justice? Is this the way we want to run the country?

We have also seen the dreadful failure of the most touted programme of this Government, the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana, Gram Sarak* without *gram panchayat or gram Sabha*? What kind of Gram Sarak Yojana is this, Mr. Minister? Everything has been bureaucratised. The *babus* will plan the programme and the *thekedars* will implement it. Intermediate *panchayats* have some say in supervision but the actual supervision will be by bureaucrats and technocrats named to the Project. Implementation Unit. The *Gram Sabhas* will be called, only after the damage is done, to conduct what is fancifully called the Social Audit, Members of Parliament and MLAs have been sidelined or bought off with lollypops. It has taken ten long months for this incompetent Ministry to produce these intolerable guideline. So shameful are these guidelines that within a month of issuing them, the Department has pleaded before Shri Geete's Committee that they would be immediately revising the guidelines because they were so badly drafted.

In the meanwhile, virtually not one *paisa* of Rs. 2,500 crore, the largest programme ever in the history of India for rural development, authorised by this Parliament has actually been spent. Some sanctions have been issued and perhaps in a few places some work might have started but the actual expenditure under a programme sycophantically dedicated by the Finance Minister to the Prime Minister, probably to save himself from the RSS, has completed its first year with next to no benefit reaching any village anywhere in this country. Can there be more callous behaviour than this? Can there be greater incompetence than this? Why do we give them Rs. 2,500 crore for rural development if they cannot spend a penny? Why cannot they simply say that they are incapable of running this country and hand over governance to those like us who have done a much-much better job. ...*(Interruptions)* What has happened is, utterly shameful.

This Government, I admit, has for the moment a brute majority in the House although that is not in evidence here. The minute we talk about the poor, the BJP goes off to drink coffee. There is hardly anyody sitting over there. This Governemnt has, for the moment, a brute majority in the House it will use, I know, to ram through the Budget proposals but the people outside know how badly they have been betrayed. This is a Government of the Rich, by the Rich, for the Rich. It cares little for the poor. It cares little for rural India. It is a Government which has lost the moral right to rule. It will soon forfeit its arithmetical right to continue in office.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy, Speaker Sir, I was listening to the speech of Shri Manishankar Aiyar with rapt attention. In his speech, he objected to the alliance of BJP with AGP in Assam. Panchayat elections had not been held there. I want to ask him why his party entered into an alliance with Shri Laloo Yadav in Bihar where Panchayat Elections have not been held for the last 22 years?

"Ham aah bhi bharte hain to ho jaate hain badnaam,
Woh Qatl bhi Karte hai to charcha nahin hota"

He was praising Panchayati Raj institutions in Madhya Pradesh and was saying that there is not a single landless family in Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is totally false...*(Interruptions)* Leases were given in largesse in Madhya Pradesh to get votes. Lease deeds were given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but they are yet to get the possession of the land. When I visit my constituency the scheduled caste people come to me and say that they have got lease deeds I tell them to go ahead and cultivate the land and they reply that there are no fields. They don't know where to cultivate? That is the truth...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is not telling the truth...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Shri Aiyar was speaking, I did not interrupt him but now I am not being allowed to speak...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you in what manner the scheduled caste people are facing the problems. I want to tell about the attitude of the Congress regarding Panchayati Raj. Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh is being praised like anything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is the only State in the country where people have been given lease deeds.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are parallel Panchayati Raj institutions working in Madhya Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhuria, please do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that there are elected Gram Panchayats, and district panchayats in Madhya Pradesh but, inspite of all this, a new set up of governance has been formed at the district level in Madhya Pradesh. This district governance has been formed to prevent decentralisation of power and promote its centralisation. The district governance is under the direct control of the Chief Minister. Its head is the Minister-in-charge. When the Minister-in-Charge is the head, what will be the functions of the Chairman of District Panchayat? The Minister-in-Charge has centralised the power in Madhya Pradesh through the district governance and the district collector. That is why the situation of Madhya Pradesh is not an ideal one. Shri Aiyar was giving us an account of the last three years. At present, two-thirds of India lives in villages. The Congress has ruled this country for 50 long years. During its rule, there are a number of villages where there is no drinking water, no roads and no schools. Even today, there are many villiages in Madhya Pradesh which become Islands during rainy season. If someone falls ill in such villages there are no pathways to carry him on shoulders or a cot upto the link road. If he dies, in the way, the same cot turns into a coffin, for him to be taken to the cremation ground. Even today, the villages have not been connected with the roads.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NDA is in power for the last three years and for the first time the Hon. Prime Minister has launched the Rural Roads Scheme. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Rural Development for allocating funds for the implementation of this scheme. A provision of Rs. 2500 crore has been made under Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme for connecting villages with the roads.

Every village would be connected with roads by the year 2007. This is the target fixed by the NDA Government and we will achieve it. However, I want to ask the hon. Minister of Rural Development that it is one thing to provide funds to Madhya Pradesh, but it is also important to ensure proper implementation. Attention should be given to that aspect as well. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has constituted a Roads Authority there and all the funds given by the Centre are deposited in its account. But which roads are being constructed there. Only those roads are being constructed which were built by PWD 20-25 years ago. Madhya Pradesh Government does not have funds even to repair its roads. That is why funds being given under Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme are being spent on repairing 25 years old roads. The Chief Minister has himself become the Chairman of that Authority. I want to submit to the hon. Minister of Rural Development that this money has been provided for the villages which are not connected with roads and there is need to see that the funds are appropriated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speech. There is no doubt that innumerable anti-poverty schemes were formulated during the Congress rule. I accept that the Congress Government had formulated schemes such as I.R.D. loans, Million Wells Scheme, TRYSEM Scheme etc. But these were not implemented properly. Claims of improving the status of lakhs of people below poverty line were made after giving them IRD loans. But what was its reality. I used to go to the villages and enquired the people about getting IRD loans. Most of them did not get it and a few beneficiaries who had

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

received the loans told me that they have got the loans for purchasing buffalo, for polultry and for goats. When asked how they were doing, they said that their work is not picking up. when enquired about the reasons, I was told that they were getting only Rs. 5000 in place of Rs. 10000 sanctioned. When I enquired about the balance Rs. 5000 I was told that the bank officials or middlemen have pocketed that amount...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): The officials of the bank have been appointed by your Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: I am telling you about what happened earlier. You were talking about TRYSEM. The youth trained under TRYSEM did not get loans and those who got it, got only half of the sanctioned amount. Half amount was misappropriated by the officials. Half of the amount was kept aside and half was given under IRD and the Government was claiming that people are being raised from their below poverty line status. But the reality was that poverty remained unaltered. I want to congratulate hon. Minister of Rural Development for clubbing all similar schemes together into a Swarna Jayanti Gramina Swarozgaar Yojana and under this new scheme greatest emphasis is on the constitution of self-help groups at village level. He is giving priority to ensure that at least half such groups should be constituted of women. It has been envisaged that poor women are able to start their own business and reduce dependence on others It has been decided to identify five hundred such works in each block. which can be operated by women's self-help groups. Providing loans without any verification will not be proper for any business. So efforts will be made to identify whether the raw material is available and what are the possibilities of the market. It will be ensured that the loans are utilised for the purpose it has been disbursed. The hon'ble Minister of Rural Development may consider about providing training to the self help group through the national level workshops as the Group will infuse the sense of self dependence among the unemployed youths. It will generate the sense of self dependence in them. In fact nothing substantial was done by the Government during the last 50 years for the alleviation of poverty in the rural areas. It is the NDA Government which have for the first time taken some substantial steps in the right direction. I would like to congratulate them for this...*(Interruptions)*. In each and every case you try to find the involvement of Nagpur. Shri Aiyar Ji was telling that the funds have been directed. Sir he is suffering from the ghost of RSS even in the night. If the twins are born in the neighbourhood he will certainly find hand of RSS in it.

You should change your habit of seeing the involvement of RSS in each and every thing and you should discuss the rural issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ensured employment scheme is a good scheme. Even today loan or financial assistance are not provided to all the village people even for starting self employment through the self help groups. Many village people are daily wagers who work in the field. During the agricultural season they get work otherwise during the off season they remain jobless. So even today one can not deny from the utility of the ensured employment scheme. Under the ensured employment schemes two members of each family are provided jobs for their livelihood. At many a place in Madhya Pradesh I have seen that the funds for ensured employment scheme are divested to complete the work by machines instead of getting the work done by the labourers. Tractors and Buldozers are used to complete the work. The main objective of the scheme is to provide jobs to the poor workers. That aim is defeated and some people make money from this scheme. So I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister to ensure the effective monitoring of implementation of the scheme whether the funds is used for the work for which it has been allocated or not and whether the poor labourers are getting employment or not. All this is required to be closely monitored.

We have three-four schemes—Old Age Pension Scheme, National Maternity Benefit Scheme and The National Family Assistance Scheme. Even today there are several families where the entire family suffer on account of the death of the bread owners. In that case the family does not have any source of income. So Rs 10,000 which is given to such families under the National Family Assistance Scheme is very important but sometimes it is seen that the money is not timely provided to the family in time. In several cases the scheme is implemented by the State Governments. In the case of several schemes, the Central share is gien but the shares of the State Government are not given. In this case either the schemes are not implemented or there is unnecessary delay in the implementation of such schemes. Similarly under the Old Age Pension Schemes Financial Assistance is provided to those old people who are above 65 years of age. Thus whether it is National Maternity Benefit Scheme or, National Family Assistance Scheme or the Old Age Pension Schemes it is all of great importance. Just now it was being discussed about the Panchayati Raj. The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana was launched in April, 1999. Earlier the Gram Panchayats had no funds. They were completely dependent on the State Governments. The funds were given to the district through

the State Governments and the Panchayat's functionaries had to visit several times to the district headquarter to procure the funds, but now the funds are directly allocated to the Panchayats. Now the Panchayats are not required to pray any agencies for the funds and the Gram Sabha is fully competent to decide about the utilisation of the funds for the development of the villagers. However, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards few ground realities.

The list of the people below poverty line is prepared by the Gram Sabha functionaries however at several occasion it so happens that the many people who are below poverty line are not included in the list on account of being the supporter of the opposition party and as a result of this may genuine people are robbed of this rights. It is a matter of concern for all that no such discrimination is done in the identification of the people below poverty line.

In course of discussion on the issue of drinking water it was being said that the pace of providing drinking water was very slow during the last 50 years. Through you I would like to ask them as to what was their pace, They expect us to achieve the target is three—four years that they could not achieve in last 50 years. I can say that our direction and pace both is correct. The plight of the village and the poor in your 50 years of reign is not going to be repeated under the rule of the NDA Government. Whether it is a scheme for providing drinking water in the rural areas or the projects like sectoral reforms related to the drinking water, everything is implemented in right direction. You have rightly said that a close monitoring of the schemes is required. I had also said in my speech that unless the projects are closely monitored it will not be properly implemented. That is why the hon'ble Minister have announced four point programme in this regrad.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first announcement is about the awareness. It has been decided by the Ministers of Rural Development that in every Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad and the district headquarter, notice board will be placed indicating the amount allocated for each of work so that entire village people may know that how much funds have been allocated for which work.

The second thing that the hon'ble Minister has said is about the transparency which is also very important. Every one may know after paying some fee, two rupees four rupees that how much money have been sanctioned for which work, what is the estimate of the work etc. Generally if so happens that at many occasion no villager knows as to how much funds have been sanctioned and how much work has been done out of that. Due to corruption entire fund is misappropriated and no developmental work is done.

The third point is the people's participation that means the participation of general public in the implementation of the schemes. Earlier there was no people participation in it. When we visit our constituency the people show me that the building of so and so school have collapsed. When I inquired as to when the school building was constructed, it was intimated that nearly two years back it was built. When I asked as to why did they not see that the substandard building material were being used for the construction of the school building, they told that they have nothing to do with it. Now that tendency of the people will be checked as whatever work will be done in the Panchayat, 10 per cent money will be provided by the local Gram panchayat. As a result of this the village people will be interested in the developmental projects of their villages and will see whether the schemes are properly implemented or not as they are also contributing to the schemes. So, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the people of the village whose Gram Panchayat contributes 10 percent share in the form of labour or material or in any form should be given priority in providing job.

The fourth point that the hon'ble Minister has said is about the social audit. Which is also commendable. We all are aware of the evaluation process of the schemes. If the work is good but sufficient bribe is not paid the work is declared substandard while the substandard works are declared excellent after taking bribe during the evaluation process of the project. So now it has been decided that the audit work of the project will be carried on by the Gram Sabha or any other agencies or any voluntary organisation. I feel that it will certainly enhance the authenticity of the implementation of the project.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, hon. Minister has a rich imaginative mind. He is full of energy and has made a tour of 21 States. Earlier the State Governments used to approach the Union Government for their work but today there is no need for that as the Union Government are themselves visting the States and taking study of the problems of the States *vis-a-vis* trying to solve these problems.

[Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a discussion with regard to famine was going on in the House. Apart from the new schemes initiated under A.R.W.S., the hon. Minister has decided to approve 20 per cent of money for relief work in the eight famine struck States. It is clear from this that our NDA Government are working at their best to implement the Rural development Programmes and now these works are also making a fast pace...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, famine has occurred in Madhya Pradesh. We met the hon. Prime Minister and demanded for a sum of Rs. 715 crore, but he has given only five percent of the amount. This is the condition of your Government. A severe famine this occurred in Madhya Pradesh and merely five percent of the amount has been approved for this purpose. What should we hope for...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kantilal Bhuria, we do not have time now. Please do not interrupt him now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Bhuria rises to speak every now and then. I request that his proper check-up may be done...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chauhan Saheb is very right. Famine has occurred in Madhya Pradesh and here the Government are sponsoring corruption, and indulging in tehalka...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Again you are interrupting him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Kantilal Bhuria ji very well knows as to how funds are diverted in Madhya Pradesh. And that is why he rises every now and then in order to create disturbance in my speech...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri Digvijay Singh has inflicted a crushing defeat to his party in Madhya Pradesh and would do so in future as well...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Lakshman Singh, you are also interrupting him. We have no time. We have time constraint.

[Translation]

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now except the speech of Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, except for election of a municipality in Madhya Pradesh, Congress has been wiped out from every where and it is no where in the Legislative Assembly elections also.

It will soon be very clear as to which party is going to wiped out whom in future. Now leave this matter. We are presently discussing on the Rural Development Scheme.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shivraj Singh Ji, Members of other parties also have to speak, so conclude your speech now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that the mess which has been there from the last years will take time to get cleaned. The Ministry of Shri Venkaiah Naidu is making his best efforts to get it cleaned. If you give me some more time to speak then I would say to my opposition friends that though all three schemes belong to Centre but the desired

* Not recorded.

of MPs the schemes is not seen at all. Situation is on such that all the meetings of State Governments, District Councils or others are fixed during the session of Parliament what to take of monitoring or participation sometimes we are not even able to attend the meetings of District Councils. But the Parliament is accountable for the money I therefore submit the Union Government through you, to ensure the participation of M.Ps in all the scheme of Rural Government in which funds are released by the Union Government, Hon. Minister, may atleast declare today that there would be a participation of MPs in revaluation and monitoring of these schemes. M.Ps should participate in rest of the activities also, abiding by your orders, I, once again extend my thanks to the hon. Minister of Rural Development and conclude my speech...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you standing up, Shri Ashok Pradhan?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has talked about a very important matter...*(Interruptions)* Matter pertaining to the M.Ps is very important...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister would take note of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, all M.Ps have the same problem...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt the House every now and then as there is little time left.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am confident that in view of the prevailing sentiments of this House, hon. Minister will enhance today itself...*(Interruptions)* with these words I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NDA Government, under the leadership of BJP and the and the *Sangh Parivar*, has adopted the policy of contraction of domestic demands and widened the concessions to the corporate sector as a means of socalled revival of economy. What would the departmental budget do isolatedly? The result of the reforms, under the guidelines and dictats of the IMF, the World Bank, rather aggravates the domestic problems and creates a crisis like situation. New investments by the corporate sector practically declined. The GDP growth slumped to 4.8 per cent. The agricultural production has declined and the rate of growth of foodgrains production, for the first time, has fallen below the rate of population growth. The manufacturing sector grew by merely 2.5 per cent. The Government has depended more on increasing the indirect taxes instead of revenue collection. Dismantling of the PDS and virtually leading to abolition of minimum support price for the procurement of the foodgrains directly from the peasantry have constituted a massive attack on agriculture. The Government's claim of PDS has only been decentralised, is exposed as a fraud.

Suggested increase in customs duties to protect price as a result of freeing of imports has become only as eyewash. The landed cost of copra even after paying the increased import duty will be Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 18,000 per tonne while the present market price is Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 21,500 per tonne. The imported coconut oil costs less than the existing market price. All the agricultural produces are imported and this challenges the cost of production of the farmers of our country. So, the rural economy has been severely hit.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Discussion in regard to Ministry of Rural Development is going on and he is speaking on the budget...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Sir, this Demand cannot be discussed in an isolated way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Choudhury, we are now discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Yes. I am speaking about the impact of the policy adopted by the Central Government. This has to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am reminding you because your Party has been allocated only 11 minutes out of a total time of three hours which has been allotted for this discussion. So, if you divert your attention to some other matters, then you will not have any time left to speak about the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: The overall impact of the policy adopted by the Central Government has to be discussed here. We also have to discuss whether this Budget will give some benefit to the people or not. Otherwise, how can we discuss about one department in an isolated way? It is a general discussion. So, I want to make these points.

Sir, subsidies to the farmers have been mostly withdrawn. Then, commodities produced in rural areas could not come up for export due to the wrong policies of the Government. Earlier, only farmers were committing suicide; now even weavers in rural areas are committing suicide. The Government has totally failed to protect the rural producers.

Sir, in the name of downsizing the bureaucracy, 66,000 jobs are to be cut every year for the next five years. The ban on recruitment continues even now. The Recruitment Boards of the nationalised banks have been abolished. Proposed changes in the labour laws are meant to facilitate large-scale retrenchment and lay-offs. So, employment opportunities are set to decline further.

Sir, employment opportunities are coming down in agriculture and allied services. In other areas like industry, cottage industry and trade also, employment opportunities are coming down. Where will the rural people go? So, there is a total stagnation of life in rural India. This is the situation in our country now.

The Government fails to see the *kisan* and agricultural workers agitation all over India and does not change its anti-people policies and anti-people economic programmes. It is said in the Budget strategy that accelerated reforms in the agricultural sector, food economy and rural deveopment programme have been targeted. But the Government has taken up the programme of privatisation and concentration of agricultural seed industry to displace farmers' varieties.

The consequences of giving seed companies a free hand through privatisation and deregulation have been increasing the cost of seeds and agri-chemicals for farmers, thus increasing farm debts and increasing crop failure. While the farmers' suicides are the extreme results of these policies of market freedom that has come before the whole of the nation, what intervention shall have to be made by the Government at the national level?

The NDA Government has prescribed in the Budget for Agriculture and Rural Development (a) Corpus of NABARD's RIDF increse by Rs. 500 crore, (b) Kisan Credit Cards within next three years, (c) NABARD will link one lakh self-help groups, (d) reduction in interest rates for credit, (e) setting up of agri-clinics and agri-business centres, (f) farm water management in Eastern India, and (g) Technology Mission in the North-Eastern States for integrated Development of Horticulture, etc. But what will these do to the deep and severe crisis in the rural economy?

The Budget may please some richer sections among the rural masses only. The corporate will be happy. They are happy with this Budget. The rural people of the country during the last few months have come on the streets with larger mobilisation for protest. A change in the policy is the crying demand of the whole nation. I request the Government to have a regard for the people's demands.

Lastly, I protest this anti-people Budget.

*SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even after 54 years of our independence we have not succeeded in eliminating poverty from our rural areas. For this gigantic failure, all those who have ruled this country during the past 50 years should hold themselves morally responsible. Even to this day millions of our countrymen in our rural areas are suffering for want of food, clothing and shelter. Therefore time has come now to make a concerted effort to provide them these basic requirements. Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Rural Development, introduced by Shri Venkaiah Naidu, I wish to make a few suggestions for his kind consideration.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telegu.

Nearly Rs. 13000 crores have been earmarked for the development of rural areas this year. Sir, rural development solely rests on an efficient *Panchayat Raj* system. Several moves were made in the past to introduce 3 tier system in the place of existing 5 tier *Panchayat Raj* system. The present principal opposition party in Lok Sabha, Congress, has gone to the extent of introducing a Bill in the Lok Sabha sometime ago. But surprisingly the same Congress party is opposing the move to introduce the 3 tier *Panchayat Raj* system in Andhra Pradesh. It is a known fact that there are many defects in the 5 tier *Panchayat Raj* system. Only a 3 tier *Panchayat Raj* system is conducive to an integrated development of our poverty ridden rural areas. There is every necessity to bring in far reaching changes in *Gram Panchayats.*

Proper steps should be taken to impart necessary training to the representatives of all *Panchayat Raj* institutions. This comprehensive training programme should be imparted to all at each level. Members and *surpunch* at the village level, President of *Mandals,* Members and Chairmen of *Zila Parishads* should all be trained properly. Meetings are not being conducted periodically at present. Once they meet at the time of their election and the next meeting will be held only at the time of their next election. This practice must go. Introduction of reforms and appropriate training to the elected representatives is a must for the development of our rural areas. Only when our villages progress and prosper, the country as such would prosper. The development of the country has no meaning if our villages remain backward.

The supply of drinking water is the most important problem that the rural India is facing today. Even after 54 years after our independence we are not in a position to supply safe drinking water to our rural population. There are many areas in the coutnry where people track down 2 to 3 kilometres in order to get a pot full of drinking water. We have failed miserably in supplying the safe drinking water to our rural areas. The drinking water in many parts of our country contains fluorine. Fluorine is injurious to health. We have to initiate steps immediately to provide water devoid of fluorine to our countrymen. The previous United Front Government initiated steps, under Rajiv Technology Mission, to supply river water to the thirsty population by constructing projects wherever necessary. In Andhra Pradesh also several major projects were taken up for the supply of drinking water. As the time passed by, the cost of construction has gone up steeply — and we are not in a position to complete them in time though they are in the final stages. This year the Central Government has initiated steps to provide safe and filtered drinking water to 58 districts in the country by constructing sectoral projects. But even in these areas, due to non availability of safe water in the bore wells, people here once again had no other go but to use the fluorine contained water. Keeping this in view, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to take all necessary steps by constructing and completing the projects for supply the river water for drinking purposes wherever it is possible and feasible. Sir, in my own district Nalgonda, in Andhra Pradesh, a comprehensive project named after Shri Madhav Reddy to divert and supply the waters of Srisailam left canal to the needy was envisaged and submitted to Central Government for clearance. It is a project costing about Rs. 350 crores. It is pending before the Central Government since past one year. I have already submitted several memoranda to the Hon. Minister for early clearance of such projects. If such projects are sanctioned and taken up in time, we will be in a position to supply at least safe drinking water, devoid of fluorine, to the rural poor. I take this opportunity once again, to request through you, Sir, to the Hon. Minister to intervene and see that the projects in Andhra Pradesh are sanctioned immediately.

Sir, even today the communication system in the rural areas is heavily dependent on the rural roads. I wholeheartedly congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Hon. Minister for Rural Development Shri Venkaiah Naidu Garu, for taking up *'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'* programme this year. It is a very good programme. Our villages which had been deprived of all weather roads during the last 50 years are going to have bitumen roads in the next seven years. It is a noble venture. I request our Hon. Minister to take up one such similar programme to supply protected water to all villages in the country in the next 6 or 7 years. If he succeeds in doing so, our people would ever remain grateful to him. This will also pave the way for alround progress of the country.

Sir, the rural electric supply is an important area about which this Government should think seriously. Even to this day 40 to 50 per cent of our villages have no electricity. The villages can develop and prosper only when we succeed in providing them with protected water, roads and electricity. Even if you provide education facility by opening more and more schools and colleges, but if there is no electricity, the entire effort becomes meaningless. Hence rural electrification is also equally necessary for the progress of rural areas. Hence special efforts have to be made in that direction. More funds should be earmarked for this purpose. Emphasis should

[Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy]

also be laid on providing street lights in the villages. This all needs a special programme and special grants. I hope and trust that this Government would attend to this problem too.

Sir, under Assured Employment Scheme, funds are being released to provide employment in the rural areas. We have taken up this scheme in order to generate employment and provide livelihood to the rural poor. But unfortunately this scheme is not being implemented properly. The Central Government has already provided guidelines to the District Collectors to involve the local MPs in the implementation of the programme. Under the guidelines, the Members of Parliament belonging to the area have to be consulted. But now here it is being done so. The works are being selected and taken up as per the whims and fancies of engineers and bureaucrats. Neither the poor people nor their elected representatives have any information regarding various jobs undertaken. It is the duty of the Central Government to see that the guidelines issued by the Centre are implemented in letter and spirit.

Sir, I want to say a few words about DRDA. The hon. Members who have spoken earlier, dealt with the subject at length. The role of elected representatives of the people is getting reduced by each passing day. In fact, there are many districts in many States of the country where not even a single meeting has been called after the constitution of 13th Lok Sabha. It is unpardonable. I request the Hon. Minister to take immediate steps to see that the hon. Members of Parliament are made the Chairman of these bodies at once. The views of the people and their elected representatives should guide the administration. The Government must ensure this so that people are sovereign in letter and spirit.

We have taken up building up houses for the poor under *Indira Awas* Yojana. Here again, the elected representatives of the people have no role to play. Even the 'lucky draw' is also being conducted by the Collectors. I once again appeal to this Government. to see that the wishes of the MPs and the representations they receive from the poor should get adequate response from the people who matter.

Sir, the underground water level in the country is going down further and further. In order to obviate this problem we have taken up watershed programme. But some irregularities are reported from some areas. The Government should see to it that no irregularities take place in this programme. It should be the prime concern of the Government to see that underground water level is maintained. This programme should be implemented in all the drought prone areas in the country.

Sir, the progress of the country is dependent on the prosperity of our villages. Sir, I am feeling supremely happy today. For the past 15 days, we have been waiting eagerly to find an opportunity to take part in the proceedings of the House. We wanted normal functioning to resume to take up the problems of the people. It is the sacred responsibility of both the ruling and opposition parties to see that the House functions properly so that the problems of the people are addressed to. The country is facing an acute drought on one hand and on the other there are floods. People are subjected to all sorts of agonies and hardships. Farmers are committing suicide. This is the supreme forum of the people where problems concerning them are voiced by their representatives. It is the forum which guides the nation. Yet the valuable time of the House has been lost for the past 15 days and the grievances of the people could not be ventilated. Urgent issues could not be raised. We could not discuss and could not evolve remedial measures. This is quite reprehensible and we condemn it. Sir, we are new to the House and hence we are eager to highlight the hardships faced by the masses. Hon. Mani Shankar Iyer, in his speech, said that we are not capable of Governing the country and hence the reins of power should be handed over to them. Precisely for this reason his party has stalled the proceedings of the House for the past 15 days.

Sir, power is not important what is important is the progress and prosperity of the people. All political parties including regional parties should understand and appreciate this basic truth.

Linking of major rivers like Ganga, Kaveri, Godavari and Krishna is essential for the development of our rural areas and our agro-economy. We can provide more water for irrigation. It will also be possible to provide drinking water to all. Both the Union and State Governments must converge their mind and will to attend to this mega issue. It is needless to repeat that the prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the rural masses. Hence I urge upon you that linking up major rivers should be accorded top priority.

The poor in the country think that maintaining bureaucracy is the only job of the Central and State Government. It appears to then that paying salaries and allowances to their employees is their only job. This impression should go. This notion needs to be wiped out. Hon. Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha has

stated in his Budget speech that Rs. 79,000 crores are being spent on the salaries and wages of the Government employees while another Rs. 1,00,000 crores are being paid towards interest. Then where is the money left for the development purposes?

Sir, if we are really interested in the progress of the country, more amount should be allocated for the rural development. Agriculture must get utmost priority. The Government has the moral responsibility. Every citizen in the country needs to be assured of food, shelter, water, clothing, education and health services. This is the sacred responsibility of any elected Government. The opposition parties are also equally responsible in carrying out this noble and gigantic task.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for providing me an opportunity so precious enabling me to bring to the notice of the Government various grievances faced by the poor and the rural masses.

Jai Hind. Jai Janmabhoomi.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would request Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy to in-toto-report his speech to the Telugu Desam Leader so that he may help the State Government. All his suggestions are not only meant to Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu but Shri Chandrababu Naidu also.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: I am suggesting to the Government of India to take Andhra Pradesh as a model State. They can also implement the total Andhra Pradesh programmes in the country.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Akhilesh Singhji, nine minutes has been allotted to your party.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Sir, you are already binding us to a time limit...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three hours time has been fixed for this purpose.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I shall try.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not just try, you have to complete within this time. The hon'ble Member who spoke before you, too, completed his speech within nine minutes.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhiji had said that India is a country of villages and this country cannot make progress unless villages in the country make progress. Even 53 years after independence how far our villages have progressed can be judged by the fact that more than half of the population of this country is pinning for clean drinking water. I am not the only person who says so, Shri Mani Shankarji also has raised this point during his speech. It is being said that we have made a lot of progress but it is the nature of a man to make progress. When our country attained independence 53 years back, where the other countries of the world were on the path of development and in 53 years how much progress they have made. If we make a comparative study, the reality will be very clear to us.

Sir, I have no hesitation to say that even 53 years after independence India has not been able to make progress as it should have. Today, after going through Demands for Grants of Ministry of Rural Development I felt that NDA Government do not want to learn a lesson from the past and hon'ble Minister for Rural Development wants to run the Ministry as per the norms of the bureaucracy. Today the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing several schemes for economic and social development of rural public but it is known to everybody as to how far the benefit of these schemes reach the common man. We cannot deny the fact that you as well as I are concerned about non availability of adequate drinking water. For example, the UP Jal Nigam instals an India mark hand pump at a cost of Rs. 18-20 thousand. If the Government entrust it to an NGO or it is done privately, it will not cost more than Rs. 10-12 thousand. The House should seriously ponder over how long we would keep on tolerating loot, wastage of public funds on such a large scale.

Sir, today, we talk of development. I would like to say that right from the year we got independence, the Government have been gradually increasing annual allocation on economic and social developments but at the same time we are aware that actual benefit of increase in allocation has not reached the common man. We cannot deny that the development of villages could not take place at a fast speed what we had thought of. We should sit together and find out the reason behind slow pace of development.

We should also monitor the actual progress being made under Assured Employment Scheme. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister for Rural Development that if you want to know the reality of Assured Employment Scheme in any part of India, including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan; constitute a

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

Parliamentary Committee and you would find that not even 50 per cent funds are utilised for the actual purpose. The position is the same in the whole country. The way, money is being misutilised under this scheme is absolutely wrong and we all will have to try to find a new way out.

Today, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan himself talked about the Group for Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana. I would like to say that even beneficiaries associated with cooperation groups themselves are not able to reap benefits. If you want to uplift the poor people economically, then this money should directly go to them. If you do not control the practice of middle-man, the scheme cannot achieve actual success and misutilisation of funds will continue.

The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 2500 crore for the current financial year under Pradhanmantri Sarak Yojna and a provision of Rs. 2500 crore has been made for the next financial year. In this connection, I would like to say that the width of road, prescribed for rural areas for eligibility for allocation of funds is hardly available in rural areas. I would like to make a mention about Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar especially, you will nowhere find such wide roads. The repair work being carried out on remaining roads in Uttar Pradesh by the Public Works Department costs Rs. 10 lakh, but in fact, if the money is properly spent the total cost would not be more than Rs. Seven lakhs, whereas Public Works Department has prepared an estimate ranging from Rs. 18—20 lakhs towards the construction cost of the same road under the Pardhanmantri Sarak Yojna. I do not know about other districts but in case of districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, such as Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Basti, Sidharathnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria, Public Works Department has prepared an estimate for Rs. 18-22 lakh. We clearly want to connect remaining roads with rural roads but the way the bureacracy is interferring in these projects and trying to project less costly projects as costlier ones and thereby reducing the scope of work, you need to think seriously over it afresh. I can challenge that under the norms prescribed by you under Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojna, a good quality can be constructed within Rs. 12-12½ crores. Thus, for a stretch of one km, you allow an expenditure of Rs. 18-22 lakhs, it would lead to misutilisation of public money.

The second point is that the Annual Action Plan has not been prepared in accordance with guidelines of the Government and these guidelines have been violated. The Government should monitor all this and penalty should be imposed for its violation. The way the funds are misappropriated under Assured Employment Scheme, National Scheme for Social Upliftment, Integrated Rural Development Scheme is as good as stealing coffin. We want to provide house to a poor person who has no shelter. But, in fact what is going on that the Gram Panchayats pass the resolution and forward for sanction, the bureaucracy is interferring with it in its own ways.

You are making a provision of Rs. 20 thousand under Indira Awas Yojna and Gramin Awas Yojna, whereas houses under these schemes are allotted only after receiving Rs. 5-10 thousand as bribe. The way, money is being looted under Indira Awas Yojna, Social Security Scheme is as good as theft of coffin. Unless you initiate action against this criminal act, misappropriation of funds cannot be checked and you cannot ensure proper utilisation of funds released by you.

I would like to cite an example–Late Rajiv Gandhi had once said that only 40 paise out of a rupee released by the Government reach the poor. I have no hesitation in saying that if physical verification is carried out to ascertain utilisation of funds released by Ministry of Rural Development, we would come to know that only 30-40 per cent money is utilised and rest goes down the drain. We should seriously ponder over as to how to check it. If this Government want to check misutilisation of funds under Assured Employment Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna, a Parliamentary Committee will have to be constituted. The Government are not bothered about what the states are doing? If no strict action is taken against the persons found guilty by the Parliamentary Committee, we will not be above to materialise the projects.

Today education is in dismal condition in rural areas of the country. We will have to pay attention to it. We will also have to ponder over as to how the rural youth can make further progress and contribute to build new India after getting education from such a rotten system. Right now, Shivraj ji has said that the school buildings constructed during the last two years have collapsed within two years. These buildings are like the graveyard for the children. If you do not take action against those persons who have constructed such vulnerable building then certainly it will send wrong signals to the coming generation. All the projects and plans in rural areas should be implemented and monitored fully and strict action, without any discrimination and political bias, should be taken against the guilty persons. Only then hundred percent benefits of these plans can percolate down to the masses. Right now, the problem of financial constraints was being highlighted. It would be more

beneficial if the amount and funds being provided under the Employment Assurance Scheme and Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme are merged with funds being provided uner MPLAD Scheme to make it four to five crores per year. Clear instruction should be given in regard to these funds worth two crores in that this amount should be used for the construction of mettled roads under the Prime Minister's rural road scheme and the villages having population of one thousand and more will be connected with the roads. We will be able to construct 20 Kms. long mettled roads with that two crore rupees. However, only 12 Kms. long mettled roads are likely to be constructed under the Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme.

I do not think that this Government will be able to meet those targets in view of the budget presented by the hon. Minister of Rural Development.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking well. Now you conclude.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We doubt the very intention of presenting the budget in view of the indications inherent in it. Hence, I oppose the budget.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Tenth Finance Commission had made allocation of hundred and twenty five crore rupees per annum under the Panchayat head. However, Union Government have withheld Rs. 500 crores of Bihar for the last four years. The Union Government have done so on the pretext that Panchayat elections have not been held in Bihar for the last many years. Now, the Panchayat elections are taking place there and two third of the elections are over. Elections for remaining one-third seats are to be held. The elections are likely to be completed by 27 to 30th of April. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to by when the Government is likely to release the 500 crores rupees due to Bihar which it has withheld out of enmity towards Bihar? From the reply of starred question I have come to know that 35 thousand villages in Bihar and three thousand villages in Andhra Pradesh are yet to be connected with roads under the Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme. But Bihar has received Rs. 49 crores whereas Andhra Pradesh has received Rs. 190 crores. I would like to know the rationale behind this act. You say that the villages will be connected with roads and sufficient allocation will be made for this purpose.

Now, one year has passed but no funds have been released for Bihar. In the second year of the scheme its name has been changed to Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme. This way, Country and the House is being deceived. I would like to know as to how much amount has been provided to Bihar under this scheme? Lesser allocation has been made for Bihar under this scheme. The number of villages in Bihar which do not have roads link, is 35 thousands whereas this number of such villages in Andhra Pradesh is 1500. How can we allow things go like this? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, time and again it has been said here that the hon. Members should be given participation in the developmental activities. But this inert Government can not do so...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that amount was misappropriated by the Bihar Government in the fodder scam.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pradhan, what is this? Do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the chief culprit in this fodder scam is the Prime Minister. Not Bihar Government but Union Government involving all the Cabinet Ministers are responsible for large scale bungling of funds. This Government is responsible for share scam, telephone scam...*(Interruptions)* Why did you interrupt me?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt now. We have no time.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying as how can this situation be allowed to linger on? The year 2000 was declared as 'Gram Sabha Year' by the Government but I would like to know from the hon. Members as to what were the accomplishments of this Government during this period in regard to the delegation of powers to gram sabhas. Under Article 243 of the Constitution this provision has

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

been made that gram sabha shall be a constitutional body but this inherent message was not propagated and pursued and gram sabhas were completely neglected. Right now, Kunwar Akhilesh Singhji was saying that bribery and corruption are rampant in various rural development schemes including Indira Awas Yojana wherein a bribe of Rs. two to three thousand rupees is being demanded from the poor people. Are the poor persons being helped this way...*(Interruptions)* I would like to learn a lot from you learned persons. The circular and guidelines have been issued by the Government of India in regard to Gram Sabhas. I would like to know from the Government as to why these guidelines were not made available to the hon. Members despite giving assurance in this regard? It is the breach of assurance by the Government for it has not fulfilled its assurance given to the hon. Members. I urge upon the Government to provide guidelines to all the Members. If here we have MPs, in States we have MLAs. Do they know that irregularities are being committed at lower level?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last thing I would like to say is that the allocation under the MPLAD Scheme should be enhanced. Shri Shourie Saheb has registered a case in the Court and the Court has the supreme power. How can the increase in MPLADs amount take place? Cannot you have much increase. CAG may give adverse report. Hence increase of rupees two crores should be made in Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme at the recommendation of MP so that the construction of roads may take place. I also demand the the Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme should be implemented. The Government should issue a statement in this regard. The Government should take action for meeting the aspiration and contributing in rural development.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than sixty percent population of the country resides in villages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been given seven minutes.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: When we talk about national development most important part in it is played by the rural development. National development cannot take place without rural development.

13.51 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

Crores of rupees are spent by the Government of India over various poverty alleviation programmes. Still no marked improvement in the condition of poor people has been made and the percentage of persons living below poverty line has remained almost the same. Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the schemes are being run with the co-operation of the State Governments. We cannot make any plan successful without the co-operation of the States. Three important departments come under the Rural Development Ministry. The names of these three departments are drinking water supply department, Land Resources development and rural development department. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyarji was repeatedly mentioning here about the Standing Committee and about their recommendations several of which were quoted by him but I do not see those results in relating which are mentioned on papers alone. It is revealed nowhere more clearly than in rural areas where the people come and complain about lack of various facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ground water level is going down each year. It is relevant not only in context of India but for the entire world. Suppose, we have provided borewell in a village and today that village is getting water from it. This year, water is available at the depth of one hundred feet. The next year it will not be available at the same depth of 100 feet, rather we will have to dig the borewell further upto a depth of 150 feet. On paper it is claimed that the problem of drinking water has been solved but the truth is that the borewells remain dried up. State Governments do not comply the guidelines issued to them by Ministry of Rural Development of Union Government for the implementation of these schemes. The State Governments frame their own guidelines due to which the complete benefit of these schemes cannot reach the rural population of the country. Hence it is my suggestion that the State Government should be made to strictly follow the guidelines fined by the Union Government by insuring from time to time, as to whether the guidelines are being followed or not.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give an example. Today morning a question was raised during the Question Hour regarding the Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme. An amount of 2435 crore rupees out of total allocated amount of Rs. 2500 crore for construction of the rural roads, has already been released to various States. The guidelines of the Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme are quite clear. The purpose of the scheme is to connect those villages with roads which have not been connected so far. There are lakhs of villages which are yet to be given access to the roads but all such villages of the country cannot be connected with main roads within a span of five years. Hence, under the guidelines we have decided to connect villages having a population of more than one hundred in the first phase of the scheme.

It will be done by 2003 while the villages with a population of 500 and more will be connected with roads by the year 2005. The Maharashtra Government have framed some separate guidelines in this regard. We have sent a written complaint to the hon. Minister in this regard. There the Government has decided to cover the villages having a population of 1500 or more under the first phase of this scheme.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): 1500 too is more than 1000.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: But the villages having population below 1500 will not be covered by the Maharashtra Government as per its separate guidelines. Who has given this right to the States? When this scheme is wholly sponsored by the Centre, State Governments do not have any right to formulate their own guidelines. The State Governments should comply with the guidelines formulated by the Centre and the Government of India should ensure their strict compliance. The Government of Maharashtra has decided to cover the villages having a population of 1500. Ours is a country of rivers, forests and mountains. No regular settlement can be traced in the hilly and mountainous areas except a sparsely populated settlements of 10, 20 or 50 houses. It is very hard to find the villages having a population of 1000 or more in hilly areas. Hence first fall, we should try to provide road link to those villages in the first phase which have a population of 500 and which have been deprived of this facility since independence. However, the State Governments should be asked to observe strict compliance of the guidelines fixed by the Union Government i regard to various centrally sponsored schemes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demands for widening the ambit and scope of powers being enjoyed by the Member of Parliament is repeatedly made in the House. Earlier it was demanded that an MP should be made the Chairman of D.R.D.A. Now it is being demanded that the allocations made under MPLAD scheme should be enhanced by merging in it the amount provided under the Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme. This demand is being made because the scheme is not being properly implemented. The payment of bills of previously constructed roads is also being made out of the funds being provided under Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme. My suggestion is that this scheme should be merged with the MPLAD scheme which will ensure the streamlining in the release and utilization of funds.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the opinion that if this scheme (Prime Minister's Rural Road Scheme) is merged with Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) then it will lead to the automatic compliance of the Centre's guidelines by the States.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Rural Development should play a significant role in the development of the country. Hence in view of this, the Ministry of Finance should try to provide more funds to the Ministry of Rural Development. With these words, I conclude.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion over the Ministry of Rural Development is taking place in the House and several hon. Members have participated in it. India is a country of villages where 70 percent of its population lives in the villages. More than 80 percent of these 70 percent people of India comprise of farmers and field labourers. Among these farmers and field labourers more than 85 percent share belongs to those who work day and night in the field of others for they do not have the farms of their own. They are not in a position to feed their children despite their incessant labour. It was Baba Saheb Ambedkar who in, 1942, raised this issue before the ruling Britishers that if the landless labourers are not provided the piece of land to cultivate. They will be soon forced to migrate from their villages to the cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently even the Planning Commission has repeatedly declared that more than twice of the total cultivable area is lying unused and barren which is in the custody of the Government. These lands should be made cultivable. Hence I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Rural Development towards the fact that the Government should pay attention towards making these lands cultivable and handing over them to the landless labourers alongwith various poverty alleviation programmes being sponsored by it. Unless the landless labourers are provided the cultivable land, their poverty can not be removed effectively.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that despite running various poverty alleviation programmes, Government is unable to reduce the percentage of the poor persons in the country irrespective of as to which party is enjoying the stent of power. Several self employment schemes like poultry farming, piggeries development and bovine farming schemes are running in the country but the poors are not being timely benefited from these schemes.

14.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

Madam Chairperson, the poors are not getting the benefit of these schemes because there are several hurdles in the way of poor being benefited form these schemes. Administrative officers pay no attention towards realising this aim. Half of the total loans sanctioned to various persons targeted to be the beneficiaries of this scheme is misappropriated and the removing half alone is not enough to make the work started by the person successful. Due to suffering recurring losses the entire loan capital comes to nothing in a matter of few days. However the problems being faced by the poor person remains unchanged. Hence I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Rural Development to issue such guidelines to the district administration so as to ensure the churning of maximum benefits from the poverty alleviation programmes and schemes.

As many of our hon. Members have expressed their concern over the situation and they have suggested that a parliamentary committee should be constituted to monitor the various developmental schemes so that these may be implemented properly. As far the problem of drinking water is concerned. I admit that it is very grave problem. It is assuming serious proportions day by day. Right now, one of our hon. Members have told us that the Government bodies which have undertaken the job of instalation of India mark handpumps', have been charging approximately 20-22 thousands rupees for doing so while some private companies are ready to do so for a cost of twelve to thirteen thousands rupees only. In my State Uttar Pradesh this work of installing the hundpumps has been exclusively given to water corporation but no Government body or administrative official has been made accountable for ensuring whether these handpumps in Ajamgargh district are lying infunctional but no provision has been made for their revival under the budget. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this problem so that it may be resolved.

I would also like to throw some light about the road scheme. As our hon. Members have stated that the villages having population of one thousand and less and five hundred and less will be provided access to road under the Prime Minister Road Scheme and this scheme is also to be implemented in my State U.P. However the opinion of M.P's was not sought during the meetings with district magistrate and of the DRDA, except apprising us about the proposal. The population figures mentioned in these proposals were also wrong. Besides, the area covered by roads was also not correctly furnished. Hence a guideline to the effect of involving and seeking the opinion of the MP in whose constituency the particular village which is to be connected to road, falls, should be given. Besides Administrative officers the MP's should also be given the right to monitor the area which is to be convered for laying down the roads. Only then the work of constructing the roads can be properly undertaken.

I am very sorry to say that a large part of the funds allocated for the construction of roads or for any other matter is bungled by various executing authorities and institutes like the concerned department, DRDA and the DM etc. as their commission. They make their claim over the share of these funds as if it is their right. I would like to know whether this misappropriation and embezzlement of funds is legal when these Government personnels are getting regular salaries in lieu of the services they offer in their assigned capacity? After a chain of these commission, seekers, contractors also get their share of commission. In such a situation, it is not difficult to assume as to how little of the funds are left to be actually utilised for completing the projects. The roads are rebuilt three to four times a year. The inquiry Committee constituted to monitor the situation and utilisation of funds does not apprise us about its outcome and findings. Hence the progress in work and utilisation of funds can not be ensured until a parliamentary Committee is constituted in this regard.

Lastly, I would like to say that India lives in villages, however, not the requisite allocation has been made for the villages under this budget. I would like to apprise the House that a survey during the BSP regime was conducted in Uttar Pradesh which found that there are a total of 1 lakh 30 thousand villages in Uttar Pradesh. Out of which fifty thousand villages are developed and have access to various civic facilities like electricity, drinking water etc. but the remaining eighty thousand villages have yet to get access to these very basic amenities and are still backward. A scheme named Baba Saheb Ambedkar village development scheme was formulated for the development of these villages under which some villages were developed. However the succeeding Government withdrew all the budgetary allocation made for this scheme, geopardizing all the implementation work. Hence I would like to submit to the hon. Minister to pay attention towards the development of Uttar Pradesh also so that the development of the villages may take place in their essence and the poors may be benefited.

With these words, I conclude by thanking all.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the discussion on demands for Rural Development. The Ministry of Rural Development looks after the developmental needs of rural India which represents a majority of Indian population. But when one look into the matter a bit closely, we find that this department has failed to realise its objectives. Indira Awas Yojana is meant for the poors and it is claimed that the selection of the poor families which are to be allotted the houses under this scheme is done by general Assembly. I on the basis of my personal experience as a village headmen, can tell you that it is done by VLW and on papers it is shown that the selection has been done by general Assembly. Three to four thousand rupees are extorted from the poors by VLW. How can this system be checked? You are talking about Federal State system. I also hail from a State but I would like to emphasise that the truth that India far is from being a federal State. The MPs from all the political parties have repeatedly kept on saying that we should have the control over and the right to regulate the expenditure of funds provided under MPLAD Scheme and other developmental schemes and projects meant for our constituencies but I do not understand as to why you have always been reluctant to do so?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Neither he nor his Ministry accept our plea in this regard. It is not the Minister but the Secretary who rules the roost...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: There are three secretariat posts in your department. Each Secretary is heading a separate arrangement namely the drinking water, development of barren land into cultivable land and thirdly rural development. If you send the team of your secretaries to monitor the implementation of developmental works and extent of progress, it will reveal that it is far from meeting its targets in this regard. I would like to congratulate the Government for launching a very good scheme. Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme has been launched to connect the villages for the first time. Today itself while replying you were telling that we are getting feedback. But I would like to say that leave alone other MPs, even the MP's belonging to the ruling party are not being involved in the process of constructing the roads under this scheme. If the involvement of MPs is really devised then they should be asked to fetch the list of the villages which are to be connected to roads. The MPs will happily submit such a list. Some suggestions and recommendations have been given by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on MPLAD Scheme. The Government should ponder over these suggestions. We want to cooperate and assist you. Former Minister Patwa ji had announced in this House that the Chairman of DRDA will be concerned MP. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how and where can we use our privilege as MPs when nothing of this sort exists. I am unable to understand as to what is the problem and obstacles in MP being the Chairman of DRDA and MLAs its member. I don't see any problem in such a arrangement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: There is no problem in Naidu Saheb becoming the Mnister even though he is a Member of Rajya Sabha and not from Lok Sabha but we, the MPs can not become the Chairman of DRDA..*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not disturb him. Let him speak.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: I am supporting him.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): This is a very serious matter..*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You let him speak.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: I won't get time to speak. I urge you to give me time of one minute to speak as you have already listened to the views of Rajo Babu. ..*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking. I will not allow you to interrupt.

..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

..*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaubey you please sit down. I an not listening you. Has yet not finished, hence you resume your seat. You should speak after he finishes. Let him speak now. he is still speaking. He has not allowed you to speak.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I would like to urge upon hon. Minister that he should seriously ponder over this

* Not recorded.

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

matter. The work will not take place properly until you appoint the MPs Chairman of DRDA. Either you make MPs the Chairman of DRDA or constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of MP to monitor the centrally sponsored schemes. District Collector Chairs the DRDA meetings and not the MP who is just a Member in it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go on speaking.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Second submission, I would like to make is that the Panchayat elections in Bihar are being held in Bihar after a gap of 22 years as per the High Court's order. The people of Bihar were in favour of these elections, even then why they have been punished by Centre by withholding a sum of 500 crore rupees due to Bihar. Now, when the elections are taking place, Union Government should release that fund to Bihar. Had I had enough time to speak, I would have certainly apprised you and the House in detail by citing the relevant figures and statistics asto from what crisis Bihar is passing through after its division. However, now, I would only request you to release 500 crore rupees to Bihar due to it on the part of the Union Government for the Panchayat elections are being held there now.

Second submission I would like to make before you is that why discrimination is being done in the allocation of funds. Bihar with over 35000 villages having a population of 1000 and more has been allocated lesser amount than Andhra Pradesh which has only 3500 such villages which are yet to be connected to the roads ...*(Interruptions)* Bihar has been allocated an amount of 150 crore rupees while your own State has been allocated 190 crore rupees. How can we deny that you are not discriminating in regard to allocation of funds. Our State is in a far worse condition as compared to yours. Water logging is the constant source of problem in North East Bihar. Similarly entire East Uttar Pradesh face the fury of floods from international rivers. This problem can not be tackled by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to its international dimension. Hence, Government of India should tackle the problem.

I hope that you will ponder over this thing. I would like to submit that you must provide us 2 crores rupees separately for the Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme. The MP's should be asked to furnish the list of the roads to be constructed and the work should proceed on that basis alone. This keep you in recording your name in the history of Parliament in that you will be remembered as the Minister who conferred upon the MPs right to assume the chairmenship of DRDA. You must make an announcement on this this behalf today itself and you will not face any difficulty in doing so. You will get the support of entire House for this. I don't understand as to what is the problem in doing so when the MP's from all parties are in its favour. No Party or Member is opposing that. I conclude by requesting the hon. Minister to reconsider it.

SHRI SAHIB SINGH (Outer Delhi): Madam Chairperson, I would take very short time. There are a number of villages and a large rural area within Delhi. Many people have not even seen them. It is unfortunate that the Ministry of Rural Development has distanced itself from Delhi, whereas it should have built Delhi as a role model for rest of the rural areas of the country. Therefore, Delhi should be included in its schemes without delay and the schemes of the Ministry should be implemented here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make a request to the hon. Minister separately. Now I am calling Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Madam Chairperson, we are discussing demand for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. This time a very important matter has been taken up for discussion. Seventy percent population of our country lives in villages. That is why it needs to be discussed. For this, we will have to review a number of schmes. In my opinion, the greater problem is that of drinking water. Efforts should be made all over the country to provide safe drinking water to the people. A few such schemes have been formulated in Punjab also. For these schemes, three districts of Bhatinda, Moga and Malot but the Mansa district, where this problem is most severe has not been selected. Our hon.Chief Minister got his home district included and another one was discarded. You will have to consider it.

Another major problem in our country is houses for the landless. The land has become so expensive that they cannot afford to buy land. In the year 1974, Government had provided plots measuring 100 yards each. But now it has become old. The person born that year is now supporting a family. Families have expanded and so have the problems. Therefore, I request the Government to again provide 100 yards plot to the landless and they should also be given soft loans for constructing houses.

Next is the issue of PDS. This scheme is all but abolished. It is so also in Punjab. People there get virtually nothing through it. I want to say that poor should get

foodgrains at cheap rates through the fair price shops. You will have to provide it.

Next is the problem of landless in the country. I request that the landless should be provided lands and particularly those lands which are under illegal occupation. They should be given such lands as would help them earn their livelihood. Besides, a comprehensive legislation should be enacted for agricultural labourers. The previous Governments have already enacted such legislations in their labour departments. I do not know why they are not being presented. I want that they should be provided facilities by passing this legislation. They should be given pension also. As you know, a Government servant enters his service at the age of 25 to 30 years and when he retires at the age of 58 he gets half his salary as pension whereas an agricultural labourer starts working at the age of five. He does not get proper diet and by the age of 58 he is not fit for any work. My suggestion is that there should be a provision of old age pension for them also and law to that effect should be passed.

Similarly, the poor women continue to work till the advanced stage of pregnancy. It results in the several diseases to the new-born or anaemia. My suggestion is that such women should get some assistance from the Government from six months before delivery upto six months after the delivery, so that they could at least afford 250 mls. of milk for the sake of the child. Many people come to me to secure a job for their matriculate children. When I look at such children, they do not appear properly grown up. It is because they have weakness right from their birth and it stays with them throughout. We say that the youths have to fight with the enemy at the borders. But how children with weaknesses can fight. Therefore, their situation needs to be considered. The funding problem for female agricultural labourers has been mentioned. I am giving you the solution. A lot of money is being wasted in the family. Planning programmes, same person is operated thrice and four times and lakhs of rupees are wasted in it. This money can be used for the welfare of poor women. This aspect should be considered.

As far as rural development is concerned, I want to tell you about its condition. In the rural schools of Punjab there are no teachers and 90 per cent of the senior secondary schools have no principals. There are no doctors attending the health centres. In such circumstances, can rural development be possible? Today itself, House was discussing road schemes. You said that Chief Minister has been asked to call a meeting of MPs, hon. Chief Minister does not attend the meeting of MPs since the day his son lost in the elections. Akalis are in majority in my State, they are the victors. Nobody is interested in calling the meeting of MPs. I have said that we ready to work together to solve the problems of Punjab. But they hesitate...*(Interruptions)*. My suggestion is that some funds must be given in the MPLADS for road construction. In my State Punjab every MLA has been given the task of constructing 20 kms. of road. I request you for allowing the MPs to participate in the Roads scheme.

With these words, I again thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dilip Gandhiji, I am giving you five minutes to speak as the reply has to be given before 3.00 O'clock.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Madam I support the Demans for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. In an India comprising six and a half lakh 'khedas' (hamlets) four lakh villages have not yet been connected with roads. Not only this, people who were in power in the Centre as well as in the States in the country in the last 50 years, recited the name of Mahatma Gandhi everyday and gave the slogan—"Chalo Goanvon Mein". I had heard this slogan during my childhood. But when I visited the rural areas I found that there was neither road, nor drinking water, nor water for irrigation, nor electricity in the villages. So on what basis would the people go to the rural areas? Then the NDA Government came into power Atal ji asserted the slogan—"Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan". In this manner, villages were connected with the mainstream. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Rural Development that it felt the need of appropriate development in the villages in order to enable common people to go there. Developmental schemes have been evolved keeping all these factors in mind.

14.31 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

And that is why, they gave first preference to provide the facility of road then water and thereafter, electricity. Not only this, telephone connection and electricity were made available to every residential area. There are still some villages which lack these facilities but the planning of NDA Government to do developmental works was matchless. The implementation of all schemes evolved in the last 50 years has not been done as desired because all officers responsible for implementating the scheme are Government officers, who hardly bother about these

[Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi]

schemes. They think they have to work there for only two years and then have to be deployed somewhere else. And that is why the desired dedication of these officers in the development of villages is not there at all, which has led to development work in villages to a stand still. Therefore, we should pay some heed in this direction.

Today, the entire amount released by the Union Government has been directed to the States. In every scheme, 75 to 80 per cent amount is given by the Union Government and rest of the amount is given by the State Government, in tho some cases ten per cen' is given by the Gram Panchayats. I wish to inform the House that all the schemes of the Union Government howsoever beneficial they are, the entire responsibility of implementing these schemes rests on the State Governments. The State Government gives money to the Gram Panchayat, Gram Panchayat passes it on to the Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat Samiti gives it to the district council. So the money reaches the last person through these three four organisations, but all the district magistrates have full rights in this process. If today, you write for one scheme, then it will have to pass through 16 places before being completely implemented. And after getting sanctioned from these 16 places, it goes to another 16 places *i.e.* it goes to 32 places. Therefore, eight months instead of one months time is taken. People should get complete benefit of the schemes run by the Union Government at once but our officers do not work properly on that. For example, the Maharashtra Government is asking for the DRDA money. They were allocated 506 crore rupees but they do not have money to deposit even 25 per cent share of that and therefore, they did not take the money. I feel pride to say that there are many schemes of the Union Government, which are running successfully.

Most important fact is that we can never forget the earthquake that hit Gujarat on 26th January. But the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Rural Development in order to over come the losses, is really praiseworty. Rs. 100 crore were released earlier by them and later on a total of Rs. 281 crore were released by them including all the schemes. It is said that where every hand should get work in the same manner, every agricultrual field should be provided with irrigation facility. It is therefore, praiseworthy that this Government is going in the right direction of development through the assistance of Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Water Resources and other Ministries as well. Not only this, the desired changes are also being introduced by them in these schemes. We can consider tho school sanitation programme as an example to this. You will say what is there in it? But a child would learn through this programme as to how to go to the toilet and thus, he would not make other places dirty. This is a very important programme. Today, the Government have selected 150 districts under this scheme and at present 85 districts have been covered under it. Hon. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu himself has initiated these programmes through the Ministry of Rural Development and he himself is monitoring as to what reforms are to be introduced in it. But on the other hand, the State Governments, which are required to do the work equivalent to the Union Government, do not perform it, so who is responsible for all this?

I would request the hon. Minister that as every MP has been provided a separate office in District Office in Karnataka, alongwith an officer and all schemes are implmented there, likewise if it is done all over the country then it would be really good. So many examples have been given to the effect that corruption is prevailing everywhere. I am of the view that if MPs are involved in these schemes, then crruption could be prevented and a poor person would get 90 paisa instead of 40 paisa. The MP should therefore, be associated with DRDA Hon. Geeteji has raised this question and our Maharashtra Government and PWD have written to us that they have provided every possible facility and the involvement of MP would facilitate the common people all the more. I extend my thanks to Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and his associates for making these efforts.

[English]

*SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Chairman Sir, more than 75 percent of our population live in rural areas. Most of these people are agriculturists. Mahatma Gandhi's dream was *Ram Rajya* by uplifting the poor and the downtrodden in India. That is the real freedom. Our late lamented leader Smt. Indiraji and our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi have rendered yeoman's service in this direction. Unfortunately, the BJP regime is not at all interested in making this dream a reality. They are very keen to change the names of some programmes like *Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Indira Awas Yojna*, etc. What is there in a name. It is Pandit Nehru, Shastriji and Indiraji, who dedicated their lives for the services of farmers and the poor labourers. Indiraji nationalised the banks with the objective of helping the middle class and the poor people particularly the workers in the industries. Small farmers are very much benefited by this nationalisation. This Government is very keen to privatise all these banks. This is much against the wishes of the people of our country, our economy. Our country will ruin if privatisation of banks continues like this. Rajivji's

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

thought provoking ideas and encouragement in the field of telecommunications has enabled our country to progress very rapidly. This enhances the prestige of our country in the world.

Our leader Smt. Soniaji has spoken to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and agreed to take part in the current Budget Session. Immediately after this we will take up the issue of Tehelka scam. Joint Parliamentary Committee is a must and the truth should come out. There are other scams also where the ruling party leaders are involved. The people of this country should know the truth. Our Congress party had set up JPC when such demands were made by the opposition. Hon'ble Shri Vajpayeeji was the leader of the opposition in this Parliament for a pretty long time. He knows the importance of JPC. He is a wonderful leader. Unfortunately he is in this NDA and is surrounded by RSS, Bajrang Dal and other groups. There is no other way but to constitute JPC to find out the truth and to take action against the culprits. I request the Hon. Prime Minister to agree to our genuine demand. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, the Hon. Minister of Rural Development, is an efficient person. He has planned his programmes to make the dream (*Ram Rajya*) of the Mahatma a reality. I welcome his efforts in this regard. They should not waste their time in changing the names of the various programmes. On the other hand they should take keen interest in implementing the progressive programmes like JRY, IWDP, DPAP, DDP and others.

Hon. Minister knows the problems of the people as he himself hails from rural area. The fund that is released by the Centre should reach the needy. There should be no middleman. Our former Prime Minister Shri Rajivji had stressed this point and we had taken keen interest to see that grants would reach the people. The Funds should be utilised for providing drinking water, to construct school buildings, road construction, etc. 120 districts of the country have the acute problem of drinking water. Out of these five districts are from Karnataka. Disiltations of small tanks has to be taken up immediately. More funds should be released without any further postponement. MPLADS fund and State Government funds can also be utilised for the purpose of providing drinking water. The amount for this purpose which is 10 crores should be increased to at least 20 crores. MPLADS fund is only 2 crores for each MP. This amount should be increased to at least 5 crores. Out of this 2.5 crores should be utilised for providing drinking water facilities to the rural masses of our country. The rest of the amount may be utilised for school building construction and other purposes. *MPs, Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Zila Parishads* must be involved in implementing all the programmes. Corruption must be checked completely.

I hope and trust that under the able guidance of the Hon. Minister Shri Venkaiah Naidu our farmers and rural people who constitute more than 75 per cent of our population would get justice.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it my fortune that after a gap of so many years there is a debate and discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.

I am really enlightened by various suggestions and also criticisms made by the Members of this House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should admit that Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar tried his best to provoke me. I am a Minister now. There was little temptation initially to go back to my earlier role of a spokesman of the party and then respond to him. Though I am no match to him with regard to the language, I have to take the help of Shri Jaipal Reddy or Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury or somebody else to respond to him in his own phrases. But I do not want to do it for the simple reasons that I am holding a responsible position. I am answerable to the people. People have elected us and have given this opportunity.

I was really surprised that a person who has the administrative experience, the experience as a ruling Party Member, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was rather cursing me and my Government than actually highlighting the failures of my Government. Cursing, of course, is a human weakness. Though, some of the *Rishis* also have indulged in it earlier.

Sir, by his cursing, things will not change. Moreover, he was saying that this Government has failed on all fronts. I would like to respectfully submit to him, through you, and to this House that this Government is three years' old and these problems of the rural development, particularly poverty and the backwardness, are not the creations of one year or two years of any Government's role. I know that he is aware of it. But he has to perform the responsibility of attacking my Government in a forceful manner. So, he has used all the phrases at his command and then went on to lambast the Government. But, I would like to request him to search his soul, look back

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

to what has happened in the last 50 years. As many of our friends just now said, and as a Minister, I am also really sad to see a situation that exists today.

We have nearly 2.5 lakh villages whch do not have *pucca*, serviceable road connectivity; we have nearly 2.4 lakh villages which do not have assured protected water supply. There is drinking water but some of the schemes have become defunct; their levels have gone down. They need upgradation. I do admit that. That is why, he was quoting some figures. I will come back to that. At the same time, after 53 years of Independence, after much talk of Internet, Website, portals, etc. 2.36 lakh villages do not have telephone connectivity even today; 80,000 villages do not have electricity, forget air-conditioning and other additional facilities. Electricity has not reached 80,000 villages so far. The same is the case with regard to *pucca* school buildings for the rural schools; *pucca* buildings for the rural health centres. Who is responsible for all this? Do you hold me and my Government, which is only three years old, responsible for this entire situation? Should you not think in terms of really adopting a constructive approach of responding to the situation and try to find out the answer and come out with some sort of constructive suggestions to this Government? I was really waiting for the constructive suggestion from Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North): There, you went wrong.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But I proved to be wrong. I do agree that my expectations have gone wrong because he did not offer any construction suggestion to me expect only one destructive suggestion which he has given to me. He said that we have powers under the Seventy-three amendment and the power is Article 356. I do not know as to whether it is a policy of the Congress Party, or as to whether he is speaking with the authority of the leadership of the Congress Party on this issue. Sir, he is right and he said that the spirit of the Constitutional amendment initiated by late Rajiv Gandhi to empower the Panchayati Raj institutions, the local bodies and the Constitutional protection was supposed to be given to them. But, at the same time, I may repeat that we are in a federal structure.

Suppose a particular State does not hold panchayat elections or does not give powers to local bodies or does not devolve powers and funds as per the requirement of the constitutional mandate of 73rd Constitution Amendment, according to which 29 subjects are supposed to be devolved to the local bodies, can we use Article 356 of the Constitution to dismiss that State Government? That is the dilemma before me and that is where I was searching for some response and guidance from him. In fact, personally also I am unhappy. Somebody may say that the Minister is expressing his helplessness. I do admit that seven years have passed since 1993 and we are now in the eighth year. During this period, I would like to politely submit to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, they were also in power and they could not do it. The reasons are known to him, the reasons are known to me. Even in the case of Bihar where the Government had invoked Article 356 of the Constitution, this being one of the reasons in addition to other reasons, his party did not find it right to support the Gvernment and then finally we had to withdraw the proclamation also. I am not going into that now.

My only submission to this House is that we should find out a reasonable solution to this problem where the States want powers from Delhi to the State Capitals, but, at the same time, they are not willing to devolve powers to the districts, blocks and panchayats. This is the basic issue today. I have a detailed list of all the States where the devolution has taken place and to which degree. But I do not want to take much of the time of the House at this juncture by referring to it. But at the same time this is the reality today. That is why, I said that I am going to call a meeting of all the political parties. I would like to take all the political parties into confidence before proceeding further, as far as this issue is concerned.

Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was very pertinently asking me the other day as to what are my political response, legal response and administrative response. He is a shrewd man. He knows that I cannot give him a straight answer for the simple reason that if I say something, I must be in a position to do it. Before being able to do it, simply saying something and making a bold statement is of no use.

Sir, we are in a federal structure and across the country, the Congress Party is ruling in many States, the Communist Party is ruling in some States, the regional parties are ruling in some States, my own party is ruling in some States and the alliance partners of NDA are also ruling in different States. If I apply Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's analysis and start using Article 356 of the Constitution, I do not think the House will agree with me. Moreover, I do not think the public opinion will support us. We have to persuade the States. We have to make

them understand the spirit of the Constitution Amendment and we have to make them fall in line by persuasive methods.

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, one method which we tried is, we did not release 20 per cent of the funds to States where elections to local bodies were not held. As Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and others also have said just now, people start saying that they are not at fault, the State Government is at fault. They are saying that we are stopping the developmental activities by stopping the funds for the fault of the State Government. They say that we are punishing the people for the fault of the State Government. This was the straight question put to me. So, today I should inform the House that keeping this in mind, in a helpless situation, I have revived even that 20 per cent also which I withheld earlier. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh said:

[Translation]

We have held elections after 23 years, now you do something. In this regard, I only want to say that before the question raised by you here, we had given the 20 percent money due to Bihar alongwith other States nd released 21 crore rupees. Alongwith this, the Constitution is very clear in the matter of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission which you are talking about.

[English]

Article 280 of the Constitution says that money can be released only if there are elections to local bodies. If money is not realeased when elections are not held, the money lapses. That is the constitutional provision. The Constitution is clear. The Government of Bihar lost good amount of money because they did not conduct elections to local bodies for whatever reasons it might be.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The fund allocation for Bihar was stopped because of the fact that elections were not held there. Although neither the Bihar Government, nor the people of Bihar were responsible for it, but what happened to the funds provided by the Tenth Finance Commission, where have you kept the money meant for Bihar? Now elections have been conducted, so please give money to Bihar.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: They are holding the same people guilty who have elected the Government. But the entire country knows as to whether the people are guilty or the Government of Bihar is guilty. They have returned the entire money given to the State. Bihar Government does not have money of any Department....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, now please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, you ask for a clarification when he yields to you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: According to the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, the grants were supposed to be released by March, 2000. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, you are a senior Member. If the hon. Minister yields, then only, you can seek a clarification.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no; I will not allow you. The Minister is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, the money was supposed to be released by March, 2000. By that period, whatever may be the reasons, the Government of Bihar could not and did not hold elections for more than 22 years. That being the reason, under article 280 of the Constitution of India, I am compelled to say that the grant made for the local bodies will lapse,

* Not recorded.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

if they are not elected. So, it is very clear. That being the case, I am duty-bound not to release the funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar has not written about any scheme to the Planning Commission... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not told anything regarding Bihar... *(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, where has the money recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission for Bihar, gone? Please give the share that belongs to Bihar. Elections have also been conducted there... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That money has lapsed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, elections have been conducted in Bihar. Please give 500 crore rupees fixed as share of Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has told just now that there is no local body and that is why Bihar fund got lapsed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If there are no local bodies, then where have the funds gone? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the share of Bihar has been usurped; it has been deprived of its share. Bihar's population is 10 crore. Where the share of Bihar, which comes to Rs. 500 crore, has been diverted... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is clarifying the position.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, when the local body is not there what happened to the money that was allotted? The hon. Member wants to know about that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is ready to give the reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to have one clarification from hon'ble Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pappu Yadavji, you are a senior Member. You know, you cannot have any clarification in between like this. You can clarify anything only if hon'ble Minister is ready to listen to you. He is not ready to yield.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Devendra Prasadji and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji were speaking as to where the share of Bihar has gone and the share of Bihar should have been allotted to it. But, the question is that even the Chief Minister of Bihar did not prepare any plan and forward it to the Planning Commission... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, he is going to clarify the position.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is happening here?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, the hon. Minister is giving a detailed reply. You are interrupting him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, please hear him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not only happened in the case of Bihar but in many other States also... *(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, where has the share of Maharashtra gone?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, election to the local bodies in Bihar have not been held, that is why the funds have not been released to Bihar, but elections have not been held in several other States also, whether their share has also not been released? If it has been the case with other States also, then it is all right. But, if the Union Government adopt two different yardsticks, then it is not right and it will not do...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister is giving a detailed reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have a little patience to listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: What did you do with Andhra Pradesh?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, where the entire funds have gone?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is explaining, please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Listening would not serve any purpose. I would like to ask what happened to Bihar's share?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be better if you are in the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened to the funds meant for Bihar?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat for two minutes. He is explaining everything. Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Where the money has gone?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is telling as to what happened to the funds. Please listen.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra should get its share..*(Interruptions)* Kindly direct hon'ble Minister to release Maharashtra' share..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow you like this. Shri Athawale, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record accept the reply by the hon. Minister.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are two aspects. Money that is not released on account of non-holding of elections under Employment Assurance Scheme, that is, 20 per cent of the allocation has been allotted to Bihar and other States in spite of the fact that they have not conducted elections. I have reviewed the situation and have decided to release the money. A sum of Rs. 21 crore has been released to the State of Bihar along with other States. I have conveyed and requested the hon. Finance Minister to accept my proposal. It was released to the State of Bihar along with other States.

With regard to the Tenth Finance Commission, it was over by 2000 March. We are now in the month of April 2001, and elections are held now. As per article 280 of the Constitution of India, the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission and the connected releases have to be over by 2000 March. As a particular State has not conducted elections, it has been deprived of getting the benefits of the funds as per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. Even same is the case with other States where elections were due by 2000 March and not held. The same treatment was given to other States and no discrimination whatsoever has been shown against any State.

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* Not recorded.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

As far we are concerned, I am assure you, Sir, before going to other aspects that the day I took over as the Minister, the hon. Prime Minister told the country that as far as rural development is concerned,

[Translation]

When I took over as a Minister hon'ble Prime Minister asked me to adopt the slogan-'Development, rapid development'. And there should be no politics in it. After assuming office of a Minister, I visited 19 major States and I had discussion with all the Chief Ministers. I took a team of officers with me so that they can take stock of the situation, they can study their problems and try to find out solutions thereof. I visited Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Congress Party is ruling these States. I visited Chhattisgarh and Karnataka also, where Congress Party is at the helm of affairs. I went to Kerala, where Communist Party is in power, same is the case in West Bengal. I did not visit Bihar, because after visiting all these States...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur): When would you go there?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will visit soon, let normalcy prevail there first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After attaining peace in Bihar, let the proceeding run smoothly in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened to Bihar's share?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not good...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you to have any clarification only after you have listened to him fully.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are a senior Member; so first please listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please tell, what happened to the share of Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister is not bound to reply to each and every question...*(Interruptions)* It is not the way...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: First of all, you please tell me as to what happened to the fund of Rs. 500 crore which has not yet been given to Bihar?

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: It is not mandatory for the hon'ble Minister to answer all his questions...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Then, will we not ask any question from him?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not good. Will he be asked about the date of his tour?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will we be silent if our share is not given to the State? First of all, I would like to know as to what happened to our share of fund. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not leave your seat. Please remain where you are.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving all the details about the funds.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Where has the fund been diverted for Bihar? Rs. 500 crore have been allocated to Bihar. No fund in any year has been released to Bihar during the last five years which is a backward State having a population of ten crore which is one tenth of the total population of the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is going to explain as to what happens when the election is not held as per the Constitution and what will happen when the election has been held. You please patiently listen to him. Even after listening to the reply of the Minister, if there is any doubt, you will be given opportunity to ask for clarification but not now.

[English]

Please do not interrupt like this.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will one man dictate the House?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why our Rs. 500 crore have been withheld. ...*(Interruptions)* This Government have not given the share of ten crore people. This Government has usurped our share. ...*(Interruptions)* We walk out of the House in protest of the unsatisfactory reply given by the Government.

15.12 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh left the House.

15.12 hrs.

At this stage Shri Subodh Roy left the House

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If I tell the fact, then the great people, who have made this comment about Bihar, have to really face the fury of the people. As per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, this policy decision was taken when we were not in power. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh is a senior Member of this House and he is also in the Panel of Chairmen. He was a Minister and he did not do anything. It was the stipulation laid at that time that if the State does not hold the election, then the money would lapse.

[Translation]

They are alleging me, what can I do. I have recently joined the Government. I am just a novice. I accept it. He is a Senior Member. Yet he is trying to mislead all the Members of this House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, as I said in the beginning, we do not want to get provoked into this because our idea is to achieve two objectives—first one is of ending the backwardness of the rural areas and the second one is of addressing the problem of the poverty. These are the twin objectives of this Government and of that Government also. Our objective is to see that the rural India comes at par with the rest of the country. That is the objective with which the NDA Government have also given a commitment to the people that we would allocate the maximum amount of money to the rural sector.

[Translation]

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Shri Samar Choudhury, Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Anant Gangaram Gete and in between Shri Sahib Singh and Dr. Baliram, Shri Raghunath Jha, Shri Dilip Gandhi and several other members have given good suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHVARAO SCINDIA (Guna): You did not mention Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: First, I have mentiond him.

[English]

The thrust was with regard to non-utilisation of the funds, with regard to proper utilisation of the funds and for a better monitoring of the entire system.

First of all, I would like to clarify what our esteemed colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said about the allocations that we are not able to spend the money, and there is 60 per cent cut in SGSY. It is not borne by the facts. That is one thing. Secondly, there is some decline in the expenditure. I do agree. But at the same time Rs. 728 crore has been spent. It is picking up. The expenditure is picking up in the SGSY. It is a newly created scheme where the other schemes which were there earlier in force, IRDP, TRYSEM, SITRA, DWACRA, all have been merged together and a new scheme has come into operation. The scheme is picking up. It is because there has to be a motivation; there has to be a proper education and then the groups have to be formed. That is why, it has taken some time.

I do take notice of what the hon. Members have said with regard to the pace of implementation of the SGSY scheme. We are trying our best to improve the performance of that particular scheme.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Sir, the figures I quoted are about the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates. With regard to the *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*, they are in the documents that have been presented to us by the hon. Minister of Finance. So, I do not want my good friend, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who, I think is the best Minister of Rural

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Development, to get into any trouble on the floor of the House. He is having a long time. So, please do not say the figures are wrong. You can give a different interpretation to them. But they are the figures taken from the Budget documents.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am talking about the expenditure. The expenditure is Rs. 728.87 crore by the end of February. You know after March, it takes some time to collect the final figures from the States. Once we know that, the expenditure level will go up further. Even with regard to Employment Assurance Scheme also, the performance level is more than 60 per cent even up to February end. Same is the case with regard to JVSA also. It is more than 61 per cent.

With regard to Indira Awas Yojana, a good amount of houses have been allocated to Orissa which is under great financial stress. They could not match the State grant. There is not adequate progress. Overall, the performance of the percentage of IRY has come around to 58 to 59 per cent. Here I would like to take the House into confidence. I would like to be guided by the House. The money and the programmes are planned by the Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission, and sometimes, in consultation with the NDC also. The amounts are also released by the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. But the money has to be spent by the States, by the Districts and further down. That being the case, my problem is, on one side, getting greater allocation from the Finance Ministry and on the other side seeing to it that the States spend money in time a proper manner.

I may quote here, Sir, what your leader and our former Prime Minister has said. If we send Rs. 100 from Delhi, only Rs. 15 is reaching. Rs. 85 will be getting leaked in between. That is the famous quotation. As a Minister, I am not quantifying anything now because I am still coming to grips with the entire situation. I do understand there is certain amount of leakage. To what extent? How do you rectify it? That is the issue which is before me. If I try to find fault with the States, then tighten the entire system and insist on each and every thing, then the utilisation will become less and the allocation will also become less. If I just keep quiet with regard to the proper utilisation and do not do anything, the money will not be reaching the desired people. This is a problem before me. I can also say that in this particular State, the expenditure level is very less. I can also reduce the allocation next year for them. But will it solve the problem? That is why, instead of taking up the approach of finding faults with the States, I am trying to understand what are the practical problems they are facing in spending the money in time.

You are all aware that we release the money. Unless they give us the utilisation certificate by spending 50 per cent of the money allocated, the second instalment will not go. If the second instalment does not go and if they could not come for further request, there will be a cut of 10 per cent in the month of January, a cut of 20 per cent in the month of February and a cut of 30 per cent in the month of March. So, naturally, the allocation to that particular State goes down. They are saying you are giving the money only in January and February. In April, it is becoming the opening balance. Then, you are not releasing the first instalment. It is a practical problem. But the answer lies in the States only. Unless they are able to spend the money on time through proper means, they will not be able to get the second instalment release from the Government of India. So, we are trying to understand the practical problems of the State. We are interacting with them in the spirit of our co-operative federalism and trying to see that the genuine problems are met. Then, wherever there is diversion, wherever there is deviation, wherever there is misappropriation, action is also being taken in definite cases which are coming to our notice.

We are not trying to discriminate against any State on the basis of this particular issue.

With regards to the role of the local bodies, I fully share the views expressed by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar because the local bodies, the *panchayat raj* institutions should be totally involved in the implementation of the rural developmental activities. For that only the *Zilla Parishads* and the DRDAs are given powers to prepare the programmes and schemes which are needed for that particular district.

We have also another guideline that the *Gram Sabha* should duly select the beneficiaries. He said that the *Gram Sabhas* are meeting at later date. This is with regard to PMGSY, but with regard to other programmes, the guideline says, '*the Gram Sabha* should meet first and identify the poorest of the poor so that they can become eligible for the benefits of the Government of India'. If it is not followed in spirit in a number of places, the Government of India is pursuing the matter with the States to see that the *Gram Sabhas* are held at least four times in a year without fail. We will pursue it further in the coming years regarding holding of the *Gram Sabhas.*

Sir, you can only give incentives and disincentives. More than that, if you think in terms of taking action, it has become counter-productive. The incentive is that whosoever performs well—there are States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil nadu which are asking us: 'Sir, we are spending more and you are reducing our allocations because the poverty levels have come down.'

There are States like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand which are very backward, where the poverty levels are high. These States are saying: 'Just now you are talking of the road connectivity also.' Our poverty levels are high.

[Translation]

You are giving us less fund while others are getting more. They are ready to utilise funds and utilising it properly and are progressing so they intend to have more funds. On the other hand there are backward States where there is lack of connectivity and the number of people below poverty line are more in those States. They are also demanding more funds. But the funds, which are allocated, are not being utilised in time bound manner. The reason behind this is that they are not able even to contribute 25 per cent of their share. So it is also a problem for them. We are seriously thinking about it as to how to resolve the problem and make further progress in this direction. Besides, there is another aspect of the institution of the Panchayati Raj. In the entire development process, there should be only Panchayati Raj Institute and there should be no other parallel body.

[English]

Sir, let us be very frank, cutting across party lines, the tendency is to have a parallel organisation. What is the system of incharge Minister?

[Translation]

I have not been able to understand as to how did this system evolved. The State Governments are appointing incharge-Ministers. I would not like to enter into the dispute as to which States are appointing the incharge Minister and which States are not appointing.

[English]

I do not want to enter that area which Government is doing that. But the fact of the matter is that in any State, the Governments are appointing one Minister as incharge Minister.

[Translation]

All development activities are being decided by the incharge Minister as to what is to be done. I have also talked to the Prime Minister in this regard.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: This system also exists in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There are several such States. I would not like to mention the name of any specific State in this regard that it is BJP ruled State or the Congress or the others.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah): It also exists in Bihar.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. We have to take up discussion on another Department, that is, Department of Disinvestment. So, please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): The powers of DDO under the Panchayat Act are taken over by the District Collector. The Congress has won in Gujarat State. The State Government has decided to remove the power of *Panchayat* to charge octroi with effect from 1st May, 2001. As a result, they will lose their income. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not disagreeing. He says that this thing is there in all the States.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You speak about the BJP Government and our people speak about the Congress Government. Then, finally, I am talking of the overall situation of the country.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: All States, which are violating the provisions of Panchayat Act, action should be taken up irrespective of party. We are prepared for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pravin Rashtrapal, he is only mentioning that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: with regard to devolution of powers, with regard to the role of Members of

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

Parliament, with regard to implementation of the programmes of the rural development, almost the entire spectrum of the House is of the view that there has to be greater devolution of powers to panchyat raj bodies without exception. How do you go about it? I had called a meeting of all political parties on the afternoon of 16th April, but we could not do it for reasons best known to you. We will be calling an all-party meeting at the earliest to discuss this issue regarding how to go about for further devolution of powers and funds.

Secondly, with regard to involvement of MPs, with regard to developmental activities, we have already told the States to have a Vigilance Monitoring Committee at the district level.

But the feed back that has come to me is that in many States, the State Governments have not set up the Monitoring and Vigilance Committees. Going by the mood of the House today and also by the views expressed during the Question Hour and subsequently now, I shall be referring this matter to the meeting which is shortly to be convened by the Prime Minister to decide whether the Members of Parliament can be made Co-Chairman of the DRDA or the district-level Committee.

[Translation]

I have talked to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: D.M's protocol is lower than that of MPs. ...*(Interruptions)* You have prepared the protocol in which MP is kept at higher level. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, now please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are practical problems. There are no DRDAs in certain places; there are Zila Parishads...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: How can he be the Co-Chairman with the collector of the District. How do you denigrate the MPs like this? It is impossible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: The hon. Minister has said about appointing the MPs as Co-Chairman. Earlier too in the House at several occasions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pappu Yadav ji, you rise to speak on every subject. You should know that the permission of the Chair is required before speaking. You may speak only after my permission.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, I shall take both the proposals making the Members of Parliament, Chairman and Co-Chairman. There are two proposals.

[Translation]

I will put this proposal in all party meeting. You will also be present in the all party meeting. Let it be approved in the all party meeting. It will not be appropriate that anything is announced and decided here and later on that is opposed by the State Governments. This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): The question is whether the rules which are formulated by you is enforced by you or not. ...*(Interruptions)* What is difference between an MP and a District Magistrate? You say that MPs protocol is higher than that of DM and MP is made a member while DM is appointed the Chairman...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please do not go into that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: You will not make MP the member...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no question of appointing a Member a co-Chairman under the Chairmanship of a Collector. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Whether it is 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' at least not even once...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am talking about the situation where the *Zila Parishad* Chairman is the Chairman because then there is a practical problem...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Please remove the M.P....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): That is the root cause of all the problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please conclude. I have to take up the Demands for Grants of another Ministry also today itself.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the Question Hour. This is not a supplementary that you are asking.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am totally in agreement with the spirit of the Members' contention. At the same time, I have already submitted that the Prime Minister will be shortly calling an all-party meeting where we shall evolve a consensus and go further, and shall come back to the House next time when the Session is convened, with a positive response to the Members' suggestions.

The third thing is the issue raised about the MPLAD Scheme. The Members have raised the point that the Members of Parliament are not involved in the preparation and finalisation of the proposals under the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, which is against the spirit of the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The suggestion that was given was that the MPLAD Committee had made a recommendation which is with the hon. Speaker of the House. The MPLAD Committee's recommendation is that whatever money is spent in a particular district from the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, priorities should be fixed by the Members of Parliament up to an amount of Rs. 2 crore. That is the suggestion given by the MPLAD Committee. It has been communicated by the Committee to the hon. Speaker and the matter has to be discussed. Once the Speaker communicates it to us, we shall discuss it and then take further action on it. This suggestion of the MPLAD Committee also will be given due consideration, this much assurance I can give.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Just one point, Sir. Can we take advantage of the presence of the Prime Minister in the House to enquire whether the Prime Minister would kindly lend his personal and official support to the proposal of the MPLAD Committee that the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* should be linked to the MPLAD in the way in which every Member of the House has already reacted?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: MPLAD Committee is a Committee of the House, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with regard to the issue of involving the Panchayats also, a point has been raised that we are not involving the Panchayats in the matter of village road connectivity.

The idea is to give connectivity from one village to another village; from the village to the mandal headquarters and then to the district headquarters. I will be formulating the guidelines keeping in view the recommendations made by the Standing Committee. We will be sending the revised guidelines also keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. The entire House is in a hurry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to take up another Ministry also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have to take up the Department of Disinvestment.

Sir, I am just coming to one issue. ...*(Interruptions)* There are two points here. One point is that we are trying to utilise whatever money that is being allocated under the Ministry of Rural Development for drinking water and land resources etc. to the optimum possible extent keeping in view the spirit of the allocations that are made. The second point is that there is a lot of difference between the allocations that are made and the gap that we have. The money that is allocated has to be spent properly. For that our Ministry has come forward with a four-point programme.

One is creating awareness among the people of the country the nature, scope and funds of the programme at the village level and district level. There will be signboards.

Second point is about transparency. For every scheme, the M.Ps. are saying.

[Translation]

Roads are not being constructed still they are making money besides giving to the contractor.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

[English]

So on whatever work that is going on either from my Ministry or from CAPART or any other organisation concerned with my Ministry, the estimate of the work will be provided to the citizens on demand, on payment of a nominal fee.

The third thing is the people's participation wherever the people are forthcoming, including the corporate sector. If they want to participate in the rural development activity, they will be given 100 per cent tax exemption as per the National Rural Development Fund which was created earlier and their views will be taken into consideration with regard to the selection of the executing agencies and then wherever the people are coming forward they will be given preference.

The fourth point is on social audit because huge amount of money is being spent. The village *Gram Sabha* should meet and then go through the entire progress of the work with the help of other NGOs, with the help of relied people of that area including ex-army men etc. They will make a social audit of the entire scheme and make their recommendations to the block and district level so that action can be taken. We, from the Centre, have an Area Managing Officer who will also be monitoring that entire programme which will commencing from 15th of May.

Sir, finally I would like to share one of my views with the entire House not only as a Minister but also as a Member of Parliament, as a concerned citizen of this country. The challenges are many and the available resources are comparatively limited. We have a big debt of Rs. 12 lakh crore. The hon. Minister of Finance can correct me if I am wrong. Unless everybody supports us and then makes us invest more money, it cannot be done. It is only my suggestion. My suggestion is that unless you take out the money which you have invested earlier and divert that money to developmental works in the rural areas in a meaningful manner this gap cannot be filled. Two lakh fifty thousand villages are not having proper drinking water. More than two lakh villages are not having road connectivity and 2,36,000 villages are not having telephone connectivity. Eighty thousand villages do not have electricity connectivity. These targets cannot be reached by the allocations of funds under this Ministry of Rural Development alone. That being the case, there is every greater need for greater allocation. Greater allocation is possible only if there is a broad consensus with regard to our approach to the reforms, with regard to our approach to disinvestment with regard to our approach to private participation and with regard to our approach of giving priority to the rural sector.

With this, I request the House to pass the Demands unanimously. I can assure the House that whatever suggestions the hon. Members have given, they will be kept in mind.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has not given any clear assurance for improving the condition of the rural area, hence my party walk out of the House.

15.34 hrs.

At this stage Kunwar Akhilesh Singh left the House.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the latest report of the Standing Committee, that is the 21 report, has brought out that at the end of the Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs. 957 crore has remained under-spent. The hon. Minister has responded very positively and he has increased the allocation by three-and-a-half times. But he has not told us as to what is the machinery available. Otherwise, it will remain unspent and it will not reach the targeted people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already mentioned about involvement of the *Panchayat Raj* system.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Therefore, Sir, we are debating one of the most important Ministries. Does the Member of Parliament has a role to play? In my State there is a circular by the Government that the MLA will be consulted. The MPs are not consulted for schemes under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme and Rural Development etc. ...*(Interruptions)* What is the point of speaking here? We are not consulted there. ...*(Interruptions)* Are we not accountable to the people?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending te 31st day of March, 2002, in respect

of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 to 67 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you Sir.

(ii) Department of Disinvestment

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 16.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 20 relating to the Department of Disinvestment."

Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 2001-2002 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 20, 2001		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Department of Disinvestment				
20 Department of Disinvestment	67,00,000	—	3,37,00,000	—

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion on Demand for Grant under the control of the Department of Disinvestment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, possibly, it is the first time that, after the creation of this new Department called Department of Disinvestment, its grants are being discussed today...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who want to go out may go out quietly.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to say with all humility that our distinguished Minister, Shri Arun Shourie, who has been a champion for democracy, civil rights, rights of the people, with his conviction as a journalist...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is going on? What is this discussion taking place?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he has very convincingly disinvested his own wisdom, his own conviction in the Treasury Bench as the Minister of Department of Disinvestment, surrendering all the ideals, of course, excepting his philosophy, which was similar to the philosophy of *Swatantra Party* and other parties, which has rightly been reflected in the document printed by the Government of India and not approved by the Cabinet and which has not been decisively stated as a policy of the Government. Sir, today, the Standing Committee Report was laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What discussion is going on in the last row? Hon. Members, if you are not interested, you can go to the Lobby. Do not disturb the House like this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, today the Standing Committee Report relating to the grants of the Department of Disinvestment has been tabled and in that Report of the Committee — which is a Committee of the House - cutting across party lines, there is a conclusive observation, opinion and decision, after taking evidence, that there is no comprehensive policy as such of the Government in so far as disinvestment is concerned.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

The Ministry, in spite of that, has chosen to circulate a document to Members of Parliament titled 'Disinvestment Policy and Procedures'. What does it say? It says in the background which are the parts of the world which went for privatisation, gives background of how the western economy successfully yielded results in the market forces. It highlighted the background, which are the areas and in what percentage and in what manner the Government since 1991 tried to touch the PSUs. It is a chronological data. It is a brochure of various incidents, a document of various outcomes. Is it a policy?

My first question is that the Department is discussing its grants without a policy, which has been substantiated by the Standing Committee. The cover page of the very document which has been circulated says 'Disinvestment Policy and Procedure' and inside says 'some chronological incidents from 1990 to 1999 of various Governments'.

Is it a policy? What is your policy? You have not spelt out what your policy is. In some cases, you say that the resources from disinvestment have to be utilised in social sector, for restructuring PSUs, for technological upgradation; in some cases, we find that it is nothing, and he is only trying to stretch his hand to meet the budgetary deficit gap. If it is to be utilised in social sector, can the Minister say today, during the reply on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Disinvestment, as to what percentage of the net realisation has been allocated for social sector and for restructuring PSUs till date. I know that the amount is very less.

In the beginning, as I said, this Government is not having any comprehensive disinvestment policy. We are Members of Parliament, and we are not the school children. You have simply circulated a document of chronological events under the title of "Disinvestment Policy and Procedures". I would not like to use any harsh words, but I think that you should not take the Members of Parliament and the House so lightly, while circulating a document in the name of policy, that too not approved or gone through by the Cabinet. This Government is running this Department without a policy, with a casual, *ad hoc* approach, manipulation, favouritism, nepotism, and if I may say so, encouraging and indulging in corruption which had been highly exposed in the case of BALCO.

On the day of BALCO debate, you may recall Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did ask whether Sterlite is a strategic partner or strategic owner, and whether it is privatisation or disinvestment. The Minister has clarified in this document in his own introductory remarks that disinvestment means privatisation? No. The Government is in double mind till now. If you say that a particular public sector has to bring down its share to the tune of 26 per cent and the balance to be kept in the hands of the PFI, how is it total privatisation? However, the Minister in his introductory remarks said that disinvestment measons total privatisation. I am sorry to say that you hae not copied anything from the developing nations; you could not copy anything from India; you copied from what the Western economists had to say. This whole document, when I read it carefully, appears as if it has been printed, edited, typed, planned, thought out in the United States of America and not here. If that is the way you think that our country is changing to that tune very fast, I am sorry to say, Mr. Minister, it could be your personal ideological philosophy to be attrributed to a newspaper article when you will not be a Minister, but that is not the philosophy of this Parliament, including that of the NDA constituents and the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in rgard to BALCO, I repeatedly referred to the Solicitor General, Additional Solicitor General and other legal experts opinion, that is, whether Sterlite can be chosen as a partner, which is under a cloud. You refused to answer it on that day. Today, SEBI has barred M/s. Sterlite Industries from accessing the capital market. SEBI has also initiated prosecution proceedings against the Directors of Sterlite Industries and its officials. Is it not a shame on the part of the Government that having known all these facts, of the scandalous arrangements of Sterlite, it deliberately misled the Parliament that everything was clear and everything was nice? Everything was non-transparent, and you have encouraged this deal by putting the nation's interest at stake, by putting BALCO in the hands of such manipulators who destroyed India's economy in the share market yesterday and who have been charge-sheeted by SEBI.

What is your answer? Mr. Minister, if I would have been in your position, with all humility at my command, I would have resigned. I would have put in my papers to the hon. Prime Minister, saying, 'Mr. Prime Minister, I could not help you and guide you in the right direction. My Department has entered into a strategic partnership with an organisation that has ultimately been questioned by another organ of the Finance Minister, the SEBI'. Do you call it a transparent deal? Do you call it proper disinvestment? If people shout outside against this calling it a scam, you feel it is a conspiracy by the Opposition.

Sir, I, therefore, would like to tell you that this Government is not having a policy. They are deliberately and desperately looting the nation. They are deliberately

and desperately selling out everything. Selling out gold to another country by one Government and the same being retrieved by another Government is a different thing. But selling out the property of the people without the sanction of the Parliament on the sweet will of a few Committees and a few individuals is a crime and fraud on the nation. Therefore, whatever this Government is doing, in the absence of a policy, in the name of disinvestment is a crime.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to give you the glaring example of Air India.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): He will at once level allegation that we are following your policies.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Our party and your party were equally responsible to an extent for the policy formulated during the regime of Devegowda Government...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, advisors were chosen for Air India. I say it with a sense of responsibility and on the basis of the answers that have been given by the Government. I would like to request the friends of the NDA to please listen to me. It is more their issue than it is mine. You may campaign outside about it but you may not say anything about it here in this House. M/s. G M Morgan and Stanley was chosen as the advisors for Air India. IDBI and ANZ Grindlays Bank were chosen as the advisors for Indian Airlines. Time and again we have been talking about these two basic carriers of the country—Indian Airlines and Air India. These are the strategic carriers of the country approved by this Parliament and dreamt of by the people of this country at large. These carriers have earned profit for the last 46 years. May be, now they are in loss for the last five years. But the valuation of the properties of these two carriers should be planned together as a net asset and then the calculation for the bidding should start. Now, in spite of several interventions in Parliament by the Opposition, from the MPs of the NDA Government and even from the MPs of the Shiv Sena in particular, the Government has deliberately chosen—the Government knows its designs better—to select separate advisors for Indian Airlines and a separate advisor for Air India. Why is it so? I would now come to that.

Sir, there was an observation study made by Air India according to which Air India was definite to make a profit of Rs. 400 crore — it was not just in the immediate present, it was for the last two years — subject to certain things to be done and approved by the Board. In the entire process of financial evaluation of Air India, the management of Air India has not been involved. The experts of Air India have not been involved. The Air India management has been kept in the dark. They are only being kept ready—as the management of the BALCO was kept ready—to sign the document in an emergency meeting whenever they would get the signal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever our hon. Prime Minister goes abroad and whenever he addresses the audience either at abroad or in a rally of the BJP or in Government functions, he addresses them with conviction, courage and wisdom saying, 'We the Indians' 'We the citizens of India', 'We the mighty nation of India' have come here to address you. I, as a citizen of this country, feel proud that my Prime Minister is boosting the image of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to ask one thing to the hon. Prime Minister. Could the hon. Prime Minister, or the Minister for Disinvestment for that matter, give me one example in any part of the world where any national carrier have had to come and operate under an umbrella of a foreign airline? Of course, there is one such example. It is Air Lanka. It is now operating under the shadow, a cover and umbrella of the United Arab Emirates Airways. But are we to be equated with United Arab Emirates or Sri Lanka?

Are we equal to Sri Lanka that Air India, which carries our national flag all over the world, should be subjugated to a foreign airlines? Our dream of all these years is being surrendered to foreign airlines in a deliberate and systematic process of devaluation of its assets, by manipulating stocks and by making the organisation sick deliberately. This is being done at a time when Prime Minister Vajpayee is going round saying that he is a patriot and proud of being an Indian. In the name of disinvestment this organisation is being sought to be handed over to some foreign group by devaluing the property in a systematic plan. It has become evident in the recent stock exchange scam as to how things are being manipulated. It is a thing to be ashamed of.

What prevented the Government from making an assessment of the worth of Air India as well as Indian Airlines together both inside and outside? The Government did not attempt that and there was further manipulation. If I had more time to speak I could have justified this. Internally the Government is trying to devalue the assets

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

of Air India and Indian Airlines further so that they can get a strategic partner immediately. What prevented the Government from discussing the issue of disinvestment of Air India and Indian Airlines in the Standing Committee? If the Government had allowed it, they could at least have claimed that they sought the wisdom of the Standing Committee before deciding on such an important issue. The Government could have then placed in in Parliament and sought its approval. But they are not ready for that. The Government is vociferous in saying that the Parliament should function since Parliament is supreme. But, as far as disinvestment is concerned, the Government wants that Parliament should be bypassed. The Government feels that their strength lies not in the tears of the toiling masses but in the headcount among the NDA alliance partners. They feel that as long as they have the majority in Parliament they can have the seal of approval of Parliament. If an ally stops and says what the Government is doing is wrong, they would say that they would dissolve the Government and the country should be prepared for elections. This is the way they are running the Government! This is the way the Government are disposing of the task of disinvestment! This is the way they are trying to devalue the assets of public sector companies.

As far as telecom sector is concerned, the whole design of the Government is to make the VSNL and MTNL sick and sell these organisations away in the market through the process of disinvestment. This is what is there in the Telecom Policy which has been initiated when the recent Bill on the WLL came. These are matters which are being done in the name of disinvestment. These are matters which are agitating the nation. The Government feels that since they have a majority in Parliament they will get the approval of Parliament. Yet, the Government says that Parliament is supreme in terms of transparency, in terms of the actual exposition of facts...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Do you support WLL or do you oppose it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: When we come to setting up of JPC on it, I will talk about it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What JPC?

[Translation]

I am asking as to whether you are supporting W.L.L.?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Whether you have awaken from your slumber! I would like to tell you that whatever you have done is not right.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is the Congress party opposing it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am saying that whatever you have done is 40 times more severe act of corruption than what was revealed through tehelka episode. You will have to suffer the consequences and you must be prepared for the same.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had said that...*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: See the Minister has no right to talk like this. What does he mean?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister you cannot do that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is in the interest of rural India. Is it not in the interest of Congress?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The villagers will buy the mobile telephones for Rs. fifteen thousands and it will happen in your constituency. What are you talking about?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Right now, the debate on your subject is not taking place. Why are you becoming agitated? Your individual opinion has not been sought over it, it is a policy matter.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what kind of debate is going on here...*(Interruptions)*. In whose hands he is playing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am not yielding.

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* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Dasmunsi.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Will we act as mouth piece of the capitalists class...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should speak when it is your turn to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, he is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should speak only when your turn to speak comes.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, you have to behave in the House. Do not interrupt. Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not an individual matter. It is a matter of policy we are discussing and debating...*(Interruptions)*...In the case of Hindustan Zinc Limited, again an effort has been made to disinvest it. Is it not a fact? The Minister will say while replying that "is it not the Congress who initiated the disinvestment?" He will definitely say that, "is the Congress opposed to disinvestment?" My answer is, "no". We are never saying that we are opposed to disinvestment...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, you have to behave well in the House. There should not be any running commentary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On any thing and every thing, you stand up and start speaking. It is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, in the process of disinvestment, a few companies are chosen. Then, the Minister will say, "is it not the Congress who had started disinvestment?" Yes, we say again emphatically that in the process of economic reforms, disinvestment cannot be ruled out. We emphatically say that Disinvestment Commission's recommendations which were made, were not mandatory on the part of the Cabinet. And, during our regime, we did not disinvest 26 per cent or 40 per cent or 51 per cent. It was much less than that. In some strategic sectors like BPCL and a few other units, we did it.

What we have been saying in terms of the policy is that while the Government is committed to invest this amount for social sector, for restructuring the PSUs, is it not proper on the part of the Government, as a policy, to see that the profit-making units, which are going way ahead to capture the market both inside and outside, in the strategic sector of petroleum like Indian Oil, BPCL and Hindustan Petroleum, should not be encouraged or pressurised to disinvest their total worth in more than 41 per cent at this stage? Otherwise, it will have a ruinous effect on the entire nation's economy after ten years because, Sir, the petroleum sector is the only sector where the public sector units have shown tremendous hopes, tremendous encouragement and tremendous responses for the interest of the nation. But here also, the policy of the Government is not clear.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Sir, what is their design? If the attempt which they have made in the case of IBP, is followed up in the

* Not recorded.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

case of BPCL and the IOL—the Hon. Minister of Petroleum is sitting there—I am worried what will happen to the nation. These are the areas where they are trying to have disinvestment.

Therefore, in our Document at the Bangalore session, we made it abundantly clear that we are not averse to disinvestment *per se* but a caution should be there that 51 per cent or more in the profit-making units should not be disinvested. We put a cap, a cap not on the Congress or Communist or BJP, that the nation should be ensured to protect its progress and programmes where it is achieving the highest goals. But why do they keep quiet on this issue? They should also come out clearly saying that, "yes, these are the areas where our mind is clear and transparent." That is what we want and nothing more than that. But they are not coming out.

Here, we have prepared the Document stating where you like to do 26 per cent, where you like to do 30 per cent and where you do not like to do it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they referred to the disinvestment done from the Chandra Shekhar Government to the Devegowda Government. If they are referring it, they should also see that no Government in the past — little or big — did the disinvestment on the strategic sector or even on the sick public sector units to more than 26 per cent.

16.00 hrs.

You have jumped it. In the case of BALCO, it was above 50 per cent. You are considering disinvestment above forty per cent in the banking sector. Can you cope with the international banks? Have you not seen what happened to the Global Trust Bank after the disaster in the stock markets? They have severed their ties with the UTI, leaving it in the lurch. Can you reply to these questions? This is a dangerous route. You do not have a clear-cut policy.

What is your policy on coal, if you treat it as a strategic sector? What is your policy on power? I can understand, you are confused by this document. You have said that 100 per cent FDI would be allowed in the power sector. We do not say that it should not be done. We say that in the public sector, including the power sector, there has to be a policy. What is your policy for profit-making units? What is your policy for loss-making units? You are not clear till date on this. You have simply said that whoever comes with 100 per cent investment would be allowed. But who has come?

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also take advantage of the presence of the hon. Prime Minister. Except this Parliament building and a few other buildings, almost all of them have been built after Independence, brick by brick. But the fact is that the cement industry of this country is languishing. We have had the Bhakra Nangal project. We have had dams and projects from Thungabadra to Bhakra Nangal. We have had our cement industry selling its cement to all these projects. They are languishing for the last five to six years. Did you ever study this aspect? Lafarge came on the scene but did they bring at least a single French Franc with them? No. They did not invest even a single penny. They got some of these units at throwaway prices. They compelled them to bring down the prices as the market was down. They captured the industry and now the prices have shot up. They are making money from our own PFI to buy other units. Did they bring in any investment? This is what we call looting; this is what we call non-transparent activity leading to wrong track. After Lafarge, Bluebell is coming. Here also, it is going to be the same thing. Are they having any new plant for Lafarge cement? No. They are buying Raymond, ACC and are investing in all the units where 41 per cent to 51 per cent investments were by PFI. By taking further money from PFI, they are buying those units. Is it proper? Do you consider it justified? Do you not listen to the slogans of your own Swadeshi Jagran Manch? This is dangerous and would lead us to a disaster. Therefore, I would say that your policies are wrong. They are not transparent. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GIREVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): I want to clarify just one point. I was not able to follow the cement examples that you were giving. Is there any plant in the public sector that has been disinvested?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you must tell about it while replying.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No. I am not saying that.

You have tactfully clubbed it here under the policies of the Government in case of 100 per cent FDIs and in the case of selective disinvestment. Even if you say that there is going to be 100 per cent disinvestment, it is not correct. I have given you two examples of how the foreign investors are behaving when they come to India in the name of investments. I remember, I said it the other day during the debate on the last Finance Bill. It would be proved tomorrow. I said that day that the so-called stock exchange of Bombay was nothing but a casino for a few foreign players at the cost of our small investors. This is what is taking place in the case of disinvestment also. You are following a casual approach. You are doing it in an *ad hoc* manner. I gave you the example of BALCO; I do not want to repeat what the SEBI has said on BALCO.

For the benefit of the hon. Prime Minister, I would just read out two lines of my dear friend, colleague and hon. Minister, Shri Arun Shourie, who finally said:

> "Globally, the roots of State intervention in economic activities in the previous century can perhaps be traced back to the early 1930s when in the wake of the Great Depression Roosevelt tried to rein in the dubious behaviour of the wayward private enterprise..."

There, he says that the Western economy as a way of privatisation is yielding results. But he could not avoid saying that after the Great War, the French did not follow that policy for a substantial period in the strategic sector and later on developed. He compared the post-Independent India's position or the developing world's position with the economy of US or with the economy of France and Britain; and all of a sudden, he tried to justify that this is the path by which he could do.

If that is the only solution, why have many private banking companies been wound up? Why have many private airlines been closed down? He has to say it with a rationale. He has made a blanket policy saying that disinvestment means privatisation. In the policy document, it is there, Mr. Prime Minister. I think, you have not read it. Shri Arun Shourie placed it before the Cabinet. According to him, disinvestment means privatisation. He said it. Is it the policy of the Government that disinvestment means total privatisation? I do not know how you are functioning. You are not functioning cohesively as a Cabinet, to present the policy documents to Parliament. You are functioning in a very casual or cavalier manner, Department-wise. If the Communication Minister feels something, he decides; if the Disinvestment Minister feels something, he decides; and when there is a crisis, it will be referred to the Group of Ministers. Till there is no crisis, he keeps quiet. This is the way the Government is discharging its responsibilities to the nation and to Parliament. I am sorry to say this.

Mr. Chairman, I would conclude by saying three things: (a) during the course of reply, he may please clarify and say what is the comprehensive policy, as per the observations of the Standing Committee's report, placed on the Table of the House and when it is coming. (b) he may please explain what action he is now going to take against Sterlite to whom the Government sold the property worth Rs. 10,000 crore, for Rs. 500 and odd crore and which has been charged by the Government's own agency, SEBI. (c) may I know whether he is prepared to combine the assessment of Indian Airlines and Air India and send the report to the Standing Committee of Parliament so that the Standing Committee could scan it and see whether disinvestment should be done through bidding process, etc.? Will he wait for this and take a decision later? Or he would prefer to do it immediately after the Parliament recess, ignoring Parliament, and again, come back to Parliament.

These are the few questions that he has to answer.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you and with your permission I would like to seek an information from hon. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji who is a good friend of mine. Hence, I am assured that he will certainly give the information that I seek. I would like to know from him as to whether does he talk about disinvestment in your Congress Party? Had you ever debated this issue earlier at your party level? You would have talked in a somber tone over this issue. Had your party taken right policy decisions after opening up the economy in 1990 and had the proper investment taken place during the Congress regime, the strength of your party would not have dwindled from 401 in 1985 to 195 in 1996 and 136 in 1999. If you continue to stick with your same mind set, I do not have any doubt that Congress is bound to further plummet to the level of securing the seats in double digit number. I am also of the view that besides the ruling party, opposition should also be strong and sensible.

Hence, I would like to submit that the opposition parties, while raising the issue whether it be related to Laafaz, Air-India or social sector, should pay attention towards the stand of their own party in regard to these issues. Dear Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji, alas! How much better it would have been if you had given this speech at that time when your party had opened the flood gates of Indian economy during 1991-95 in the name of liberalisation, started disinvestment, started the process of privatisation of public sector undertakings under the

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

Government monopoly without doing the corporatisation of their undertakings and dealt a blow to the hopes and aspirations of people of India by signing the GATT Agreement. Had it been done, he would not have needed to give the ridiculous example of Laissez faire. Who formulated the policy of Laissez faire? Was it formulated by hon. Arun Shourieji? Who opened the door? You opened the flood gates of Indian economy to the multinationals. You signed the GATT agreement at Geneva and opened the flood gates of each sector of economy for the multinational companies and now you are speaking like this. Where had all of your knowledge intutions and rebellious faculty had gone during the regime of Left-Front Government from 1996-1998? Alas! You had raised this issue at that time.

[English]

The recommendations of the disinvestment Commission must be implemented in toto.

[Translation]

But you forgot to do so. Your party urged for constituting disinvestment Commission and accepting the recommendations in toto.

Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji I would like to inform you that the first company which might have been taken up by the disinvestment Commission for disinvestment is none other than Air-India. Where did all your tall claims of patriotism, national flagship and the emblem of Air India have gone! Hence, you are talking about the social sector. I do not want to dwell on this issue for hon. Shivraj Patilji can easily understand my point because we observe an annual celebration of Ganesh Festival in our Maharashtra. When we immerse the idol of Ganapati into the river we say "Ganapati Bappa Morya, Purcha Varshi Lokaria." It is hard to understand the Congress attitude regarding disinvestment. The same issue of disinvestment is taken up in each of these session. Sometimes they say that old wine in new bottle. However, the Congress has got old water as well as old wine. You pick up the discussions made up during the last five sessions of the Congress. This Session is even more revealing in this regard. During this first half of the last session, the issue of disinvestment of BALCO was discussed and later on the discussion on disinvestment over the departmental demand was taken up. Even the employees working in BALCO and their wards would say that it is nothing but childish talk. I do not want to discuss much over BALCO for plenty of discussion has already taken place over this subject but I did not understand one thing.

[English]

What we want to insist?

[Translation]

You must look at the list of your achievement during 1991 to 1995. Shri Arun Jaitleyji has already spoken over it, hence I do not want to repeat it. How can you talk about the negligence of social sector when your Government pursued the agenda of disinvestment vigorously between 1991 to 1995? You sold the shares of public sector undertakings to mutual fund of UTI and IDBI at escalated prices due to which UTI suffered the losses to the tune of 3300 crores. The losses incurred by UTI were counted on the part of social sector. Hence, I do not want to dwell on this subject any more. I would like to submit that discussion would be held on disinvestment during the coming session. Congress should come prepared with a good home work on this issue at that time its decline may stop at certain point since the Congress is bound to suffer a setback in the ensuing elections for 5 State legislative Assemblies.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You will know it on the night of 13th...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Minister will answer better on Sterlite but I would like to say to the leader of Congress that only the NDA Government under Shri Vajpayee can dare to do it. During your regime, many scams, including of Harshad Mehta had taken place, but no action was taken either against any promoter or company owner. It is the NDA Government which has taken action. Our Government has taken the action. We do not interfere in the work of regulators.* Therefore, I would like to dwell on the transparency and other issues raised by you.

[English]

We must think and when I say 'we'.

[Translation]

I think we should rise above party politics. I am not talking about BJP, Congress or Third Front.

[English]

When we talk about disinvestment or when we discuss that the profit making institutions or companies should not go for disinvestment.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

You had done the same. I do not want to go in that matter but Dasmunsiji...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member do you want to cut across political party line or the politics itself.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: With regard to disinvestment I...*(Interruptions)*

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer): You speak one thing in the Committee and quite another here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I want to say that we will disinvest only when the profit making concerns go in loss. I would like to give you an example of MTNL. MTNL launched its Dolphin mobile service. What is its position in Mumbai?

[English]

I am not criticising the Ministry or the management of the company but we must think.

[Translation]

That all of a sudden we have put forth the aspect of efficiency professional management before Public Sector Undertakings. In two months, Dolphin has got only 6500 customers. Private sector companies have virtual monopoly there.

Shri Chandrababu Naidu delivered a good speech...*(Interruptions)*. I think what Shri Chandrababu Naidu said in the public meeting —

[English]

"Over the years, however, degeneration set in the working of the public sector undertakings, both at the Central and State levels; PSUs lost their autonomy; and professional management subjected to political and bureaucratic interference. The PSUs today suffer from structural constraints to delay in decision making..."

[Translation]

At another place he has said —

[English]

"And with the virtual collapse of Indian economy in early nineties, we started on the path of liberalisation, adopted delicensing, and privatisation as an important component of economic reform programme. Unfortunately, there has been lack of clarity at political level on the privatisation policy. It is unfortunate that the political parties are unable to take a clear stand on privatisation and disinvestment."

[Translation]

I would request you to refer some more data. With regard to disinvestment, we will come to know that highest number of disinvestment proposals have come in these three States and for that I congratulate the three Chief Ministers, one is Karnataka and the second is Madhya Pradesh. I can quote figures also.

[English]

In Karnataka, 77 public sector undertakings are there and 17 undertakings have been identified for disinvestment. The process of disinvestment has been initiated in 16 cases. In Madhya Pradesh, the number of State level public sector undertakings is 34. Of this, 27 have been identified for disinvestment including Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Finance Corporation.

[Translation]

So I congratulate those Chief Ministers and that is why I say that we should discuss economy with in the ambit of economics and only political issues should be discussed in the ambit of politics.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I only asked what is the comprehensive disinvestment policy of the Government in regard to profit making sector, sick sector, strategic and core sector which are going ahead and in the interest of the workers. I wanted to know what is the precise policy. He is trying to confuse it. I think, we have never said that we are opposed to disinvestment *per se*. We have never said this from the Congress side.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, I think he is confused himself. When he would go through his speech, he would find that on the one side, he is criticising the Government and on the other side, he is not able to uphold the decisions taken by his previous Government.

[Translation]

Secondly, I say emphatically that disinvestment should occur and do not wait for the companies to go in

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

losses. You have sold shares of Maruti at Rs. 269 whose original value was Rs. 100. In the early 90s the shares of Hindustan Motors were priced at Rs. 769. And just compare the present position of Hindustan Motors and Maruti. Still, the shares of Maruti were sold and the country suffered distressed at this loot. But I do not want to go in it, because I want a healthy discussion. Now, let us take the example of Doordarshan.

[English]

You can have only two types of alternatives.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The entire motor industry got modernised because of Maruti Udyog Limited.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: We can have only two types of economic system. One is the socio-economic pattern which we had up to early 1990s and the other is privatisation, liberalisation, and WTO-based globalisation which we have adopted now.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: The Government of India under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has never said.

[Translation]

That it was done by the previous agreement and we would not honour it. Whatever was done was right. It was signed by the Government of India. We have opened the gates and public sector enterprises should be left alone. You talked about public sector who allowed the operation of foreign banks?

[English]

You allowed foreign banks to enter into India.

[Translation]

And if you won't allow the independence of public sector enterprises through its corporatisation, it will not be able to find its strategic partner. How will it function? When we talk about policy.

[English]

This is the first time.

[Translation]

It has happened in such a manner.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): You kindly say something about disinvestment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is about to conclude. You please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I will give one more example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somaiyaji, please conclude now. Your time has finished.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they were interfering and wasting my time. I will take three minutes more. I want to say that this is the first Government which has realised its import. You are right that for the first time you are getting the opportunity to discuss grants, since no Government in last 9-10 years realised the need to make it a separate Department. They did not form a policy, nor did they allocate funds for it.

[English]

Yes, I do agree that we should discuss the comprehensive policy. The hon. Minister has said several times that there is a special department which has its strategic policy. We are prepared to discuss it. We have no problems about it.

[Translation]

I only say that we should discuss it with an open mind and should not think about how this is happening and where this is happening.

I will conclude with giving an example of West Bengal. You began privatisation and globalisation of public sector enterprises.

[English]

What is the situation in West Bengal? of 48 companies, 42 companies are making losses and Rs. 1574 crore of losses have accumulated.

[Translation]

It has a share capital of Rs. 310 crore.

[English]

The total investment is to the tune of Rs. 10,632 crore.

[Translation]

West Bengal Government is getting a dividend of 0.047 per cent. I would only like to say that there should be a proper policy for disinvestment and it should be discussed without bias. We would able to save lakhs and crores of rupees if we are able to free the public sector enterprises from the official control in view of the compulsion we are in.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The representative of the main Opposition, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi and the representative from the ruling NDA, Shri Kirit Somaiya have already spoken on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Disinvestment. While following the speeches of these two hon. Members representing the two sides, I felt that they were passing the buck to each other, without going into the relevant Demands.

In regard to the policy of disinvestment of this Government, I oppose it from the general point of view as also in respect of this Demand in particular. While observing the working of the Department of Disinvestment in particular and the working of the NDA Government led by BJP in general, I find that this Government does not have any direction or purpose as far as disinvestment is concerned. It is seen quite often that this Government has been very touchy whenever this topic is raised in the House. They are going about disinvestment in a callous manner with total indifference to the interest of the country at large. In respect of these disinvestment decisions, they are making all transactions without any transparency.

Whenever this topic is raised in the House, they will say that this has been initiated by the Congress Government in 1991 with the new economic policy and that they are just continuing it. They will also refer to the same point of argument in respect of the UF Government also saying that the UF Government also had done the same thing. But, I would like to remind the Government that when they went to the people for a mandate both in the elections for the Twelfth and the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, they were raising a slogan that they were different from others who had been in power till then in independent India and given a chance they would give a different type of Government and a very clean Government at that.

Now it has been disproved that they are different. It has also been disproved that they would be able to give a clean Government. I am not going into the details of what happened in the last three years when they have been ruling both as the caretaker Government as also the full-fledged Government. The recent transactions in the field of disinvestment in respect of Maruti Udyog Limited and BALCO will reveal what has been going on.

Whenever this issue is raised, they say that the interest of the workers are taken care of and there is a safety network for the employees. This House is aware that the workers of BALCO are on strike and are on a very strong agitation. Their family members are also on agitation for the last 50 days. My point is, if the interests of the labourers and employees have been taken care of, then where is the question of agitation by the working class employed in any undertaking? Here, the example is BALCO. And there is nothing to say about the clandestine manner in which these transactions of BALCO had been made.

As regards Maruti Udyog Limited, for nearly three months, there was a strike going on. When there was severe cold, the employees of Maruti Udyog Limited had been on strike in the open. We had gone there to meet them and reveal our association with their cause. The Government was dragging on its leg during those days of strike. And if they had any interest on the working class and on the entire country at large, that would not have been so. Sir, they are people who raise slogans about *swadeshi* and now, they are exclusively in favour of *videshi*. That is what is revealed day after day.

Coming back to the interest of the employees, what is the safety network? We would like to have concrete details about the safety network which is proposed to be formulated by the Government in resepct of the employees working in the undertakings going in for disinvestment. So far, at least I do not know whether there is any

[Prof. A.K. Premajan]

safety network already formulated by this Government or not. If it had been so, then there would not have been any reason for the employees of BALCO to go on agitation for such a long time.

About the clandestine manner in which these transactions are made, I am not going into those details. But I may just mention one point which may be a repetition of what Shri Dasmunsi had already referred to. In the reent scam of stock market and shares, M/s. Sterlite is also involved. It is this Company which has got control over the BALCO now. Moreover, in the case of BALCO, the Constitution is violated because it is actually having tribal land with them. What is the answer for this point? The Government must answer this question. It is a constitutional violation. Tribal land is involved here. When BALCO is transferred, it is transferred to Sterlite Company. The Government is bound to give an answer to this question. It is not only that. There is a Report submitted before Parliament. The point here is, whether the workers have been consulted or not. I want to know whether the employees are consulted at any stage or at any level when the disinvestment process is made.

This Government is a bundle of contradictions also. As far as the aim of disinvestment is concerned, they say it is to release of scarce financial resources for development in social sectors like family welfare, health, education and other sectors which are of great public interest. Of course, it is a good thing, if it is done so. Now, I would quote from page 17 of the Budget speech of 1999-2000. It says:

> "I propose to raise Rs. 10,000 crore through the disinvestment programme. This will help the Government to fund the requirements of social and infrastructure sectors."

> "Equally import, it will lead to improvements in productivity and profitability of these enterprises and also to the further development of domestic capital markets."

Actually, according to the *Economic Survey*, 2000-2001, only Rs. 1,829 crore had been raised through this method. That is another thing. But, in the same Budget speech, regarding education and health care, the speech is in the following manner. I will quote only the education part of it.

> "I propose to implement an Education Guarantee Scheme at the National level. The aim will be to provide an elementary school in every habitation which does not have one within a radius of one kilometre. Initially, the local community would provide the premises and select a local person as a part-time teacher."

The point is that if it works for two years, of course, the Government grant will be given and the State Governments also have to give this grant. If the proceeds from the disinvestment process are utilised for the social sector, where is the need for this kind of a suggestion or this kind of a direction? So, this is a contradiction. The Government's intention is questioned here. The Government had no intention to invest this money in social sector. If it had any intention, there would have been no need for this type of a statement made in the Budget speech. Similar is the case with Health Care also.

Now, I would like to know one more thing. When the profit-making enterprises had been nationalised just after Independence, when they had grown into very large public undertakings, they were making a profit. Actually, when that process was done, it was done with the knowledge and sanction of the Parliament. But now when those public sector undertakings are sold or when they are undergoing disinvestment process, the Parliament is not even taken into confidence. That is why, I said that it is done in a clandestine manner. So, I would like to know why the Government has not taken the Parliament into confidence when these public sector undertakings are being sold. Mr. Minister, you will say that the policy has already been formulated and all those things. But I would like to have a very concrete substantiation of this point also.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to state that the Disinvestment Policy which we are discussing now was introduced first in 1991. We all know the circumstances under thich it had been introduced and also the purpose for which it had been introduced.

When it was introduced, the Government set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister. From 1991 to 1996, their plan was to make some amounts through the disinvestment process. For some years they could not even to anything at all. Subsequently, from 1996 onwards, the Government thought that they should have expertise in this regard and the Disinvestment Committee was formed to go into certain aspects very deeply. They wanted to go into the merits and demerits, the purpose for which they were doing it etc. The investment made in respect of the total public sector undertakings was nearly about Rs. 2,40,000

crore. There are about 160 units which are trying to make profit. There are about 75 manufacturing units, that is, 75 service units. So, taking all of them together the profit-making units come to more than hundred and the loss-making units come to much more than that. The purpose for which they were doing is to see how to streamline these things; how to improve the performance of these units. They further wanted to know whether the technology has been upgraded or not; whether the training programmes have improved or not; whether the units are over-burdened with labour and what is the method in which they have to do all these things. First, they would also have to see whether the budgetary support is enough or not. At the same time, the deficit financing is also going up. Finally, the economic reforms are a part of the disinvestment also.

What happened in the case of disinvestment over the last nine years? Though the aim is to raise about Rs. 50,000 crore, yet, hardly, they could raise about Rs. 18,395 crore only.

There are issues that are going to be serious, and we have to consider the same, namely, fluctuations in stock market; fluctuations in the shares of these organisations. We mainly want to see that the funds of the disinvestment must be utilised for the welfare of the labour. We should also be able to see as to how best improve the existing units. We have to categorise these units - as to whether to renew, private or wind up these units which would ultimately strengthen the economy, and to see that productivity goes up.

Today, we are facing competition internationally. We also have to face this competition at the same level. People are looking for quality, price and availability. Public sector has not been given enough funds for reorganisation. There are some units which could be reorganised. By giving more powers to the management, Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics Limited, etc. have lost heavily the moment reforms were introduced. They could liberalise because the controls of Government have reduced. They could utilise their own manpower and equipment substantially to recover and improve the performance. Some units have improved their R&D also. The pruchase preference, which was given to all these public sector undertakings, is not working properly. Otherwise, all these units would have also improved. The purpose for which we are disinvesting is not to wind up all these units.

The Disinvestment Commission have submitted 12 reports. They have identified various units that have to be disinvested, as to what percentage we have to disinvest, whether it is 26 per cent or 50 per cent or 49 per cent or even 74 per cent. Categorisation is more important. More than anything else, what are we going to do with this amount? Everybody wants transparency. Transparency is very important. There should not be anything secretive in whatever transaction that is going on. The Committee that is going into disinvestment should have a lot of knowledge, experience, which can utilise the talent by trying to get the best price, and at the best time. The time will always change.

The stock scam, that is happening today, is going to be one of the biggest problems that we are facing. In spite of that, there are some units which could survive. Whether it is globalisation or the WTO, it is an on-going process. Irrespective of whichever party has introduced it, everyone should take the responsibility. There are pluses and minuses. In the larger interest of the country, everyone has to see as to what best we can utilise these funds. The world is becoming so close. We cannot be in isolation; we cannot live in isolation. We cannot think that we can live outside globalisation, the WTO. We need to compete. The common man looks for quality and price. We have to satisfy them. In the process, a number of things has happened.

We have the problem of overstaffing in some of these units. In this regard, VRS have been introduced. We have to use some portion of the disinvestment funds for the VRS. Even in the banking sector, we have introduced VRS. Unless we reduce the staff, we cannot be competitive. Unless we are competitive, we cannot be economical. The purpose is as to how to improve the public sector undertakings. Various methods are required; expert committees are required. Transparency is more important., we should see as to how best we can utilise the funds. Whatever we have collected so far is a small amount and is negligible. Some of the members have also mentioned that we have to take care of education, medical purposes, and various social obligations. We have to evolve guidelines and formulations. Whether it is a matter of disinvestment in Air India or Indian Airlines or some other big organisation, we have to see as to what method we have to adopt, etc. The Committee has given a number of reports on various goals and merits.

We have to see as to what is the best way that we have to follow. The Parliament has got the responsibility to see that there is transparency in the process of disinvestment, we have the right to go into the merits of the cases and then we can say that this is what is happening.

[Dr. B.B. Ramaiah]

Sir, I know that disinvestment has to continue and there is no alternative. They have already recommended about 48 public sector undertakings for disinvestment like MTNL, Air India etc. Whatever be the organisations that are listed for disinvestment, I hope that all the aspects that I just mentioned would be taken into consideration. I am sure that the hon. Minister would definitely see that the Expert Committee is given all the powers. Then, it should be open for the Parliament to study all these things and see how best it can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Disinvestment and prior to this all the issue of disinvestment have been discussed three-four times. Hon'ble Members give suggestions and then discuss over that and hon. Arun Shourie ji hijack the issue by his flamboyant English. On an earlier occasion also, I made a humble submission that as far as the interests of a common man are concerned, this House has been losing its relevance. As far as disinvestment is concerned, out of 235 PSUs, 127 are earning profit, rest all are running in loss. These Public Sector Undertakings are not running in loss only because of lack of working capital, but also because of mismanagement and red-tapism. Parliamentary Committee once recommended that modus operandi of disinvestment be investigated, I doubt it has been done. Through you, I would like to submit that the Government constituted Disinvestment Commission on 23 January, 1996, but that has been wind up. Until and unless, there is transparency in the matter of disinvestment, the Government will have no control over it. Policy decisions cover nothing more than the appointment of top-officials. There are two main objectives of disinvestment—pay attention on health services in social sector and education and lessening the burden of debt on the Government. Though the Government may say anything, yet the Government is heavily burdened with domestic and foreign debts and budget deficits. The Government wants to repay it through disinvestment and does not want to do anything else. Hon. Dasmunsiji was telling that till recently we were in power but now BJP is at the helm of affairs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They have come to power because of Congress and if Congress remains...*(Interruptions)*. They would not get even 180 seats. Finally United Front would come to power...*(Interruptions)*. 22 persons of your party are seeking ticket from me but I would not oblige.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that red-tapism is responsible for preparing such background which leads public sector unit to go in losses.

Large amount has been spent on modernisation of various units of Steel Authority of India but I think the Government is well set to disinvest its shares also. Whatever policy the bureaucrats formulate the Government just approves it. Disinvestment cannot be meaningful unless it is transparent. My submission is that the Government should issue a White Paper on Disinvestment and should clarify Government's stand over it. I smell a rat in it and there seems some foul play on the part of the Government. As far as the target is concerned, I have the figures. In comparison to target, our achievement is just negligible. During the year 1991-92, the Government mobilised Rs. 3038 crore against the target of Rs. 2500 crore; during 1992-93, Rs. 1913 crore against the target of Rs. 2500 crore; during 1993-94, almost nil achievement against a target of Rs. 3500 crore; same was the situation in 1994-95, negligible achievement against a target of Rs. 4000 crore. Similarly, only Rs. 362 crore could be mobilised against a target of Rs. 7,000 crore. During the year 1999-2000 only Rs. 1584 crore could be mobilised against a target of Rs. Ten thousand crore. They could never achieve the target. Immediately after Lok Sabha elections, the President addressed joint session of Parliament. Normally, Presidential Address is a commitment of the Government. The President, in his speech promised that every year the Government would provide employment to one crore youths. Earlier, 22 lakh people were employed in Public Sector Undertakings but today strength of such staff have come down to just 19 lakhs. In place of providing employment to the people you have deprived them of their jobs. When you sell out the Public Sector Undertakings, people will have to meet same fate. There is no reservation is private sector. On the one hand you are withdrawing reservation, on the other hand you are encouraging unemployment. Dasmunsiji was speaking just now. Prior to that Shri Venkaiah Naidu was giving reply on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Government stressed upon improvement of National Highways. Unless the Government pay attention towards development of rural areas, the progress made in urban areas will not last for long. The Government have embarked upon centralisation but the villages are being neglected. Agriculture is in bad shape in our country. The Government are not at all trying to protect agriculture in any way.

Our 70-75 percent population depends upon agriculture. Contribution of agriculture to gross domestic

product has been reduced to just half of what it was when we became independent. Minimum support price of wheat has increased eight fold since 1971 till today, whereas production cost has increased by 15 times. The Government are not making any effort for strengthening and protecting agriculture sector. 50 per cent village are yet to be connected with roads. In absence of proper arrangements for education, large number of children in villages are deprived of education. Until schools are provided in villages, roads are built, agriculture is granted protection, the villages cannot develop. Health services are so poor that a common man cannot get himself treated. Arun Shourie ji, be it a question of disinvestment or any other issue, if you neglect an area inhibited by majority, neglect farmers and labourers, it will not be good in the interest of nation. Therefore, you should make a beginning from the point where there is a need to do something in the real sense.

So far as disinvestment is concerned, it is not going to be good for common man, or agriculture sector, nor it can strengthen education system. The Government are doing nothing but husing up the things or indulging in bungling. No policy of the Government is transparent. The Government are in a quandary. My submission is that the Government should issue a White Paper on disinvestment to gain confidence of the country, the world and this august House as well, as there is no way out. If you really want to take a common man in confidence, you will have to do it.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, debate on disinvestment has been going on since 1991. BJP has been blaming Congress and Congress has been balming BJP.

[English]

So we are continuing with that.

One the contrary the common man is expecting something new from this Government. All the time repeating that Congress has done this and we are forced to continue with the policy, we do not agree.

[Translation]

I am compelled to say that.

[English]

employees on the Disinvestment Policy say.

[Translation]

"BJP talks differently and acts differently".

[English]

In all the speeches the Ministers are saying that they would be protecting the interests of the workers. What interests are they protecting, I would like to know from them? They are giving VRS, asking the employees to go with 35 days' salary for completed years and 25 days' salary for balance years. Is that amount sufficient in cities to continue with that? Repeatedly we have been asking them to increase the VRS. But they are not responding to this demand of the workers. They are not looking into the matter and they are only saying that the workers interests would be protected.

My simple question is, to raise the funds, is it the only solution to privatise or to sell the shares? Can the hon. Minister not find some middle way to raise the funds? I had given a suggestion on this four months back. The entire public sector is going into losses because of mismanagement. Is the hon. Minister not going to enquire about as to why the public sector has gone into losses; who are the persons responsible for these losses? The employees are in no way connected with the losses, but the sufferers are the employees. The mismanagement, the unwarranted intervention of politics, and the interventions of bureaucracy have put these companies under losses and he is selling the companies. Who is the ultimate sufferer? The sufferer is only the worker and the example of this is again BALCO.

We had given a suggestion, why do they not think of having a private management, without selling the ownership of the Government. I have given an example of Mulund Company. Surprisingly, what reply do we get from the hon. Minister? It has been four months since I received the letter from the hon. Minister. The reply is, 'we are getting the matter examined.'

[Translation]

You have been examining the matter for the last four month, but there is no outcome.

[English]

The small scale industrial unit from Thane has offered its services that they were ready to take over the management, but do not sell the assets. They have asked them to take 25 per cent of the total assets as deposits, take lease rent for every year and said that if the

[Shri Prakash Paranjpe]

mismanagement is not there and if the company earns a profit, they will get dividend on their shares. They have asked this thing only. But they want to raise the funds in one year by selling the companies. With my proposal, without selling the ownership, hiring the private management, efficient management and by taking the lease rent also, if the profits are there, they will get dividend. This is a slow process, but they do not want to do that.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): If it goes into a loss!

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: It will not go into loss because the persons who are taking it over have calculated it that these companies can work properly and we can earn profit and that too when you are not required to sell the ownership of the company. Why are they not thinking about this?

The hon. Minister is repeatedly saying that he would be protecting the interests of the workers. For the last ten months, I have been fighting for a company, namely, Hindustan Organic Chemicals, that it should not be privatised. I am at least happy that the concerned Minister has written to me that he was getting the matter examined. But Shri Ram Naik, the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has suggested that his Department can take over the company. Reports are there, his Department has sanctioned Rs. 30 lakh to evaluate assets of it. They need only a policy decision from you that HOC can be taken over by the concerned Petroleum Department.

Now, the Department has said that it is feasible because the raw material required for that company, that is *rasayan*, is being manufactured by that. Unfortunately, I have not received a simple line of reply on policy decision that 'yes HOC can be taken over by BPCL'. Same is the case with IPCL. The loss making unit at Baroda was given to a petroleum company of IOC. They are asking that entire unit of IPCL be taken over by IOC. He is not taking any action on that. He is only saying that 1991 they framed the policy and we are implementing it.

17.00 hrs.

We cannot understand it. I would like to know whether raising the money is the issue of this Government, filling up the gap in the fiscal budget is the motto of this Government or looking after thousands and crores of workers is the motto of this Government.

I will be very much thankful to the Minister if he can give a decision that HOC and IPCL will not be privatised. The Shiv Sena *Pramukh* has also given a ring in this regard. The entire Shiv Sena has said that they are very much interested in not privatising this company. Due to mismanagement, this public sector has gone into losses. The hon. Minister can think about the middle proposal of hiring a management, whereby you need not lose the ownership.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Has your throat turned hoarse? You had made so much of noise.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Bihar is in patientic condition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make comments, the throat of the hon'ble Member has turned hoarse.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, intelligent people are deceiving the people by way of calling the selling of the country as disinvestment. Infact, they are selling the country and are calling the process as disinvestment. When we ask as to what is disinvestment then they will call it in Hindi as "Vinivesh". Shri Paranjpe Ji is not present here, since we belong to the opposition party so we are always opposed to them. We are insisting on not to sell the country, but they are adamant for this. They think that it is profitable to sell the country that is why they are adamant. The discussions were held on this issue for four-five times and we inspite of our opposition to this move, they are not ready to accept our views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramdas ji, please resume you seat; it is not fair, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: How much profit did you get from the sale of BALCO and how much profit you are going to get from selling out the country...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it will be propagated that we are opposing the move of disinvestment because we belong to the opposition party. But they are their supporters and they are also

telling that they are selling out the country. They are right in telling so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one Shri Datto Pant Thengri who is a thinker and a seasoned leader. He is the founder of Swadeshi Jagran Manch and Bhartiya Majdoor Sabha. He does not belong to our party. He belongs to their party, and to RSS. He said that the "Arth Mantri" (Finance Minister) of the country is "Unarth Mantri" (Good for nothing), he is criminal. If I say so, everyone will rise against me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please do not say like this otherwise you will be entrapped. It is their cleverness that they will do the politics of opposition and will also run the Government. It is their cleverness that the criticism will be done by their own people so that we may not criticise them. It is conspiracy, so please do not get entrapped into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Shri Thengri said that they are selling out the country. It is being said by their own supporters. We are in the opposition and constantly telling but they are not listening to us, they are adamant on it. Please clarify about the issue of disinvestment. Question No. (1) why did you disband the disinvestment commission? (2) Why are you ignoring the report of the disinvestment commission? (3) The commission stated that the disinvestment and the privatisation are not one and the same thing, but they are doing privatisation and saying enthusiastically that disinvestment means privatisation—whether both are the same or both are different as the practical approach is also saying the same. (4) Shri Ramji Lal Suman has left the House, please clarify the stand of the Government. In this regard, when the hon'ble Minister replies then you will thump. I would like to ask a question as to what will happen to the provision of reservation in the event of privatisation or the disinvestment? There is reservation for the Dalits and other Backward castes in the Government Services. If you privatise the units then what will happen to the provision of reservation, please clearly reply to it. As per their party allegiance all the members will thump.

The hon'ble Minister should specifically clarify the point. The people talk about the transparency—it is correct that transparency is the effective weapon for the fight against corruption. They say that they have referred it to the CAG as the part of transparency. It is not transparency, rather it is misleading definition. Transparency means that everything is clear before the people but as far the disinvestment of BALCO or Modern Food is concerned, there is prima-facie evidence that both the companies have been sold out at lower price than its actual cost after having some favours that the hon'ble Members will tell us. Where is transparency in it? Everywhere the rumour is in the air that hundred or two hundred crore rupees might have been taken from the capitalists and then the companies will be sold to them. Where is transparency, why are they not telling? The White Paper is being demanded on it. Please tell us what was the net value of those companies and how much did you get from selling it? They are afraid of any kind of investigation and so they fly away if the JPC is demanded. Why are they afraid of investigation? They should constitute a commission of inquiry. When you claim that you are working honestly and you are perfect then why are you avoiding inquiry?*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude. You express your own views.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am expressing my own views....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pappu Yadav Ji, please do not interrupt him. The hon'ble Member is capable of putting his argument. He does not need any help.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Our National flag travel all over the world on the planes of Air India*. Now I am hearing that the Air India will also be privatised and the government is making some calculation and is making efforts to sell it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The unparliamentary expressions will be expunged and will not from the part of the proceedings.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: How were two lakh forty crore rupees utilised? Pranjpe Saheb has rightly said that they are implementing V.R.S. retrenching, and say that it is in their national agenda. In the agenda it was said that the Government will work towards solving the problem of unemployment but what are you doing?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Ji, you please conclude.

DR. RAGHUNVASH PRASAD SINGH: They have deceived the nation. They told that they would solve the problem of unemployment but they are rendering those people unemployed who are already employed. They are

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

not capable of providing employment to the people, they do not have any policy or programme in this regard. So, please do not deceive the nation and do not sell the country in the name of disinvestment. People will not forgive you for misdeeds and will teach you lesson for this.

I also call upon the people that they should remain cautious towards the government and the people will not tolerate at any cost the selling of the nation....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pappuji, this is not Zero Hour. Important matter is being discussed. You are not allowed to argue with the Chair. Nothing spoken by you will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Brahma Nand Mandal.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record of proceedings except what is being spoken by Shri Brahma Nand Mandal

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am on my legs, you sit down. I am repeatedly telling you not to interrupt in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Brahma Nand Mandal.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the investment policy in the House. A new economic policy was formulated in 1991 when Congress was in power. This disinvestment policy is a part of the same economic policy....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Bihar....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pappuji, you please sit down. This is not proper that when ever you feel like speaking you stand and start speaking without seeking permission from the Chair. It is not a healthy practice in the House. Please don't try to establish this kind of practice. I do not want to call out your name repeatedly. This is not proper. You please sit down.

* Not recorded.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: There is no two opinion that whether it is ruling party or the opposition, all are supporting this policy. But after going through its annual report and hearing the speeches delivered here it is but natural that our anxiety thus increased because disinvestment has been mistaken for privatisation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, be it disinvestment or globalisation, all these words gather the same meaning and that is privatisation. Public sector came into existence in our country after independence, there is a reference to it in this report. The report also contains the reasons why was no more require it and need to sell the shares of this sector. This report also highlights the objective of disinvestment. After having an overall view public sector seems to have been classified into three categories namely those which are running in loss, the other which are being mismanaged and those which are making profit. My party is at crossroads to decide whether these should be separate policies for all these three types of enterprises or not.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the disinvestment report states that the enterprises running in loss or those being mismanaged could be closed. Only the enterprises running in profit and having no loss will be sold out. The Rangarajan Committee constituted in 1993 in its report stated that 74 percent of shares should be sold to private sector and only 26 percent of its share shall constitute the share of public sector. Also in the end of this report it has been stated that the share of public sector could further go down.

I am anxious to know about the real assets of BALCO, on which this House has discussed at length and also enough has been written in the newspapers. As per newspapers' report BALCO has a power project with generation capacity of 270 MW electricity. The Planning Commission, 10 years ago stated that four crore rupees had to be spent for generation 1 MW electricity.

Going by the above calculation 270 MW power project of BALCO alone costs Rs. 1080 crore. It has also been reported by the newspapers that BALCO company has fixed deposits worth of 360 crore rupees. We have to examine the veracity of this report also whether newspapers are reporting it truly or not. The cost of land of this company should also be calculated. This should also be calculated that if the company is even sold as scrap what amount would it yield? Despite all this it is said that this company is running in profit and the Government have earned 551 crore rupees by selling 51 per cent of its shares. I would like to read out its

objectives. It says that the objective of disinvestment is to derive surplus money of public resources invested in non-public sector and utilise it in the highest priority sector of the society like public health, family welfare, primary education, social field and in necessary infrastructure. This objective also states that the funds invested in the public sector enterprises belong to the common man and therefore this should be invested for the cause of common man only and hence disinvestment. I would like to know that if five thousand crore rupees of the Indian public are invested in the BALCO and if 51 percent shares of these are sold and money withdrawn, this should also yield to one thousand crore rupees. If this money is not yielded and the company is making profit then, why should you disinvest it? The enterprises which are making profit irrespective of their profit going into the Government exchequer or else where or such profit is invested for public welfare or not, after all they are making profit and even then the Government is selling out these units into private hands. You are consistently giving such a huge capital into private hands if this is the fact, then I would like to know that whether various words like disinvestment, privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation have same and similar meaning. We must be aware of this fact also. I agree that the Congress has no objection to this and they have been persuing this policy and we are also persuing it. But we should not forget that the national interest is above all. The prime question here is that the public we talk about is subjected to sheer neglect. We talk about their welfare, we talk about the money to be spent for their cause but the funds of the same public are going to some other hands, Why? If you sell out the property worth Rs. 5000 crores just for Rs. 551 crores and then talk of public property being withdrawn and disinvested. This is beyond my understanding and is a matter of concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude it.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, he is speaking very nicely. You please let him speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking him to conclude as he is not referring to any new point.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far I have spoken on one point only. I shall speak only one or two points without consuming much time. I shall refer to new points only and not repeat old points. I would urge the Government through you, to give a thought over this.

The Public Sector Enterprises were not set up to earn profit. They were set up to make country stand on its own in post-independence era. This is also correct that the big entrepreneurs of the day were not of the same standing in the year 1948. Let us take the example of Bokaro. Rs. 2200 crores were spent on this at that time. No capitalist from India or elsewhere in the world was ready to give the Bokaro steel plant because property worth Rs. 500-600 crore belongings to Tatas & Birlas was involved in this, wherefrom they will put 2200 crores of rupees. Today what is the cost of Bokaro, will you consider as per market rate or not? We find in the village that twenty five years ago if somebody wanted to sell ten Kathas of land he can get better price today for the same land. But the big industries of our country are not even able to get their price in the same proportion and not even half of it. You must think over this..*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the new point?

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Another point, which I would like to discuss is of mismanagement. We have never thought over this. The time is ripe now to think over this. Today what is the state of Public Sector, I don't know whether it'll come on rail or not but the time has gone. However, what I understand is that the role of our Trade unions has not been fair. I beg pardon of those who are running trade unions. Today we talk of only the rights of labourers and not of duty or movement. The industries of our country belong to all of us and as a part of our duty it should be our endeavour to ensure that these industries produce maximum, earn maximum profit and the labourers put in their maximum contribution for the success of these industries. It has not been done by any trade union linked with whosoever political party. The present situation is the result of it. The remaining industries will suffer the similar situation if the adequate attention is not paid towards them. *(Interruptions)*

I am concluding my speech. The people who are managing the trade unions should give it a thought to run the trade unions properly. We have to cope up with the changing global environment. Trade unions especially in public sector are running under the umbrella of a Mafia. They are mortgaging the country's economic infrastructure which had made the country self-reliant.

The last point which I would like to mention is that some constitutional points have been raised here whether the labourers working in these industries will get the benefit of reservation. Has it been considered that with the privatization of industries, reservation for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes will be continued or not? Have the Government ever considered this issue or not? How the interests of the labourers will be safeguarded? Although this issue has been discussed

[Shri Brahma Nand Mandal]

in the annual report but it has not been mentioned that how the interests of the labourers will be safeguarded. The report only mentioned about safeguarding the labourers' interests. I am very much concerned about it. I would like to mention especially that the aim of the Government is to use the funds available from the disinvestment of profit earning public sector units for the welfare of the people lest it should get into reverse gear.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH (Balia, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the issue of disinvestment is going on. I was listening to hon'ble Shri Dasmunsiji very carefully. He is a good orator and an expert of law. He can even plead a wrong case very well, he can drive the wrong horse also. He is a respected person and I also respect him. When he was discussing the issue, I was hopeful that he will definitely speak on the policy of disinvestment. However, he only repeated the points which were raised during the discussion on BALCO issue. He has given the similar logics. But one thing he has mentioned is that disinvestment does not mean privatization. I agree that disinvestment should not be taken for privatization. However, there is no two opnions that disinvestment leads to the privatisation. Several hon'ble members have raised a point that why did the process start and who is responsible for it. I do not want to repeat it but I would like to mention how such a situation arised. I pay my gratitutes towards the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru who while planning for the economic development of the country, evolved the concept of mixed economy with existence of both private and public sectors in the country. Shri Mandal was stating that public sector is not meant for making profits. Yes, Public Sector was not created with the aim of earning profits. The main objective of this concept was to make both the sectors competitors so that they may compete with each other which will increase their efficiency and they would be able to produce quality goods at lower price. It will enable them to stay in world competition, assist the country in its economic development and in the building of basic infrastructure. I agree with the hon'ble member that after the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Public Sector was marred by mismanagement. Lot of interference took place in the appointment of Chairman, C.M.D. and G.M. of Public Sector which led to mismanagement. Not only this, but what was the contribution of those who were made responsible for managing the affairs of Public Sector. Late Sardar Patel had merged more than 600 native States but the people managing the public sectors behaved like the rulers of native States. They managed the public sector as a ruler of a local province. As a result of it, these public sectors gradually started to closing down. In 1951 there were only 5 public sector units with the investment of Rs. 29 crores and the number enhanced to 240 in March 1999 with the investment of Rs. 2.30 crores. The entire investment got blocked in these units. A few days back, Reserve Bank of India had submitted a report stating that till March 1999, 3.19 lakh units of S.S.I. were sick and an investment of Rs. 19,000 crores from banks was blocked in them. Efforts should have been made to improve the situation but it could not be done, instead efforts were made to change the policy. A wrong practice is prevailing in the country. In the absence of achieving desired results from a policy, there is a practice to abolish that policy instead of removing the loopholes. Efforts should have been made to rectify the errors and loopholes in that policy but it could not be done. As a result of it, the dream of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru to make Bhilai, Durgapur, Raurkela and Bokaro as the temples of modern India, could not be realized and on the contrary opposite results appeared before us.

Therefore, Congress Party adopted the policy of disinvestment in 1991. As per my views, it was a wrong step.Today, science has shortened the distances and even if any small or big incident happen in any part of the world, that creates global effect. An experiment was done with privatisation. After its failure, Marxism came into being followed by nationalization. We have seen the effects of nationalization also. Consequences of privatization and Marxism have also came before us. Nationalisation also came to an end after 74 years in Russia. Our Socialist Party was a very small party at that time. Our party had told Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru that nationalization will not help in development of the country. The concept of social development from the trusteeship of Gandhiji should be taken up. However, our party was not strong enough at that time to pressurize the Government in this regard. The example of Russia is before us, again we are going towards privatisation. I would like to say that the country is heading towards a wrong direction.

At present, America is reeling under recession. Election have been held in Japan yesterday only. People of Japan have changed the Government as Japan is also in the spate of recession. They are expecting that the new Government will help them to come out of recession. Therefore, treading this path the dream of Gandhiji and Nehruji to reconstruct India could not be realised. Therefore, the policy of disinvestment is inappropriate. I understand the problems of the Government. Coalition Government always have some compulsions. They can only provide relief but can not

bring a revolution. However, we should pay attention towards it.

Shri Dasmunsi and some other hon'ble Members have stated not to privatize the companies which are earning profit. There is an old saying that every body likes to buy a healthy bull strong enough to pull the cart and plough the field than to buy a weak bull. Similarly, nobody likes to invest money in the loss making units. I am not favouring privatization. In a Parliamentary form of democracy, fundamentals of parties do not differ much. Difference exist in fixing priorities. All the political parties of our country should together formulate economic policies for the country keeping in view the population. A direction should be fixed keeping in view the problems faced by our country and also taking into consideration the resources available here. There was a time when the world has disapproved the concept of privatization. We can not build our country moving towards that direction. Therefore, we should ponder over it seriously. We can develop the country only by taking the path of social development shown by Gandhiji, Jaiprakashji and Lohiaji. Disinvestment can never be a remedy for improving our economy. I support the demand but so far as the question of the loopholes are concerned which have been mentioned here that our work culture is deteriorating, I would like to say that efforts should be made to improve it. Some steps were taken in this regard. Very often strikes and lock outs take place in factories affecting the production and causing losses to them. Positive results were achieved regarding the problems of wages, retrenchment and promotion of labourers only when the Government took the serious and prompt steps in 1999. 448 strikes were observed in 1999 as compared to 665 strikes in 1998. Likewise, 387 lock outs took place in 1999 as compared to 432 in 1998. Therefore, my submission is that all Governments should introspect their weaknesses.

A political transformation took place in this country after 1977. All the recognized political parties of our country are eighter sharing ruling party or are in opposition. Here, the Government has been formed with the alliance of 22 political parties. The parties which are in opposition here are in power in some States whereas it is vice-versa in other States. Therefore, all the recognised political parties are playing the role of ruling party or opposition party in all States. But the result is that the treasury benches speak in a language and behave in manner that is entirely different from that of the opposition and now it has become a norm. Therefore, instead of holding policy based discussions, it is always diverted and pointed at the individuals and their intentions. That is why I have been repeatedly warning all the political parties that they should gear up to save democracy which is in jeopardy today. If we do not find a solution to the basic questions, then, we should remember that the democracy will wither away and on behalf of the people of this country, I would like to submit ever: in the absence of hon. Prime Minister, that the elections held to elect the thirteenth Lok Sabha were not policy based but were more personality based, that is, Atal versus Sonia. The electorate was asked to choose. Whether Atalji should become the Prime Minister or Shrimati Sonia Gandhi should which led to all the political parties of this country being divided between two camps. The electorate reposed its faith in Atalji and today he is holding the regions of power. Thus, I would like to appeal to the NDA Government to bring about some basic changes in the country and review and revise some basic policies or otherwise be able to see the writing on the wall. The failure of 1967 gave birth to naxalism, the failure of 1977 paved the way for extremism and the present failures will promote terrorism in the country. The spread of terrorism weakens the foundation of democracy and everybody can imagine the fate of the country once democratic institutions become defunct. Therefore, I would like to submit that the precedent set by the Congress for formulating the policies has become redundant now. I would also like to tell my friends in the Congress that it is better to beat a retreat rather than tread a wrong track. Therefore, keeping in mind the state of world economy and failures, this country should be led to new frontiers which can help in rebuilding the nation. With these words, I conclude while supporting their demand.

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as our party views on disinvestment procedure are concerned, we are not against it but the main objective behind setting up these public sector undertakings was to make the country self-reliant, strengthen the economic system and carry on the development of the country. At that time a widespread movement was launched and I alongwith many other Members sitting here participated in that movement and we were of the view that all the insurance and banking companies should be nationalised. We opined that the management of all the big industries, factories which used to benefit capitalists should be handed over to the people and it happened and development also took place but the procedure employed to enforce it contributed in defaming public sector and therefore, due to mismanagement and political interference the PSUs, incurred losses. Then the people of this country started a move against them. There was another concern behind this move and this is how long the Government will keep on giving them crores and crores of rupees for covering up their losses by blocking other developmental

[Shri Ram Sajivan]

works? Therefore, this situation has arisen today. The policy of disinvestment was initiated by the Congress leaders, now these people are carrying it forward. But we think that the disinvestment of profit making public sector units is unwarranted. However, we are in favour of this policy and all the loss bearing public sector's should be disinvested so that Government do not have to bear additional losses. Alongwith that the biggest threat this disinvestment is going to pose is that whatever reservations the SCs, STs and other backward castes were getting in these organisations will also be lost.

These three categories are going to face a major setback. In this regard the policy of the Government is not clear. The question regarding reservation is continuously being raised by every party...*(Interruptions)*. The Government is considering to hand it over to the private parties but our pary demands, that the policy of the Government should be made clear in this regard as to whether the reservation policy will continue after these organisations are privatised or not? All the hon. Members ask about this but no satisfactory reply is given...*(Interruptions)* policies are drafted but are not implemented and everything is dismissed after patching up things. Our demand is that private companies should be compelled to give reservation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It will become possible only when a policy is chalked out in this regard. You do not support reservation but you do not accept it either. The entire House wishes you to declare your clear cut policy in this regard and that too right now.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, I rise to oppose the Disinvestment Policy of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the Government have taken the decision of privatising 47 companies and they opposes any reservation policy in the privatisation process. Apart from that there should not be 100 per cent privatisation, the Government should have at least a share of 60 per cent in it and private companies should have a share of only 40 per cent. Along with that, hon. Minister, Sir, the Government should exercise control over them. If the private companies start controlling them then one day these private companies will remove the Government from power. These people are very manipulative. If you want to remain in power then you have to ponder over this. The Government have sold the Balco company to Sterlite Industries for Rs. 551.50 crore. The Government should not sell any companys more than 50 per cent share to private sector. We oppose the privatisation policy of the Government. The Government is privatising more and more companies and trying to seek maximum percentage of commission out of this deal. I would like to warn you in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we alongwith Sonia Gandhiji, Mulayam Singhji will soon replace them. They have tried to sell out the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Athawaleji, nothing of what you are saying is going on record.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention to speech of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmusni. He is not a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance. He has made his initial remarks as if the Standing Committee on Finance has passed a stricture on this Government that it has got no transparent or comprehensive Policy on Disinvestment.

The hon. Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance is just sitting here. He knows everything, and I am not supposed to tell as to what transpired in the meeting of the Committee on Finance because it is all confidential. He knows it pretty well that no such stricture was passed against this Government. This much I can say.

Secondly, Sir, many Members have raised this point that there is no transparency.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Well, first of all, what transpired in the Committee should not be discussed. Secondly, the Members of this Committee are not expected to speak on it...*(Interruptions)*

Thirdly, does he want to say that what transpired in the Report is not correct? I have not understood as to what he wants to say.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am opposing to what Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has said.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have said in the Report that there is no comprehensive Disinvestment policy. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me put the record correct. We have said that the Government of India does not have a comprehensive Disinvestment Policy. What is going as a policy are the decisions taken by the Government while

deciding the cases from time to time. Is that correct or not?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No, Sir, this is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kharabela Swain, you are a Member of that Committee. You should not try to speak as to what transpired there in the meeting. Otherwise, it will be a very bad precedent.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You allow me to respond. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance. Now, he says that there is no comprehensive Policy on Disinvestment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, has the Report been submitted to the House or not?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Shri Kharabela Swain is a very good Member of the Committee on Finance. We have always been valuing his views. But first of all, what has transpired in the Committee should not be discussed. Secondly, he is taking a stand which is quite contradictory. When I am sitting here and if I do not say anything at all on it, it will be very wrong...*(Interruptions)*...Now, the Report is there. One can read it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: We want to know whether the Report has been submitted to the House or not?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The hon. Member should avoid that area. He should not speak as to what transpired there...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kharabela Sahib, please do not discuss as to what transpired in the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee held under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Committee.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has referred, that's why I am mentioning this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise a point as a Member of Parliament but there is a way to express your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not speak in the capacity of Member of that standing Committee, please speak your own views.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: If it has been submitted to the House, anybody can speak on it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, what I mean to say is this...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Any body can refer the report if it has been submitted in the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, whatever Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has said is a part of the final Report that has been presented. He has not referred to anything which went on whithin the Committee which is not part of the Report. There is a distinction. There is a distinct difference.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: This is what I am saying; I am not saying anything else. I am only contradicting what he said.

The next point is with regard to transparency. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak in centradiction of what Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has spoken. Please do not quote what has been transpired in the Committee.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am only contradicting what Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi said.

The second point — many hon. Members have raised this point — is about transparency. They have said that the policy of this Government is not transparent. In the Annual Report of the Department of Disinvestment, a flowchart has been given on the procedure to be followed with regard to disinvestment in public sector undertakings. The Ministry has also got the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission. Ultimately, the records of the disinvestment process are submitted to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. If this is not transparency, what else is transparency? The Government is very transparent. It has come out with the Annual Report; it has come out with a flowchart showing the procedure to be followed. The Government has followed this procedure *in toto* in all the disinvestment activities that have already been taken up by this Government.

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

It is being asked why we should go in for disinvestment of the profit-making public sector undertakings. But what is a profit-making public sector enterprise? Once upon a time, Maruti Udyog Limited was a profit-making public sector undertaking; today, it is not. ...*(Interruptions)* We may always say that the management is not good. The Management will never be good because the Government will never become a good entrepreneur. A single telephone call from a Section Officer will unsettle the Managing Director of any public sector company. It will never be possible; Government will never be able to become a good entrepreneur. A question is being raised whether disinvestment is privatisation. If disinvestment is not privatisation, what is it? It is privatisation. Privatisation is the meaning of disinvestment.

We have invested Rs. 2,79,000 crore and we are getting a return of a mere 3.8 per cent every year. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give your suggestions, hon'ble Minister will give the reply.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shri Ramji Lal Suman was saying that there were no roads and there was no electricity in his village. Where do we get the money from if we invest that money in the public sector only to protect 19 lakh jobs? What about the rest of India? India does not belong to only 19 lakh people; India belongs to more than one billion Indians. So, for meeting the needs of the social sector the money should be withdrawn from the public sector undertakings. It should be given to the private sector. If the private sector incurs losses, let it go to their accounts. It should not be a burden on the people of this country. So, my appeal to the hon. Minister is that he should go in for privatisation very quickly and divest all the public sector undertakings to the private sector.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Business Advisory Committee that it selected this small Department to be one of the two Departments whose Demands for Grants should be discussed in the House. I am, in particular, grateful that so many Members beginning with such powerful and eloquent speaker as Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi—have made such important suggestions throughout this debate. I rise to commend to the House the Demands for Grants of my Ministry.

In the last year and four months, this is the eighth debate in Parliament on disinvestment. In this period, over 415 questions have been answered in the two Houses on disinvestment. I do not think, there is another Department in which there has been such intense interest and for which any Department has responded in such a forthright manner. My colleagues in the Department and I have made a personal effort that whenever a question is asked by any hon. Member, or a letter comes to me we give more than what is customarily given in response to such questions and communications.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Just a minute. I will read just one sentence of the report. It says.

"The Committee takes a serious note of the fact that no comprehensive policy of Government on disinvestment has been formulated till date."

This is the first sentence of the report.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will come to that also.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the right of note of distance. It is a part of the Committee.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The words 'till date' are most important. It means that the Congress Government did not do anything and the UF Government also did not do anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give a note of dissent.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: We have made very effort to give more than what is customarily given. Respected Members like Shri Shivraj Patil and others who would have been going through our responses would testify to this point. I will come to the question of policy in just one minute. I may well disagree with his analysis, but I will come to that also.

To meet the interests of the Members and because of the persistent demand from two quarters, I would say this. It may help satisfy some friends on the other side. Several Chief Ministers have personally requested us to set out the procedures that we are following because that would be of help to them. Many friends, including my old friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, have, from the first day, been asking for a White Paper on these matters. I do not want to get into a discussion of what a White Paper should contain.

There have been, after all, White Papers on Punjab, on Blue Star and there has been a White Paper on Ayodhya. I do not know how many of us remember those papers. That is the kind of occasion on which a White Paper is produced. But I took the substance of the requests of both the Chief Ministers and others, for a description of our procedures and the principles that we are following, how advisors have been selected, how bids are being solicited, what kind of advertisements are being placed, when they are to be placed in foreign papers and when they are to be placed in domestic newspapers, etc. Details of these questions have been provided in a publication, Disinvestment: policy and procedures". We have placed copies in the Parliament Library. I have sent them to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. We are circulating, to every Member and to every State Government, a complete account of every step that is being followed by the Department of Disinvestment and the principles that are being followed in this regard.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi referred to this publication as anecdotal he said that it was just a chronology of events or of announcements. That is not the case. It is not with the object of saying that you did something and so we are doing it. As many Members have suggested, that is not our intention. Our intention is to say that there has been a continuous evolution of this policy from time to time.

18.00 hrs.

I believe all Governments have built upon the experience, a genuine experience, in transacting such proposals. We learn from the State Governments. For the same reason, for transparency and for learning, we have organised workshops. We just had a workshop for three days in Hyderabad to which Governments of all State Governments had sent their officers so that we could exchange experience and learn. The Madhya Pradesh Government had sent six Secretary level officers. People were there from Karnataka. I think that this is one of our tragedies that we do something when we are in Office and, when we are in Opposition, all parties oppose the same thing.

Many questions have been raised about valuation. A very senior Member referred to newspaper reports about valuation. When these questions were raised by the hon. Members here and in the other House, like Shri Dipankar Mukherjee, we organised a workshop by SBI Caps which is one of our leading financial institutions belonging to one of our own nationalised banks. I invited several Members who had expressed an interest in this technical subject of valuation. I am sorry to report that while great, eloquent and forceful speeches had been made about Rs. 5,000 crore and so on, not one Member of Parliament took the trouble to come and attend the workshop where all of us sat to learn from experts. But I am not on that point.

We had produced a booklet on the information that the State Governments and the Institute of Public Enterprises had sent us about disinvestment activities going on in the States. Today, three hon. Members had said that Disinvestment Commission was created but we have choked it. That is not the case. What had happened is that Disinvestment Commission had submitted a large number of reports covering 58 enterprises in which they had recommended disinvestment. Incidentally although it is not a point I want to plead with any force, almost forty of those enterprises were profit making enterprises. All of them had been referred to the Disinvestment Commission as profit making enterprises for disinvestment purposes. That apart they had submitted a number of reports, the terms of the members of the Commission had finished. We felt it to be our duty that we should take substantial steps in implementing the recommendations that the Commission had already been received. We wanted to avoid what happenes in the case of other Commissions like the Law Commission, their reports and recommendations just keep piling up...*(Interruptions)* Now that we have made very substantial progress in implementing the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, I can report to you, Sir, that I personally discussed the matter with the Finance Minister who is sitting here, with the Prime Minister and with others. We are trying to finalise the list of completely independent persons who would be members of the Disinvestment Commission. I do hope that you will be satisfied with this fact that we would only look for the greatest expertise on the market, on enterprise and on management. Only those kinds of persons would be inducted into the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to answer each of the specific and very important questions which have been raised but I do want to suggest that all of us keep in mind two facts please keep that context in mind, consider the situation of the economy and the situation of the public sector in the economy. Nobody is out to minimise the role of the public sector. It has a very important role but the role changes with time. In Panditji's time there was one role as was being stated just now, a base had to be set up at that time for the industrial progress of the country. A springboard had to be set up. If that spring-board later on becomes a milestone and other demands are pressing for attention; like investment in the social sector or in areas in which we are lagging behind, then it becomes necessary to change the role of Government.

I would just like to mention two figures. The Members may assess the continuing losses in public sector enterprises and these marginal profits in that contest. Excluding the petroleum sector in which there is a monopoly, the rate of return is minus four per cent at a time when the Government is borrowing money at 11 to 12 per cent. I will just recall to you one figure to which the Finance Minister drew attention in his Budget speech. If we take merely the interest paid on past debts, not the repayment of the principal amount, up to 70 per cent of the total tax revenue of the Government of India is eaten up. If you take interest and repayment of past debt. The amount exceeds the total tax revenue of the Government of India. This is the kind of situation we are in.

Just now some figures were quoted by Shri Kirit Somaiya. He was quoting some figures for West Bengal and other States. I will give you one figure which I hope every one of our distinguished colleagues will commit to memory. Since I am in the Planning Commission, I have to deal with it every day. The total outlay of the State Governments during the Ninth Plan was supposed to be Rs. 3,50,000 crore. For this outlay they were to contribute

[Shri Arun Shourie]

only Rs. 3,800 crore, just one per cent, from their own resources. Four years of the Plan have gone by. Their contribution, instead of Rs. 3,800 crore in the first four years, has been minus Rs. 114,000 crore. It is a very serious economic situation. All the reforms which had been pioneered by distinguished persons from all sides of this House, and certainly from the other side, should be considered in the perspective of the urgency that is required.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government are not ready to adopt transparency in the policy on Disinvestment. Public Sector units set up by previous Governments worth crores of rupees are being sold by them on throw away prices and are ruining the country. Therefore, I and my Samajvadi Party stages walk out from the House against this policy.

18.09 hrs.

Then Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon'ble Members left the House.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The first point that has been made by Shri P.R. Dasmunsi and several other Members — our distinguished Member, Shri Shivraj Patil read out that sentence from the Standing Committee's Report, I respectfully disagree with that — the question is what do you define a "policy" to mean. The policy has been stated in successive Budget statements on this very floor by the Finance Minister. He has spelt out the category of enterprises which would be disinvested, the quantum which would be disinvested. He has spelt out what precautions would be taken.

He has spelt out what proportion of equity would be held. He has spelt out what pre-conditions would be ensured before disinvestment takes place. For instance the Govt. will to ensure that the withdrawal of the public sector does not result in private monopolies. He has spelt out that in those sectors where regulatory authorities are necessary before the withdrawal of the public sector, those regulatory authorities will be put in place. He has spelt out the purposes for which the proceeds will be used. All these things have been repeatedly stated. I just to not see what is the occasion for that kind of a sweeping remark.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I want to say something...*(Interruptions)* After you finish, let me also put one or two questions, which you can explain properly.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I have elaborated our policy on successive occasions and this is probably the fourth or fifth occasion in this House itself. We have spelt out the processes which are to be followed, in answers to several parliamentary questions. The flow chart which is being referred to, has been stated in response to parliamentary questions. We have said what would be done if a transaction is completed.

I will now come to parliamentary supervision. It is precisely to assist Parliament that we have taken a step which, as I mentioned last time, not a single State Government or any previous Government has taken, namely, the moment a transaction is completed, all papers will be sent to — and have been sent to — the Comptroller and Auditor General so that he sends a report to Parliament and to the people directly. I am happy to report that he has departed from his normal procedure so that this can be done swiftly.

In the case of Modern Foods, loose references continue to be made all the time. The Comptroller and Auditor General has already completed his preliminary report. We have already sent him the further assistance or comments which were required. Similarly, probably within less than a week of the transaction on BALCO being completed, all the papers relating to that were sent to the Comptroller and Auditor General and his officers are already inspecting each one of them. As swiftly as possible for them, they will submit that report directly to you.

Sir, every decision is being taken by the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment. It is not the prerogative of any individual. The Committee is headed by the Prime Minister and senior Ministers are its Members, including in particular the Ministers in whom many persons in the Opposition have, from time to time, reposed hope that they will stop the disinvestment process.

[Translation]

Sometimes they mention Shri Sharad Yadav's name, sometime Shri Manohar Joshi name and sometime Shri Ram Naik's, all are the members.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): We will stop naming them from today onwards.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasji is also learning now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I want to help you by naming them. I will not do so if he does not like.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: At every meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment, the administrative Ministry which controls that particular enterprise and supervises it, is represented. The whole case is processed over several months by Inter-Ministerial Groups in which seven of eight Ministries like Law, Company Affairs, Industries, etc. are all represented. Every single decision is being announced immediately upon its being taken.

The Point that has always been made is that there is no comprehensive policy or a uniform policy. Sir, it is a serious point. As Dr. Ramaiah with his vast experience and wisdom was telling us, decisions have to vary from enterprise to enterprise. I will give you the reason for that. For instance, VSNL, it completely a different category of enterprise. Its primary function, unlike MTNL whose primary function has been to provide a service, was that it was given a monopoly for a gateway. Now, the Government has announced that the monopoly will be taken away by 1st April, 2002 which is just a few months' away.

So, a decision for that kind of an enterprise had to be of a completely different kind.

[Translation]

One of our members was saying that why the Government is not strengthening them.

[English]

Before you can go in for disinvestment. That only shows that we have not studied the type of decisions which have been taken. In the case of VSNL,

[Translation]

it was being stated to stop bureaucracy.

[English]

The decision that was taken by the Cabinet was to tell VSNL that before your monopoly ends, please use your cash reserves to go into new businesses and you need not come back to the Government or to the Cabinet for saying which businesses you are going into. I would like to know which other Government has given this kind of autonomy to its public sector enterprise.

Secondly, the Government said, please strengthen the Board of Directors so that it becomes so strong that it acts as a fire-wall between the enterprise and the Government. Mr. Narayana Murthy of Infosys is a member, Shri Bhargav of Eicher is also a member of the Board. These distinguished persons have been brought in so that the enterprise becomes dynamic. Even before it finds a strategic partner it has been allowed to go into new businesses. The Minister of Telecom is here. At his urging it has been decided that they must be allowed to go in for joint ventures even before any disinvestment takes place.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Under Rule 208, against item number 17 of the agenda of the House, the time for the guillotine has been fixed at 6 o'clock Voting on guillotine should be conducted on the given time. Approval of the House has not been taken in this regard, therefore, first take the approval of the House. This is my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji, hon. Minister's reply is going on. As soon as the reply finishes, approval of the House will be taken to bring the guillotine.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, it has been mentioned in the rules and hon. Speaker has also fixed that guillotine will be taken up at 6 o'clock in the evening. It should be followed strictly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We all abide by the rules.

Whether the House agrees to extend the guillotine time till the reply of the hon. Minister finishes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, guillotine's time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the approval of the House, guillotine's time stands extended till hon. Minister finishes his reply.

Shri Raghuvansh Babu, you have seen the sense of the House. Sense of the House has been taken. Now, you please sit down. There is no hard and fast rule in this regard. It is understood that the time for guillotine can be extended till the Minister furnishes his reply.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Please extend the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Athawale, please sit down. You are not understanding the point.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Similarly, just as the decision has to vary from case to case, even in one sector like Telecom itself, it has to vary from one case to another. For instance the decision for MTNL has to be different from VSNL and also from BSNL in all these respects. Similarly, there are other enterprises in Government. It would surprise some members to know that Maruti Udyog Limited is not a Government enterprise because the Government's share has already been reduced - not now, but in 1992 - to 49.74 per cent. So, it is not a Government enterprise. Therefore, decisions tat you will follow in the case of Maruti Udyog Limited will have to be completely different and the course which you will follow will also be different. You do not have to negotiate with anybody when you are a hundred per cent owner.

But in the case of Maruti, you are obliged by the 1992 Agreement and you cannot do anything except to proceed with the Agreement, the written consent of Suzuki. So, how can you have an iron-clad rule and procedure and decision for different enterprises? It is a clear policy, Sir. It is implemented in reference to each enterprise, by the widest possible consultation, and all decisions are being taken by a Committee presided over by the Prime Minister. Also, overtime, that policy will change. I will give you an instance.

Shri Dasmunsi was making a great point about the difference between disinvestment and privatisation. There is nothing to hide in this. A very good exposition was given at the workshop I mentioned and I will send the speech of the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh to all the Members in which he has spelt out this difference. The word "disinvestment" came to be used because in the initial stages, when this policy was initiated, all that was being done was minority sale of 5 per cent or 10 per cent of Govt. equity and so on. That did not change. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am sick of such a reply...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We are sick of such interruptions...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on records except the reply of the hon'ble Minister.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: That is why, this word "disinvestment" was chosen. Now, the Deve Gowda Government realised and the Disinvestment Commission itself pointed out that this sort of disinvesment will not do. It does not change the character, the work culture, the management culture of an enterprise if you just widely disperse 5 or 10 per cent of its shares. Therefore, they said, Look for strategic partners. And for this very purpose, that word to came to be used. The content of the policy was changed quite correctly. The country and the Government are learning from their experience. So, Sir, the question really is that the policy should be open and it should be discussed from time to time as this policy is. Individual transactions should be completely transparent as they are.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You just said that the hon. Finance Minister in his policy statement had abundantly made it clear that disinvestment does not necessarily mean private monopolisation. You said so quoting him. And you, in your document and even in narration also, are now justifying that the text is now being changed. Strategic partner means the ownership of the strategic partnership. It is established in the case of BALCO and it will be again established in the petroleum sector tomorrow. So, there is a contradiction between what you say and the policy statement that you quoted from the Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The Finance Minister tells me to inform you that you do not know the meaning of the word "monopoly". But other than that, it is a private conversation. I do not want to speak on that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Please look at the figures in the Union Budget for the last three years. I have raised about it last time also but he has not replied to it. Now it has come out in the Press that all the figures of last year's Budget are incorrect and that is why, this year, he has not given the actual and revised figures of the last two years. You cannot refer to the Budget here. So, do not depend upon him. It is all cooked-up figures so far as the Union Budget is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, I have not permitted any hon'ble member to speak. Nothing will go on records except Minister's reply.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. This is not fair. What is happening here?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: This is how the learning process has gone. After the disinvestment through minority sales, in the Fifth Report, reviewing that experience, the Disinvestment Commission said like this: "Do not just go only for minority sales. Do not just go looking for a strategic partner. It said and I quote:

> "In order to assure the strategic buyer that eventually Government would withdraw from the PSU, it is necessary that the agreement with the strategic buyer should spell out the details, including the time-frame, for further dilution of Government share holding. However, even at the time of the initial induction of the strategic buyer, Government should entrust management control to him as already recommended. The agreement should also spell out clearly the medium-term and long-term strategy for the enterprise. Continued Government presence in the PSU with significant share holding exceeding the holding of the strategic buyer even as a transitional arrangement would deter prospective bidders."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is "exceeding the holding of the strategic buyer." Please note that.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Yes, it is exceeding the holding of the strategic buyer. If you exceed, then they will not come forward. Please understand it. I further quote:

> "The Commission, therefore, recommends that Government may keep its direct share holding below the level of the investment being offered to the strategic bidder by diversting some of the portions of its equity to institutions etc."

All of this is not to cast blame. Everybody was learning from this process. On this question of transparency, Sir, as I mentioned to you, every decision being taken is publicised at every stage—from the selection of advisors to inviting of Expression of Interest, to inviting the technical bids, to inviting financial bids to the opening of bids, to announcing results. It is being done in full public view. Every result at every stage is being announced to the public. I just do not see what this questioin of transparency is. I will mention to you what I understand some persons' conception of transparency is. They ask: "Why are you not giving us the names of the bidders? Why are you not giving us the reserve price? Why are you not giving us the number of the bidders?" I really do not want to say this. But I know how much interest different competitors have in finding out these details. You disclose the reserve price which has been determined by an Inter-Ministerial Group, which is confidential and immediately the purchaser will give only two rupees more and say: "I win the bid." My friends, do you want that the Government's ability to get the maximum amount from the bidders should be jeopardised in this way? Similarly, in the case of the number of bidders, the best way is that the bidders should not know how many they are competing against. If they know there is only one bidder that they have to compete against, the two can form a cartel among themselves. It is for these reasons that we do not confirm the names. The corporate rivals give the names. It is my entreaty to every hon. Member of this House, specially Members who rely on the newspapers, to believe me when I report that. Since I have been there for a few months, in this matter, I see that every fourth or fifth day, there is a plant in papers from some corporate rival about some transaction that is going on.

18.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Many of our hon. Members, many of our collegues, get misled by those things. But we must beware of these kinds of plants. These phrases are used, for instance, in the case of the IPCL. Such a learned Member was just saying, "You have, in effect, nationalised the losses of the Baroda Plant and privatised the profits of the two other units."

The fact of the matter is the opposite. ICPL has three units. Regarding these three units, the Government had earlier taken a decision that all three units will be

* Not recorded.

[Shri Arun Shourie]

offered for auction at one time, and it so happened that in the end, only one serious bidder was left. I will tell you why that decision was changed, it was at the initiative of the Chairman of the IOC that I went back to the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment and requested it to modify their earlier decision. I will tell you why? He told me, Sir, that the Baroda plant is on the land of IOC. That plant was set up so as to use the product of the IOC Refinery in Baroda. He said, If you give to my rival — I do not mind disclosing it to you - it was Reliance it will be a big problem for IOC. When I went to this department, I was told that Reliance is going to just eat up these three plants. They are waiting for it.

An hon. Member has written letters to me that there has been an operation in regard to IPCL's share being sold and the prices have artificially brought down so that somebody can grab the company at a low price. The Chairman of the IOC, Shri Pathan, disclosed the facts to me, and said that this is the situation of the plant, and this is why it was set up long ago. Where will I use my naptha from that refinery if this plant goes to my rival he asked? The Cabinet saw the reason for that proposal and it said, yes the Baroda plant will go to IOC, and the other two plants will go for auctioning. There have been newspaper stories as to why the other two plants are being given for international competitive bidding. This amounts to selling the country to foreigners the stories college. If we do not do that, what is the result?

We have in India one or two cash rich companies. If we confine the bids to domestic companies we will not have good competition. These one or two cash rich companies will get plants at whatever price they want. Then, you will accuse the Government that everything is being tailored to give these plants to one or two companies.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, how much more time are you going to take?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will conclude this point.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: He also does not want us to read newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)* He wants us to read *Ramayan* and *Geetha*. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

We read 'Samna' as well as Panchjanya'... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of interruption is not good.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: He is criticising reading newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Is he justifying that while he was a journalist all those stories published were wrong?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The point was made again by three Members, why do we not come to Parliament to seek approval of each of these transactions and explain to Committees of Parliament as the transactions are going on? Shri Munsi mentioned this and other Members also mentioned it. I will give to the House just a bit of history and tell the House as to why this is not done. Please listen to this. I am not saying that the Congress did this, therefore, we are doing it. It is not that. There is a reason in law. There is a reason in law as to why we do not come to Parliament for all these things. I will give the law itself just now.

You just see from 1992-97. What was done The point is not that the Congress Government did this you will see the law behind it — Rs. 18,000 crore of Government shares were sold. Did anybody come to Parliament to get sanction for those sales? No. Similarly, I will give you the instance of Maruti. Maruti was incorporated in 1981. Hundred per cent shares were with the Government. Twenty six per cent were sold in 1982 to Suzuki. Did anybody come to Parliament? Suzuki's share was, then, raised to 40 per cent. Did anybody come to Parliament? In 1992, 50 per cent was given to Suzuki.

The Government holding was reduced to 49.74 per cent and Maruti was made a non-Government company. Did anybody come to Parliament at that time? No. I will explain why that was right. Similarly, in 1995, when we had a very eminent lawyer as the Minister in-charge, Shri N.K.P. Salve, the Vikers Babcock Limited, which had boiler and cement making unit in West Bengal and Karnataka, was sold to ABB. Did anybody come to Parliament then? No. Why did they not come to Parliament? It is because the legal position is clear in this matter.

There are two conditions under which you have to come to Parliament. One is, if the enterprise has been constituted under an Act of Parliament and the Act subsists you have to come back to Parliament. Secondly, if the Act provides for a change in the shareholding pattern, then you have to come back to Parliament.

Sir, in the specific case of Air India, a question was raised. The Air India Act of 1953 has been repealed and these units have long ago been made corporations. Once they are made corporations under the law, they are governed by the Companies Act passed by this Parliament. Then, the transfer of shares and sale of shares depend upon the provisions of the Companies Act and not upon coming back to Parliament.

There is a very good case with regard to IISCO. IISCO was nationalised under an Act of Parliament, but when the plans for disinvestment of IISCO were drawn up, they were drawn up in a different way, because that Act had been repealed and IISCO had been made a subsidiary of SAIL. It is now governed under the Companies Act. So, there is no separate law at all for Government companies in regard to transfer of shares. For that reason, you do not have to come back to Parliament for each transaction.

Sir, I will now come to two or three specific points on labour.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I raised a question about Sterlite. Kindly explain about that.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: That is a very important question. I will certainly come to it. Please bear with me, because the Speaker is asking me to hurry up. If I do not give you a reply, you say "You have not replied". If I reply, you are saying that I am taking too long.

Shri Prakash Paranjpe said

[Translation]

that he is pointing towards HOCL for the last four months, why the department of disinvestment stated that the department of petroleum will handle it. I am saying it just now. After receiving your letters, Minister of Petroleum called a meeting in this regard. Shri Manohar Joshi himself was present in the meeting. You would like to know the whole matters. It is stated why it is not being handed over to BPCL, when BPCL want it.

[English]

I will tell you what was said on behalf of the BPCL authorities in that meeting. He will scold me for it, but I will disclose that. They said: "we do not want it".

[Translation]

I do not know how the stories are fabricated. I am sorry but when I say something, you say that I disclosing the proceedings of the official meetings.

[English]

I will give you my forecast today. If you continue to delay things like disinvestment in HOCL, by March next year, HOCL will be a BIFR case. I will tell you how.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): It is a wrong information you are having. It is because of mismanagement, the company is incurring losses and you are not taking action against the bureaucrats. Upto 1998, the company was giving dividend and because of the wrong decision of the management, the company has gone into losses. But you are making the workers suffer for that.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: No; I am going to come to the point about the interest of the workers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

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

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will take up only three other points and then finish. I come directly to the point that Shri Paranjape has raised that we are penalising the workers.

A similar point was made in regard to BALCO that the interests of the workers have been jeopardised. Is it not a surprise to all of you that the factory has been stopped for so long - since the beginning of March and yet till this date, the workers have not at all raised any demand about their service conditions. It is not there till today. Why is it so? It is a very important thing to ponder over...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He should reply to Shri Paranjape.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: It is very interesting that they are raising these demands. Shri Patwa is sitting here. There was a letter from Shri Jogi and also a telephone call at 1130 at night. Shri Jogi requested him, "Please do something and find a way out." The leaders of all the seven unions signed a letter and sent it to Shri Patwa. It said, "Please do this." He said, "All right, come." It is very interesting. Shri Patwa asked them, "Do you have no demands about your own working conditions, your security, your wages and your tenure" Nothing! They gave set speeches on disinvestment.

There is a very interesting point. In 1999, these very unions had challenged the disinvestment of BALCO in

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* Not recorded

[Shri Arun Shourie]

the Delhi High Court. You see, all their prayers were against the disinvestment proposal. The Court asked them. Please see the Court's order. I can read it out to you. The Court's order says, they did not press this demand at all. There was no other demand. The only demand was about the disinvestment proposal. And that too they did not press. When they came to Shri Patwa, again, they had no single demand about the workers' tenure.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, last time, we had a very good discussion on BALCO. You also gave a very good reply at that time. You can leave this part.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will conclude, Sir. *...(Interruptions)* Allegations were made about Modern Foods and others. If you do not want me to go through them, I will just skip it and come only to the point on which Shri Dasmunsi is very exercised, that is, the order of SEBI in regard to Sterlite, Videocon, BPL and one of the advisers the four firms. It is a very important order in the view of the Government. For that very reason, the moment we read about the order being given by SEBI, immediately, I personally sat with my staff. We drafted all the legal questions that arose from that order and we sent them to the Minister of Law and to the Department for their particular advice.

I will tell you that they have had meetings earlier this afternoon on that very matter. While I have to receive the opinion of the Minister of Law in writing, I have been informed that these were the three points that came up: First, that the orders does not have retrospective effect.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: There was an opinion by the Legal Department. The Solicitor General's office said that SEBI was under clout. At that time, you disposed it. Now, Sterlite is called by SEBI and you are saying that the order does not have retrospective effect. *...(Interruptions)*. This is not fair. This is not transparent.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply first.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: You are mixing up the two things. The Solicitor General's opinion, to which you referred in the previous debate also did not have anything to do with the current transactions that are now the subject of SEBI's findings. That was about a contract in the Telecom Department. A tender had been floated. If you want details, please give me only two minutes. I will give them to you.

I have checked personally with the Solicitor-General on that. I do not want to be wrong in these matters.

A tender had been floated. Several persons bid. Sterlite also bid. Sterlite bid at a very low price. Half-an-hour before that tender closed, Sterlite said, "No, that is a wrong price that our people quoted, it should be at this higher price." Probably they got to know the prices quoted by others. Precisely what he wants us to do in this so called quest for transparency!

Then, the Department of Telecom to its great credit, said, "No, we will hold you to the lower price." Then, Sterlite raised a dispute. The Department of Telecom snatched away the order which had been assigned to them and distributed it among other bidders. Sterlite again raised a dispute. the Department of Telecom went to the Solicitor-General and the Solicitor-General said, "Yes, you are right, Sterlite is wrong, you must hold it to that lower price."

I had said in the Rajya Sabha that if that kind of an occasion were to arise, that Sterlite were to now say, "Oh, my bid was Rs. 551 crore, the other fellow's bid was for Rs. 275 crore, there was typing mistake, my bid should have been Rs. 351 crore not Rs. 551 crore", I will rely on the same opinion of the Solicitor-General and hold them to the high price.

Now, in the case of SEBI's findings, it is a different matter. We have taken very serious note of it. For that reason, the opinion is in three parts. I will give it to the House, if I am given just one minute. One is that in transactions which are concluded. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I will ask the hon. Minister to defend the Government and not the Sterlite. Why is he defending Sterlite? He should punish Sterlite.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete, please.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, it is very difficult, if Shri Dasmunsi asks a question and if I do not give a reply, he says that I am not answering. If I give a reply, he says that I am defending them. I am only concerned with the Government's decision.

As far the Government's decision, the orders do not have retrospective effect. The second point is that the Chairman, SEBI has said, "They cannot have access to the capital market for two years, three years and four years...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In that case what is the future of BALCO? What for they are there is they are not allowed into capital market. The hon. Minister should tell me...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not reply to Shri Dasmunsi's point because he has already participated in the debate. You can address whatever points you have left.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, it is so interesting that our friends do not even read what the Chairman of SEBI himself has said on this very matter. He has said that his restriction applies to those firms only and not to the firms in which they are partners nor not to their subsidiaries. BALCO can go to the capital market. Sterlite may or may not be allowed to go. Sir, none of these things is studied and just a great speech is made. Therefore, I commend to you the Demands for Grats of my Department...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, he has not answered the question regarding reservation...*(Interruptions)*

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

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, we have a clear policy and it is a transparent policy. Please endorse these Demands.

Thank you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, we want reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the private sector also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called Shri Shivraj Patil.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Nothing should go on record, except Shri Patil's submission.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am not asking a question on tenders or on units or on individuals or on specific cases. I am trying to understand from the Government a very important matter relating to the policy. We have said that the Government does not have a comprehensive disinvestment policy and the hon. Minister has not, in his reply, today also said that the Government has a comprehensive policy. He has said that the matters were presented to the House through the replies to the questions and the matters were presented to the House when the Budget was presented. Is this the way in which a comprehensive policy is made through the replies to the questions and through one or two sentences or four or five sentences in the Budget? Can we call this as a comprehensive policy?

The public sector undertakings were built with the toil, blood and money of the people of this country. The Congress Party was responsible for building them. Now, we are disinvesting them. We have said that we are not objecting to disinvestment *per se*. What we are saying is this. Does the Government have any clear-cut policy on the public sector undertakings which have been nationalised from the private sector, public sector undertakings which are making the profits, public sector undertakings which are not making the profits, public sector undertakings which are in the strategic area, and public sector undertakings which were not created for earning profit but providing facilities to the people and for helping the people in the development of this country? What is the policy?

One of the most important points which has been raised by many Members in this House is how we are going to protect the interests of the workers in the public sector units, which will be transferred to the private sector. We would like to know whether the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are protected or not. Unless the Government has got a clear-cut policy, the action of the Government cannot be transparent. ...*(Interruptions)* Not in this way...*(Interruptions)* Sir, what we are asking from this Government is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He asks, whether the Government has any clear-cut policy or not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, within a minute, I will complete.

The Government has to be transparent and the Government can be transparent only by having a clear-cut lucid policy known to the people, known to those people who are going to bid and things like that. We are not asking for the tenders to be presented on the floor of the House. We expect the Government to reply to this...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to reply?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I would have taken up each one of these points. Today I would have elaborated the point on labour but for the shortage of time and the feeling on all sides that I should stop.

Just by using the words that it is not comprehensive and so on, no point is made these are just words. Our policy is a detailed policy.

You have mentioned three criteria, whether there is differentiation between those units which were set up *ab initio* by the Government and those which were nationalised. In our view, there is no difference in that. They are public sector units today. We are taking a uniform view in assessing whether we should disinvest and privatise them or not. Secondly, you said whether the criterion is profit making and loss making or not. As I have explained, Sir,...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are not replying whether you have a comprehensive policy or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: My answer is, it is yes, we have a policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have a comprehensive policy?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Yes, Sir.

...(Interruptions)

18.55 hrs.

At this stage, Prof. A.K. Premajam and some other hon. Members left the House.

At this stage, Shri Bir Singh Mahato left the House.

MR. SPEKAER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Disinvestment to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 20 relating to the Department of Disinvestment."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I walk out because the Government's reply on disinvestment is not satisfactory.

18.56 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Pravin Rashtrapal left the House.

...(Interruptions)

18.57 hrs.

At this stage Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Shri Ramdas Athawale and some other hon'ble Members left the House.

[English]

18.57 hrs.

Submission of Outstanding Demands to Vote of the House

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof, against:—

(1) Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to Ministry of Agriculture;

(2) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(3) Demand No. 7 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation;

(4) Demand No. 8 relating to Ministry of Coal;

(5) Demand Nos. 9 and 10 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

(6) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Communications;

(7) Demand Nos. 13 to 19 relating to Ministry of Defence;

(8) Demand No. 21 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(9) Demand No. 22 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;

(10) Demand Nos. 23 to 25, 27, 28, 30 to 35 relating to Ministry of Finance;

(11) Demand Nos. 36 and 37 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;

(12) Demand Nos. 38 to 40 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(13) Demand Nos. 41 to 45 and 96 to 100 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs;

(14) Demand Nos. 46 to 48 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(15) Demand Nos. 49 and 50 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;

(16) Demand No. 51 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(17) Demand No. 52 relating to Ministry of Information Technology.

(18) Demand No. 53 relating to Ministry of Labour;

(19) Demand Nos. 54, 55 and 57 relating to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(20) Demand No. 58 relating to Ministry of Mines;

(21) Demand No. 59 relating to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(22) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;

(23) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

(24) Demand No. 62 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

(25) Demand No. 63 relating to Ministry of Planning;

(26) Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Power.

(27) Demand Nos. 68 to 70 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;

(28) Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries;

(29) Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;

(30) Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Steel;

(31) Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

(32) Demand No. 75 relating to Ministry of Shipping;

(33) Demand No. 76 relating to Ministry of Textiles;

(34) Demand Nos. 77 and 78 relating to Ministry of Tourism and Culture;

(35) Demand No. 79 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(36) Demand Nos. 80 to 83 relating to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation;

(37) Demand No. 84 relating to Ministry of Water Resources;

(38) Demand No. 85 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;

(39) Demand No. 86 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(40) Demand Nos. 87 and 88 relating to Department of Atomic Energy;

(41) Demand No. 89 relating to Department of Ocean Development;

19.00 hrs.

(42) Demand No. 90 relating to Department of Space;

(43) Demand No. 92 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(44) Demand No. 93 relating to Lok Sabha;

(45) Demand No. 95 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President;

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants - Budget (General) for 2001-2002 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No.	& Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 20, 2001		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture					
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	291,28,00,000	20,53,00,000	1457,92,00,000	102,63,00,000
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	231,51,00,000	—	1157,54,00,000	—
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	74,76,00,000	3,67,00,000	373,82,00,000	18,37,00,000
4.	Department of Food Processing Industries	9,85,00,000	38,00,000	49,27,00,000	1,92,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers					
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	9,93,00,000	8,62,00,000	49,64,00,000	43,07,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers	2453,20,00,000	63,58,00,000	12265,99,00,000	317,92,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation					
7.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	121,81,00,000	9,77,00,000	97,56,00,000	48,83,00,000
Ministry of Coal					
8.	Ministry of Coal	73,24,00,000	65,01,,00,000	366,19,00,000	325,06,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry					
9.	Department of Commerce	202,79,00,000	16,77,00,000	1110,93,00,000	83,85,00,000
10.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	49,86,00,000	—	249,32,00,000	—
Ministry of Communications					
11.	Department of Posts	881,60,00,000	17,90,00,000	4408,01,00,000	89,47,00,000
12.	Department of Telecommunications	404,09,00,000	33,00,000	2020,46,00,000	1,67,00,000
Ministry of Defence					
13.	Ministry of Defence	676,71,00,000	6,41,00,000	3383,52,00,000	32,02,00,000

1	2	3		4	
14.	Defence Pensions	1794,88,00,000	—	8974,38,00,000	—
15.	Defence Services-Army	5294,08,00,000	—	26470,39,00,000	—
16.	Defence Services-Navy	721,68,00,000	—	3608,42,00,000	—
17.	Defence Services-Air Force	1320,32,00,000	—	6601,62,00,000	—
18.	Defence Ordnance Factories	79,62,00,000	—	—	—
19.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	3324,42,00,000	—	16622,07,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests					
21.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	141,97,00,000	9,87,00,000	709,83,00,000	49,33,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs					
22.	Ministry of External Affairs	422,54,00,000	57,94,00,000	2113,16,00,000	289,72,00,000
Ministry of Finance					
23.	Department of Economic Affairs	282,81,00,000	19,03,00,000	1414,06,00,000	95,13,00,000
24.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	152,36,00,000	134,55,00,000	761,80,00,000	672,75,00,000
25.	Payments to Financial Institutions	293,63,00,00	27,06,00,000	1468,13,00,000	135,29,00,000
27.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	3091,81,00,000	—	15459,05,,00,000	—
28.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	133,33,00,000	—	666,67,00,000
30.	Department of Expenditure	3,97,00,000	834,09,00,000	19,85,00,000	4170,46,00,000
31.	Pensions	718,04,00,000	—	3590,22,00,000	—
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	150,80,00,000	3,50,00,000	753,98,00,000	17,50,00,000
33.	Department of Revenue	217,90,00,000	1,32,00,000	198,42,00,000	6.62,00,000
34.	Direct Taxes	177,89,00,000	20,00,00,000	889,45,00,000	100,00,00,000
35.	Indirect Taxes	237,39,00,000	47,52,00,000	1186,97,00,000	237,58,00,000

1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution					
36.	Department of Consumer Affairs	8,11,00,000	40,00,000	40,54,00,000	2,00,00,000
37.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	2332,22,00,000	42,93,00,000	11628,44,00,000	214,66,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare					
38.	Department of Health	393,95,00,000	63,90,00,000	1969,77,00,000	319,50,00,000
39.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy	26,43,00,000	1,17,00,000	132,13,00,000	5,83,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	797,89,00,000	29,16,00,000	3989,44,00,000	145,79,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs					
41.	Ministry of Home Affairs	117,47,00,000	4,69,00,000	587,32,00,000	23,46,00,000
42.	Cabinet	27,64,00,000	1,56,00,000	138,22,00,000	7,81,00,000
43.	Police	1431,79,00,000	133,09,00,000	7158,96,00,000	665,44,00,000
44	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	104,06,00,000	38,66,00,000	520,28,00,000	193,27,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	82,58,00,000	58,75,00,000	412,92,00,000	293,75,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
46.	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	905,12,000	—	3103,58,00,000	—
47.	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	736,58,00,000	1,00,000	3678,13,00,000	1,00,000
48.	Department of Women and Child Development	505,22,00,000	7,00,000	1199,38,00,000	33,00,000
Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises					
49.	Department of Public Enterprises	181,00,000	—	9,05,00,000	—
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	86,07,00,000	385,71,00,000	80,39,00,000	106,68,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
51.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	215,04,00,000	30,30,00,000	1075,21,00,000	151,51,00,000

1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Information Technology					
52.	Ministry of Information Technology	53,65,00,000	8,43,00,000	294,95,00,000	97,17,00,000
Ministry of Labour					
53.	Ministry of Labour	186,39,00,000	4,00,000	939,21,00,000	6,25,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs					
54.	Law and Justice	71,69,00,000	80,00,000	358,45,00,000	4,00,00,000
55.	Election Commission	1,79,00,000	—	8,94,00,000	—
57.	Department of Company Affairs	7,54,00,000	17,00,000	37,71,00,000	83,00,000
Ministry of Mines					
58.	Ministry of Mines	153,58,00,000	25,19,00,000	266,15,00,000	125,94,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources					
59.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	70,02,00,000	27,91,00,000	350,10,00,000	139,54,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs					
60.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	77,00,000	—	3,87,00,000	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions					
61.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	35,50,00,000	40,00,000	177,48,00,000	2,01,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas					
62.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,20,00,000	—	6,01,00,000	—
Ministry of Planning					
63.	Ministry of Planning	15,25,00,000	2,50,00,000	76,27,00,000	12,50,00,000
Ministry of Power					
64.	Ministry of Power	256,00,00,000	460,88,00,000	1280,01,00,000	2304,41,00,000

1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Science and Technology					
68.	Department of Science and Technology	131,31,00,000	6,96,00,000	656,57,00,000	34,77,00,000
69.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	159,66,00,000	92,00,000	798,31,00,000	4,58,00,000
70.	Department of Bio-technology	31,06,00,000	—	155,28,00,000	—
Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries					
71.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	152,87,00,000	3,86,00,000	764,34,00,000	19,27,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation					
72.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	650,00,00,000	11,10,00,000	1167,07,00,000	55,49,00,000
Ministry of Steel					
73.	Ministry of Steel	12,07,00,000	2,67,00,000	60,34,00,000	13,33,00,000
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways					
74.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	948,11,00,000	897,22,00,000	4740,56,00,000	4486,12,00,000
Ministry of Shipping					
75.	Ministry of Shipping	104,65,00,000	53,86,00,000	523,23,00,000	269,29,00,000
Ministry of Textiles					
76.	Ministry of Textiles	134,06,00,000	84,49,00,000	670,29,00,000	422,46,00,000
Ministry of Tourism and Culture					
77.	Department of Tourism	22,59,00,000	7,61,00,000	112,95,00,000	38,04,00,000
78.	Department of Culture	71,75,00,000	4,00,000	358,76,00,000	20,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs					
79.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	15,04,00,000	5,00,00,000	75,19,00,000	25,00,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation					
80.	Department of Urban Development	106,52,00,000	72,40,00,000	532,58,00,000	361,99,00,000

1	2	3		4	
81.	Public Works	107,43,00,000	37,46,00,000	537,17,00,000	187,29,00,000
82.	Stationery and Printing	31,12,00,000	23,00,000	155,58,00,000	1,17,00,000
83.	Department of Urban Development and Poverty	35,55,00,000	30,67,00,000	177,72,00,000	153,33,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources					
84.	Ministry of Water Resources	117,01,00,000	7,90,00,000	585,07,00,000	39,52,00,000
Ministry of Social Jusice and Empowerment					
85.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	217,52,00,000	16,70,00,000	1087,57,00,000	83,47,00,000
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports					
86.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	52,20,00,000	31,00,000	260,97,00,000	1,52,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy					
87	Atomic Energy	256,50,00,000	174,96,00,000	1282,50,00,000	874,79,00,000
88.	Nuclear Power Schemes	250,55,00,000	182,17,00,000	1252,73,00,000	910,83,00,000
Department of Ocean Development					
89.	Department of Ocean Development	27,73,00,000	40,00,000	138,67,00,000	2,00,00,000
Department of Space					
90.	Department of Space	268,07,00,000	71,05,00,000	1340,36,00,000	355,26,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President					
92.	Rajya Sabha	9,73,00,000	—	48,64,00,000	—
93.	Lok Sabha	22,67,00,000	—	113,35,00,000	—
95.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	16,00,000	—	77,00,000	—
	Total Revenue/ Capital	**38536,14,00,000**	**7919,85,00,000**	**169663,98,00,000**	**37738,06,00,000**

The motion was adopted.

[English]

19.01 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) Bill*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-2002.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-2002."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce the Bill.**

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 25, 2001/Vaisakha 5, 1923 (Saka)

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* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II Section-II dated 24-4-2001

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

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