

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Unit
Parliament Library Building
Room No. PB-025
Block 'G'

(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Dr. P.K. Sandhu
Joint Secretary

Sharda Prasad
Principal Chief Editor

Kiran Sahni
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Sarita Nagpal
Editor

{Original English Proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi Proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.

CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, Twelfth Session, 2003/1925 (Saka)]

No. 21, Tuesday, April 8, 2003/Chaitra 18, 1925 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
RE: SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR	
Situation in Iraq ...	1-12
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 361 ...	12-13
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 362-380	17-48
Unstarred Question Nos. 3721-3888	48-295
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
	295-297
COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	
Twelfth Report	298
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY	
Thirty-eighth to Forty-first Reports ...	298
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS	
Thirty-ninth to Forty-first Reports	298
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS	
Ninety-eighth Report ...	299
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	
Rehabilitation Council of India	299
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to relay radio and T.V. programmes in local language in Lohardaga and Gumla district, Jharkhand	
Prof. Dukha Bhagat	300
(ii) Need to open computerized reservation centre at Dahanu Road Station of Western Railway	
Shri Chintaman Wanaga	301
(iii) Need to set up a medical college and hospital at Nawarangpur in Orissa with the Central assistance	
Shri Parashuram Majhi	301

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[illegible]

RESOLUTION RE: SITUATION IN IRAQ – *Adopted*

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	...	...	310
Shri Somnath Chatterjee ...	...	...	313
Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra ...	...		316
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	...		318
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ...			321
Shri K. Yerrannaidu		...	325
Shri Chandrakant Khaire ...			330
Shri K. Malaisamy ...			331
Shri Adhi Sankar			333
Shri Rashid Alvi			333
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ...			335
Shri P.A. Sangma			338
Shrimati Krishna Bose			340
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ...		...	342
Shri G.M. Banatwalla			343
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab ...			345
Shri Ajoy Chakraborty			347
Shri Ali Mohmad Naik			348
Shri Amar Roy Pradhan ...			349
Shri E. Ponnuswamy			350
Shri Joachim Baxla			351
Shri Ramdas Athawale ...			352
Shri P.C. Thomas			354
Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann ...	...		355
Shri K. Francis George			357
Shri Yashwant Sinha			358

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

362

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL
HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

Motion to Consider

Shri I.D. Swami	363
---------------------	-----	-----

SUBJECT**COLUMNS**

Shri J.S. Brar	...	364
Yogi Aditya Nath		366
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan		369
Shri P.H. Pandian ...	..	370
Shri Anadi Sahu...		371
Kunwar Akhilesh Singh ...		374
Shri Mohan Rawale		376
Shri Rupchand Pal ...		379
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat ...		380
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev		381
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam		382
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ...		383
Shri G.M. Banatwalla		388
Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann ...		390
Shri Prabodh Panda ' ...		391
Shri Subodh Mohite		392
Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale		395
Clauses 2, 3 and 1		401
Motion to Pass		401

ELECTRICITY BILL

Motion to Consider

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete ...	402-408
-------------------------------	---------

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 08, 2003/Chaitra 18, 1925 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HE : SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

Situation in Iraq

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, attack against Iraq by America should be highly condemned (Ninda). I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour and to discuss this issue in the House.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have also given a notice. The Question Hour should be suspended and this situation should be discussed.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please co-operate with the Chair.

Shri Ramjilal Suman, you have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. What do you want to say about it, please speak.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even yesterday this issue was discussed in this August House that we should pass a Resolution in strong ('Ghor') language condemning America for its dictatorial attitude.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : What do you mean by the word "Ghanghor". When the thick dark clouds emerge then we use this word. You please explain the meaning of 'Ghor ninda'.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : You are unable to see anything. How can I explain you the meaning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. The entire world was against this war and not only the world but more than 70 percent people of America were against the attack of America on Iraq. As per the survey conducted in India, 87 percent people were not in the favour of American

attack on Iraq at any cost. This is a very serious issue. I allege this Government for not adopting positive attitude and for not passing a Resolution in Lok Sabha against America-Iraq war, India has not played a positive role which it was expected of.

Sir, India did not hold any discussion with the countries, which were against the American attack on Iraq, like France, Germany, Russia and China etc.,. Neither it coordinated with them nor arrived at any mutual understanding. It did not make any effort to check the American attack. Efforts should have been made in this regard. I want to make an allegation against the Government that its role to check American attack on Iraq had been absolutely insignificant. It will not amount to exaggeration if, I may say so that it has been meaningless. This is a very serious matter.

Sir, as far as the question of role of United Nations Organisation is concerned, America has made its role ineffective. No one is prepared to take any notice of its role. Through you, I would like to request you that India do not mean only Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Lal Krishan Advani. The entire nation was of the opinion that American should not attack Iraq yet America attacked Iraq. This House represents entire India. Therefore this august House should convey this message to the entire world that India is with Iraq in this hour of crisis. We condemn America, we criticise it, we consider it culprit and we deplore it. This message should go from here. Therefore my request is that the Question Hour may be suspended and discussion on this subject be allowed.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suman, please sit down now. I have given you an opportunity. I listened to you. Please sit down.

This is a serious matter and we need to pass a Resolution unanimously in this regard. The entire House is united on this issue and when yesterday the House was adjourned on this issue, I said that the Government have sent a Resolution to me in this regard and the Government wants to get it passed unanimously in this House. I received a draft in this regard. I have gone through that and later on I gave it to the Members belonging to the opposition. The Members from the opposition have also gone through it. It has been given back to me after making necessary changes. There is no problem in passing this

resolution. Everyone is agreeable to the point that the decision should be taken unanimously.

This is a question of national importance. When it has been decided that the nation needs to pass a resolution on this international issue unanimously then I do not think that we need to vitiate the atmosphere here. Where the Government as well as the opposition has got the same role and all parties agreed to such a draft then it will convey a good message throughout the country as well as outside the country.

Therefore, yesterday I urged upon all the parties to express their views here. All of you have expressed your views here thereafter a meeting of leaders, was held in the evening at 5 o'clock. Another meeting was held today in the morning. I still hope that a draft would be passed which is agreed upon by all parties then this subject can be discussed today only. I have got notices from many – members. I do not think that there would be any benefit of suspending the question hour. We can carry on the question hour. When the draft would be passed unanimously, then the matter could be discussed in the House. It has been my endeavour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been explained in my notice as to why the question hour be suspended. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, what else could be more serious than this? . . .*(Interruptions)* This is the most important matter. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramjilal Suman ji, please sit down. I have given you sufficient time. Whatever you said, I listened. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji, as you have given notice on this subject so please speak on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the draft, we will present, should be passed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are not concerned about India. They are concerned about Iraq and USA. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : They are slaves of America. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should have passed the Resolution condemning America yesterday morning itself, but the resolution has not been passed in the Lok Sabha even today. We should pass a motion of 'Ghor Ninda' on this issue. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan ji, you please speak now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is not much deference of opinion till now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Resolution should have been passed yesterday only. This is very clear that the America waged a heavy attack on Iraq. It should be highly deplored and there should be a debate on this issue. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan ji, please speak now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is wasting the time of the House. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question Hour. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Speaker Sir, America is destructing Iraq, it should be discussed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, Mr. Ramdas ji, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question Hour should be suspended and draft presented by us should be accepted. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need to suspend the Question Hour. This Government

is wasting its time, creating embarrassing situation for the country and wasting the time of the House. . . .
(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : You people are wasting the time. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, a meeting was just held with you. In that meeting except Government, members of all the political parties including BJP were in the favour of the Resolution. When all the Members of the ruling party as well as of opposition are in the favour of this Resolution, why this Resolution is not being moved here through you? Who is wasting the time? They are taking it lightly. They have held the country's dignity at stake. . . .(Interruptions) Members of TDP are also sitting here. You ask them whether they have supported the motion or not? The Members of Samata Party, Janta Dal, DMK, ADMK and BJP are present here. . . .(Interruptions)? We all have condemned it, so why they hate all. After that we said that first time you get this Resolution passed in Hindi and Resolution was given in Hindi. We don't know how many leaders they have. You called us at 10.30 AM and asked us to make up our mind then come. When the entire ruling party as well as the opposition got united In front of the Speaker, then question arised that whether the Government approve it or not? Now who is wasting the time? I want to say that we want to keep the issue of Iraq on the top priority. We do not want to give any signal to the country that the House is not serious about it and I want to say that Saddam Hussain would go today or tomorrow, but Saddam Hussain is an excuse only, the main target is oil reserves of Iraq. The people would come to know the truth. I do not want to dwell upon this issue at length. If you want to conduct the House, smoothly please read out that Resolutions here and if the Government do not approve it, then please adjourn the House call a meeting again and then conduct the House, but the Question Hour in the House will not be allowed to take place. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can there be a point of order in Question Hour?

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour has not yet started.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, how can he object? I am raising a point of order Rule 388. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him say what he wants to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kharabela Swain, what is the rule that you are referring to?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, it is Rule 388 and it is with regard to suspension of rules. Rule 388 says :

"Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has asked me to go through Rule 388. I have seen the Rule and it says :

"Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, it says: "any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion". Where is the motion here? Motion means, it must be listed in the List of Business, but it is not listed here. . . .
(Interruptions) Sir, now read Rule 32. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no substance is your point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very sorry that we have to repeat the notice for suspension of Question Hour today also. While our party

is very keen that the proceedings of the House should not be disrupted, not only our side but the entire House, irrespective of party lines, wanted to pass a Resolution. . . . (Interruptions) Sir, should I speak or will he go on arguing on his point of order?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kharabela Swain, I have given a ruling on your point of order. Please take your seat.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, there is no motion before the House. So, how can the Question Hour be suspended? . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever Shri Kharabela Swain is speaking now should not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, it is not our intention to give notice for suspension of Question Hour today also. But yesterday and today, cutting across party lines, the entire House has been discussing as to how India will express its feelings, its protest, its agony, its concern and its solidarity with the people of Iraq.

Sir, we have been trying, under your leadership, since yesterday to reach for a unanimity. This morning also we met.

Mr. Speaker Sir, it is very painful that in the 21st century, the first naked imperialistic aggression in the most crude and uncivilised manner, defying all the canons of international law and conventions of UN, took place very near to our sub-continent, very near to our territory and that too in Asia on Iraq.

Sir, we are a country of one billion people, which preaches, right from the days of Lord Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, the message of peace, the message of solidarity, and this Parliament has every time stood by each one's sovereignty and non-interference. Sir, our hon. Prime Minister, while he was intervening in a debate, made it very clear that he is opposed to change of a regime by outside forces, and that has already taken place. We will not compare the incidents of Iraq with the incidents of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. We should not be misconstrued by our concept on the present issue.

Therefore, I strongly plead and I strongly appeal to you to pass a unanimous resolution in this regard. We are not going to make it a political issue. We know what had been stated by Pakistan yesterday for India. We know, as we have read, what has been stated by the US Army today.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the US Army Chief has said that they can go whatever they like. We know what has been stated by President Musharraf yesterday. It is all against India's will and unity. Therefore, this is the most appropriate time that the Parliament unanimously should come to a resolution addressed by you and that the Government does not have any objection and does not create hindrance to the resolution. The word '*ghor ninda*' is not a word which will hurt the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many a time, an executive is compelled by the overwhelming wish of the Parliament, be it in the House of Commons or in the US Congress. If Parliament express its view under your leadership, it does not weaken the hands of the Government for its diplomatic parleys. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to come to a unanimous resolution, as you have discussed this morning, cutting across party lines and once again show to the whole world that India is one with Iraq, is consistently against imperialist onslaught. This is the only appeal that we wish to make.

I hope on this matter, we shall not divide the House and the Government will consider the word '*ghor ninda*'.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Kapadvanj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please do not make a repetition of the same that had happened yesterday. Suspension of Question Hour certainly shows that this is such a big issue that the Parliament of India by setting aside its own questions wants to draw attention of the whole world towards our country's stand on the Iraq-America issue. Yesterday also this had been discussed and this discussion is even going on today. If you take a decision at 12 o'clock, then the spirit to suspend the Question Hour will no longer be there. This means that this is the most important issue at this moment. Therefore, if you have to suspend the Question Hour, you

may do so and if not, then please allow our questions. The same thing has happened yesterday and today also the same thing will go on till 12 o'clock. Therefore, I urge upon you to take a decision on this matter.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the situation in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq is very critical.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : Sir, we would like to know whether the Question Hour is already suspended.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is not suspended. Whatever is going on in the House is a guidance to the Chair whether the Question Hour should be suspended or not.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Member whether it is not an important question to be raised in the House. Why does he argue on this? . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Sir, in the guise of pleading before the House for suspension of Question Hour, we have been hearing all this since yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : You raised a question of information, which I have given you. Please sit down now. I have given you the information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Then I may be also heard.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those who have given notices will be heard.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, the situation in Iraq is very serious. It is because of this serious situation we should give priority to it as compared to all other issues and looking to the latest situation prevailing in Iraq and raise a strong voice together against the atrocities being committed there. Sir, this is a well known fact now. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Everyday, the situation is changing in Iraq. What can I do?

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : We not only strongly condemn American attack on Iraq but also strongly demand that there should be a cease fire immediately by maintaining status quo and the American and its coalition forces should go back. The matters pertaining to that country should be entrusted to UNO. The attack on Iraq was a barbaric action and serious aggression.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rupchand Pal. On the question of suspension of Question Hour you have been asking to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : America is heading towards international treachery. It is therefore necessary that we should express our views taking full note of it. Here, by attacking Iraq, America has perpetrated war against it. Therefore an immediate action is inevitable against America by declaring it a perpetrator of war. Therefore, it has now become necessary that an action against America should be taken and sanctions be imposed on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rupchand Pal. You have to speak only on suspension of Question Hour, nothing else. You have to strictly speak on whether the Question Hour should be suspended.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Since yesterday, the whole world is watching that a nation of 110 crore of people in their sovereign Parliament is trying to pass a unanimous Resolution condemning the naked military aggression by US-led coalition forces on sovereign Iraq. We do not want to divide the House. We have been insisting on a unanimous Resolution against the hegemonistic move of military aggression to occupy and invade Iraq. It was said by the Government that if any war takes place, this Government will condemn it. Now, they

are backing out. In whose favour, are they backing out now?

We are trying since yesterday – we have tried it earlier also – that a message should be sent that there is swelling public opinion the world over against the aggression. What has happened in Iraq today may happen to many other countries. Threats are there even against us. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi was mentioning about the Pakistan President's threat. Even there is the threat extended by the American Deputy Secretary against the External Affairs Minister for equating the Kashmir Situation with the Iraq situation. The BJP has decided in their last meeting to condemn it. All the parties here are condemning it. But what stands in the way that the Government is not agreeing to a Resolution to condemn the military aggression? We have demanded that immediately the act of aggression should be stopped and the Allied Forces should withdraw from sovereign Iraq. We have said that the rehabilitation and reconstruction will be the responsibility of the United Nations and the United Nations only. There is nothing wrong in that. When the Opposition, the Government, the BJP and the allied parties, are agreeable to such a Resolution, what is the pressure being mounted on this Government? The world is watching that it is a spineless Government which cannot stand up and protest even against this naked military aggression on a sovereign friend who was all along a friend of India, who stood by us even on the issue of Kashmir, who always stood by us in our distress.

When they are fighting this aggression, we are failing to condemn this aggression. We are urging you, Sir, to prevail upon this Government, and let this House unanimously condemn this act of military action. Sir, what else can be more urgent and important than this Adjournment Motion. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have received six notices of Adjournment Motion. I have gone through the wording of the notices which are given to me and the notices have asked for the suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the Adjournment Motion on Iraq issue. You are all aware that yesterday, while giving my ruling on the Adjournment Motion notice, I had said that this matter cannot be a subject matter for the Adjournment Motion. Since the Adjournment Motion is not permitted, after

listening to the concerned Members, I have come to a conclusion that the Question Hour cannot be suspended for discussing the Adjournment Motion because the Adjournment Motion itself cannot be discussed in the House. Therefore, I rule out the request for the suspension of the Question Hour and I would go to the Question Hour directly.

Q.No. 361 – Dr. (Col. Retd.) Dhani Ram Shandil.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : No, Sir. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the main question is the Iraq issue. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram Shandil.

11.26 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in NCR

*361. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that several hardcore terrorists have taken shelter in the NCR towns and they consider it as safe heaven for attacking important places in the capital, as reported in the *Times of India* dated 13.3.2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have introduced any crackdown scheme to arrest such criminals particularly in the Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof and success achieved thereunder so far; and

(e) the strategies proposed to be adopted by the Union Government to destroy the base of terrorists hiding in the NCR towns?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There were in the recent past five cases in which Pak-sponsored terrorists were either arrested or killed in the Western parts of Uttar Pradesh near Delhi. The possibility of Pak-sponsored terrorists creating hide-outs in the areas adjoining Delhi, therefore, cannot be ruled out.

(c) to (e) Delhi Police has fully geared itself to develop intelligence about the activities and movements of terrorists and their harbours in and around Delhi and put in place an appropriate security cover to ensure that their nefarious designs are effectively neutralized. This includes a close coordination with the police forces of the neighbouring districts and the Central Intelligence Agencies. A large number of terrorists arrested or killed by Delhi Police during the last three years establishes the efficacy of these arrangements.

COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister. The entire spectrum of threat perception caused by the terrorist activities in the National Capital Region and its neighbouring towns is an issue of national importance and deserves serious attention. . . . (Interruptions)

Sir, the very fact that terrorist outfits like Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Toiba, backed by the ISI of Pakistan, have opted to move to peripheral towns of the capital, raises a question that surveillance levels, as compared to the capital, are low in these neighbouring towns. . . . (Interruptions) There are other concerns like security consciousness of the local population and the mechanism adopted. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Dhani Ram Shandil, please wait for a minute.

Now, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

11.28 hrs.

RE : SITUATION IN IRAQ – Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate you for the important role that you have performed during these two days. There was overall unanimity on this issue. You have taken the issue of American attack on Iraq very seriously. Now, I too feel that atmosphere of the House should not be spoiled. The proposal has been sent for obtaining Government's approval. The House may be adjourned till the time decision is taken on that proposal as this is a very serious matter.

We had expressed our apprehension that today, the whole world is rallying under this serious threat perception. Yesterday, America issued a threatening statement for India. Pakistan has again responded that America should wage a war against India by equating Jammu and Kashmir situation with Iraq. This is now crystal clear. Today India's position has become more serious in the world. Every foreign policy or proposal mooted by the Government is always in the interest of the country. If the Hon'ble Prime Minister or Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister had discussed this matter with us, then we would have certainly supported the proposal in the interest of the country. In present situation, we will provide our full cooperation in passing of each of such proposal which is in the interest of our country. However, with the attack on Iraq, America is proving its dominance in this region. America has not yet reacted to what Pakistan had stated. As per Pakistan's statement America should equate the situation of Jammu and Kashmir with the situation of Iraq and launch an attack. Should America not denounce this statement of Pakistan immediately? They just cannot afford to condemn Pakistan. Therefore, it is my humble request to you that the Government of India has been in a dilemma and in such a situation the dignity of the country has always been adversely affected. But we will not let the country go downwards. This is why, we the opposition parties have taken a positive stand. I am happy that Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra who belongs to the treasury benches has himself said on T.V. that they are criticising this action of America more as compared to the opposition.

I don't understand as to why the ruling party has two schools of thought on it. They are issuing two different reactions at a time which is very dangerous. One can not sail on two boats at a single point of time. Straight forwardness and unanimity of views will certainly be in the interest of the country. Two different statements at a time would vitiate the atmosphere and it would be dangerous too. . . .(Interruptions) Do you know who has two tongues? We do not want to tell you about this but we wish that harmonious atmosphere which you have created in the House should be maintained and to ensure it, till Government gives its approval or disapproval on the proposal put forth by the opposition, discussion should be held on this subject by suspending the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the atmosphere which you have created, should be maintained as this is the prime issue which is haunting both, our country and the world. Most of the countries of the world are against the American attack on Iraq. America should immediately withdraw its forces from Iraq. We should deplore American action. Therefore, it is my request that harmonious atmosphere be maintained in the House. . . .(Interruptions) India should oppose this step of America and initiative should be taken for sending aid in the form of medicines, food for Iraqi people and milk for children etc. to Iraq through the United Nations Organisation.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is challenging you point of order. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow everyone to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let Shri Somnath Chatterjee say whatever he wants to say.

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : Mr. Speaker Sir, you gave a ruling that Question Hour cannot be suspended and adjournment motion cannot be taken up, then why everyone wants to speak here? What is this? We all should abide by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever I am doing, is in the best interest of the House.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not take a long time. I deeply appreciate and I join my friends here in appreciating your kind initiative. I am happy that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and senior Ministers like Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi are present here today. You have said questions should be put. I want to put only one question with your kind permission. Is there any more serious and urgent matter than this which we are also trying to raise before this country, a country which is committed to peace, disarmament and international amity? When an independent country, which has been a close friend of our country, is decimated by a power hungry imperialist aggressor, we are keeping quiet. The BJP National Executive passed a resolution taking that view. Even what happened in your room today? Generally we do not refer to that. Every hon. leader who was present there has agreed to the draft we have suggested. Therefore, I am respectfully requesting the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and other senior Ministers to please tell us what is it that is standing in the way between the Resolution and the Government. Why can this not be passed? Why can this not be moved? We are saying, let the Speaker move it. Therefore, that is the question which is agitating all of us. We cannot go through a formality of questions. Therefore, we have said that it is such an issue that the discussion should start immediately, if a Resolution cannot be brought in. If it cannot be brought in, as Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has suggested, let the atmosphere not be spoiled. Let the House be adjourned until the matter is decided or unless the Government agrees to this Resolution. Nobody here finds any objection to this Resolution. Therefore, I am requesting Shri Advani to please intervene. Please do not take the plea of some sort of supposed danger. What is the danger? This is a unanimous request from everybody in this House. I do not know why the Government should stand in the way.

MR. SPEAKER : I request the Government to react on this issue.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that in this morning's meeting, where all the party leaders were

present, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must have conveyed the views of the Government. If, after that, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has gone to seek the advice and counsel of the hon. Prime Minister, I have no objection to this House being adjourned till we meet again at 12.15 p.m. or 12.30 p.m. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am convening a meeting of all the leaders in my chamber at 12 noon.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Study on changes in Ozone Layer

*362. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

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

(a) whether the studies conducted by the Indian Team in the Antarctica region since 1981 indicate any changes in the ozone layer;

(b) if so, whether some holes have developed into the ozone layer over the World causing the danger of ultraviolet radiation;

(c) if so, the details of the studies conducted in the Antarctica region; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government of India thereon so far?

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. While ozone hole has been observed over Antarctica, it is not seen over any other part of the world, though ozone depletion to an extent of 25-30% has been reported in Arctic regions. This depletion in ozone level is associated with increase in harmful ultra violet radiation with possible links to higher incidence of skin cancer and cataract, as indicated by the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Report of 1991.

(c) The Indian teams in Antarctica have made measurements of vertical profile of ozone (with Indian ozone sondes) since 1986 from Dakshin Gangotri and since 1990 from Maitri, the permanent Indian stations in Antarctica. The measurements show that during the months of September-October there is a fall in ozone concentration over Maitri by approx. 80% at 17 Km height as compared to the average value of ozone concentration during other months. Total ozone measurements were started by IMD at Maitri in 1999. Analysis of data obtained during the period 1999-2002 shows that during the month of September-October, total ozone also decreases by approx. 60% as compared to the average value of total ozone during other months.

(d) The total expenditure incurred so far by India Meteorological Department is approx. Rs. 2.5 crores for the scientific programme, including total and vertical ozone measurements in Antarctica since 1981.

[Translation]

Indo-French Scientific Cooperation

*363. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France are contemplating to boost the scientific cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard so far; 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.

(b) to (d) The Inter-Governmental scientific cooperation between India and France has been successfully going on for about 25 years under the umbrella of Agreement for Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between India and France concluded in 18 July 1978 at

New Delhi. Scientific Exchanges between India and France have intensified during this period and presently collaboration is ongoing in several multi-disciplinary areas across my scientific institutions in India and France.

The Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) jointly established by the Government of India and the Government of France in 1987 at Delhi, is the main instrument for promoting collaborative research by the scientists of two countries in Fundamental as well as Applied Scientific fields.

Besides this, agencies like DBT, ISRO, CSIR and ICMR have also entered into arrangements for cooperation with counterpart French scientific agencies.

For further strengthening the existing scientific cooperation, a Programme of Cooperation (POC) in Science and Technology between the Government of India and Government of France for the period 2003-2005 was signed on 16th March, 2003 in New Delhi. The Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of France are the Coordinating Agencies for implementation of the POC on behalf of Indian and French side respectively. The POC provides for cooperation in Basic and Applied Sciences, Technology and Engineering, Research and Development, Interaction with Industry, etc. The modes of cooperation envisaged in the POC are exchange visits of scientists, researchers, experts and trainees; organization of joint workshops and seminars; training of young Indian scientists; implementation of joint research projects, etc.

Climatic Changes due to Global Warming

*364. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the climatic changes due to global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether severe droughts and unpredictable hailstorms are due to these climatic changes;

(d) whether the global warming is expected to affect the agricultural production adversely; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the latest report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the globally averaged surface temperature has been reported to have increased by 0.6°C since 1860 mainly due to anthropogenic reasons. The Government is aware of the possible climatic changes due to global warming.

(c) The assessment by IPCC indicates a likelihood of increase in frequency of droughts and heavy rainfall events on account of global warming. However, Indian records over the past 130 years do not indicate any marked long-term trend in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods and other extreme events.

(d) Present assessments based on crop growth models indicate possibilities of adverse effects on agriculture over tropical regions, but the effect of global warming at regional and sub-regional levels is not clearly understood.

(e) Various measures have been taken to strengthen S and T Capacity for impact assessment, and work out adaptation and mitigation strategies for agriculture. These include programmes and schemes to conserve scarce natural resources and promote practices leading to sustainable agriculture through more efficient resource use.

[English]

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

*365. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether response to the additional wage employment in the rural areas under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has not been up to the mark;

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

(c) the details of the suggestion received in regard to this scheme from the State Governments and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether attention of the Government has also been drawn to the news regarding failure of poverty alleviation schemes appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 05.03.2002;

(e) if so, the names of States where SGRY has not been implemented fully so far;

(f) the funds allocated to the State Governments under the scheme during 2002-2003, State-wise;

(g) whether the State Governments have not fully utilized the funds since very inception of the scheme;

(h) if so, details thereof, State-wise and year-wise; and

(i) the steps taken by the Union Government to streamline implementation of the scheme in the light of a report submitted in the Supreme Court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Though the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001, the Programme became fully operational from 1st April 2002. During 2002-2003, against the allocation of Rs. 3552.53 crores, an amount of Rs. 3684.64 crores has been released alongwith about 45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. According to the Reports received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations about 49.05 crores mandays have been created upto January 2003.

(c) Some State Governments want only cash. Some want that the prescribed minimum of 5kgs of foodgrains per manday may be reduced. Under the Guidelines, flexibility in the distribution of foodgrains between the minimum of 5kgs per manday and maximum upto 75% of the wage rates has already been provided. It will be too early to consider further flexibility as the Scheme is in operation only for the last one year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Scheme is in operation in all the Districts of the country.

(f) to (h) The State-wise allocation of funds and its utilization under the SGRY during 2002-2003 is given in the enclosed statement.

(i) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been impressed upon to speed up lifting and utilisation of foodgrains under the normal SGRY. Secondly as per decision of the Task Force on drought constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister, before a fresh release of foodgrains is made under the Special Component, the unutilized balance of foodgrains under the normal SGRY is also taken into account together with that of the Special Component, so that overall utilisation is achieved. During 2002-2003, 108.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been released under the SGRY and the Special Component as against 68.83 lakh tonnes in the previous year under the SGRY and the Food for Work Programme. Lifting has also gone up from 48.90 lakh tonnes in 2001-2002 to 74.64 lakh tonnes in 2002-2003.

Statement

State-wise allocation and Utilisation of funds under SGRY during 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Centre		Utilization of funds**
		Allocation	Release*	(Centre+ State)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18977.31	24380.17	25583.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	986.98	824.26	556.71
3.	Assam	25626.43	22496.96	25791.79
4.	Bihar	36327.51	26727.42	16419.845
5.	Chhattisgarh	9286.06	12013.04	13763.71
6.	Goa	158.36	75.04	41.49
7.	Gujarat	7728.31	6942.87	6010.03
8.	Haryana	4290.25	5610.37	7879.007

1	2	3	4	5
9. Himachal Pradesh	1806.79	2046	1437.04	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2154.84	2051.61	1522.82	
11. Jharkhand	24828.98	17584.68	6339.066	
12. Karnataka	14098.08	17429.04	20299.12	
13. Kerala	6325.52	7665.17	4226.3	
14. Madhya Pradesh	21841.08	26872.02	24287.76	
15. Maharashtra	28002.67	28960.58	20948.52	
16. Manipur	1719.36	669.8		
17. Meghalaya	1926.22	1905.92	558.76	
18. Mizoram	445.73	573.88	496.831	
19. Nagaland	1321.29	667.28	887.06	
20. Orissa	21353.15	27406.55	17744.77	
21. Punjab	3461.06	3848.98	2038.84	
22. Rajasthan	10710.59	14904.76	18199.17	
23. Sikkim	493.5	439.18	368.7	
24. Tamil Nadu	16564.43	21161.09	25194.728	
25. Tripura	3104.49	3850.07	1897.15	
26. Uttaranchal	4258.87	4398.54	4003.78	
27. Uttar Pradesh	63243.32	66092.08	55815.81	
28. West Bengal	23729.76	20649.89	24628.42	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	139.88	42.32		
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	109.27	61.4		
31. Daman and Diu	30.27	0		
32. Lakshadweep	48.16	0	5.79	
33. Pondicherry	154.5	112.61	142.6	
All India	355253.02	368463.58	327089.40	

Note : Blank Column denote non-reporting by the State/
UT concerned.

* Releases upto 31st March, 2003

** Utilization upto February, 2003

[Translation]

Nexus between DDA Officials and Property Dealers

*366. DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether a nexus between some officials of the
Delhi Development Authority and property dealers is
responsible for several irregularities in the Authority;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during
the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to fix
the responsibility on the higher officials for the rampant
corruption in DDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have launched any
special and strict campaign to root out corruption from
DDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND
POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (f) Delhi
Development Authority (DDA) was set up to promote and
secure development of Delhi and has been engaged in
diverse and meaningful city building activities which
includes acquisition of land, development of housing
complexes, shopping and commercial centres, green belts
etc. In this huge developmental task, when there are
instances of failure or allegations of various nature, action
is initiated against defaulting officials.

CBI and Crime Branch of Delhi Police have registered
32 cases involving 38 DDA officials during the last three
years ending March 31, 2003. During the same period
Vigilance Wing of DDA initiated departmental proceedings
against 373 officials. In all such cases investigations are
carried out by the concerned agency and action taken as
per prescribed rules and regulations. Further, during the

last 3 years penalties have been imposed on 433 officials (includes disciplinary cases initiated earlier).

Elimination of corruption is a constant and on-going exercise and Government has issued directions to DDA from time to time to make systemic improvements by bringing in transparency in its functioning, make use of e-governance system to enhance the efficiency, transparency and elimination of subjectivity in the conduct of its business. DDA has initiated various measures accordingly to streamline its functioning, make it transparent and citizens friendly. This includes introduction of computerization, training of workforce, simplification of rules and regulations and adoption of transparency in procedures, it has already introduced computerization of centralized receipt and dispatch section putting in place a system of acknowledging letters and documents, monitoring of time limits provided for various items/ transactions as per citizens charter and posting of counselors/facilitators in the main reception hall to guide the visiting public. All important letters like demand-cum-allotment letters, refund etc. are sent by speed post and proof of delivery obtained, information regarding procedures, functions and facilities provided by various Departments disseminated through brochures, handbooks, notices, website etc. Instructions regarding anti-corruption measures issued by the Central Vigilance Commission are followed by DDA and measures have been taken to strengthen its vigilance administration to reduce corruption.

[English]

Rules for Foreign Universities

*367. SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

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

(a) whether the draft rules for entry and operation of foreign universities in the country are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for not notifying such draft rules as yet;

(c) whether the Government have been considering allowing foreign universities to operate in the country; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it will have impact on other Indian universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has proposed regulations for entry and operation of foreign universities/educational institutions in India. However, at present, UGC Act, 1956, does not empower the UGC to frame such regulations. Accordingly, these regulations, in order to be effective, necessitate certain amendments in the UGC Act. Necessary amendments to the UGC Act are under consideration of Government. However, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has issued Regulations for entry and operation of foreign universities/institutions imparting technical education in India.

Printing of NCERT/IGNOU Books

*368. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Ministry of Urban Development in regard to allotment of jobs to the Government of India Text Book Press for printing books of NCERT/IGNOU;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Ministry has also assured about quality of work, adherence to schedule and economic viability;

(d) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to allot these jobs to the Government text book press; and

(e) 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) to (e) Yes, Sir. NCERT has since forwarded copies containing their schedule of rates and terms and conditions for the

consideration of Ministry of Urban Development. If the experts of NCERT find the work of the Urban Development Ministry's Press satisfactory and if Ministry of Urban Development agrees to print the quality books within the specified time schedule, their proposal can be considered.

IGNOU has put on its mailing list the printing press of Ministry of Urban Development for allotment of jobs.

Fee Structure for Private Educational Institutions

*369. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has appointed a Commission to decide the fee structure for all the private educational institutions for which admission will be determined through an All India Engineering Entrance Examination as reported in *Times of India* dated 11th March 2003;

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

(c) whether this was one of the decisions arrived at by consensus at the Conference of State Education Secretaries, convened by the Union HRD Ministry recently;

(d) if so, the details of the other decisions taken in the Conference; and

(e) the response of the Union Government thereto and the time frame if any, fixed for implementation of the decisions taken in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), they have not so far appointed any such Commission as reported in the news-item under reference. However, the Interim Policy Regulations notified by AICTE on 7th March, 2003,

consequent to the judgement delivered on 31st October, 2002 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *TMA Pai Foundation Vs State of Karnataka and Others*, inter-alia provides that, in order to facilitate the technical institutions to workout a reasonable fee structure, the AICTE in pursuance of its statutory obligations under the AICTE Act would draft guidelines for fee fixation. The task of drafting of guidelines/formula for fee fixation will be assigned to a high-powered committee. Till such time the high powered committee gives its recommendations, the interim regulations provides that, as an interim arrangement, the State Government may decide a uniform fee structure to be made applicable to all the students including those of management seats, for the current academic year through its fee committee. The Interim Policy Regulations were generally endorsed in the meeting of State Education Secretaries (Technical) held on 10th March 2003. In the said meeting, various other issues relating to technical education such as Technology, Channel, Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) Consortium, etc. were also discussed.

[Translation]

Promotion of Bauxite Industry

*370. SHRI NAGMANI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to promote the Bauxite industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Governments with regard to formulation of said policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) and (b) The Government has not formulated any separate policy to promote bauxite exploration and mining as such. However, since the 1993, the Government has been progressively

liberalising policy for development of all non-fuel, non-atomic minerals including bauxite which aims to facilitate, inter-alia, greater private sector participation including foreign direct investment in exploration and exploitation of minerals, induction of state-of-the-art technologies in mining sector, decentralization and delegation of powers to the State Governments, simplification of procedures governing grant of mineral concessions, conservation and systematic development of minerals and protection of environment.

(c) to (e) No proposal has been received from the State Governments with regard to formulating policy to bauxite mining.

[English]

Militant Attacks in Jammu and Kashmir

*371. SHRI C.N. SINGH :

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the activities of militants in Jammu and Kashmir after the formation of new Government in the State have increased;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents occurred thereafter;

(c) the number of civilian/security personnel killed/injured and loss of property suffered in the said incident;

(d) the number of times central teams that have visited the incident sites;

(e) the findings of these teams; and

(f) the steps taken by the State Government as well as by the Union Government to stop militant activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) Terrorist groups and their mentors across the LoC/IB are continuing

with cross border terrorism related activities. As reported by State Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the first five months of new Government (Nov. '02 to 31 March '03), there has been only marginal decline in activities of terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir as compared to the corresponding period in the year 2001-2002.

Details are indicated below :

S. No.	Terrorist related violence	Nov. '01 to March' 02	Nov. '02 to March' 03
1.	No. of incidents	1506	1244
2.	No. of civilians killed	332	332
3.	No. of SFs killed	155	157
4.	No. of civilians injured	617	506
5.	No. of SFs injured	391	285
6.	Loss of property (Shops, Government Bldgs, Hospital, Pvt. House, Bridges, Education Bldgs. Etc.)	290	112

A few major incidences of terrorists related violence during Nov. 2002 to 31 March, 2003 are as given below :

- (i) On November 23, 2002 an IED blast took place near Yatri Niwas, Jawahar Tunnel (Lower Munda) Anantnag with the result a civil bus and a truck carrying Army personnel fell into a deep nallah. In this incident, 9 persons including 5 Army jawans, 2 children and 2 ladies lost their lives whereas 24 Army personnel sustained injuries.
- (ii) In a suicidal/terrorist attack at Raghunath Temple Complex, Jammu on November 24, 2002, 13 persons including 1 policemen, 1 CRPF jawan and 2 terrorists got killed while 53 persons including 5 security Force personnel sustained injuries.
- (iii) Terrorists attacked a police post Ind under PS Gool, Udhampur on the night of March 15/16, 2003 killing eleven police personnel/SPOs and two civilians and injuring five others.

- (iv) In a gruesome massacre on the night intervening March 23/24, 2003 at Nadimarg, Zainpora, Pulwama, targeting the members of Hindu community, terrorists killed 24 persons including 11 women and 2 children.

(d) and (e) The security situation in Jammu and Kashmir is closely monitored and reviewed at the high levels from time to time in conjunction with the State Government. Though Central teams or officers of the Union Government and even the Deputy Prime Minister do visit Jammu and Kashmir from time to time for inter-alia assessing ground level security situation, Central teams have recently visited after major incidents such as the 2nd attack on Reghunath temple on 24th November 2002 and thereafter following the incidents of massacre at Ind, Udampur on 15/16 March 2003 and at Nadimarg, Pulwana on 23/24 March 2003.

Recently the security situation, post Nadimarg incident, in Jammu and Kashmir has been reviewed alongwith broad contours of counter terrorism measures and strategies on 31.03.2003 in a High Level Meeting Chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and participated among others by Raksha Mantri Minister for External Affairs and senior Officers of State and Central Government as well as of security forces and intelligence agencies.

(f) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland, the Government conjointly with the State Government, has taken a series of steps to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/ Pak ISI which includes strengthening of border management to check infiltration; proactive action against terrorists; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of United Headquarters at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces; and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorist are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored at various levels in the State and Central Government.

As a part of conjoint efforts to curb terrorism, commensurate with a multipronged strategy, the Government continues to provide all possible support to the State Government in terms of financial, security force manpower, technical and intelligence related assistance.

Freedom Fighters Pension

*372. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from Goa and Kerala Swatantrata Sainiks under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme as on date;

(b) the number of cases sanctioned out of these;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of cases are pending for a long time with the Union Government due to which Swatantrata Sainiks are facing hardships; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) The number of applications received and pensions sanctioned upto 31.3.2003 to the Swatantrata Sainiks from Goa and Kerala is as under :

Name of State	Number of applications received	Number of pensions sanctioned
Goa	4,526	911
Kerala	53,646	2,989

(c) No case complete in all respects eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension duly verified and recommended by State Governments of Goa and Kerala is pending with the Union Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Talk with Militants

*373. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted an expert group to talk to the militants in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time frame set by the Government to complete the negotiations, if any; and

(d) the number of terrorist outfits of Kashmir that have agreed to give up violence so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) Shri N.N. Vohra, former Union Home Secretary and former Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, has been appointed as Government of India's representative to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with the elected representatives, various organisations and concerned individuals in the State of Jammu Kashmir.

(c) No time frame has been set by the Government to complete the negotiations.

(d) None so far.

**Private Sector Participation in Urban
Water Supply and Sanitation**

*374. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to evolve a strategy for improving the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation by involving the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government had invited comments from the State Governments regarding private participation in improving the urban water supply and sanitation;

(d) if so, the response received by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise;

(e) whether guidelines have been formulated for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (f) The Union Government has been sensitizing the State Governments and Union Territories through workshops, seminars and meetings held from time to time on various policy issues, strategies and international experience involving private sector partnership in improving the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services. In this regard, the Union Government has formulated draft guidelines for public Private Partnership in Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services which inter-alia covers the following aspects :-

- Need for reforms.
- Role of Government.
- Policy framework for water supply and sanitation sector reform.
- Key elements of legal and regulatory framework,
- Implementation responsibilities.
- Forms of private-sector participation.

These guidelines have been circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories for their comments/ views. The State Governments have been reminded to expedite their response in the matter. Response has been received only from Governments of West Bengal and Sikkim so far.

Border Disputes

*375. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the border disputes among States remain unresolved for the past several years;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have made any serious efforts to resolve these disputes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have constituted any committee to resolve the border disputes; and

(f) if so, the main recommendations of this committee and action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) There have been border disputes mostly arising out of claims and counter claims between Bihar-Uttar Pradesh; Haryana-Uttar Pradesh; Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala; Orissa-Andhra Pradesh; Orissa-Jharkhand; Orissa-Chhattisgarh; Orissa-West Bengal; Punjab-Haryana; Uttaranchal-Himachal Pradesh; Assam-Arunachal Pradesh and Assam-Nagaland.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have made efforts from time to time to resolve the border disputes involving various States, though essentially it is for the concerned State Governments to resolve their differences through discussions and mutual accommodation. With a view to resolve the border dispute between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Bihar-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 was enacted. The Haryana-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 was enacted in order to settle the border dispute between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government has constituted the Mahajan Commission in October 1966 to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala boundary dispute. Three Commissions have so far been appointed to determine the areas of Punjab that should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The Central Government got a study conducted on the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland in 1976 and constituted the Shastri Commission to deal with the dispute between the two States. Similarly, A

Tripartite Committee was constituted by the Central Government to deal with the border dispute between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Chemicals and Fertilizers Plants in the Country

*376. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI AMBAREESHA :

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

(a) whether it is fact that many fertilizer and chemical plants started long ago have been delayed badly thereby escalating the cost of these projects;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (c) Setting up of fertilizer plants and of most chemical plants is not subject to licensing requirements and entrepreneurs can set up manufacturing facilities after filing an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM).

In so far as Chemical plants in the public sector are concerned, the relocation of Delhi unit of Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), which was closed under the Orders of Supreme Court with effect from 1st December, 1996, had been delayed. This plant was originally scheduled to be commissioned by December, 2000 at a cost of Rs. 7.70 crores, but the project was delayed due to various reasons like the time taken in the allotment of land and modifications to be carried out in design and capacities of the plant in terms of covered area and equipments to meet the norms of M/s Punjab State Industries and Export Corporation (PSIEC) and M/s FACT Engineering and Design Organization (FEDO). The plant was initially earmarked for relocation in any of these States, i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Finally the land for the project was

allotted by PSIEC in May, 1999. The plant has since been relocated at Bathinda, Punjab at a cost of Rs. 10.70 crores (approx.) and is now operational.

In so far as Fertilizer plants in the public sector are concerned, there is only one major project under implementation. This is the Namrup Revamp Project at Namrup in Assam being implemented by the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFC), a new Company formed on segregation of the Namrup units from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC). Implementation commenced on 2.11.1998 and was scheduled to be completed by 1st February, 2002 at a cost of Rs. 525.47 crore. Although the Namrup-I and III units restarted production after revamp in March 2002, completion of Namrup-II unit's revamp has been delayed.

The completion of the project has been delayed due to a combination of factors such as delay in supply of critical equipment by vendors, suppliers backing out after orders were placed, poor response to enquiries, slow progress of civil and erection work by the site contractor and delay in transportation of critical equipment. In order to speed up project implementation, the Government has been monitoring progress of revamp jobs during site visits, deputing technical experts from other fertilizer PSUs/cooperative societies to assist the project team as well as ensuring presence of the Chief Executive of BVFC and senior executives of the consultant at Namrup and release of adequate funds to meet project expenditure.

[Translation]

Funds for Poverty Alleviation Programme

*377. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government for the Poverty Alleviation Programme during the year 2002-2003, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government for this purpose has not been utilized fully by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of funds remained unutilized and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMARI) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) w.e.f. 1.12.1997. Details of State-wise allocation and release of funds during the year 2002-2003 are placed at enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Utilisation Certificates for the Central Funds released during 2002-2003 have not, yet, fallen due.

Statement

State-wise Allocation/Release of Central Funds under SJSRY for the year 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	784.37	904.15 #
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.54	0.00
3.	Assam	476.55	0.00
4.	Bihar	427.02	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	236.41	236.41
6.	Goa	17.52	0.00
7.	Gujarat	366.69	1717.07 *
8.	Haryana	88.39	238.09 #
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.21	63.64 #
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.98	62.98
11.	Jharkhand	213.37	0.00
12.	Karnataka	580.09	668.68 #
13.	Kerala	261.98	301.99 #

1	2	3	4
14. Madhya Pradesh	813.93	683.93	
15. Maharashtra	1331.81	618.73	
16. Manipur	133.72	0.00	
17. Meghalaya	70.10	0.00	
18. Mizoram	91.22	105.15 #	
19. Nagaland	59.67	68.78 #	
20. Orissa	330.94	381.48 #	
21. Punjab	58.45	67.38 #	
22. Rajasthan	349.20	402.53 #	
23. Sikkim	27.07	31.20 #	
24. Tamil Nadu	651.70	751.22 #	
25. Tripura	99.17	114.31 #	
26. Uttaranchal	76.18	16.33	
27. Uttar Pradesh	1450.29	1671.76 #	
28. West Bengal	435.20	501.66 #	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114.30	0.00	
30. Chandigarh	122.27	269.09 #	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.91	23.91	
32. Daman and Diu	32.52	0.00	
33. Delhi	125.15	0.00	
34. Pondicherry	65.85	191.00 #	
All India	\$10091.77	10091.77	

*Rs. 15 crore has been released in May, 2002 to the State Government of Gujarat for the benefit of riot-affected persons.

#Additional funds released due to transfer of additional funds from non-performing States to better performing States.

\$This includes additional funds amounting to Rs. 17.77 Lakh provided through re-appropriation.

Royalty Rates of Minerals

*378. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest rate of royalty per tonne on minerals as on date, mineral-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have announced the revised rate of royalty on minerals recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the revised rates of royalty is much less than demanded by the States especially by the Government of Maharashtra on various minerals produced in the State;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have considered further revision of the rates of royalty;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments especially from the State Government of Kerala to fix the rate of royalty of the Illmenite group of minerals on a competitive basis which is compatible with the other metallic ores; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) to (c) Royalty rates for minerals other than fuel and minor minerals were last notified by the Ministry of Mines vide Gazette Notification GSR 713(E) dated 12.9.2000 a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2000. Royalty rates for fuel minerals viz Coal and Lignite are notified by the Ministry of Coal and for minor minerals by the respective State Governments under their Minor Mineral Concession Rules.

(d) to (f) Conventionally, for revision of royalty rates for minerals other than fuel and minor minerals, a Study Group is constituted under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines, having major mineral producing States on rotational basis, concerned

Central Ministries/Departments, Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines and Federation of Indian Mineral Industries as members. Comments of all stake holders including State Governments are solicited through a questionnaire. Based on these inputs and parameters such as the trends in the average sale price and production, exportability of minerals in valude added from desirability of single ad-valorem rates for multi-grade minerals, parity with international rates of royalty wherever possible, continuation with existing ad valorem rates as far as possible, desirability of fixing similar rates for geologically similar minerals, gradual enlargement in the scope of the ad-valorem system and augmentation of revenues of the State Governments, royalty rates are recommended by the Study Group.

The Government had constituted a Study Group on 22.5.2002 for revision of royalty rates for minerals other than fuel and minor minerals. The Study Group has yet to submit its report to the Central Government. As per proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government (Ministry of Mines) cannot enhance the rates of royalty more than once during any period of 3 years. Thus, the enhancement of rates of royalty for minerals other than fuel and minor minerals can be enhanced only after 11.9.2003.

(g) and (h) The State Government of Kerala has suggested higher royalty at 10% on ad-valorem basis for beach sand minerals namely ilmenite, leucosene, rutile, zircon and granular sillimanite instead of the existing 2.5% for granular sillimanite and 2% for the other minerals. The Study Group is enjoined to take into account suggestions of all stake holders including those of Government of Kerala before finalizing its recommendations.

[English]

Development of Barren/Wasteland

*379. SHRI Y.V. RAO :

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of barren and wasteland which falls both in the forest and non forest land in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any schemes for the development of such lands;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to develop such lands along with allocation and utilization of funds during the last five years and till date for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (d) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India, 2000 (brought out by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad employing Satellite Remote Sensing Technologies), the total extent of wastelands/degraded lands both in the forest and non-forest areas in the country is 63.85 million hectare, out of which the extent of barren rocky/stony waste/sheet rock area is 6.45 million hectare. The State-wise details are placed in the enclosed statement.

While no specific programme is currently under implementation for the development of barren lands, the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three major programmes viz. the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) for the development of wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis which have components to treat/reclaim such barren lands by checking land degradation and putting such lands to productive use. New projects under these programmes will now be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. During the last five years, (1998-99 to 2002-03) an amount of Rs. 2194.13 crores was allocated for these programmes out of which an amount of Rs. 2102.59 crores was released.

Statement*State-wise and Category-wise*

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	692.68	20256.64	1035.02	603.26	13.80	22237.78	709.29
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	3326.76	41.47	0.00	3088.08	1416.67	2134.99
3. Assam	0.00	843.72	1633.56	0.00	8391.48	3112.71	2217.85
4. Bihar	559.17	4689.93	1198.87	0.51	45.45	13066.53	164.97
5. Goa	0.00	292.83	41.02	0.00	0.00	71.99	2.47
6. Gujarat	1013.39	21786.72	2656.26	7637.34	0.00	5443.02	387.45
7. Haryana	49.50	988.42	238.30	285.63	0.00	732.52	721.65
8. Himachal Pradesh	121.89	2056.50	15.69	1.36	0.00	4589.98	4278.17
9. Jammu and Kashmir	21.25	4495.30	246.50	0.00	0.00	2491.66	267.51
10. Karnataka	301.52	9087.68	32.76	125.11	0.00	8299.41	97.46
11. Kerala	0.00	357.93	136.00	0.00	0.00	609.30	3.99
12. Madhya Pradesh	7569.11	36977.87	51.72	162.81	0.00	20437.77	302.44
13. Maharashtra	1700.37	31386.91	527.57	251.66	0.00	13430.67	1349.40
14. Manipur	0.00	1.32	324.60	0.00	12014.06	608.64	0.00
15. Meghalaya	0.00	4190.63	14.87	0.00	2086.77	3612.11	0.00
16. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3761.23	310.45	0.00
17. Nagaland	0.00	1596.46	0.00	0.00	5224.65	1582.99	0.00
18. Orissa	185.82	8358.68	379.10	51.49	115.28	10014.07	13.43
19. Punjab	168.52	339.44	352.01	173.29	0.00	353.29	113.71
20. Rajasthan	495.77	27152.76	289.66	2722.99	0.00	12541.89	12208.44
21. Sikkim	0.00	1073.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1060.57	0.00
22. Tripura	0.00	286.87	0.11	0.00	400.88	588.18	0.00
23. Tamil Nadu	226.12	7697.91	415.80	2479.73	0.53	9634.25	168.94
24. Uttar Pradesh	2806.52	5498.99	4981.43	5811.94	0.00	3338.32	446.36
25. West Bengal	171.90	1245.16	1931.54	131.25	0.00	777.58	384.97
26. Union Territory	12.83	25.74	24.60	39.01	0.00	289.97	5.43
Total	20553.35	194014.29	16568.45	20477.38	35142.20	140652.31	25978.91

1. Gullied and/or ravinous land 2. Land with or without scrub 3. Waterlogged and Marshy land 4. Land affected by salinity/alkalinity coastal/Inland 5. Shifting cultivation area 6. Under utilised/degraded notified forest land 7. Degraded pastures/grazing land 8. degraded land under plantation crop 9. Sands-Inland/coastal 10. Mining/Industrial wastelands

Source : 1:50,000 scale wasteland maps prepared from Landsat Thematic Mapper/IRS/LISS II/III Data

Note : 1,20,849.00 sq. Kms. In Jammu and Kashmir is not mapped and hence not considered for calculating the percentage

Wastelands of India

(Area in sq. kms.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
52.91	464.70	98.88	5196.27	388.96	0.00	51750.19	275068.00	18.81
6.07	309.43	0.30	1262.36	7.93	6732.17	18325.25	83743.00	21.88
0.00	3764.54	0.43	54.88	0.00	0.00	20019.17	76438.00	25.52
79.80	222.08	184.23	688.91	97.10	0.00	20997.55	173877.00	12.08
32.19	0.00	110.73	58.55	3.49	0.00	613.27	3702.00	16.57
78.32	188.42	49.66	3293.39	487.31	0.00	43021.28	196024.00	21.95
134.12	465.01	13.72	105.12	0.00	0.00	3733.98	44212.00	8.45
2457.59	105.04	85.66	3858.04	1529.67	12559.42	31659.00	55673.00	56.87
640.56	869.26	0.31	32821.50	1685.42	21904.97	65444.24	101387.00	64.55
104.74	43.96	77.78	2627.89	40.97	0.00	20839.28	191791.00	10.87
25.65	27.87	0.49	146.46	140.49	0.00	1448.18	38853.00	3.73
910.40	24.57	141.44	2950.97	184.65	0.00	69713.75	443446.00	15.72
687.43	77.63	100.45	2587.42	1389.57	0.00	53489.08	307690.00	17.38
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12948.62	22327.00	58.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9904.38	22429.00	44.16
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4071.68	21081.00	19.31
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8404.10	16579.00	50.69
193.93	212.49	35.45	1574.09	207.88	0.00	21341.71	155707.00	13.71
81.58	619.57	26.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2228.40	50362.00	4.42
21.14	40639.51	128.65	4799.02	182.28	0.00	105639.11	342239.00	30.87
0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	1425.56	3569.58	7096.00	50.30
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1276.03	10486.00	12.17
221.96	590.80	120.46	1155.92	301.50	0.00	23013.90	130058.00	17.70
50.44	470.21	29.26	1180.13	992.83	13166.37	38772.80	294411.00	13.17
2.93	879.13	47.34	130.46	16.24	0.00	5718.48	88752.00	6.44
46.34	47.33	0.00	83.05	0.00	0.00	574.30	10973.00	5.23
5828.09	50021.65	1252.13	64584.77	7656.29	55788.49	638518.31	3166414.00	20.17

11. Barren Rocky/Stony Waste/Sheet Rook Area 12. Steep Stopping Area 13. Snow covered and/or Glacial Area 14. Total wastelands 15. Total Geographical Area 16. Per centage of total Geographical Area.

Wages under SGRY

(amount in Rupees)

***380. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of minimum wage to be paid to workers under the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (S.G.R.Y.) in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the rate of minimum wage in these States where the workers are employed on scarcity relief works;

(c) the reasons for difference in both the wages; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that labour laws may not be violated?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) Wages are required to be paid under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) by the State Governments as per the minimum wages fixed by the State authorities from time to time. As reported, the minimum wages in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are given as under :

(amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	Rate of Minimum Wages
1.	Gujarat	60.00
2.	Rajasthan	60.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh*	80.00
4.	Bihar	58.64
5.	Uttar Pradesh	58.00

*Minimum wage rate varies from district to district. Rs. 80.00 is average wage rate for the State as a whole.

(b) As reported the minimum wages being paid by these States in scarcity relief works are given as under :

Sl. No.	States	Rate of Minimum Wages in Scarcity of Relief works
1.	Gujarat	42.50
2.	Rajasthan	60.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh*	80.00
4.	Bihar	58.64
5.	Uttar Pradesh	58.00

*Minimum wage rate varies from district to district. Rs. 80.00 is average wage rate for the State as a whole.

(c) The two rates are differing only in the case of Gujarat. According to the State Government, lower wage rates in the drought affected district are fixed by the Collectors in order to provide wage employment for maximum number of people for maximum working days while providing relief works.

(d) As per the guidelines, if the implementing Agencies do not pay minimum wages at the rate notified for the relevant schedule of employment under the Minimum Wage Act, the concerned authority can take suitable action against the erring officials under the Minimum Wages Act. If the Central Government finds that the minimum wages are still not being paid as per the provision of the Guidelines, it may even withhold further release of funds under the Programme to the concerned Districts.

Traffic Congestion in Delhi

3721. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated February 17, 2003 regarding traffic congestion in the Capital;

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

(c) whether Metro Delhi is unable to fulfil the needs of the citizens of Delhi;

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to ensure that sufficient parking for vehicles is provided at low cost for commuters at the Rail stations to ease the traffic in the city;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the banning of three wheelers in places like Cannaught Place will not solve but aggravate the problem of commuters; and

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

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

(b) The news item had broadly discussed the ill effects of traffic congestion in the NCT of Delhi, parking problems in the city, transportation policy of the State and review of Delhi Metro etc.

(c) Out of Delhi Master Plan network of about 245 kms, only phase-1 of Delhi Metro aggregating to 62 km is under implementation. Out of this phase-I, only the first 8.5 km long section has been commissioned as yet. It is, therefore, too early to say that Delhi Metro is unable to fulfil the need of citizens of Delhi.

(d) Like any other major city, Delhi, need a multi-modal transport network. Apart from completing the full Delhi Metro Master Plan network other improvements in the urban transport network through Traffic System Management, introduction of high-capacity buses, etc. need to be explored.

(e) and (f) Parking space for vehicles is being provided at selected metro stations. Selection of these stations and the extent of parking space is based on detailed traffic surveys.

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

Long term Effect on Health of Bhopal Gas Victims

3722.SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a team of dedicated specialists with years of experience of treating thousands to victims of the Union Carbide Gas leak (at Bhopal) in December, 1984 came together on 30.1.2003 to demand a continuous scientific study to determine the long term health effects, continuous medicare, research and health surveillance on at least two generations of survivors of the disaster; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting Up of Institute of Advanced Studies in Education

3723.SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main objective of the setting up of institute of advanced studies in Education;

(b) whether the said institute is facing the problem co-relating the Indian traditions with the needs and aspirations of the modern world;

(c) if so, whether any new changes are being made by this institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the main proposals of the institute to study the Indian culture scientifically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education existing reputed Teacher Training Institutions of prescribed standards are being upgraded as Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs). Presently there are 38 IASEs functioning in the country. The main function of an IASE is to organise pre-service and in-service teacher education programme for secondary teachers, provide extension and resource support, conduct experimentation and innovation in school education,

conduct programme to prepare elementary teacher educators, conduct advanced level fundamental and applied research and provide academic guidance to DIETs etc. besides conducting B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses.

IASEs are basically teacher training institutes and not undertaking any study or research on Indian culture and tradition.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Bal Bhawans

3724. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct 'Bal Bhawans' in the country particularly in Bihar;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no Central Sector Scheme to support construction of State Bal Bhawans. Various State Bal Bhawans affiliated to the National Bal Bhavan have been set up by the State Governments/Non-Governmental organisations.

[English]

Continental Shelf

3725. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are yet to refix our continental shelf, territorial waters limit etc., to be submitted to the international forum; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect our maritime boundaries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 "provides for protection of these maritime zones. The Territorial Waters of 12 nautical miles and Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles are measured from baselines. Under United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (1982), the Department of Ocean Development is implementing a national programme for delineating the outer limits of continental shelf.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

3726. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise expenditure incurred under various heads such as publicity, advertisement, hospitality, catering, opening ceremonies, seminars, conference, tours (including foreign visits), and ISTD telephone bills, electricity bills especially the electricity bills of airconditioners and coolers in various departments and undertakings under the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch any drive to cut down the expenditure being incurred under above heads;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Removal of Illegal Construction

3727. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Police was not provided force to MCD for the removal of illegal encroachments as reported in *Times of India* dated February 27, 2003;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the Delhi Police has not provided force to remove illegal encroachments/construction from Government land/gaon sabha land; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure that police force is provided as and when demanded by MCD, DDA and BDOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) The demolition programme had to be temporarily suspended on 26th February, 2003 as the police force provided for the purpose was not sufficient to cope up with the emerging law and order situation in the area.

(b) During the year 2003 (upto 31st March, 2003), police assistance was requisitioned by the land owning agencies on one thousand six hundred and ninety four occasions, out of which Delhi Police was unable to provide force on five hundred and sixteen occasions.

(c) Police assistance is provided to the land owning agencies as and when required. However, at times it is not possible to spare the police force in view of other pressing requirements.

Senior Secondary Examination

3728.SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who appeared in Senior Secondary Examination, 2003 and the number of them belonging to Government schools and private schools;

(b) whether the Government have drawn any scheme to provide infrastructure for imparting education upto Senior Secondary level to all the eligible students in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) CBSE Senior School Certificate Examination

(Class XII), 2003 has concluded on 05.04.2003. The number of registered candidates for Senior School Certificate Examination is 3,66,145 out of which 1,87,366 are from public schools, 1,32,414 from Government schools and 46,065 as private/patrachar candidates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Training and Management Centre at Yashada

3729.SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

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

(a) whether a proposal to establish a Training and Management Centre at Yashada (Pune) has been received from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and the action taken by the Union Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal for an Urban Resource Base and Information Service for Maharashtra for possible support by UNDP under Country Cooperation Framework-2 (CCF-2) has been received from Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune, Maharashtra by Department of Economic Affairs. The proposal is under consideration of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Production of Manganese Ore

3730.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of manganese ore produced in the country during each of last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the separate break up of the performance of private as well as public sector in the production of manganese ore year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, the total quantum of manganese ore produced in the country during the last three years is given State-wise in the following table:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (Provisional)
India	1585726	1595458	1552723
Andhra Pradesh	87554	130825	92554
Goa	14229	11132	6775
Jharkhand	5388	2608	1161
Karnataka	274052	21882	212153
Madhya Pradesh	328698	323361	323351
Maharashtra	352584	362634	388313
Orissa	523221	546016	528416

(b) The production of manganese ore in public and private sector during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Public sector	Private sector
1999-2000	932866	652860
2000-2001	949449	646009
2001-02 (Provisional)	873602	679121

Financial Assistance by Italy

3731. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Italy have extended a financial assistance of Rs. 100 crore at a very nominal interest rate of 0.5% under Italian Assistance for Solid Waste Management and Water Supply Projects towards development works of 15 Municipalities in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government of West Bengal is also to bear further Rs. 25 crore towards the developmental project jobs of installing of underground deep pipe to carry drinking water and waste substances;

(c) if so, the details thereof

(d) whether it is a fact that Italian Financial assistance has to be repaid in 35 years and no amount has to be repaid for 24 years to the Government of Italy;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have fixed up 12.5% interest to West Bengal Government on 70% of the Italian assistance and 30% as Central Government grant; and

(f) if so, the reasons for charging such high interest on Italian assistance from the Government of West Bengal particularly when the assistance is being received from Italian Government at 0.5% interest rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (f) Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) have reported that by a Bilateral Agreement recently concluded between the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Italy, the latter has agreed to extend a financial assistance of 50 Billion Italian Liras (approx. Rs. 120 crore or US \$ 24 million) in the form of a soft loan carrying an annual interest rate of 0.5% for the Project "Water Supply and Solid Waste Management in 14 selected towns in West Bengal" subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. The repayment period of loan is 35 years, with a grace period of 24 years. They have further reported that the external assistance received from various multilateral and bilateral agencies is passed on by the GOI to States as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The current framework of ACA for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) has evolved over a period. The ACAs are passed on to the States on the same terms and conditions as Central assistance for State plans as detailed below :

- * For States not falling under the Special category status like West Bengal, funds are passed on in the ratio of 70% loan : 30% grant whether the external assistance is by way of grants or by way of loans.

- * The Central Government issues instructions regarding repayment period, interest rate etc. from time to time. with effect from 1.4.2003 the loans extended by Central Government to State Governments carry an interest rate of 10.5% per annum.
- * Any exception to the general policy is notified specifically.

Thus in this transformation of external assistance into ACA, the original terms and conditions of assistance are recast as the Central Government bears the foreign exchange as well as some additional costs.

Research on Eggs

3732.SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian scientists have discovered that chicken eggs can become a source of molecules to treat snake bites; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir. In a study being conducted at the Vittal Mallaya Scientific Research Foundation, Bangalore supported by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, it has been found that chicken eggs can become a source of anti-venom to treat snake-bites against all four common Indian poisonous snakes, viz. *Bungarus caeruleus* (krait), *Naja naja* (cobra), *Echis carinatus* (saw-scaled viper) and *Vipera russelli* (Russell's viper) in isolation as well as in combination. Preliminary results have been encouraging. Currently, standardization of purification methods for large scale production of 1_g antibodies and chronic toxicity and immunotoxicity studies to establish the safety of the final ASV preparations for administration to snakebite victims have been undertaken.

Production/Demand of Copper

3733.SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of copper in the country and the extent to which the capacity has been utilised and then production achieved during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the demand for copper is being fully met by the indigenous production;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of copper;

(d) whether the copper is being exported to the other countries; and

(e) if so, the names of the countries alongwith the quantity of copper exported and foreign exchange earned during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) The installed capacity of primary copper in the country, capacity utilisation and production achieved during each of the last three years is as follows :-

Year	Installed Capacity (Tonne)	Production (Tonne)	Capacity Utilisation %
1999-2000	2,47,500	2,26,751	91.62
2000-01	2,47,500	2,62,837	106.20
2001-02	3,47,500	3,36,049	96.70

(b) Yes, the demand for copper in the country is being fully met by indigenous production.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per the data maintained by Ministry of Commerce, under the classification, "Copper and Articles thereof" copper is being exported to 159 countries in the last three years. The major countries are USA, UK, Germany, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, UAE, etc. The quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned for the last three years are as follows :-

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Quantity (Kg.)	22152518	62844413	92877163
Value (in Rs Lakhs)	36,242.20	74,921.10	99,552.62
Foreign Exchange earned (Value in US \$ Million)	83.64	164.00	208.74

**Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

3734.SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds provided to Maharashtra under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan so far, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilized/unutilized/forfeited during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the funds fully by the Government of Maharashtra;

(d) whether his Ministry have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra and Mumbai Mahanagarpalika for these schemes for the year 2002-03; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) including Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), funds amounting to Rs. 1198.00 lakhs and Rs. 845.60 lakhs have been released to Maharashtra State, for the financial years 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively.

(b) Funds amounting to Rs. 96.00 lakhs have been reported to be utilized by the State Government as on 31.3.2003.

(c) Funds have not been utilized fully by the State Government due to delay in activities like providing alternate land, approval of layouts/consent of beneficiaries, etc. from the concerned local authorities i.e. Municipal Corporation/Council/District Collectors as reported by Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During 2002-03, proposals for release of Central Subsidy of Rs. 4985.25 lakhs for construction of 17196 dwelling units and 3900 toilet seats were received from MHADA. The details are at Statement enclosed. The Central subsidy of Rs. 780.00 lakhs was released to Maharashtra for construction of 3900 toilet seats in March, 2003. The balance amount could not be released in 2002-03 as the proposals were received at the end of the financial year and funds under Shelter Component were not available at that time.

Statement

*Proposals from Government of Maharashtra under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
received during 2002-2003.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Agency	Region	No. of Dwelling Units/ Toilet Seats	Central Subsidy Requested	Central Subsidy Released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mhada	Konkan	1018/767	373.925	153.40	Entire Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) portion of these proposals
2.	Mhada	Pune	4009/369	865.150	71.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Mhada	Nashik	1704/0	385.100	0.00	was released in March 2003 for toilet seats. As funds were not available under Shelter component at that time, no releases were made for dwelling units.
4.	Mhada	Amravati	1362/305	326.555	61.00	
5.	Mhada	Aurangabad	777/124	173.770	24.80	
6.	Mhada	Nagpur	1871/0	455.250	0.00	
7.	Mhada	Mumbai	0/2345	469.0	469.00	
8.	Mhada	Mumbai	6455/0	1936/500	0.00	
Total			17196/3900	4985.25	780.00	

Relief Camps in Assam

3735.SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam has made any request for Central aid for rehabilitation of victims of riots languishing in relief camps as reported in the *Assam Tribune* dated February 20, 2003; and

(b) if so, the details of the aid sought and the Central Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam has been providing gracious relief to the inmates of the camps. The State Government has also taken steps to rehabilitate the families from relief camps to their native places.

The Central Government has been reimbursing expenditure incurred by the State Government on providing gracious relief and rehabilitation grant to refugee families. The Government of Assam had requested the Central Government to release an advance payment of Rs. 10 crores for rehabilitation of these families during the financial year, 2002-2003. For this purpose, the Ministry had released Rs. 10 crores to the Government of Assam during the period 2002-2003. So far, the Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 113.29 crores to the State Government of Assam for providing gracious relief and rehabilitation grant to the refugee families during the period 1996-97 to 2002-2003. The State Government has been advised that these refugee families should be

rehabilitated in a fixed time frame and refugee camps may be wound up as early as possible.

Assistance for Reconstruction and Restoration of Colleges and Universities

3736.SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the sanctioned UGC assistance for the reconstruction and restoration of colleges and Universities affeted by the super cyclone of 1999 has not yet been released in favour of the respective institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the time of its release, amount sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the allocated grant of Rs. 630 lakhs has already been released to 3 Universities and 39 Colleges affected by the Super Cyclone of 1999 in Orissa State as cyclone relief etc.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3737.SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Funding Policy to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated to the Panchayati Raj Institutions during the last one year and till date in different heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :
(a) and (b) Information is being collected.

[Translation]

Coal Permits

3738.DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines and the terms/conditions on the basis of which permits are given to the public and private industries/organizations by this Ministry alongwith the rates per metric tonne in terms of rupees fixed for the extracted coal during the financial years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) the details of complaints/informations received against coal permits issued by violating the guidelines/terms and conditions during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002; and

(c) the action taken thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :
(a) Based on the category of industries, consumers are broadly classified into core and non-core sector and accordingly priority is given for coal movement.

Core sector covers power utilities (including captive power plants), cement, steel, fertilizer, defence, loco. The remainder is non-core sector including seasonal consumers.

Despatch of coal to core sector is guided through linkage accorded by Standing Linkage Committee. This is an inter-Ministerial body that works under the aegis of Ministry of Coal. Other Members are from Ministries of Power, Steel Industries and Commerce and Railways. Besides, representatives from Planning Commission, Central

Electricity Authority, Coal producing companies, CMPDIL amongst others are also Members of the committee. Standing Linkage Committee operates in both Long and Short-Term perspective and for operational convenience known as SLC (LT) and SLC (ST).

Taking into consideration the production projection from existing as well as upcoming new projects, SLC(LT) links Long Term Coal Supply source for core sector consumers, namely power including CPP, Cement, Steel, Fertilizer industries. All long term linkages granted by SLC (LT) is a linkage in principle, which is confirmed subject to signing Fuel Supply Agreement with coal companies within a stipulated time frame. Authority of considering long term linkages for captive power plants of less than 25 MW capacities has presently been bestowed on coal companies.

SLC(ST) accords monthly linkage to power (both utility and captive) and cement sector on quarterly basis. Long Term linkage is used as one of the basis for deciding short-term linkage for power and cement sector. SLC(ST) also takes into account the stock of coal at power stations and cement plants, generation and production target, availability of coal with producing coal companies, transport logistics to decide monthly linkage for power and cement sector on quarterly basis.

With the de-control of coking coal from 1996 onwards the responsibility of allotting coking and semi coking/blendable coal to steel sector is given to CIL. Accordingly CIL Marketing division organises monthly coking coal allocation meetings wherein railways, steel plants are associated for deciding washery-wise, coalfield-wise monthly allocation of coal for steel plants. Similarly for sponge iron sector CIL marketing division in association with railways, sponge iron units and coal companies decides monthly allocation on quarterly basis. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers issues annual quantity recommendation for fertilizer sector.

In respect of non-core sector consumers, the linkage granted by erstwhile non-core sector linkage committee in CIL is being converted into Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) between linked consumers and subsidiaries. CIL/ Subsidiaries is/are in the process of implementing the

New Coal Sales Policy issued by Ministry of Coal. In the first phase, Fuel Supply Agreement is being entered into with those existing non-core sector consumers whose status have been verified and found positive. Remainder of the consumers whose linkage has been snapped/lapsed, enhancement of the existing linked quantity and new industrial consumers are also being allowed to enter into the Fuel Supply Agreement, subject to availability of coal in the concerned subsidiary coal companies.

Rates per metric tonne in terms of rupees fixed for the extracted coal, (price of coal) of subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) CIL/Coal companies undertook a verification exercise involving State Governments, internal vigilance of subsidiaries to verify :

- (i) existence of the units
- (ii) working status of the units and
- (iii) consumption pattern of the units

As a result of this exercise 1042 units out of a total 4789 valid linked consumers have been identified by CIL having adverse report against them as on date by different investigating agencies and, therefore, coal supplies have been stopped to these units. Verification in respect of 298 units is underway.

Statement

The prices of different varieties of coal are as under :

Name of Coal Co.	Grade of Coal – Non Coking Coal		
	A	B	C
Eastern Coalfields	1450	1370	1170
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame Coal	1177	1059	870
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SP Mines)	1628	1447	1211
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (Mugma)	1345	1197	1000
South Eastern Coalfields	1110	1040	890
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Long Flame Coal	1000	940	810
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame	940	880	750
Central Coalfields Ltd.*	1330	1203	1006
Central Coalfields Ltd.**	1248	1129	944
Central Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame Coal	1166	1049	862
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1135	1030	847
Northern Coalfields Ltd. Long Flame Coal	1147	1039	867
Northern Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame Coal	1072	964	792
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. Long Flame Coal	979	885	740
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame Coal	912	819	674
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1148	1083	1012

Name of Coal Co.	Grade of Coal –Non Coking Coal					
	SG-I	SG-II	WG-I	WG-II	WG-III	WG-IV
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1970	1650	1440	1200	900	830
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	—	—	1337	1107	819	762
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	1575	1305	964	896
Central Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	1351	1120	828	771
Western Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	970	880	—	—

* Price in respect of Collieries namely Bachra, Churi, Bhurkunda (Sangam project), Saunda, Saunda-D-UG and Argada.

** Price in respect of Collieries namely Bhurkunda, Central Saunda, Sayal-D, Urimari, North Urimari, Hindegir, Sirka, Gidi-A, Gidi-C, Religora, Rajhara, Hurilong, Piparwar, Karma and Kuju.

[English]

Appointment of Chairman in Kendriya Bhandar

3739.SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms and conditions of the Chairman of Kendriya Bhandar have been laid down and finalized by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) No fixed terms and conditions of appointment have been laid down by the Government for appointment of Chairman in Kendriya Bhandar.

Quality Control in the Physical Mixtures of Fertilizers

3740.SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Quality Control has been maintained in the physical mixtures of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is ensured;

(c) whether it is a fact that several physical mixtures manufacturing units are working in public sector;

(d) if so, the details of their outputs and quantum of physical mixtures made annually by each of them;

(e) whether low analysis fertilizer mixtures have been recommended for crops;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether higher analysis NPK complex fertilizers having more than 35 units of Nutrient contents are not suitable for applications for the smaller holdings in some States including Kerala;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether it is a fact that more application of high-grade complex fertilizer would be a mere wastage of Nutrient and money to farmers;

(j) if so, the details thereof;

(k) whether Government of Kerala has such permission to carry on with the present system of manufacturing of Fertilizer mixture; and

(l) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The quality of all fertilizers including physical mixtures are ensured under the provisions of

Fertilizer Control Order (1985), which strictly prohibits the manufacture and sale of any fertilizer including fertilizer mixtures, which does not meet the prescribed standards and the offenders are booked for administrative and legal action under the provisions of Fertilizer Control Order/ Essential Commodities Act, 1955. During 2001-02, out of total 11154 samples of fertilizer mixtures (both physical and granulated) analyzed in the country, 873 samples were found to be non-standard.

(c) and (d) The Fertilisers And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is the only fertilizer manufacturing Central Public Sector Undertaking that manufactures physical mixtures of NPK fertilizers. The FACT manufactures 9 grades of such mixtures. The two mixture grade with composition of N:P:K as 10:10:4 and 10:10:10 approximately comprise 80% of its total annual production of mixtures. The production of fertilizer mixtures by FACT was 21936 MT in 2000-01, 18083 MT in 2001-02 and approximately 20,000 MT in 2002-03.

(e) and (f) Fertilizer mixtures being very soil and crop specific, their standards are prescribed by State Governments under Clause 13(2) of Fertilizer Control Order. Some State Governments have notified low analysis fertilizer mixtures (having upto 25 units of nutrients) namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal.

(g) to (j) High analysis NPK complex fertilizers having more than 35 units of nutrient content are quite suitable for application in the smaller holdings irrespective of the States. These besides minimizing handling, storage and application cost, ensure balanced fertilization to the crops if applied judiciously.

(k) and (l) All the States Governments including Kerala are empowered to prescribe standards of fertilizer mixtures and its manufacture and the provisions of FCO.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Milk Powder Plant under SGSY

3741.DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar to set up a milk powder plant in Muzaffarpur district under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) the time by which the plant is likely to be set up in the interest of the milk producers of that area;

(e) whether similar plant has also been set up in other States also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a) to (d) The Ministry has received a project proposal in the month of March, 2003 from District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Muzaffarpur, Bihar for "Establishing 10 MT Per Day Capacity Milk Powder Plant at Muzaffarpur Dairy" with a cost of Rs. 460.00 lakhs. The project proposal is not according to the guidelines of the Special Project component of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

(e) and (f) One milk powder plant has been sanctioned to Orissa Milk Federation under the Swarnjayatni Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2001-2002.

[English]

Allotment of Institutional Land

3742.SHRI RANEN BARMAN :

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :

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

(a) whether the minimum area of institutional land to be allotted is worked out after the detailed examination of the working requirements and the projects reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for permitting sub-letting of institutional lands by 30 to 40 percent only;

(d) whether such sub-letting reflects that the societies have been allotted lands in excess of their requirements and this excess area could have been withdrawn and allotted to other deserving societies for benefit of the public;

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

(f) whether the Union Government propose to order immediate survey of the total areas sub-let by each society, by a high level team and withdraw such excess allotted areas within a fixed time.

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the details of the societies which have been allotted new/additional lands during the last three years even when they had sub-let a portion of their previous lands and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) The allotment of institutional land by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office is considered taking into account the requirement of land of the applicant society as per their project report, the Master Plan norms and actual availability of land.

(c) to (e) The institutions are allowed to sublet 25% of the built up area to Government departments or organisation of similar nature or services organisations like banks, etc. to enable the institution to utilize the surplus space, if any, to some use and simultaneously raise some funds for their functioning. The area sublet is only part of the built up space which the institution can use itself on a future date for expansion of its activities.

(f) and (g) Survey of premises under the allottee institution is done periodically. As and when subletting of area by institutions in excess by the prescribed limit is noticed, action is taken under the terms of lease/allotment.

(h) No such cases have come to notice.

[Translation]

Transfer Policy in Coal India Limited

3743. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the transfer policy in respect of Coal India Limited and its subordinate units;

(b) whether officers and employees especially those on key posts, are transferred every third year mandatorily;

(c) if so, the company-wise details thereof for the last three years as on 15th March, 2003;

(d) the company-wise and category-wise number of such officers and employees in the sales department who have been posted at the same place for more than three years;

(e) the number of officers and employees of the sales department who managed to return to their old position within one year of their transfer; and

(f) the company-wise and category-wise details thereof for the last three years as on 15th March 2003?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) Coal India Limited has a well defined transfer policy. As per this policy the executives of M1 and above grades who are working for more than 10 years in the same company and having more than 2 years for retirement are transferable. The transfer policy further stipulates that large scale transfer is to be avoided but at least 10% of the executives specifying the criteria should be transferred each year. In order to effectively implement this transfer policy, a decision has been taken in the year 1998 to transfer 20% of executives each year based on station seniority. As per the said policy, executives of M1 and above grades working in sensitive discipline are transferable from existing company on completion of 5 years. They would however, be rotated within the company on completion of three years on the sensitive posts or earlier at the discretion of the management. Executives working in sensitive discipline in E1 to E5 grades are to be rotated within the company on completion of 3 years. Officer transferred from one company to another will not be transferred to the company in which he was earlier posted before expiry of 3 years period.

(b) No post has been declared as key posts. However some disciplines have been identified as sensitive and the executives in E1 to E5 grades in sensitive disciplines are being rotated within the company on completion of three years and executives in M1 and

above grades are being transferred from the existing company on completion of five years.

(c) The details of executives in sensitive disciplines who have been transferred during the last three years are tabulated below :

Company	M1 and above Grades		
	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	5	13	10
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	9	15	7
Central Coalfields Ltd.	9	21	13
Western Coalfields Ltd.	13	7	14

Company	M2	M1	E5	E4	E3	E2	Total
Coal India Ltd. (HQ).	2	2	4	—	1	1	10
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	2	3	17	2	21	2	47
Central Coalfields Ltd.	2	4	33	6	19	2	66
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	1	5	1	9	3	20
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	2	22	3	8	3	39
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	2	32	3	11	5	54
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	—	9	—	7	—	17
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	34	6	14	—	54
North Eastern Coalfields	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total	10	14	156	21	90	16	307

(e) None of the officers in the sales department have returned to their old position within one year of their transfer.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Vaccines of Genetic Fabrication

3744. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

	1	2	3	4
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	11	8	15	
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	9	3	10	
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	7	3	20	
Central Mine Planning and Design Instt. Ltd.	—	—	5	
Regional Sales Offices	2	2	4	
Coal India Ltd. (HQ).	5	—	14	
Total	70	72	112	

(d) The company-wise and grade-wise number of officers in the sales department who have been posted at the same place for more than three years are given below :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement authorising the testing of vaccines of genetic fabrication on the population of India was signed in 1987 between some American and D.B.T. laboratories;

(b) if so, facts thereof?

(c) whether the said agreement granted access to the epidemiological and immunity profile of the population of India;

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

(e) whether this data is extremely important at a military level;

(f) if so, the facts thereof;

(g) whether this agreement been acted upon; and

(h) if so, by which labs the same has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) to (d) The National Institute of Immunology (NII) an autonomous institution of Department of Biotechnology had mutually beneficial co-operation agreement with the International Committee on Contraception Research of the Population Council, New York, USA during 1986-88. As part of this cooperation, the Population Council supplied human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) and its subunits and also helped the institute to acquire in-house capability for purification of β -hCG by GMP/GLP procedures. None of the DBT laboratories had made any agreement to access the epidemiological and immunity profile of the population of India.

(e) to (h) No, Sir. research work has been done for development of a fertility control vaccine at National Institute of Immunology.

Creches for Children

3745.SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government is providing assistance both financial and organisational, to set up creches for children of working and sick mother belonging to weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the number of organisations and numbers of such centres provided with assistance during last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are at given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of organisations and number of Creche Centres provided financial assistance during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		No. of Organisations	No. of Creches	No. of Organisations	No. of Creches	No. of Organisations	No. of Creches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	1611	94	1845	47	1740
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	100	—	100		100
3.	Assam	8	249	2	199	9	245
4.	Bihar	—	210	2	270	1	260
5.	Delhi	4	231	3	229	3	229
6.	Goa	—	31	—	31	—	31
7.	Gujarat	11	884	12	883	2	864
8.	Haryana	15	475	14	468	4	591

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	490	2	490	—	480
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	153	—	153	—	153
11.	Karnataka	13	641	9	616	8	636
12.	Kerala	—	643	—	643		643
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	17	1364	15	1434	14	1405
14.	Maharashtra	39	1301	24	1258	13	1287
15.	Manipur	5	256	2	247	—	240
16.	Meghalaya	—	166	—	166	—	166
17.	Mizoram	—	143	—	143	—	143
18.	Nagaland	—	41	—	41	—	41
19.	Orissa	30	716	29	731	2	631
20.	Punjab	1	155	2	165	—	145
21.	Rajasthan	7	385	5	367	1	350
22.	Sikkim	—	126	—	126	—	126
23.	Tamil Nadu	27	1046	18	1042	23	1068
24.	Tripura	—	169	—	169	—	169
25.	Uttar Pradesh\$	46	894	43	862	33	955
26.	West Bengal	9	779	5	743	14	1180
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	88	—	88	—	88
28.	Chandigarh	—	37	—	37	—	37
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	9	—	9	—	9
30.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	10	—	10	—	10
32.	Pondicherry	—	112	—	112	—	112
Total		341	13515	281	13677	174	14134

*Including Jharkhand.

\$Including Uttaranchal.

Sea Water for Drinking

3746. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to make sea water usable for drinking in Saurashtra/Kutch region of Gujarat.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this water is likely to be made available for drinking in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) to (c) The drinking water supply is a State subject and all schemes are implemented by the State Governments. Government of India supports the State Government financially by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). State Government have approved 12 and installed 11 desalination Plants.

Subsidy to Fertilizers

3747. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA

SHRI J.S. BRAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has inter alia remarked that the benefits to the subsidy to fertilizers goes to companies rather than farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have worked out any system which can ensure that the benefit of subsidy on fertilizers reaches farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (e) Urea, which is a controlled fertilizer, is made available to farmers at statutorily notified Maximum

Retail Prices (MRP) and the de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are made available to the farmers at the MRPs indicated by the Central Government. Indicative MRPs of Single Super Phosphate are fixed by respective State Governments.

As the MRP/indicative MRP of various fertilizers is generally less than the cost of production of the indigenous manufacturers, the benefit of subsidy is passed on to the farmers in the form of subsidized and controlled prices of fertilizers. The difference between the cost of production of indigenous fertilizers and prices of fertilizers in international market is mainly on account of higher cost of feedstock/raw materials in the country.

[Translation]

Central Road Funds under PMGSY

3748. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated/released by the Government to the State Governments especially to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Old Central Road Fund during each of the last three years under PMGSY towards cess on petrol and diesel;

(b) whether the above funds have been spent by the State Governments so far;

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

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent utilisation certificate to the Union Government alongwith the demand letter for releasing the remaining amount under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by the remaining funds are likely to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a) to (c) The present funding for the PMGSY is from the 50% share of Cess on High Speed Diesel. A Statement showing State/UT-wise funds released during the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 and the amount spent upto February, 2003 by the States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh is given in the statement.

(d) and (e) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent Utilisation Certificates for the expenditure incurred out of funds released in 2000-01 and 2001-02.

(f) The remaining funds, for roadworks of 2003-04 cleared in February, 2003, will be released as and when the State Government achieves the requisite progress as per the Guidelines of the Scheme.

Statement

Statement showing the State/UT-wise funds released and spent during the Years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 under the PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

#	States/UTs	Amount Released			Amount spent upto Feb-03	
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	224.65	219.29	244.62	189.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	45.00	41.51	40.95	40.18
3.	Assam	75.00	80.00	74.92	69.47	95.14
4.	Bihar	149.90	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.41	98.62	159.60	80.41	115.02
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	59.81	60.00	51.70	52.24	58.50
8.	Haryana	25.18	30.00	44.75	20.96	10.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	72.09	104.57	59.31	49.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	0.00	35.00	10.73	4.64
11.	Jharkhand	110.05	120.00	0.00	99.00	39.38
12.	Karnataka	100.57	108.37	97.74	97.33	51.98
13.	Kerala	19.71	27.65	11.43	14.40	17.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217.64	248.00	450.39	141.39	260.20
15.	Maharashtra	130.21	134.50	114.58	126.25	44.00
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	0.00	31.33	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	34.95	45.72	35.00	34.95	21.78
18.	Mizoram	19.93	26.53	50.88	19.93	36.34
19.	Nagaland	19.75	25.53	22.23	19.09	21.39
20.	Orissa	179.70	175.00	170.09	137.56	152.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		24.66	55.00	20.39	22.09	46.98
22. Rajasthan		140.09	150.00	241.74	94.82	176.15
23. Sikkim		13.16	20.00	17.81	13.16	13.70
24. Tamil Nadu		99.25	88.57	80.32	137.02	53.88
25. Tripura		24.75	26.85	25.00	24.76	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		321.11	348.11	240.54	319.09	241.27
27. Uttaranchal		60.63	70.00	0.00	41.90	13.35
28. West Bengal		135.00	149.65	159.52	99.61	42.82
Total (States)		2414.41	2474.84	2469.00	2107.37	1796.32
Union Territories						
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		10.59	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	5.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
31. Daman and Diu		5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Delhi		0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Pondicherry		5.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	0.00
Total (UTs)		20.59	14.89	0.00	3.30	0.00
Grand Total		2435.00	2489.73	2469.00	2110.67	1796.32

Amendment to Criminal Procedure

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

3749.SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

[English]

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the code of criminal procedure to provide special courts for conducting hearings of the cases against political leaders on day to day basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Engineering Colleges in Kerala

3750.SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government accorded approval of AICTE to Government Engineering Colleges in Wayanad and Idukki in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have set up the Committee to look into the feasibility of according AICTE's approval to the above colleges; and

(e) if so, the report of said committee and the action taken by the AICTE thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) – the statutory body empowered to grant approval for starting new technical institutions, the Government Engineering Colleges at Wayanad and Idukki in the State of Kerala started functioning without approval of AICTE in the years 1999 and 2000 respectively. Though Letters of Intent were issued by AICTE for establishment of the institutes for the academic year 1999-2000 which was further revalidated for the year 2001-2002, no details were furnished by the Institutes before the stipulated date for processing of the proposals for approval. On submission of appeals by the Colleges, the Appellate Committee of AICTE in its meeting held on 26th February, 2003, recommended further extension of time for submission of necessary documents.

Allocation of Foodgrains under SGRY

3751. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY :

SHRI RAJO SINGH :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO :

SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains given as drought relief to the affected States so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received requests from the State Governments especially from Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal Governments for release for more funds/rice to continue works taken up under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana;

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

(d) the response of the Union Government thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to revise the norms for the allocation of foodgrains for drought affected areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a) The quantity of foodgrains provided as drought relief to the calamity affected States during 2000-2001, 2001-2002 under the Food for Work Programme (FFWP) and 2002-2003 under the Special Component of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The requests for release of additional funds and foodgrains under SGRY have been received from various States including Andhra Pradesh. No such specific request has been received from the State Government of West Bengal. Additionality provided to the various States under the SGRY is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) To provide foodgrains under the Special Component of the SGRY for taking up relief works in the drought affected areas, the Task Force set up under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister has fixed monthly requirement for every drought affected State. Releases are made accordingly after the approval of the Task Force.

Statement-I

(Quantity in MTs)

S. No.	State	Food for Work Programme		Special Component
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1650000	2000000
2.	Bihar	0	100000	
3.	Chhattisgarh	207000	419007	329116
4.	Gujarat	90000	58105	148000
5.	Haryana			25000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11549	0	10000

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jharkhand			40000	13.	Rajasthan	118145	621360	1898420
8.	Karnataka	0	100000	530000	14.	Tamil Nadu			125000
9.	Kerala	0	5000	52000	15.	Uttar Pradesh			200000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63079	188665	417500	16.	Uttaranchal			50000
11.	Maharashtra	10000	140000	115800					
12.	Orissa	100000	150000	400000		Total	599773	3432137	6340836

Statement-II

(Rs. In lakhs) (In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Cash Component		Foodgrains Component	
		Under 5%	Additional Release	Under 5%	Additional Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1540.00	3862.85	0	48525
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	73.14	0	939
3.	Assam	0.00	258.53	0	3629
4.	Bihar	0.00	375.26	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1120.00	1640.22	9504	20754
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	469.34	0	6016
8.	Haryana	1309.14	10.99	14664	142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	170.86	0	2168
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	137.52	0	1742
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	247.32	0	3129
12.	Karnataka	1680.00	1665.79	14688	81103
13.	Kerala	0.00	1367.69	25000	17247
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1890.00	3458.40	19759	43949
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	1723.65	0	64893
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0	526
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	305.03	0	4286
18.	Mizoram	0.00	114.13	0	1537

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0	
20. Orissa	2100.00	3953.33	17820	50022	
21. Punjab	0.00	387.88	0	4932	
22. Rajasthan	2240.00	1954.17	25088	24738	
23. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	1330.0	3288.04	11286	41607	
25. Tripura	0.00	776.60	0	10900	
26. Uttaranchal	139.67	0.00	0	0	
27. Uttar Pradesh	420.00	2711.46	0	34386	
28. West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0	0	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	
32. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	
33. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0	0	
All India	13908.81	28952.20	137809	467197	

[Translation]

**Linkage of Panchayat Headquarters
under PMGSY**

3752. SHRIMATI RAMA PILOT :
SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to link
the Panchayat Headquarters with the roads under the
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana irrespective of their
population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent
a proposal worth Rs. 154 crore in July, 2002 in order to
link 253 Panchayat Headquarters; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government
thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a)
and (b) The Guidelines of PMGSY stipulate that Village
Panchayat Headquarters may be provided New
Connectivity irrespective of the population size.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Project proposals for Rs. 680 crore
pertaining to Rajasthan, which includes, inter alia, roads
for providing connectivity to 173 Unconnected Panchayat
Headquarters, have been cleared under Phase-III (2003-
04) to PMGSY in February/March, 2003.

[English]

Statehood to Andaman and Nicobar

3753. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum for giving status of Statehood and constitution of Legislative Assembly for the Andaman and Nicobar Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) The Government do not appear to have received any specific Memorandum during the recent past for conferring Statehood on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[Translation]

Research on Bomb Explosion

3754.SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether special centres were set up for conducting the research regarding the bomb explosions in the country during March 2000;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether security agencies in the country exchange technical know how with other countries also in this regards; and

(d) if so, the nature of assistance received in the matter from such centres in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) National Bomb Data Centre has been set up in the National Security Guard and it covers various bomb explosions within the country on requests of the concerned States.

(b) Post blast investigation reports on the blasts covered by the above Centre are made available to the concerned States.

(c) and (d) This centre conducts annual seminars in which representatives from other agencies and abroad are invited.

[English]

Bomb Blast in Mumbai

3755.SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have found any link of recent series of bomb blasts in Mumbai in Ghatkopar, Mumbai Central, Ville Parle etc. with the external forces;

(b) if so, whether Mumbai Police and various agencies at centre are suspecting support and involvement of the external agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there have been any connection with 1992-93 Mumbai blasts suspected;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Intelligence Agencies at Union Government level has any interaction with Mumbai Police in this regard; and

(g) if so, the status of the findings till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) Investigations so far conducted reveal that a Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) terrorist Abut Hamza along with six arrested accused are involved in the Ghatkopar bomb explosion. On 29.3.03, three terrorists of Lashkar-e-Toiba connected with train Bomb Explosion near Mulund were killed by Mumbai Police in exchange of fire at Jogeshwari.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Intelligence agencies of the Union Government have been closely interacting with the Mumbai Police in the investigation of these cases and have rendered significant assistance.

(g) There are clear indicators to suggest the Pak backed groups like the LeT are activity engaged in

efforts to carry out terrorist acts at different centres in India.

[Translation]

Re-Employment of Retired Officers of NDMC

3756.DR. BALIRAM : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in various offices and Head Office of the New Delhi Municipal Council a number of officials are working even after retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to check this growing trend;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These retired employees have been engaged by the Council either as advisors/consultants or specialists in their respective fields or they have been tasked to complete the on-going computerization programme.

(c) to (e) The services of these officers are being utilized by the Council for specific assignments on completion of which their services are liable to be terminated.

Specialized Training

3757.SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH :

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contingent of Central Industries Security Force personnel is proposed to be sent to Israel, UK and US etc. to acquire the skill of countering weapons of mass destruction including chemical, nuclear and biological warfare;

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

(c) the allocation made for the purpose to meet the expenditure on the trainees; and

(d) the guidelines for selection of the incumbents for training abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

National Spatial Data Infrastructure Task Force

3758.SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the NSDI task force intend to give details mapping and data facilities related to economic activities, agriculture, forestry, land and water management, infrastructure development, urban planning disaster management and effects of climate changes on our sub-continent;

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

(c) whether the Survey of India has come out with the vehicle navigation and tracking system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid system is likely to be installed in every district of the country; 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) The NSDI Task Force is engaged in the activities of creation of National Spatial Data Infrastructure, which will enable access to spatial data for various user applications in agriculture, forestry, land and water management, infrastructure development, urban planning, disaster management and effects of climate changes on our sub-continent. The NSDI, by itself, will not

generate data but will provide an overarching framework for data processing agencies to have their data assets conform to national standards and be accessible to the user community through a centralized access mechanism.

(c) to (f) Survey of India (SOI) has provided digital data for use by existing navigation and tracking systems, which are available in the market. SOI is mandated to be provider of geographic data/information, which is used for a wide variety of applications including vehicle navigation and tracking systems. Should the developers of such systems require data at district levels, SOI is in a position to meet these requirements.

[Translation]

Terrorists Target on Historical Buildings

3759. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Military intelligence has handed over its report to the Government in which it has been said that historical buildings are at the target of terrorists;

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

(c) the measures being taken for the security of such buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) After reports of

terrorists threat to some of the historical buildings, adequate security have been provided there.

Mining Work in Coal Mines

3760. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified those coal mine areas in the country where the Coal India Ltd. has not yet started mining work;

(b) if so, the details of such mining areas alongwith the States where such coal areas are situated;

(c) the quantum of coal reserves estimated to be found in these coal areas; and

(d) the schemes formulated by the Government to start mining in these coal mine areas?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) To sustain coal production level of 2006-07 for another 30 years, 275 blocks have been identified to be retained by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. Out of these, mining work has started in 13 blocks by the end of IXth Plan.

(b) and (c) State-wise distribution of blocks to be retained by Coal India Limited is given below :

State	Coalfield	Blocks retained by Coal India Limited	
		No.	Reserve (BT)
West Bengal	Raniganj	20	6.49
Jharkhand	Rajmahal, Raniganj, Saharjuri, East and West Bokaro, North and South Karanpura, Hutar, Daltonganj, Jharia, Ramgarh	101	11.52
Madhya Pradesh	Johilla, Patherkhera, Pench Kanhan, Singrauli, Sohagpur, Umaria	32	2.62
Chhattisgarh	Bisrampur, Jhilmilli, Korba, Lakhanpur, Mand Raigarh, Ramkola-Tatapani, Sonhat, Sendurgarh	43	6.51
Maharashtra	Kamptee, Umrer-Bander, Wrdha Valley	58	3.32
Orissa	Talcher, Ib-Valley	21	7.86
Total		275	38.32

(d) During the IXth Plan period mining work has started in 13 blocks after formulation and aproval of project reports/schemes. It has been programmed to start mining operation in additional 52 and 57 blocks during the Xth Plan and XIth Plan respectively. In the rest of the blocks, mining operation will start beyond XIth Plan.

[English]

Secondary Education

3761.SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 3144 dated 10.12.2002 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information with reference to the Unstarred Question No. 3144 dated 10.12.2002 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Q.No. and Date	Subject	Answer
1	2	3
USQ.No.3144 dated 10.12.2002	<p>"Secondary Education"</p> <p>Asking : -</p> <p>(a) whether the Government are aware that the Education Department of A and N Islands is implementing a scheme viz "Secondary Education" under which construction of 40 classrooms, construction of 3 toilet blocks, development of 5 play fields, renovation of 5 school buildings and construction of 01 Nos. Fencing is to be undertaken during 10th Five Year Plan;</p> <p>(b) if so, the details thereof;</p> <p>(c) the number of classrooms, toilet blocks, play fields and renovation of school building proposed to be constructed during Annual Plan 2002-2003 and already constructed upto October 2002, location-wise;</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Education Department of A and N Islands is implementing a Plan Scheme viz "Secondary Education". During the 10th Five Year Plan, the department is proposing to undertake construction of 200 Classrooms, Construction of 30 toilet blocks, Development of 25 Play Fields, Renovation of 25 schools building, construction 05 fencing/compound walls. In addition the department is also proposing to construct 03 Halls, 03 Science Blocks, 03 Administrative Blocks and 03 Hostels.</p> <p>(c) and (d) Andaman and Nicobar Administration is proposing to undertake the following new construction works during the Annual Plan, 2002-03 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of classrooms 50 Nos. 2. Construction of toilet blocks 05 Nos

1	2	3
	(d) the name of the schools and the places where such construction of classrooms are likely to be undertaken; and	3. Renovation of school building 08 Nos. 4. Development of Play field of 03 Nos.
	(e) the location of play fields to be developed during 002-03?	12 Nos classrooms which were sanctioned earlier to the commencement of the current financial year, 2002-03 have already been completed. The location wise details is furnished in Annexure. (e) The locations where A and N Admn. is propsoing to develop the play fields during the Annual Plan, 2002-03 are indicated below :- 1. SSS Tusnabad South Andaman. 2. SSS Bathubasti, South Andaman. 3. SSS Champin, Nicobar District.

Annexure

*New Works proposed during 2002-03
(Location wise and School wise)*

PORT BLAIR URBAN

C/o 4 classroom at SS Southpoint

R/o SSS Bldg at School line

C/o 1 Common hall at SSS Model

PORT BLAIR RURAL

C/o 4 C/room and 1 Toilet at SSS Garacharma (New block)

C/o 4 C/room at SSS Bathubasthi

D/o Play ground at SSS Bathubasthi

FERRARGUNG BLOCK

C/o 4 C/room at SSS Wimberlyganj

C/o 2 C/room at SSS Tusnabad

D/o Play ground at SSS Tusnabad

RANGAT BLOCK

C/o 4 C/room at SSS Bakultala

C/o 2 C/room, 1 Toilet, 1 S/Lab at SS Uttara

C/o 4 C/room at SSS Rangat

R/o SS Bldg at C.F.O. Nallaha

C/o 1 Toilet block at Nimbutala

MAYABUNDER BLOCK

R/o SS Bldg at Chainpur (1/c Pry. Sec.)

C/o 4 C/room at SSS Mayabunder

R/o SSS Bldg at Pahalgaoon

C/o 4 C/room at SS Govindpur

DIGLIPUR BLOCK

R/o SS Bldg at Keralapuram

R/o SS Bldg at Kishori Nagar (1/c Toilet block and augumentation of drainage facilities)

C/o 1 Toilet block at Ramnagar.

C/o S/T compound wall around girls hostel Kalighat

C/o 1 Toilet block at SS Laxmipur

OTHER ISLANDS IN ANDAMAN DISTRICT

R/o SSS Bldg at Hutbay

C/o 4 C/room at SS V.K. Pur

CAR NICOBAR BLOCK

C/o 8 C/room at SSS Malacca

OTHER ISLANDS IN ANDAMAN DISTRICT

C/o 2 C/room at SS WB Katchal

D/o Play ground at SSS Champion

R/o SS Bldg at Pilpillow

*Details of works completed during the
current financial year :*

Construction of 08 Class rooms at SSS Rangat.

C/o 4 Classroom at SSS Vijay Nagar (99-00)

Revenue Generation by IBM

3762.SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of revenues generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) during each of the last three years, source-wise;

(b) whether higher target has been set by IBM for generating revenue in 2003-2004; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) The amount of revenues generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) during each of the last three years, source-wise is as under :—

Sl. No.	Division/activity	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1.	Mineral beneficiation	51,37,551	42,01,378	39,57,019
2.	Technical consultancy	7,05,208	14,26,044	19,29,192
3.	Mining research	20,53,471	21,02,650	22,21,816
4.	Training	1,64,000	5,42,000	4,80,000
5.	Sale of publications	5,12,459	4,37,765	5,13,506
6.	Mines Control and Conservation of Mineral Division (Compounding Fees/fine, sale of reports/Minerals Maps, Processing of Mining Proceesing of Mining Plans/Scheme of Mining.	3,53,700	2,48,000	17,26,850
7.	Mineral Economics Divison (Sale of data/Mineral inventory)	99,939	5,95,059	2,27,600
8.	Mines and Mineral Statistics Division (Sale of data)	42,000	2,250	64,232
Total		90,68,328	95,55,146	1,11,20,215

(b) During the 13th meeting of IBM Advisory Board held on 4th September, 2002 it has been decided not to fix any target for IBM since it is discharging regulatory functions. Thus, no target has been set for revenue generation for the year 2003-04.

(c) Does not arise.

Limestone Reserved Areas

3763.SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the limestone reserved areas in each State, location-wise;

(b) the total limestone reserves in these areas; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the proper exploitation of limestone in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) As per information furnished by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines, at present, limestone bearing areas are reserved for public sector in the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as per details given below :-

Rajasthan

District	Areas reserved for SMS grade limestone	Area in Sq. Kms.
Nagaur	(a) Sona-Swai-Heera Block	26.00
	(b) Madhopur Block	10.00
Jaisalmer	(a) Sivara-Dungar (Sahu Block)	60.00
	(b) Khuiyala (Habir Block)	10.00
Total		106.00

Madhya Pradesh

District	Reserved
Satna	22 Villages
Mandsaur	3 Villages
Jabalpur/Katni	1 Village

(b) Total limestone reserves in these areas are not separately available. However, total (proved, probable and possible) limestone reserves as on 1.4.2000 in the State of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are approximately 18829.49 million tonnes and 6267.10 million tonnes respectively.

(c) Mineral concessions for limestone are granted by the respective State Government. Under the provisions of Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Central Government have notified

Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 for conservation and systematic development of minerals and protection of environment. Appropriate penalties have been provided for contravention of these Rules.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

3764.SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are thinking to convert Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana fully subsidised as Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented for the rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the number of divergent factors existing in urban and rural sectors like consumption and income patterns, population land availability, fund allocation, etc., it may not be feasible to implement both rural and urban programmes in an identical manner.

Replacement of University by Autonomous Colleges

3765.SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to replace 13,000 universities affiliated colleges by autonomous colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), it is proposed to grant autonomous status to 500 Colleges

during the 10th Plan period. The scheme has been evolved with a view to granting autonomy to individual colleges so as to give them freedom to modernize their curricula, evolve innovative teaching strategies and design their own authentic evaluation procedures.

Pending Criminal Cases

3766. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that criminal cases concerning moral turpitude of women initially taken up by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police and subsequently transferred and registered in the East District police range have not been solved inspite of several representations made by Hon'ble Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of such cases pending for the last one year;

(c) the reasons for not able to solve such cases; and

(d) the steps since been taken to solve such cases and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (d) One complaint was received by the Crime Branch in which it was alleged that two persons were associates of a lady who was arrested by Delhi Police under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and that these persons were harassing the complainant as she knew about their illegal activities. The preliminary inquiry on the complaint revealed that the complainant had a dispute with these persons because of some financial transactions. A case was, however, registered at Shakarpur Police Station and taken up in investigation.

Non-Governmental Organisations

3767. CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educational institutions being run by the NGOs in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds/grant-in-aid received during the last three years year-wise particularly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether the Ministry have received any complaints-against such NGOs regarding misutilisation of funds/grant-in-aid;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government so far to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to Non-Government Organisations throughout the country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir under various schemes for running educational institutions. The details of such grants of Rs. one lakh and above are generally given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry every year. Schemes generally have inbuilt mechanism for post-sanction monitoring and review. Periodic visits are conducted by the Officers of the Ministry to ensure proper utilisation of the funds allocated. In cash specific complaints are received regarding misuse of funds by such organisations, the matter is investigated and suitable action, such as stoppage of further grants/blacklisting of NGOs, is taken against the NOG if the allegations are substantiated.

Pension of BSF Personnel

3768. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for grant of pension/family pension to BSF personnel who retired/resigned from service;

(b) whether the Government have stopped pension/family pension of all the BSF personnel who could not complete 20 years of service;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the time since when the order is to be implemented;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has also given an order in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time since when orders of Supreme Court have been implemented;

(f) whether this order also affects the retired personnel who took voluntary retirement before the pronouncement of the order;

(g) whether Government propose to provide some relief to these retired personnel of BSF who have spent prime time of their life in the service of the Nation; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) Pension/Family pension is granted to BSF personnel under CCS (Pension) Rules-1972. Pension is not admissible to personnel who resign from service, as under Rule -26 of CCS (Pension) Rules-1972 resignation from service or a post entails forfeiture of past service.

(b) and (c) Government has stopped pension to BSF personnel who had resigned under BSF Rule-19 and not completed 20 years of qualifying service. Family pension has however not been stopped.

Based on Supreme Court's judgement dated 30th March 2001, MHA vide OM No. 11-27012/16/2000-PF.I dated 6.6.2001 has issued orders stopping payment of pension to all ineligible pensioners who have not completed 20 years of qualifying service. These orders have since been implemented and payment of pension stopped in respect of all ineligible pensioners.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 30.3.2001 has held that BSF personnel who have resigned from service under Rule-19 of BSF Rules, before completing qualifying service of 20 years, are not entitled to get pensionary benefits. Based on the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court MHA has issued orders stopping pension to all in eligible pensioners.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) Even though under Rule 19 of BSF Rules 1969, these personnel are not entitled to pension, they are eligible to receive other pensionary benefits like final payment of GPF, CGEGIS, leave salary etc.

HUDCO'S Loan to Karnataka for Renovation of SC/ST Hostels

3769.SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. to renovate SC/ST Hostels;

(b) if so, the amount of loan sought for and the number of SC/ST Hostels proposed to be renovated;

(c) whether the HUDCO has sanctioned the loan; and

(d) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned alongwith the terms of its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) Government of Karnataka has not approached Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) for sanction of loan exclusively for renovation of Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, However a loan amount of Rs. 27.26 crore has been sanctioned by HUDCO to Karnataka Backward Classes Deptt. Building construction Society for construction of 100 hostels providing for an intake of 75% for backward classes and 25% for SC/ST with a repayment period of 10 years on quarterly rest.

[Translation]

Training of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Gram Sabha

3770.SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provide funds for imparting training to Panchayati Raj Institutions

and Members of the Standing Committees of Gram Sabha;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this purposes during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the ratio of share of funds of the Union and States therein;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to increase their share for the aforesaid training; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of funds provided by the Ministry of Rural Development to State Governments and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) for imparting training to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the scheme Panchayat Development and Training, during the last five years are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The scale of assistance to the State Governments upto the financial year 2001-02 was 20% funding for board and lodging and 50% funding for other items. The scale of central assistance to the States in the year 2002-03 was increased up to 75 percent of the cost of the training programmes for PRIs.

(d) The Central share has already been increased during the financial year 2002-03.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Funds Allocated for Imparting Training to PRIs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	—	—	—	—	59.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	153.72
3.	Goa	—	—	—	—	3.19
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	12.7
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	15.793	17.21	4.11
6.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	53.83
7.	Kerala	—	—	1.52	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	100	—	—
9.	Maharashtra	—	2.32	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	5.92	5.92	—	—	—
11.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	27.96
12.	Punjab	—	—	35.38	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	—	172.4	—	0.36	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Sikkim		3.253	—	—	—	2.56
15. Tamil Nadu		—	—	—	41.47	5.23
16. Uttar Pradesh		—	17.946	—	174.11	—
17. West Bengal		90.83	—	7.306	—	—

[English]

**Losses due to Losing of Court
cases by CIL**

3771. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies have all along been losing Court Cases there by causing heaving loss to the Government.

(b) if so, the number of such cases lost during the last five years and the amount incurred in defending such Court cases, subsidiary-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that CIL and its subsidiary companies have been losing court cases thereby causing heavy loss to the Government. Generally cases are filed either by employees/ex-employees due to grievances relating to service conditions or by customers relating to sale of coal and/or on certain other miscellaneous issues. Cases are mostly filed against the company and very few cases are filed by the company. When cases are filed against the company, companies have no other alternative but to contest the same so that no adverse order is passed against the company.

(b) Company-wise details of the cases disposed off by the courts during the last five years and number of cases decided against the company alongwith the expenditure incurred to defend the lost cases are given below :—

Company	No. of cases disposed by the courts during last five years	No. of cases decided in favour of company	No. of cases decided against the companies during the last five years	Legal expenses to defend the cases decided against the companies in Rs. lakhs (Approx.)
ECL	501	462	39	21.60
BCCL	956	864	92	16.07
CCL	556	503	53	18.55
NCL	169	138	31	12.55
WCL	531	490	41	3.20
SECL	1117	1053	64	4.15
MCL	460	408	52	8.42
CMPDIL	28	25	3	0.54
CIL	106	95	11	2.39
CIL over all	4424	4038	386	87.47

(c) Reasons for losing the cases differ from case to case.

Setting Up of Antarctica Station

3772. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations set up by India in Antarctica;

(b) the programmes being researched at those stations;

(c) the achievements of the 'Dakshin Gangotri' and 'Maitri' stations; and

(d) the future plan for setting up of new Antarctica station and the new programmes for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) India has set up two permanent station in Antarctica, namely 'Dakshin Gangotri' during 1983 and 'Maitri' during 1988.

(b) and (c) Since 1983 the stations have been providing requisite infrastructure facilities for accommodating the wintering teams and for carrying out scientific research in the fields of Atmospheric Sciences, Earth Sciences and Global Change, Engineering and Communication, etc.

(d) For establishment of another permanent station in Antarctica, necessary reconnaissance survey will be taken up during 2004-05. Some of the new programmes which will be initiated during the next five years include studies on Lake Biology, Paleoclimate, Antarctic microbes, relation of the Antarctic plate with the Indian plate, telemedicine, clean energy technology, etc.

Setting Up of Technical Institutes

3773. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some Technical Institutes in the State of Karnataka in Indo-German collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the places selected for the establishment of those Technical Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHA KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

R and D in Drug Industry

3774. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that R and D fund of around 150 crores was proposed by the Finance Minister in 1999 budget speech for the drug industry;

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

(c) the authority for the disbursement of these funds;

(d) the quantum of funds disbursed so far;

(e) the balance of funds to be released as on date; and

(f) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (f) In February 2002, the Government have announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002', which includes in principle approval to the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund (PRDSF) under the administrative control of Department of Science and Technology, which will also constitute a Drug Development Promotion Board (DDPB) on the lines of the Technology Development Board (TDB) to administer the utilization of the PRDSF. Department of Science and Technology has made a provision of Rs. 150 crores in the 10th Plan. Necessary budget provision has

been made in the demands for grants of Department of Science and Technology for 2003-2004. No disbursement of Fund has been made so far from this provision recently made.

Education for Women under Central Social Welfare Board

3775.SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board has implemented a "Scheme of Condensed Course of Education for Women";

(b) if so, the objectives of this scheme;

(c) if so, the States in which this scheme is being implemented; and

(d) the funds disbursed by the Central Social Welfare Board for this scheme during the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of Condensed Course of Education for Women aims at facilitating social and economic empowerment of Women by providing them with education and relevant skills. The scheme is specifically designed to help dropouts and failing candidates in the age group of 15 years plus to complete their school education.

(c) This scheme is being implemented in all States/ Union Territories.

(d) the amount released by the Central Social Welfare Board for this scheme during the last three years is as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2000-2001	741.01
2001-2002	228.03
2002-2003	199.97

Task Force on Women and Children

3776.DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task force on women and children under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant in its report submitted in April 2002, has recommended the setting up of an Inter-Ministerial standing committee in the Department of Women and Child Development;

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

(c) whether the standing committee has already been set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) to (e) The Task Force on Women and Children was of the view that the terms of reference assigned to it involved constant consideration and monitoring. The Task Force suggested constitution of an inter-ministerial committee with the Department of Women and Child Development. The programmes for women and children administered by various Ministries and Departments are periodically reviewed by Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development in an inter-departmental meeting. This mechanism would be used effectively to follow up the recommendations of the Task Force as well as all matters relating to women and child development.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Gas based Fertilizers Plants

3777.SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up gas based fertilizer plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) Setting up of fertilizer plants is not subject

to any licensing requirements and entrepreneurs are free to set up/expand fertilizer plants anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance.

(b) At present, there is no proposal for setting up any new gas based fertilizer plants in the public sector in the country. However, KRIBHCO, a multi-state cooperative society under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers, has revived its proposal for expansion of its existing urea production capacity at Hazira in Gujarat by setting up an additional ammonia-urea stream.

Reservation for OBC's

3778.SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees of the Other Backward Classes in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry, categorywise;

(b) the percentage of reservation for OBCs in the Central Government;

(c) whether the OBC quota in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry is fulfilled;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the time by which such vacancies will be filled up;

(g) whether reservation is also provided in promotions in respect of OBCs;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether general category candidates are recruited in the absence of OBC candidates; and

(j) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) to (j) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Mandatory Prayer in Schools

3779.SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to make Prayer or meditation session Mandatory for the students in schools and colleges as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated 14.03.2003.

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

(c) whether any opposition to mandatory prayer has been received in the media from the parents and from secular organisations;

(d) if so, whether any controversy in the name of Saraswathi Vandana had already been created two years back;

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

(f) whether the Government would reconsider recommending such controversial ideas to the school children; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (g) Government is aware of the news item in *Hindustan Times* dated 14.3.2003 regarding prayer or meditation session for students. However, there is no proposal to make either prayer or meditation session mandatory in schools and colleges.

Performance of JNV at Kargil

3780.SHRI HASSAN KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of J.N.V. at Kargil has been deteriorating;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of Metric results for the last five years;

(d) whether the School has no building of its own as on date while land for the same has been allotted some ten years back by the State Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any alternative site has been identified for construction of the school building;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which construction of school building is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) There was some temporary setback in the functioning of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kargil on account of its sensitive location and continuous disturbances in the area. However, all out efforts are being made to ensure that Vidyalaya's functioning improves effectively and the Vidyalaya appears to be coming out of the bad phase.

(c) The percentage of Metric (Class-X) results in the JNV Kargil during the last 5 years is as under :

Year	Results Achieved Pass%
1997-1998	51.22
1998-1999	35.39
1999-2000	12.5
2000-2001	16.0
2001-2002	31.03

(d) and (e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kargil was sanctioned during the year 1987-88. Land for permanent building was initially provided at village Khumbathang and temporary accommodation was provided at village Baroo. The Vidyalaya functioned at the temporary site till 1998. The construction of building was not taken up since the area was often affected by shelling and the District Administration was considering to identify an alternative suitable site in safe place. On account of Kargil war during the year 1998, the Vidyalaya was shifted from the temporary site at Baroo to Sankoo. The accommodation at

Sankoo was inadequate and District Administration provided alternate accommodation at Government School building in Khumbathang, during the year 2001 and the Vidyalaya is presently functioning in this building.

(f) to (h) Alternative permanent site was also provided at Khumbathang in 1999 and necessary sanctions have been issued for construction of the building. Compound wall has already been constructed. The construction of building is likely to start soon. Construction of school buildings is likely to be completed in about 3-4 years, depending on normal availability of funds.

[Translation]

Admission to Indian Students

3781. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Germany propose to give admission to maximum number of Indian students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of the proposal of Government of Germany. However, the Government of India has recently set up a Committee for Promotion of Indian Education Abroad (COPIE) to generate ideas and identify programmes and areas for promotion of Indian education abroad and to chalk out strategies for implementing the same.

[English]

Issuance of NOC for Lignite Mining of Hadla Reserves

3782. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for issue of NoC for Lignite Mining of Hadla Reserves from M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Hadla in favour of Rajasthan

State Mineral Development Corporation for installation of Lignite based power project by Rajasthan Vidhyut Utpadhan Nigam Limited;

- (b) if so, the status of the proposal;
- (c) whether it is not feasible for M/s. NLC to give NoC for mining of Lignite from Hadla;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the competent authority thereof; and
- (f) the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) A proposal for issue of No Objection Certificate to the allocation of Hadla Lignite Reserves in favour of M/s. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (RSMDC) was received from M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) for installation of their proposed 1×125 MW lignite based power project.

(b) to (e) As Hadla block is located very near to Barsingsar block, M/s. Nayveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC), a Government of India Undertaking has identified this block for development for the second phase of the proposed Barsingsar Lignite Mining-cum-Thermal Power project for which substantial investments have also been made by them. M/s. RSMDC has reportedly agreed for allocation of Hadla Lignite Block to NLC in lieu of an alternate block. As per the revised Coal-Mining policy of the Government of India dated 12.12.2001, the State Government companies are allowed to do mining of lignite reserves after obtaining a certificate from NLC to the effect that the latter has no plan or willingness to undertake mining operations for lignite in the concerned area.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply from (b) to (e) above.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Television Sets

3783.SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fund has been allotted by the Government to the States for providing television sets to schools during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing grants given year-wise and State-wise during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1.	Nagaland	16.2	—	—
2.	Goa	1.71	—	—
3.	Karnataka	71.81	—	—
4.	Maharashtra	112.5	—	—
5.	Tripura	1.80	—	—
Total		204.02	—	—

[English]

Security of Senior Citizens

3784.SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been formed by the Government for the security of Senior Citizens in Capital as well as in States/UTs to tackle the crime against elderly in the country;

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

(c) whether Hon'ble High Court's directions to maintain police station-wise datas of Senior Citizens have not been implemented till date;

(d) if so, the reasons thereto;

(e) the number of such citizens as on date police-stations-wise; and

(f) the steps the Government propose to take to check the crime against the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a), (b) and (f) "Police" and "Law and Order" are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Details of specific plans to tackle crime against elderly citizens are not maintained centrally. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to give more focussed attention to improving the administration of the criminal justice system to ensure prevention of atrocities against SCs, STs, women and other vulnerable sections of society including senior citizens.

(c) and (d) The High Court of Delhi had in a Criminal Writ Petition No. 723/2000 directed, inter alia, that the Station House Officers and the Division Officers of Delhi Police should maintain separate records of the senior citizens residing within their jurisdiction; verify the character and antecedents of the domestic servants engaged by them; and provide adequate security to their lives and property. Delhi Police have, in compliance with these directions, drawn up an appropriate scheme which includes conducting of fresh survey of elderly people living alone, verification of the antecedents of their domestic servants; and the periodic visits to their residence by the beat staff, Station House Officers and Division Officers concerned;

(e) This information is not maintained centrally.

Assam Accord

3785.SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that 1985 Assam accord stipulates that any one entering the country after 25 March, 1971, would be considered an illegal migrant and deported;

(b) if so, whether the Citizenship Act on the other hand stipulates that children born to these illegal migrants

would be accepted as citizens of India by virtue of their birth in the country;

(c) if so, whether it means that if a couple from Bangladesh entered the country after 25 March, 1971 and a child was born to them, then that child would be an Indian citizen but their parents would be considered as illegal migrants;

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to replace the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act with the Foreigners Act;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government propose to make IM (DT) Act applicable all over the country instead of only in Assam; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) A memorandum of Settlement, known as Assam Accord was signed on 15.8.85 between the Government of Assam and representative organisations, the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) to end the agitation witnessed by the State Government of Assam over the issue of foreigners. Under the Accord, foreigners have been divided into the following categories :-

(i) Those who came to Assam before 1.1.1996.

(ii) Those who came to Assam between 1.1.1996 and 24.3.1971;

(iii) Those who came to Assam on or after 25.3.1971

In pursuance to the clauses of the Assam Accord, Section 6A was inserted in the Citizenship Act, 1955 in the year 1985 which purports to grant recognition to all migrants of Indian origin who "came into Assam from the specified territory on the prescribed dates." Those who came, prior to 1.1.1966, are to be treated as full-fledged citizens, whereas those who came after 1.1.1966 up to 24.3.1971 were to be detected and, on detection, their

names were to be deleted from the electoral rolls for a period of ten years. This detection was to be carried out on the basis of the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 constituted under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Those in category (iii) were to be detected and expelled under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.

'Section 3 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 provides that every person born in India on or after the 26th day of January, 1950 but before 1st day of July 1987 shall be a citizen of India by birth. A person born on or after 1.7.1987 either of whose parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth shall be a citizen of India by birth. A person however, shall not be such a citizen by virtue of this Section if at the time of his birth his father possesses such diplomatic immunity and is not a citizen of India, or his father is an enemy alien and birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy'.

(e) to (h) The Government of Assam had recommended to the Government of India to repeal the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) (IMDT) Act, 1983. However, before a decision could be taken by Government of India, one public interest litigation, challenging the constitutional validity of the IMDT Act, 1983 and another opposing the repeal of the IMDT Act, 1983 were filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Both the cases (PILs) have been clubbed and are pending for hearing before the Supreme Court of India. The matter is, therefore, subjudice. At present, the Government has no proposal to extend the IMDT Act, 1983 all over the country.

Payment of Dividend by Kendriya Bhandar

3786.DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Kendriya Bhandar have not paid the incentive/Bonus/Dividend to their share holders for the year 2002-2003;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be given/distributed to their share-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accounts of Kendriya Bhandar for the year 2002-2003 have not been finalized.

(c) As per the bye-laws of Kendriya Bhandar, it is for the General Body to decide on disposal of profits in accordance with the Act, notified rules and bye-laws.

Setting Up of Open Universities

3787.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in an effort to balance the drive for greater enrolment at the college and university level with limited financial resources the Government is planning ways to promote distance education and open universities;

(b) if so, whether it has been proposed that during the 10th plan period, every State should set up at least one open university;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are also plans for a dedicated television channel for general higher education;

(e) if so, the number of total colleges and universities during the 9th Plan; and

(f) the extent to which these are likely to increase during the 10th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (f) The Government has been encouraging growth of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system in the country and during the 10th Plan period it is proposed to increase the enrolment in the ODL system to the extent of 40% from the existing 20% in the Higher Education Sector. While in the 9th Plan period, there were ten Open Universities, including Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), and 64 Correspondence Courses Institutes (CCIs), in the 10th Plan 8 new State Open Universities are envisaged and 35 new CCIs of the conventional Universities would be brought under the ODL system.

The Government has established a 24 hours dedicated educational T.V. Channel, Gyan Darshan for higher education through ODL system. Recently, on 26th January, 2003 another Channel, Eklavya Channel, dedicated for technical education has been launched.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal

3788.SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of coal of thermal power plants in each State during each of the last three years;

(b) whether coal was not supplied in time and the quantity of ash in coal was more;

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

(d) whether various industries/plants in various States particularly in Maharashtra are getting irregular supply of coal and are also getting sub-standard coal;

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

(f) whether any complaints have been received during the last three years in this regard;

(g) if so, the State-wise details thereof and action taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(h) the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure regular supply of high quality of coal to various industries/plants/power plants?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) to (c) The details of State-wise, power house-wise coal despatch to thermal power plants in each State during the last three years from Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Limited are at Statement I and II respectively.

Coal was supplied to all power houses in time as per the guidelines and linkages granted by Ministry of Coal. However, at times, coal supplies to thermal power stations are regulated by the coal companies due to inadequate payment of coal sale dues.

(d) to (g) No major complaints have been received by the Coal companies regarding irregular supply of coal to industries located in various States particularly in Maharashtra. However, some complaints have been received by the coal companies regarding quality of coal, the details of which are as under :-

(Figures pertain to powerhouses, cements and others)

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Andhra Pradesh	132	91	18
Maharashtra	42	13	3
Karnataka	40	7	10
Kerala	1	—	1
Tamil Nadu	6	—	9
Total (CIL+SCCL)	221	111	41

All the complaints received from the customers are investigated thoroughly by the area General Manager and steps taken by them are being communicated to the customers. Further CIL/SCCL have been insisting the consumers to enter into Fuel Supply Agreement for greater transparency in weighment, quality etc. A Fuel Supply Agreement provides for Joint Sampling of Coal so that quality complaints do not arise.

(h) The following steps are being followed by coal companies to ensure regular supply of high quality coal to consumers.

- (I) Adhering to the envisaged mining sequence/layout during mining itself.
- (II) Adopting proper blasting procedure/technique for reducing the possibility of admixture of coal with OB materials.
- (III) Picking of over sized stones/boulders and any extraneous material before the coal is sized to requirement.
- (IV) Size reduction in coal handling plants/crushing machines, thereby segregating different size-fractions and as far as possible eliminating the impurities of higher density.

- (V) Washing/up-gradation of coal through coal beneficiation plants reducing the ash content in beneficiated coal.
- (VI) Selective mining to separate shale band etc, wherever possible.
- (VII) Elimination of foreign material from coal at the face while loading itself.
- (VIII) Cleaning of coal seam before blasting in Opencast Mines.
- (IX) Picking of shale and stone at Coal Handling Plants by employing more picking mazdoors.
- (X) Installation of Auto Samplers at major despatch points.
- (XI) Persuading more customers to enter into FSAs where facilities are available for joint sampling and analysis to maintain transparency in coal quality.
- (XII) Through setting up of coal washeries.

Statement-I*Coal despatch to power houses from CIL*

(Fig in '000 tonne)

SEB/PU	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
Badarpur	3469	3887	4162
DVB	1464	1469	1326
Total : Delhi	4933	5356	5488
HPGCL	2683	3027	4421
PSEB	9500	10619	10498
RRVUNL	4743	6022	6891
UPRVUNL	15707	13821	16180
UP Based NTPC Stn.	22753	24550	25927
Total : UP	38460	38371	42107

	1	2	3	4
AEC		1101	972	323
GEB		15053	13533	12878
Total : Gujarat		16154	14505	13801
MPEB		9511	11629	10503
MP based NTPC Stn		6244	8201	10289
Total : MP		15755	19830	20792
CSEB		6309	5171	6246
Chhattisgarh based NTPC Stn		11373	11149	10960
Total : Chhattisgarh		17682	16320	17206
MSEB		26327	26401	27406
BSES		1834	2054	2164
TEC		3		
Total : Maharashtra		28164	28455	29570
APGENCO		7347	8670	7491
AP based NTPC Stn		159	367	666
Total : Andhra Pradesh		7506	9037	8157
KPCL		2018	2375	2764
TNEB		11535	14846	14910
BSEB		917	786	916
Bihar based NTPC		3559	4339	4229
Total : Bihar		4476	5125	5145
JSEB		1632	1449	1397
Jharkhand based DVC Stn		3007	2841	2879
TVNL		769	908	1083
Total : Jharkhand		5408	5198	5359
OPGC		2751	2520	2227
Orissa based NTPC		6304	5944	6370
Total : Orissa		9055	8464	8597

1	2	3	4
WBSEB	2113	1822	1984
WBPDC	3333	4208	4177
CESC	3394	3722	4184
DPL	548	290	641
WB based NTPC	5467	7543	7176
WB based DVC	2502	3016	2953
Total : WB	17357	20601	21115
ASEB	107	79	46
All India from CIL Source	195536	208230	216867

Statement-II*Coal despatch to power houses from SCCL*

(Fig in lakh tonnes)

Power House	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4
KTPS, AP	58.16	60.03	64.40
VTPS, AP	2.24	2.63	2.93
RDNR, AP	3.60	2.77	2.73
NELLORE, AP	1.44	1.64	1.40
MOODANUR, AP	18.24	19.08	18.14
APGENCO Total (AP)	83.68	86.15	89.60
NTPC, AP	101.20	96.02	95.95
Parli, MSEB, Maharashtra	22.37	23.81	27.32
TNEB, Tamilnadu	0.32	0	0
Chandrapur, MSEB, Maharashtra	0	3.78	43.63
Bhushwal, MSEB, Maharashtra	0	1.65	0

1	2	3	4
Wanakbori, GEB, Gujarat	0	2.49	11.46
Raichur, KPCL, Karnataka	36.57	31.28	30.28
Total	244.16	245.18	259.24

*[English]***Rape Crisis Centres**

3789.SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from any Bombay based organization for provision of facilities like "Rape Crisis Centres" (RCC) and "sexual assault treatment Units" (SATU) for helping the rape victims throughout the country on the lines of such centres and units functioning in Denmark; and

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

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

However, a representation from a Bombay based organisation for setting up facilities like Rape Crisis Centres and Sexual Assault Treatment Units has been received in the Department of Women and Child Development which is under their consideration.

Fluoride Mitigation Centres

3790.SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI :
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments especially from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up of the Fluoride Mitigation Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested for establishment of Fluoride Mitigation Centre. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Kolkata was entrusted with the task of preparing a project proposal for flouride Mitigation centre in the country. The AIHPH had submitted its draft report to the Department of Drinking Water Supply. Opinions of experts have been sought on the draft project document.

Watershed Development Programme

3791.SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the employment generated in rural areas on account of watershed Development Projects during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the target fixed has been achieved;

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

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development addresses the task of treating wastelands and degraded lands aimed at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder through implementation of three major Watershed Development Programmes namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995. No year-wise and State-wise targets are fixed for employment generation under Watershed Development Programmes. However, watershed activities are labour intensive and the experiences gained

in implementation of watershed projects so far suggest that about 60% of the expenditure in the execution of watershed projects are towards wage employment.

Ceiling on Age

3792.SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to place a ceiling on the age till pensions can be drawn by the retired Government personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to slash the dearness/relief revisions in pension; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Removal of Urban/Rural Disparity

3793.SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to remove urban/rural disparity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a study conducted by the Government has indicated that crores of rupees allocated under various Central rural development schemes do not reach the beneficiaries in villages;

(d) if so, the details of the main recommendations of the study reports; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development recognises the need to remove urban/rural disparity in the country.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the major employment generation programmes and housing programmes for the benefit of the rural poor. The Ministry also implements rural water supply and sanitation programmes to improve the living conditions of the rural people. The newly launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is aimed at providing better connectivity to the rural areas.

(c) No such Report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has been impressing upon the States to implement the Schemes more effectively and in accordance with the guidelines. In order to improve the implementation of the Schemes and to ensure better delivery of the benefits to the poor, a four pronged strategy comprising (i) Creation of Awareness about the Schemes, (ii) Transparency, (iii) People's Partnership and (iv) Accountability-Social Audit through Gram Sabhas has been evolved.

**Tax Relief for Finances towards
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

3794.SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sent a proposal to the Finance Ministry to provide exempt in to the finances made like donations etc. towards the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the taxation purposes;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been agreed to;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK

PRADHAN) : (a) to (e) In order to promote people's involvement and to raise additional resources for school-based interventions, this Ministry had suggested to the Ministry of Finance for inclusion in the Budget for the year 2003-2004, a proposal that contributions to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies for initiatives in elementary education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, be given exemption from income-tax for rural as well as urban areas.

This proposal was not included in the Budget for the current financial year.

[Translation]

**Production of Kerosene, Petrol and Diesel
from non usable Plastic Items**

3795.SHRI IMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have succeeded in producing Kerosene, Petrol and diesel through non usable plastic items and coal as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 08.03.2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same has been tested for use; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) to (d) Professor Alka Zadgaonkar from Nagpur University has claimed to have invented a technology for conversion of plastic waste into liquid fuels such as kerosene, diesel and petrol. An expert group was constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to look into the viability of the fuel. The group has opined that the resultant product needs further refinement before it is accepted as a fuel. A demonstration was also made by Prof. Alka Zadgaonkar at the R and D centre of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Faridabad. The IOC has reported that modification/refinement is a prerequisite before it is accepted as a fuel.

[English]

**Proposals for Water and Sewage
Disposal System**

3796. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY :
SHRI MANSINH PATEL :
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat to improve the water and sewage disposal system in various cities and towns during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals approved/rejected/ pending during the said period for each of the State;

(d) the funds allocated/released and utilized under the said schemes to these States during this period; and

(e) the details of projects undertaken in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in November, 2001 have forwarded 8 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of water supply schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1190.92 lakhs to this Ministry for technical clearance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The details of 8 schemes received from Government of Andhra Pradesh are at Statement-I enclosed. Out of these, 7 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1494.40 lakhs were sanctioned during January-March 2002 and an amount of Rs. 361.30 lakhs released to Government of Andhra Pradesh as Central share during 2001-2002. The balance amount of Rs. 385.90 lakhs was released to Government of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2002-2003 for implementing these seven water supply schemes. The DPR of Ghatkeshwar town was returned to Government of Andhra Pradesh in February 2003 due to non receipt of some clarifications sought from the State PRED.

The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board have forwarded 44 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of water supply schemes at a total cost of Rs. 9153.09 lakhs of this Ministry during the last 3 years for technical clearance under AUWSP. Details of 44 schemes received from Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board are at Statement-II. Out of these, 32 schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3504.67 lakhs have been sanctioned during November 2000 to February 2003 and an amount of Rs. 1514.91 lakhs have been released by this Ministry as Central share to the Government of Gujarat from 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 to implement the approved water supply schemes. 12 schemes at a project cost of Rs. 4957.75 lakhs have been returned. The details are as under :-

- 6 schemes were scurtinized and technical observation sent to State Government for necessary modification.
- 5 schemes wer returned to State Government as the same are not eligible as per AUWSP guidelines.
- patdi scheme was withdrawn by State Government.

(d) The details of funds allocated/released and utilized under the said scheme by the States during this period are at Annexure-II.

(e) The Statement showing the names of towns, district, population as per 1991 census, sanction date, project cost, Central share released by the Government of India under the Centrally Sponosored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is given at Statement-III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the District	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Yadagiri gutta (Phase-I)	Nalgonda	266.00
2.	Bansuwada (Phase-I)	Nizamabad	250.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Ghatakeswar (Phase-I)	Ranga Reddy	250.92
4.	Madhira (Phase-I)	Khammam	10.00
5.	Manthani (Phase-I)	Karimnagar	95.00
6.	Kasibugga	Srikakulam	87.00
7.	Palasa	Srikakulam	52.00
8.	Sirpur (T)	Adilabad	90.00
Total			1190.92

Statement-II

STATE : GUJARAT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Devgadha Baria	Dahod	314.59
2.	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	222.50
3.	Ranabav	Porbandar	174.00
4.	Kutiyana	Porbandar	160.29
5.	Damnagar	Amreli	61.35
6.	Lathi	Amreli	29.28
7.	Beyt	Jamnagar	52.55
8.	Babra	Amreli	175.95
9.	Santrampur	Panchmahal	108.54
10.	Palisad	Bhavnagar	47.95
11.	Lalpur	Jamnagar	24.76
12.	Padahari	Rajkot	228.83
13.	Chotila	Surendranagar	95.33
14.	Ranpur	Ahemdabad	69.86
15.	Mandal	Ahemdabad	87.93
16.	Waghai	Dangs	60.30

1	2	3	4
17.	Bodeli	Vadodara	47.03
18.	Harij	Patan	155.04
19.	Chansma	Patan	126.33
20.	Delvada	Junagarh	133.75
21.	Ambaji	Banaskantha	396.36
22.	Kanodar	Banaskantha	150.65
23.	Chhhapi	Banaskantha	108.46
24.	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	44.27
25.	Jetalsar	Rajkot	43.83
26.	Digvijaygram	Jamnagar	125.80
27.	Sikka	Jamnagar	208.08
28.	Vartej	Bhavnagar	70.04
29.	Shivrajpur	Panchmahal	37.08
30.	Songadh	Bhavnagar	45.56
31.	Singarva	Ahemdabad	132.05
32.	Talala	Junagadh	457.00
33.	Patdi	Surendranagar	31.97
34.	Vastrapur	Ahemdabad	251.62
35.	Sarkhej	Ahemdabad	456.35
36.	Makarba	Ahemdabad	603.21
37.	Thaltej	Ahemdabad	121.97
38.	Joshipura	Junagarh	527.75
39.	Sola	Ahemdabad	622.41
40.	Motera	Ahemdabad	767.71
41.	Nandej	Ahemdabad	93.40
42.	Vaso	Kheda	113.47
43.	Kathlal	Kheda	94.78
44.	Pali	Kheda	175.38
Total			9153.09

Statement-III

*Details of funds allocation/released/utilized
during the three years under AUWSP*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated by GOI	Funds released by GOI	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2000-2001	20057	Nil	Nil
2.	2001-202	297.73	361.30	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
3.	2002-2003	382.19	385.90	Nil

GUJARAT

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated by GOI	Funds released by GOI	Expenditure incurred
1.	2000-2001	329.47	386.10	152.94
2.	2001-2002	489.06	464.34	481.72
3.	2002-2003	627.80	664.47	128.47

Upto Feb., 03

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH

A Project Sanctioned Status : 31.3.2003 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Central share released
1.	Sirpur (I)	Adilabad	8518	January, 2002	87.69	361.30
2.	Palasa	Srikakulam	15580	January, 2002	51.57	(2001-2002)
3.	Kasibugga	Srikakulam	17452	January, 2002	86.31	385.90
4.	Manthani	Karimnagar	14564	January, 2002	241.60	(2002-2003)
5.	Yadgiri gutta	Nalgonda	11049	January, 2002	322.48	
6.	Banuswada	Nizamabad	19094	January, 2002	517.50	
7.	Madhira	Khammam	15321	March, 2002	187.25	
101578					1494.40	747.20

N.B. : No schemes were approved prior to 2001-2002.

Statement-IV**STATE : GUJARAT**

A Project Sanctioned Status : 30.3.2003 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Devgadha Baria	Dahod	17608	November, 2000	214.63	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	16715	December, 2000	302.42	386.10
3.	Ranabav	Porbandar	19607	February, 2001	169.17	(2000-2001)
4.	Kutiyana	Porbandar	17434	February, 2001	160.58	
5.	Damnagar	Amreli	13946	February, 2002	59.35	464.34
6.	Lathi	Amreli	16545	February, 2002	43.20	(2001-2002)
7.	Beyt	Jamnagar	4891	February, 2002	54.95	
8.	Babra	Amreli	14541	February, 2002	93.68	664.47
9.	Santrampur	Panchmahal	13921	February, 2002	68.88	(2002-0003)
10.	Paliad	Bhavnagar	8316	February, 2002	29.25	
11.	Lalpur	Jamnagar	11542	July, 2002	30.28	
12.	Padadhari	Rajkot	7122	July, 2002	170.85	
13.	Chotila	Surendranagar	11635	August, 2002	81.84	
14.	Ranpur	Ahemdabad	11786	August, 2002	43.97	
15.	Mandal	Ahemdabad	10217	August, 2002	77.37	
16.	Waghai	Dangs	4947	Sept., 2002	54.63	
17.	Bodeli	Vadodara	8621	Sept., 2002	59.38	
18.	Harij	Patan	16636	Oct., 2002	93.04	
19.	Chansma	Patan	16214	Oct., 2002	79.67	
20.	Delvada	Junagarh	9120	January, 2003	124.14	
21.	Ambaji	Banaskantha	10673	January, 2003	395.81	
22.	Kanodar	Banaskantha	9029	January, 2003	140.19	
23.	Chhhapi	Banaskantha	5716	January, 2003	106.60	
24.	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	9459	January, 2003	44.27	
25.	Jetalsar	Rajkot	11309	January, 2003	44.88	
26.	Digvijaygram	Jamnagar	8195	January, 2003	118.71	
27.	Sikka	Jamnagar	13594	January, 2003	196.03	
28.	Vartej	Bhavnagar	8187	January, 2003	66.09	
29.	Shivraipur	Panchmahal	5133	January, 2003	37.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Songadh	Bhavnagar	5670	January, 2003	40.84		
31. Singarva	Ahemdabad	7733	January, 2003	103.70		
32. Talala	Junagadh	14376	January, 2003	199.21		
Total		360438		3504.67	1514.91	

**Financial Assistance for Kerala Institute
of Local Administration**

3797. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received request from the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance for strengthening and development of Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Kerala has forwarded a proposal from Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) dated 10 September 2002 seeking central assistance of Rs. 75.00 lakh to impart training to 2760 participants consisting of functionaries and officials from Panchayati Raj as well as Urban Local bodies, representatives of Self Help Groups, Post Graduates in various disciplines etc. and hold seminars and workshops on a variety of topics including Decentralised Planning, Implications of Information Technology, Micro enterprises, financing urban infrastructure etc. The proposal also includes expenditure on Diploma courses proposed to be organised by KILA and expenditure on maintenance/improvement of classrooms and hostels.

(c) The proposal submitted by KILA is beyond the scope of the concerned scheme of the Ministry captioned — "Panchayat Development and Training" and therefore it cannot be considered.

**Earthquakes and Disaster Management
System**

3798. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the frequent earthquakes in the vicinity of Koyana dam in Satara District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of earthquakes and its magnitude during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the disaster management system of the region;

(d) the scientific infrastructure installed or proposed to be installed for means of communication in this remote mountaneous region; and

(e) the scientific studies conducted and their conclusions regarding the frequency of earthquakes and the possible chances of threat to human life in this region?

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 aware of the earthquake activity in the vicinity of Koyana dam in Satara District. During the last three years, 49 earthquakes of magnitude 3 and above on Richter scale have been recorded by the National Seismological Network of India Meteorological Department.

(c) and (d) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to strengthen disaster management in the country, which include capacity building, search and rescue capabilities and web based disaster rescue network. The State Governments have been advised to draw up specific plans for capacity building, ensure

enforcement of building codes, maintain inventory of resources and set up control rooms at the State and District levels. Satara district of Maharashtra is also a part of this initiative.

(e) Recently the seismological observational network in the Indian Peninsular shield including, Koyana-Warna have been upgraded with modern seismological equipment with communication links for quicker detection, location and data dissemination. A telemetered seismic network has recently been commissioned in Koyana-Warna region for better detection and location of earthquakes in the vicinity of Koyana Dam. GPS studies to monitor small surface movements have also been initiated. The earthquake data recorded during the last three years is not conclusive of increase or decrease of earthquake activity in that region. The Koyana region falls in Zone-IV of the seismic zoning map of India published by the Bureau of Indian Standards. According to this classification, the region is broadly associated with earthquakes of intensity VIII on Modified Mercalli Scale and is prone to damage due to earthquakes.

Changes in Norms of AUWSP Scheme

3799.SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has proposed some changes in the present norms of "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme" with reference to the 2001 Census and present inflation; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the review meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) on 13.9.2002, the representative of Government of Maharashtra suggested that 'C' Class Municipalities having population upto 50,000 may also be considered under AUWSP. Also the cost norm of Rs. 1000 per capita, as indicated in the guidelines of AUWSP may be revised upwards as most of the schemes in Maharashtra State are based on long distance surface sources requiring higher investment.

(b) It is proposed to cover all towns having population below 20,000 as per 1991 census as per the existing guidelines.

As regards cost norms, it is clarified that the per capita cost norm of Rs. 1000 indicated in the existing guidelines of AUWSP is only indicative. The higher per capita cost is considered on merit if proper justification is given in the Detailed Project Reports submitted by the State Governments.

Production of Agro-Chemicals

3800.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of Agro-Chemicals produced in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total quantum of Agro-Chemicals exported in these years;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to increase the export of Agro-Chemicals during 2003-2004; and

(d) if so, the details of projection made for the production and export of Agro-Chemicals in the aforesaid financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details are provided in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Government of India has taken several steps to boost export of Agro-Chemicals viz.

- (i) Simplification of data requirement, which is minimal for mandatory registration of insecticides;
- (ii) Fast track scrutiny of applications for export registration and clearance of cases on priority by the Registration Committee on fortnightly basis; and
- (iii) Computerization of Registration System.

(d) The industry being decontrolled, the production and export depends upon the market forces of supply and demand.

Statement

Unit tonnes

S.No.	Pesticides	99-00		2000-01		2001-2002	
		Prod.	Export	Prod.	Export	Prod.	Export
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	D.D.T.	3638	16	3786	64	3513	25
2.	Malathion	6049	2806	5900	2278	5597	2248
3.	Parathion (Methyl)	1860	112	1979	48	2055	11
4.	Dimethoate	1447	297	1463	115	847	121
5.	D.D.V.P.	2495	187	2648	204	2832	230
6.	Quinalphos	2218	205	2649	259	2111	209
7.	Monocrotophos	9522	0	8319	0	6706	0
8.	Phosphamidon	4673	0	3470	0	534	0
9.	Phorate	6140	0	6101	0	4767	0
10.	Ethion	3383	0	3456	0	4132	0
11.	Endosulphan	8287	3434	8508	2489	4489	2385
12.	Fenvalarate	1394	0	1632	0	1192	0
13.	Cypermethrin	3771	3773	4438	4618	5128	5692
14.	Anilophos	900	0	848	0	596	0
15.	Acephate	2884	0	3109	0	4354	0
16.	Chloropyriphos	7513	0	8033	0	6950	0
17.	Phosalone	514	0	582	0	513	0
18.	Metasystox	744	0	583	0	660	0
19.	Abate	185	0	265	0	1	0
20.	Femthion	155	0	189	3	69	0
21.	Triazaphos	845	0	847	0	1523	0
22.	Lindane	1107	280	483	83	266	103
23.	Temphos	6	0	176	0	208	0
24.	Deltamethrin	104	0	124	0	97	0
25.	Alphamethrin	361	0	115	0	303	0
Total Insecticides		70195	11110	69703	10161	59443	11024

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fungicides							
26. Captan and Captafol	1125			1383	0	1177	0
27. Ziram (Thiocarbamate)	0		21	108	26	0	0
28. Carbendazim (Bavisti)	900		0	678	0	702	0
29. Calixin (Tridemorph)	35		0	38	0	61	0
30. Mancozab	10323		0	9889	0	11628	0
31. Copperoxychloride	219		0	0	0	18	0
Total Herbicides	12602		21	12096	26	13586	0
Herbicides							
32. 2, 4-D	1348		1865	1290	1004	215	492
33. Butachlor	706		0	224	0	363	0
Total Herbicides	2054		1865	1514	1004	578	492
Weedicides							
34. Isoproturon	4610		1500	3752	2094	3779	633
35. Basalin	0		0	0	0	0	0
36. Glyphosate	1676		0	674	0	409	0
37. Paraquat	1374		0	1239	0	1000	0
38. Diuron			0	24	0	0	0
39. Atrazine	128		0	0	0	203	0
40. Fluchloralin (Tech.)	154		0	50	0	133	0
Total Weedicides	7942		1500	5739	2094	5524	633
Rodenticides							
41. Zinc Phosphide	474		0	592	0	338	0
Total Rodenticides	474		0	592	0	338	0
Fumigants							
42. Aluminium Phosphide	1842		632	2461	1098	2184	1094
43. Methyl Bormide	100		0	63	0	41	0
44. DICOFOL	124		0	106	0	109	0
Total Fumigants	2066		632	2630	1098	2334	1094
Grand Total	95333		15128	92274	14383	81803	13243

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pesticides :							
QTY IM M.T.			89405		47875		51479
Values in Rs. lakhs			100411		121532		1E+05
As per DGCIS Kolkatta							

Police Station Records

3801.SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Police has set up a Committee on handling of records in Police Stations;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the maintenance of records at the Police Stations in Delhi is reviewed by the Senior Officers from time to time and the deficiencies noticed during the reviews are immediately rectified.

Prices of Drugs

3802.SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Bangalore High Court held that the new prices of drugs should be effective within 15 days of issuing of price notification by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that drug companies have approached the Government for an out of the Courts settlement in the dispute over applicability of new prices fixed by the Government for old batches of medicines presently in the trade channels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) Under Para 14(1) of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) every manufacturer or importer is required to carry into effect the price of a bulk drug or formulation, as the case may be, as fixed by the Government from time to time, within 15 days from the date of notification in the Official Gazette or receipt of the order of the Government in this behalf. In the Writ Petition No. 38973/98 filed by M/s Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals Limited, the High Court of Karnataka held, vide its order dated 12.11.2002, interalia, that 'the provisions of the DPCO are clear that prices should be revised within 15 days even in regard to the formulations which were manufactured prior to the date of notification or those manufactured within 15 days from the date of notification'. A Special Leave Petition (SLP) has been filed in the Supreme Court of India by M/s Glaxo Smith Kline Pharmaceuticals Ltd. against the order of Karnataka High Court.

Outstanding Dues of CISF

3803.SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Industrial Security Force is providing security cover to industrial units in the public and private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of industrial units being given security cover in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(d) whether any charges are being collected from State Government and private industrial units in lieu of the security cover being provided by CISF;

(e) if so, the total amount collected during the last three years by CISF and amount outstanding against the State Government, private industrial units; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken to recover the amount in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are at given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) CISF is deployed in 20 Public Sector Undertakings Units in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The details of amounts collected and outstanding are indicated in the Statement-II enclosed.

(f) CISF regularly follows up the matter with the concerned PSU/State Government at appropriate levels. MHA also monitors the pendency position and takes up the matter with the concerned States.

Statement-I

Name of CISF Units

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit
1	2
1.	BDL Bhanur
2.	BDL Kanchanbagh
3.	BHEL @ Hyderabad
4.	FCI Ramagundam
5.	HPCL Visakhapatnam
6.	HPCL/LPG (BP) Visakhapatnam
7.	HWP Manuguru
8.	Hydreabad Airport
9.	IG MINT Hydreabad
10.	NFC Hyderabad
11.	NRSA Balanagar
12.	ONGC Narsapur

1	2
13.	RSTPP Ramagundam
14.	Salarjung Museum
15.	SCCL Singareni
16.	SHAR Centre
17.	STPP (NTPC) Simhadri
18.	Visakhapatnam Airport
19.	VPT Visakhapatnam
20.	VSP Visakhapatnam
21.	Port Blair Airport
22.	BRPL Bongaigaon
23.	BVFC Namrup
24.	CPM Panchgram
25.	Dibrugarh Airport
26.	Guwahati Airport
27.	IOC Guwahati
28.	Jorhat Airport
29.	LPG/Gail Lakwa
30.	NPM Jagiroad
31.	NRL Numaligarh
32.	Oil Duliajan
33.	ONGC Jorhat
34.	ONGC Nazira
35.	OPS Noonmati
36.	SBSS Salakati
37.	Subansiri(L) HE Project
38.	BKPL Barauni
39.	FCI(FSD) Dighaghat
40.	FCI(FSD) Gaya
41.	FCI(FSD) Mokama
42.	FCI(FSD) Phulwarisharif

1	2
43.	IOC Barauni
44.	KhSTPP Kahalgaon
45.	Patna Airport
46.	Barh Super Thermal Power Project, Barh
47.	Gaya Airport
48.	Rohtas Industries (Private Sector) (IS Suty)
49.	Chandigarh Airport
50.	BIOP DEP-5
51.	BIOP DEP-14
52.	BSP Bhilai
53.	KSTPS Korba
54.	Raipur Airport
55.	Goa Airport
56.	GSL Goa
57.	MPT Goa
58.	Ahmedabad Airport
59.	Bhuj Airport
60.	GAIL Gandhar
61.	GAIL Vaghodia
62.	IOC (GR) Baroda
63.	JGGPP Bharuch
64.	KAPS Kakrapara
65.	KGPP Kawas
66.	KPT Kandla
67.	ONGC Ahmedabad
68.	ONGC Ankleshwar
69.	ONGC Gandhar
70.	ONGC Hazira
71.	ONGC Mehsana

1	2
72.	Rajkot Airport
73.	SAC Ahmedabad
74.	SMPL Rajkot
75.	UTPS UKAI
76.	Vadodara Airport
77.	FGPP Faridabad
78.	IDPL Gurgaon
79.	IOC Panipat
80.	ICO/R and D Centre Faridabad
81.	NFL Panipat
82.	PTPS Panipat
83.	Bhuntar (Kullu) Airport
84.	BSHEP Surangani
85.	CHEP Chamera-I
86.	CHEP Chamera-II
87.	NJPC Jhakri
88.	Shimla Airport
89.	HMT Srinagar
90.	PGCIL Wagoora
91.	DHEL Dulhasti
92.	UHEP Uri
93.	SHEP Salal
94.	BCCL Dhanbad
95.	BLSM Bhawanathpur
96.	BSL Bokaro
97.	BTPS (DVC) Bokaro
98.	CCL Kargali
99.	CCWO Dhanbad
100.	CTPS Chandrapura

1	2
101. DVC Maithon Dam	
102. DVC Panchheet Dam	
103. FCI Sindri	
104. HEC Ranchi	
105. KIOP Kiriburu	
106. MIOM Meghatuburu	
107. PTPS Patratu	
108. Ranchi Airport	
109. TTPS Tenughat	
110. UCIL Jadughat	
111. Bangalore Airport	
112. BHEL Bangalore	
113. DIOM Donimalai	
114. ISRO Bangalore	
115. KIOCL Kudremukh	
116. Mangalore Airport	
117. MCF Hassan	
118. NMPT Mangalore	
119. NNP Maysore	
120. NPC Kaiga	
121. TSP Tungabhadra	
122. APEP Alwaye	
123. Calicut Airport	
124. Cochin Airport	
125. CPT Cochin	
126. CSY Cochin	
127. FACT Udyogamandal	
128. HNL Kottayam	
129. ITI Palghat	

1	2
130. KCCPP Kayamkulam	
131. PSLV Valiamalai	
132. VSSC Thumba	
133. Trivandrum Airport	
134. NCL Singaruli (F/W Only)	
135. BHEL Bhopal	
136. Bhopal Airport	
137. BNP Dewas	
138. DMP Panna	
139. Gail Vijaypur	
140. GOAF Neemuch	
141. Gwalior Airport	
142. NFL Vijaypur	
143. SPM Hosangabad	
144. VSTPP Sidhi	
145. Aurangabad Airport	
146. BARC/TAPS Tarapur	
147. BPCL Mumbai	
148. GAIL Ussar	
149. HAL Pimpri	
150. HOC Rasyani	
151. HPCL Mumbai	
152. JNPT Sewa	
153. MDL Mumbai	
154. NAVA Yard Mumbai	
155. ONGC Mumbai	
156. RCFL Chembur	
157. RCFL Thal	
158. Mumbai Airport	

1	2
159.	Nagpur Airport
160.	Pune Airport
161.	ISP Nashik
162.	CNP Nashik
163.	DHEP Doyang
164.	NPPCL Tuli
165.	BTPS Badarpur
166.	CCIL Tughlakabad
167.	GTPS New Delhi
168.	IPS (DVB) New Delhi
169.	LPG (BP) Tikrikalan
170.	National Museum
171.	OIL Shakurbasti
172.	RPS (DVP) New Delhi
173.	CGBS, New Delhi
174.	Bhubaneshwar Airport
175.	FCI Talcher
176.	HWP Talcher
177.	NALCO Angul
178.	NALCO Damanjodi
179.	PPT Pareddeep
180.	RSP Rourkela
181.	TSTPP Kaniha
182.	TTPS Talcher
183.	EIRP Abhaychandrapur
184.	Amritsar Airport
185.	NFL Bhatinda
186.	NFL Naya Nangal
187.	AGPP Anta

1	2
188.	Jaipur Airport
189.	Jodhpur Airport
190.	KTPS Kota
191.	RAPS HWP Kota
192.	Udaipur Airport
193.	Chennai Airport
194.	Coimbatore Airport
195.	CPT Chennai
196.	DAE Kalpakkam
197.	Ennore Port
198.	LPSC Mahendragiri
199.	MFL Manali
200.	CPCL Manali
201.	NLC Neyveli
202.	SSP Selam
203.	TPT Tuticorin
204.	Madurai Airport
205.	Trichy Airport
206.	Agratola Airport
207.	ONGC Tripura
208.	Agra Airport
209.	ATPP Anpara
210.	AUGPP Etawah
211.	BHEL Jagdishpur
212.	BHEL Jhansi
213.	BPCL Naini
214.	FCI Gorakhpur
215.	FGUTPP Unchahar
216.	GOAF Gazipur

1	2
217. HTPP Kasimpur	
218. IFFCO Aonla	
219. IFFCO Phulpur	
220. IOC Mathura	
221. ISTRAC Lucknow	
222. ITI Mankapur	
223. ITI Naini	
224. ITI Raibareli	
225. Lucknow Airport	
226. NAPS Narora	
227. NCTPP Dadri	
228. OTHPP Obra	
229. PTPS Panki	
230. PTPS Paricha	
231. RHEPP Pipri	
232. RHSTPP Rihand	
233. SSTPS Shaktinagar	
234. Tajmahal (IS. Duty)	
235. TSL Naini	
236. TTPP Tanda	
237. UPPC Pata	
238. Varanashi Airport	
239. BHEL Hardwar	
240. HMT Ranibagh	
241. IDPL Rishikesh	
242. ONGC Dehradun	
243. THDC Tehri	
244. THEP Banbasa	
245. Bagdorgra Airport	

1	2
246. BRBNML Salboni	
247. KoPT Kolkata	
248. DCC Durgapur	
249. DSP Durgapur	
250. DTPS Durgapur	
251. DVC HQR Calcutta	
252. ECL Sheetalpur	
253. FBP Farakka	
254. FCI (FSD) New Jalpaiguri	
255. FSTPP Farakka	
256. HDC Haldia	
257. HFCL Durgapur	
258. HFCL Haldia	
259. IISCO Burnpur	
260. IOC Haldia	
261. Kolkata Airport	
262. MAMC Durgapur	
263. MTPS (DVC) Mejia	
264. Khajuraho Airport	
265. NSPCL Durgapur	
266. Rampur Raza Library	
267. Punjab and Haryana Sectt.	
268. SEWA HE Project	
269. IFFCO Kandla	
270. Pragati Power Project	
271. KKNPP Kundankualm	

Note :- CISF has been deployed in 270 PSUs/Government establishments and 01 in Private Sector (Sl.No. 48 above as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II

Total amount collected during the last three years by CISF and amount outstanding against the State Government, private industrial units

Name of the Unit	Amount Collected			Total	Outstanding dues as on 31.03.2003
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03		
ATPP Anpara	3,90,39,113	5,67,79,489	6,59,35,604	16,17,54,206	1,86,74,710
HTPP Kasimpur	3,71,25,670	4,06,20,713	5,43,42,134	13,20,88,517	1,11,13,058
OTHP Obra	6,04,67,519	7,43,56,787	7,95,55,532	21,43,79,838	4,34,10,116
PTPS Panki	2,55,00,000	3,97,00,000	5,22,50,000	11,74,50,000	2,19,10,888
PTPS Paricha	2,49,13,338	3,92,13,323	4,86,40,805	11,27,67,466	1,79,31,762
RHEFP Pipri	1,31,47,743	1,61,26,287	1,45,67,802	4,38,41,832	86,88,978
PTPS Patratu	4,42,09,279	3,07,60,870	4,57,00,000	12,06,70,149	1,95,52,007
TTPS Tenughat	12,35,843	1,46,57,488	1,59,80,548	3,18,73,879	68,04,937
GTPS New Delhi	1,37,11,187	1,25,37,709	1,22,63,944	3,85,12,840	45,611
IPS(DVB) New Delhi	1,24,99,326	1,66,39,642	1,50,50,799	4,41,89,767	10,89,686
RSP (DEB) New Delhi	1,51,67,416	1,68,80,755	1,49,86,042	4,70,34,213	14,99,970
Pragati Power Project N.Delhi	0	0	0	0	0 Newly Inducted
UTPS Ukai	1,63,28,802	1,50,48,313	2,31,44,949	5,45,22,064	37,90,356
PTPS Panipat	1,26,17,036	93,61,895	90,23,102	3,10,02,033	25,69,569
KTPS Kota	1,44,08,737	1,79,58,485	2,66,79,009	5,90,46,231	53,04,957
Rohtas Industries	5,00,000	3,00,000		8,00,000	3,38,66,972
Total	33,08,71,009	40,09,41,756	47,81,20,270	1,20,99,33,035	19,62,53,577

Empowerment of Women

3804.COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have launched recently some new schemes on the Empowerment of Women Day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to provide incentives for delivering female baby under the abovesaid schemes to women; and

(d) if so, the details and salient features of such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Change in Funding Pattern of Rural Development Schemes

3805.SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government to change the funding pattern of rural development schemes, considering the financial position of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the details of specific changes likely to be introduced in the funding pattern of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of the North Eastern Region, including Assam, have requested for changing the funding pattern of the Rural Development Schemes from the ratio 75:25 to 90:10 between the Centre and the States.

(c) and (d) The matter is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Procurement of Stationery

3806.SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI :
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 4185 dated 17.12.2002 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of his Ministry thereto;

(d) whether DOP and T OM dated 14.7.1981 is meant for making local purchases of those stationery stores which the Printing and Stationery Department is

unable to supply or there is delay in the supply thereof or in the cases of unforeseen emergency and not as a matter of routine;

(e) if so, the steps taken to get DOP and T OM of 14.7.1981 amended;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether Rule 6(a) of the Appendix-9 to Rule 102 of the General Financial Rules is applicable in the purchase of stationery stores by Government offices and not chapter 8 of the GFRs;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether his Ministry have reported the Government Resolution dated 27.2.1991 to the Government Ministries/Departments and their affected and subordinate offices to follow the same unambiguously; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) Information has since been received from the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Reply to USQ No. 4185 dt. 17.12.2002 has also been forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 6.3.2003. A copy of the reply is at enclosed at Satement.

(d) to (f) DOPT OM dt. 14.7.81 is in respect of Local Purchase of stationery and other items. Government Ministries/Departments have powers to make such local purchases as per the rules of GFR. Local purchases of stationery store by other Ministries/Departments are outside the purview of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

(g) and (h) Appendix 9 of the General Financial Rules prescribes the rules regulating purchase of stationery stores for the public service. This is appended under Rule 102 which itself is a part of chapter 8 of the GFR.

(i) and (j) Government of India resolution dated 27.2.91 was published in the Gazette of India and all Ministries/Departments are required to follow the same. Government of India Stationery Office has also been

directed to forward copies of this resolution to all such Ministries/Departments who are not regularly forwarding indents for their stationery requirements to them.

Statement

Reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 4185 for 17.12.2002

(a) and (b) Government of India Stationery Office is the central agency authorized for procurement and supply of stationery to Government of India Departments/Offices. However, in terms of Rule 6(a) in the appendix-9 under rule 102 of General Financial Rules (GFR), Local Purchases of stationery stores are allowed in case of emergency arising out of unforeseen circumstances or delay in, or failure of supply through the Printing and Stationery Department. The Department of Personnel and Training vide OM No. 14/14/80-Welfare dated 14.7.81, made it incumbent on all Central Government departments, their attached and subordinate offices and other organizations, financed and/or controlled by the Government, located at Delhi/New Delhi, to make all local purchases of Stationery and other items required by them only from the Kendriya Bhandar. This authorization is for Local Purchases, which is allowed as per GFR.

(c) to (f) The term 'other items' has not been specifically defined in the OM dated 14.7.81. However, Para 5 of the same OM has laid down that with a view to providing a safeguard for ensuring quality as well as fair price, prices of the stationery, sanitary, electrical and other articles as are generally indented for by Government departments, will be fixed by a Committee. Para 4 read with Para 5 of the OM, therefore, makes the intention of the OM abundantly clear that all items as are generally indented for by Government departments will be included in the category of 'other items'.

Plight of Destitute and Widows

3807.SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the plight of destitute and widows across of country;

(b) if so, the schemes targeted for ameliorating their plight;

(c) whether the Government have carried out any study or appointed any committee to study the plight of destitute and widows; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted by the Government calls for undertaking measures and programmes to provide special assistance to women belonging to specially disadvantaged sections such as disabled, widows, elderly women, deserted women etc. The Government has also launched a scheme called 'Swadhar' for women in distress which would take care of the needs of all categories of women in difficult circumstances, including destitute women and widows needing care and protection.

(c) and (d) Uttar Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board had conducted a survey on the situation of widows and other women in Vrindavan and adjoining areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1998. The West Bengal Commission for Women had also conducted a survey of Bengali women in Vrindavan in 2000. Apart from above, the National Commission for Women (NCW) had commissioned a study of widows living in Vrindavan and adjoining areas in 1996.

Raids by CBI

3808.SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether the CBI has raided recently the office and residential premises of some DDA officials including its Vice-Chairman;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assets recovered and persons arrested alongwith the action taken by the Government against them; and

(d) the further action likely to be taken on the findings of the raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that searches were conducted in the offices and residential premises of S/Shri Subhas Sharma, the then Vice-Chairman, Anand Mohan Sharan, Commissioner (Land Disposal), Vijay Risbud, Commissioner (Planning), Jagdish Chander, Director (Lands) and Ashok Kappor, former Private Secretary to Vice-Chairman (under suspension) of Delhi Development Authority (DDA). The searches resulted in seizure of cash of Rs. 36 lakhs and Rs. 3,63,000/- from the residential premises of Commissioner (Land Disposal) and Commissioner (Planning), respectively. It has been reported that allegedly) incriminating documents/bank accounts/computers have been recovered from the searched premises. Shri Anand Mohan Sharan, Commissioner (Land Disposal), DDA was arrested on 28.3.03, Shri Ashok Kapoor, PS to VC DDA (under suspension) was arrested on 2.4.03 and Shri Subhash Sharma, former VC, DDA was arrested on 3.04.03.

(d) Under Rule 3 (2) of the All India Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969, S/Shri Subhash Sharma, IAS, former Vice-Chairman and Anand Mohan Saran, IAS Commissioner (Land Disposal) are under

deemed suspension. Shri Vijay Risbud, Commissioner (Planning) and Shri Jagdish Chander, Director (Lands) have also been placed under suspension.

[Translation]

Raid Conducted by CBI on Officers of CIL

3809.PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries on whose premises C.B.I. has conducted raids alongwith the names and designation thereof;

(b) the number of officers who are still in service, company-wise

(c) the latest position of the cases against these officers;

(d) whether these officer were promoted or posted on sensitive posts after the institution of CBI cases against them;

(e) if so, the case-wise reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of such officers who have been suspended or dismissed from service due to the CBI cases against them?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) and (b) subsidiary-wise details of number of officers on whose premises CBI has conducted raids and the number of officers, among them, who are still in service, are as under :

Name of Company	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	CMPDIL	CIL (HQ)	Total
No. of officers raided	10	47	18	04	02	—	02	01	—	84
No. of officers in service	4	33	14	4	2	—	2	1	—	60

(c) The subsidiary-wise latest position of the cases given below :-

State of the Case	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	CMPDIL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Under Trial	5	36	9	4	1	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Departmental Enquiry	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Under Investigation	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	1
(iv) Dismissed	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Acquitted	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
(vi) Court judgement just received	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vii) Penalty Awarded (other than dismissal)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(d) These officers were neither promoted nor posted in sensitive post during the pendency of the cases.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) the details are given below :—

Name of Company	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	CMPDIL	CIL (HQ)	Total
No. of officers suspended	2	32	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	41
No. of officers dismissed	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

[English]

**Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd.,
Mumbai**

3810.SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI :

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

(a) whether the Ministry have taken note of Public Interest Litigation filed in Mumbai High Court by the Officers Association of RCF, Mumbai against the Petroleum Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including observations made by the Government in the matter;

(c) whether the Ministries of Chemical and Fertilizers, Petroleum and RCF have sorted out the issue of gas supply;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizers (RCF) is facing certain genuine problems like Feed Stock Natural Gas Limitation and Inter-Corporate loans, which have affected the performance of RCF despite being awarded with Min. Ratna status; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help the Department of Fertilizers and RCF to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court at Bombay in Writ Petition No. 3161 of 2002 between RCF Officers Association versus Union of India and others, a meeting was convened between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Department of Fertilizers wherein it was decided that the available gas in the Urban region will be distributed among the consumers on pro-rata basis with special dispensation for a limited period to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

RCF has given Inter-Corporate Loans to Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI), Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Smith Stainstreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL), which are Central Government Public Sector Undertakings and have either been declared sick or closed down. While the FCI has paid its loan to RCF under a settlement, other PSUs have not been able to repay the loans to RCF due to paucity of funds.

Awards to Skilled Persons

3811.SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to award engineering diplomas and degrees to skilled persons employed in the unrecognised sector who have no formal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to set up a State level committee to screen and examine prior to granting such diplomas and degrees to persons having no formal education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (d) In the proposed revised scheme of vocational education there is a provision to set up a National Competency Testing Agency (NCTA) which shall be responsible for assessment of competencies of skilled persons including those from the unrecognised sector.

Criteria for Selection of Chairmen under Monitoring Committees

3812.SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reconstituted the State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to monitor the implementation of rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the criteria set for appointment of Chairmen of such Committees;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament representing less number of assembly constituencies in a district have been made the chairmen of such committees whereas M.P. representing more assembly constituency in that district have been made the Vice-Chairman;

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

(e) whether the Government have received any representation from the M.Ps in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria set for appointment of Chairman of such Committees is as under :

(i) Where there is only one Member of Lok Sabha in a district, that Member has been nominated as chairman of the Committee in that district.

(ii) Where there are more than one Member of Lok Sabha in a district, the Member covering the maximum geographical area of the district has been nominated as Chairman and other Member representing the district have been nominated Vice-Chairman, Speaker/Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha or a Minister in the Union Council of Ministers, amongst the Members, such Member has been nominated as chairman and other Member(s) have been nominated as Vice-chairmen of the Committee.

(c) The number of Assembly Constituencies represented by Members of Lok Sabha has not been the criterion.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Some Members have represented that they should be nominated as Chairman of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, as they represent more number of Assembly Constituencies.

(g) Such representation are examined with respect to the geographical area covered by the M.P. and corrective action taken, wherever required.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3813. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the plan outlay for poverty alleviation programmes in the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage of rural population brought above poverty line in the Ninth Plan period;

(c) the target set for the setting up new industries and poverty alleviation programmes during the Tenth Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate the poverty alleviation programmes with the constructive cooperation of the industrial houses;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government also propose to involve the private sector for the development of skill generation of employment opportunities and setting up of rural industries under this programme;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government propose to involve NGOs for implementation of the poverty alleviation schemes; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided to them for implementing the poverty alleviation schemes during each of the last 3 years, scheme-wise and NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) The plan outlay for the main poverty alleviation programmes in the Tenth Five Year Plan are as under :

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay
1.	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	30,000.00
2.	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	8,603.00
3.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	3,955.00
Total		42,558.00

(b) As per the latest estimate available, the percentage of persons living Below Poverty Line in the rural areas has declined from 37.27% in 1993-94 to 27.09% in 1999-2000.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development has not set any target for the States in the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) DRDAs would support facilitators in the shape of NGOs or Community Based Organisations or network of Community coordinators/Animators or a Commercial Bank/Regional Rural Banks/Cooperative Banks functioning in rural areas for initiating and sustaining the group development process. The private sector is also encouraged to provide marketing support for rural products.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) The Guidelines of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana provide a clear role for the NGOs at all stages of implementation. NGOs are also involved in the implementation of Innovative Rural Housing Scheme and Rural Building Centres Scheme for which funds have been released to them by the Ministry of Rural Development

directly. The funds provided to NGOs under the Rural and 2002-2003 are indicated in the statements at Housing Schemes for the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Name of the NGOs	Amount released
1.	Innovative Scheme	2000-2001	Brothen Institue of Rural Development	8.00
2.			Ahmedabad Study Action Group	8.00
3.			C.N. Memorial Vania Samajam Trivendaram	12.96
4.			Santhana Mahila Samajam and Nursey school, Trivendrum	5.40
5.			Welfare Service, Ernakulam	8.00
6.			Bambo Society of Inida, Bangalore	0.57
7.			Karnataka Regional Engineering Collage, Dakshin Kannada District	25.00
8.			Saunary Multipel Cooperative Society Ltd. Nagaland	8.00
9.			Corporation League in Development, Kannyakumari	8.00
10.			Antrastriya Bhastachar Unmoolan Avam Samaj Kalyan Parishad	8.00
11.			Jan Manas Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow	8.00
12.			Sarbhaom Snatakottar Sanakrit Mahavidyalaya, Mathura	7.97
1.		2001-2002	Haritha Association for Learning Environment, Khammam	2.74
2.			Gramodaya Organisation for Rural Development Nalgonda	4.55
3.			Sai Sewa Samitti, Kurnool	5.00
4.			Arimdjato Uivakama Sewa Samgja., Vokauamagarm	4.70
5.			Shakti Mahila Vikas Swalambvi Sahakari Samitti Ltd.	16.00
6.			Civil Eng. Technology Dev. Centre, Vidisha	3.63
7.			Wangoo Sabal Youth Development Association, Bishnupur	5.00
8.			Manav Sewa Sadan, Dhenkanal	8.00
9.			Cooporation League in Development, Kanyakumari	8.00
10.			Jan Manas Vikas, Lucknow	8.00
11.			Sarbhom Snatkottar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Mathura	7.97
12.			Kalyaachak Netaji Subash Sangha, Bardwan	4.92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Name of the NGOs	Amount released
1.	Innovative Scheme	2002-2003	Gramabhyudaya Seva Yuvajana Sangam, Srikakulam	5.00
2.			Mother Therissa Orphan Society for displaced Women, Hyderabad	3.70
3.			Praja Pragati Sewa Sangham, Distt. Krishna	4.38
4.			Village Development Society, Hyderabad	3.38
5.			Nithya Krushi Rural Development Educational and Health Society, Anantapur	4.18
6.			Shakti Mahila Vikas Swablambi Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Madhubani	4.00
7.			Zarpan-Nasarpur Vibhag Kalvani Mandal, Vadi	4.99
8.			C.N. Memorial Vanita Samajam, Trivendaram	3.24
9.			Welfare Services, Ernakulam	8.00
10.			Star School Samittee, Indore	4.66
11.			Netaji Subash Cnandra Bose Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	3.93
12.			Sri Harideo Shiksha Samiti, Bharatpur	3.93
13.			Nehru Rural Development Society, Tiruvannamalai	5.00
14.			Integrated Rural Community Development Society, Tiruvallur	5.00
15.			Antrahtria Bhraastachar Unmoolan Avam Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Mathura	8.00
16.			Pinky Gramodyag Sanstha, District Ambedkar Nagar	4.87
17.			Agradoot Polly Unnayan Samittee, Howrah	5.00
18.			Comprehensive Area Development Service, North 24 Paragana	5.00

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Name of the NGOs	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Building Centres	2000-2001	Multipurpose Social Service Society	6.00
2.			Purba Hailakhandi Development Council	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.		REFRO		6.00
4.		Shakti Mahila Vikas Swalambi Sahkari		6.00
5.		Internatinoal Rural Educational (NGO)		6.00
6.		KRB Centre		6.00
7.		Resettlement of BSF		6.00
8.		Civil Engg. Technical Technology Development Centre		6.00
9.		CEBTEC		6.00
10.		Mahatama Gandhi Khadi Gramodaya Samitt		6.00
11.		Indian Instt. of Rural Management		6.00
1.	2001-2002	GREDS		—
2.		Rural Agro and Development Society (NGO)		3.00
3.		Ecological Development Group (NGO)		—
4.		Vastu Kala Research Foundation		—
1.	2002-2003	Mutipurpose Social Service Society		6.00
2.		Purba Hailakhandi Development Council		6.00
3.		Barnarddi Gramaya Unnayan Sammitt		6.00
4.		MIRENS		5.00
5.		Shakti Mahila Vikas Swalambi Sahkari Samitti Ltd.		9.00
6.		KMVPT Centre		5.00
7.		Sh. Vadhiyar Niketan		5.00
8.		Gujarat Mahila Housing Sewa Trust		5.60
9.		Jai Bharat Charitable Tgrust		6.00
10.		Chaubisi Vikas Sangh, Rohtak		6.00
11.		Dhauladhar Public Education Society		6.00
12.		People Trust		6.00
13.		Chetna		—
14.		MP Awaas Vikas Sansthan		6.00
15.		National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment		8.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.		Energy Environment and Development Society		6.00
17.		Cost Effective Building Technology Centre		6.00
18.		Association for Tribal Welfare Development		6.00
19.		T.Athrongba Sangram PWD Sector Consumer Coop. Soci. Ltd.		6.00
20.		Arun Institute of Rural Affairs		0.00
21.		Mahatama Gandhi Khadi and Gramodaya Samittee		0.00
22.		Orissa Cooperative Housing Corporation Ltd.		6.00
23.		Self Employed Workers Association Kendra		6.00
24.		Indian Institute of Rural Management		6.00
25.		VHERDA		9.00
26.		Vivekanand Kendra		6.00
27.		Vasundhara Vikas Samittee		6.00
28.		Nav Takniki Evam Samigiri Kendra		6.00
29.		Sri Ganga Sanatan Dharmartha Trust		0.00
30.		Jan Manas Vikas Sansthan		0.00
31.		Uttarakhand Building Centre Pvt. Ltd.		6.00
32.		Society for Trg. and Res. on Panchayat and Rural Development		6.00

Transgenic Animals

3814.SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to develop transgenic animals in the country as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 15th February, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether research and development work has begun in this direction in the biotechnology laboratories;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have framed any manual on the Development of transgenic animals;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the details of the benefit of this scheme?

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, Research work on transgenic animal using mice as a model animal has been initiated by the Department of Biotechnology in various laboratories.

(b) to (d) Department of Biotechnology, Government of India funded a multicentric programme on development of transgenic animal using mice as a model animal in 1997. This multicentric programme was initiated in three National laboratories/university viz. Indian Institute of

Science, Bangalore, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi and Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai. 18 lines of transgenic mice for biomedical research were developed. These transgenic lines are being maintained and are available for researchers. Besides these three centres, work is also being undertaken at Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad. After establishing the technology in the laboratory animals, it is now also proposed to initiate a programme to develop transgenic livestock animal.

(c) to (g) All the transgenic research work including development of transgenic animals have to follow Recombinant DNA Safety Guidelines evolved by the Department of Biotechnology in 1990 within the Rules 1989 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

(h) The transgenic technology has been significantly beneficial for studies of gene expression, developmental biology, living bio-reactor for secreting valuable recombinant proteins and pharmaceuticals into the milk of transgenic animals. Transgenic animal can be developed as a model animal for human diseases and mouse is an ideal model organism as it is physiologically similar to humans. The technology has application in improving the animal productivity. Transgenic animal can be used for donor organs for Xenotransplantation.

[English]

BALCO

3815. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of BALCO (Bharat Aluminium Company) which was sold in 2001, have not so far been paid the full amount of VRS;

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

(c) the number of workers in BALCO and those out of them who opted for VRS and the total number of VRS benefits due to them and the amount so far paid to them;

(d) whether the Government are aware that Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 has been retained as panel rent for non-vacation of accommodation and Rs. 30,000 of retirement benefit has also been withheld by the company;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure early payment of VRS money and of their deposits withheld by the workers and to redress their other grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) Yes, Sir. Excepting 23 employees, all other employees, whose Voluntary Retirement (VR) applications have been accepted by the BALCO management after disinvestments, have not been paid the full amount of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) so far.

(b) BALCO has informed that out of 1099 employees, whose VR applications have been accepted, full amount in respect of 23 have been released. So far the dues of the remaining 1076 employees are concerned, BALCO is making payments in 5 instalments together with 7% interest on second and subsequent instalments. The first instalment of VRS amount has been released to all these excepting 41 employees. The payments in instalments have arisen due to the financial problems faced by BALCO in account of 67 days strike by employees immediately after disinvestment.

(c) Out of 5011 employees on BALCO's rolls as on 28.2.2003, the total amount of VRS benefits payable to the 1076 employees as above, including gratuity amount, is Rs. 66.48 crore. BALCO has released the 1st instalment amounting to Rs. 22.85 crore so far.

(d) and (e) BALCO has informed that in case of employees not vacating the Company accommodation within the stipulated time, a sum of Rs. 25,000 (in case of workers) and Rs. 50,000 (in case of officers and Managers) is withheld as security out of the retirement dues which is paid back to them on the vacation of the Company accommodation. So far the Retirement and death Relief benefit of Rs. 30,000/- is concerned, the same is paid by the Company on retirement/death of the employees only.

(f) Government is taking all required steps to protect the interest of the employees as per the Share Holders Agreement.

Projects Sanctioned by CAPART

3816. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has expressed satisfaction over various schemes implemented by voluntary organisations in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the present status of sanitation, drinking water supply and housing schemes in Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(c) the number of projects sanctioned under various Rural Development Scheme by CAPART in those States;

(d) the funds allocated for the implementation of these schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan, separately; and

(e) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented fully in these States?

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

(b) CAPART does not currently support straight-jacketed schemes like sanitation, drinking water supply and housing. These are implemented under an umbrella scheme of Public Cooperation of CAPART under which innovative and integrated project proposals covering sanitation, drinking water supply and housing are supported.

(c) 1626 projects have been sanctioned since the inception of CAPART under various rural development schemes of CAPART in the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(d) A Statement is attached.

(e) 1250 projects with different project duration are ongoing in these States and they are at different stages of implementation.

Statement

The funds Allocated/Released Scheme-wise by CAPART to the Voluntary Organisations during the Ninth Five Year Plan for implementing Various Rural Development Schemes

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Public Cooperation	49.38
2.	Organisation of Beneficiaries	10.10
3.	Assistance to CAPART	83.97
4.	DWCRA	07.11
5.	IRDP	01.29
6.	Housing	13.87
7.	Social Forestry	02.57
8.	Watershed Development	12.51
9.	Panchayati Raj	00.33
10.	CRSP	07.53
11.	ARWSP	12.24
Total		200.90

[Translation]

Overcharging at Pre-paid Booths

3817. SHRI BHUPENDRA SINH SOLANKI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding overcharging of auto fares on the pre-paid booths located in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard, so far;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a section of press recently carried isolated news reports in which the overcharging by the pre-paid booths was alleged. The allegations in these news reports were not supported by any specific instances. Nevertheless, the inquiry made by Delhi Police revealed that certain authorized components of the charges levied were mistakenly projected as illegal collections in the news reports.

Flag Code

3818.SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL :
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have further streamlined the rules regarding hoisting of the National Flag;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the responsibility for enforcing the said rules lies with the Central or the State Government;

(d) if so, the manner in which the action is to be taken in cases of violation of these rules in particular by the VIPs;

(e) whether any guidelines have been prepared in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have decided to amend the prevention of insults to the National Honour Act, 1971; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) A new Flag Code of India, 2002 was brought out w.e.f. 26th January, 2002. Part-I of the Code contains general description of the National Flag. Part-II of the Code is

devoted to display of the National Flag by members of public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc. Paragraph 2.1 of Section-I of Part-II of the Code explicitly states that there shall be no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc., except to the extent provided in the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and any other law enacted on the subject. Though the Flag Code of India, 2002, being a compendium of instructions without a legislative back up, is not enforceable against citizens, clauses (i) to (xiii) of para 2.1 prohibit certain acts which will or may amount of 'insult' to, or 'misuse' of, the National Flag within the meaning of these two Acts. Paragraph 2.2 of Section-I of Part-II of the Code contains certain "dos and don'ts" which are essentially advisory in nature, consistent with the dignity and honour of the Flag. The provisions of Part-III of the Code are applicable to Government Departments/organisations/functionaries and, being in the nature of Government instructions, are binding on them.

(c) to (f) Flag Code is a compendium of executive instructions and has no legal back up. Therefore, action cannot be taken against general public for violation of the provisions of the Code. However, insult to the National Flag is an offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Action under the Act against offenders is taken by the concerned State/Union Territory Government.

(g) and (h) Under section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 an act of insult to the Indian National Flag is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both. It is proposed to amend the Act so as to define the term 'insult' at a greater length by including "serious disrespect" to the National Flag within the purview of insult and provide for a minimum imprisonment of one year in the case of second or subsequent offence of insult to the National Flag. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 7, 2003.

Type-V Quarters

3819.SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of type five quarters of the Central Government in Delhi and the number of such quarters in the pools of different Ministries and Autonomous Institutions separately alongwith the locations thereof and the number of quarters out of them which have since been allotted and those lying vacant separately as on 31.1.2003;

(b) the number of type five quarters demolished due to various reasons and have been declared hazardous alongwith locations thereof and the number of affected allottees who have so far been allotted alternative accommodation during the last two years; and

(c) the number of affected occupants of those quarters which have so far not been allotted alternate quarters and the time by which alternate quarters are likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) There are total number of 1171 type V quarters in General Pool. In addition, certain quarters have been placed at the disposal of different Ministries/departments, a list whereof is given as Statement-I. As on January 31, 2003 all vacancies reported to Directorate of Estates have been offered as per Allotment Rules.

(b) A list is given as statement-II.

(c) All 88 occupants of General Pool quarters in the area of Kotla Road, Press Road, Matasundari Road, Rouse Avenue, Matasundari Lane and Mirdard Road have been allotted alternative accommodation and quarters so vacated have been handed over to C.P.W.D. for demolition.

So far as shifting of total number of 55 allottees in the area of Dev Nagar is concerned, 35 persons in General Pool have already vacated/been shifted.

Out of remaining 20, action to provide alternative accomodation to 8 allottees of General Pool is under process and they have been requested to furnish certain information regarding their pay etc. Remaining 12 allottees belong to other pools, who are to be given alternative accommodation by their respective pools.

Statement

Type-V Quarters of Central Government under Pools of various Ministries, Autonomous Institutions different Departments

S. No.	Locality	Pool	Total No. of Flats
1	2	3	4
1.	Ashoka Road	N.D.M.C. Pool	1
		Delhi Admn. Pool	1
		Rajya Sabha Pool	1
2.	Asian Games Village Complex	Artist Quota	19
		I.G.N.C.A. Pool	15
		HUDCO Pool	8
		M/o External Affairs Pool	6
		Parliamentary Forum	1
		N.C.D.C. Pool	1
3.	Andrews Ganj	C.G.H.S. Pool	1
		Defence Pool	4
		R and AW Pool	4
		Safdarjung Hospital Pool	2
		Telecome Pool	2
		B.S.F. Pool	1
		N.S.G. Pool	1
		D.G.H.S. Pool	2
4.	Comwallis Road	B.S.F. Pool	1
		Defence Pool	1
5.	Dev Nagar	G.M. Telephone Pool	1
		Lok Sabha Pool	2
		C.G.H.S. Pool	1
		D.M.C. dispensary Pool	1
		Delhi Admn. Pool	1
		Police Post Pool	2
		D.M.C. School Pool	1
		G.K. Kendra Pool	1
		D.G.H.S. Pool	1
		M.T.N.L. Pool	1

1	2	3	4
6.	Kidwai Nagar West	P and T Pool Lok Sabha Pool Rajya Sabha Pool Cabinet Sectt. Delhi Government Pool M/o External Affairs President Sectt. Safdarjung Hospital Pool Defence Pool C.P.W.D. Eng. Officer	2 2 1 1 1 1 2 20 11 4
7.	Kidwai Nagar East	Lok Sabha Pool I.T.B.P. Pool Delhi Admn. Pool Safdarjung Hospital Pool D.G.H.S. Pool Revenue Pool E.M.R. Pool Defence Pool N.S.G. Pool	3 1 3 11 3 1 3 22 1
8.	Kaka Nagar	I.F.S. Pool Delhi Admn. Pool Kaka Nagar Association Press Pool Lok Sabha Pool Telecom. Pool Defence Pool Government of Rajasthan Pool P and T Pool Income Tax Pool Artist Pool	2 3 1 6 3 2 27 7 3 1 1
9.	Lodhi Road Complex	Lok Sabha Pool Delhi Telephone Pool C.P.W.D. Enquiry	2 1 1
10.	Moti Bagh	Safdarjung Hospital Pool Defence Pool P and T Pool	2 52 1
11.	M.B. Road	N.S.G. Pool C.G.H.S. Pool	1 1

1	2	3	4
12.	Netaji Nagar	Defence Pool Lok Sabha Pool Telecom. Pool Rao Pool I.T.B.P. Pool U.P. Government B.S.F. Pool	2 1 1 2 2 1 1
13.	Nanak Pura	I.T.S.P. Pool I.G. Police Pool Safdarjung Hospital Pool Lady Harding Pool C.G.H.S. Pool M/o Defence Pool Delhi Judicial Pool I.F.S. Pool R.M.L. Hospital Pool	1 1 1 2 1 23 1 1 1
14.	Pandara Road	Railway Pool R and W Pool M/o External Affairs Kedriya Bhandar C.G.E.C.C. P and T Pool D.G.H.S. Lok Sabha Pool R.M.L. Hospital Delhi Admn. Press/Artist Pool Defence Pool	1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 3 2 12 16
15.	Pandara Park	Lok Sabha Pool Government of Meghalaya	1 1
16.	Park Street	Delhi Amn. Pool	1
17.	R.K. Puram (S-13)	I.F.S. Pool N.S.G. Pool Safdarjung Hospital Pool R and AW Pool I.T.B.P. Pool	1 1 2 1 1
18.	R.K. Puram (S-3)	C.P.W.D. Pool	2

1	2	3	4
19. Rajouri Garden	C.P.W.D.	1	
	C.G.H.S.	2	
	N.S.G.	3	
	M/o Home Affairs	1	
20. Shahjahan Rd.	Defence Pool	2	
	M.T.N.L. Pool	1	
21. Tilak Lane	C.P.W.D. Enquiry	1	
	D.E.S.U.	1	
	I.F.S. Pool	2	
	Press Pool	1	
22. Telegraph Lane	Lok Sabha Pool	1	
	C.P.W.D. Pool	1	
	C.G.H.S. Pool	1	
	Chandigarh Admn. Pool	1	
23. Vinjay Marg	D.G.H.S. Pool	3	
	Defence Pool	28	
	Rajya Sabha Pool	1	
	R and AW Pool	1	
	Government of Madhya Pradesh	1	
	Government of Sikkim	1	
	Government of Rajasthan	1	
	Government of Tripura	1	
	I.G. Police Pool	1	
	N.D.M.C. Pool	1	
	M.C.D. Pool	1	
	Delhi Vidyut Board	1	
	E.M.R. Pool	1	
	Government of Jharkhand	1	

Statement-II

The Number of Type-V Flats Declared dangerous and Slated for Demolition during last two years

S. No.	Name of the Locality	No. of Flats	whether alternate accommodation allotted
1	2	3	4
1.	Kotla Road	23	Yes

1	2	3	4
2.	Pres Road/Mata Sunderi Road	15	Yes
3.	Rouse Avenue	45	Yes
4.	Mata Sunderi Lane	01	Yes
5.	Mirdard Road	04	Yes
6.	Dev Nagar	55	Out of 55, 35 persons have already vacated/ been shited.

Earning by Metrol Rail Corporation

3820.DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

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

(a) the income estimated to be earned daily by the Metrol Rail Corporation as a result of passenger traffic on the route under the first phase; and

(b) the number of the rail travellers estimated to be benefited daily on the Shahdara-Tis Hazari rail route under the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Rs. 2.2. crores per day on completion of entire phase-I of Delhi Metro in 2005.

(b) About 1.9 lakh passengers per day will be benefited by Shahdara-Tis Hazari section on completion of entire-phase-I of Delhi Metro in 2005.

[English]

Construction of Houses in Karnataka

3821.SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka is going ahead with this programme to build 25 thousands houses for homeless people in five districts of the State;

(b) if so, whether the entire financial assistance is coming from HUDCO;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the houses are likely to be ready for the poor people by the end of this year 2003; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (e) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 378.46 crore in the State of Karnataka during the year 2002-2003 for construction of 245670 dwelling units for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in urban and rural areas of the State. The duration of the projects vary from 1 to 2 years. Further, a subsidy of Rs. 2882.60 lakh covering 10312 Dwelling units and 2790 toilets has been released to the State under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) for urban slum dwellers below poverty line and EWS categories during the year 2001-202 and 2002-2003.

Misuse of Red Beacons

3822.SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police has recently challaned many vehicles for alleged abuse of red beacons atop the vehicles;

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

(c) whether several VIPs not entitled to use red beacon fitted vehicles have been found misusing the same; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the guidelines in the matter are scrupulously followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) During the current year (upto 31st March, 2003), Delhi Police challaned 179 vehicles found to have unauthorizedly used red or blue beacon lights. The records pertaining to such

challans are not maintained on the basis of the status of the vehicle owners.

(d) It is the endeavour of Delhi Police to strictly enforce the relevant provisions of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules, 1993 to curb unauthorized use of such beacon lights.

Security of Railway Stations in Delhi

3823.SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

SHRI AMBAREESHA :

SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of police personnel deployed for the security of Railway Stations in the Capital;

(b) whether surprise checks have been conducted by the Senior Delhi Police officers to find out the alertness of police personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Delhi Police has received hoax calls regarding planting of bombs at various railway stations in the capital particularly at the New Delhi Railway Station during the last three months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Delhi Police in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) Delhi Police have deployed 320 police personnel at the Railway Police Stations/Posts for control of crime and maintenance of law and order. In addition, 191 Delhi Police personnel have been deployed at the Metro Rail Stations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The senior officers regularly carry out surprise inspections of Railway Police Stations/Posts as in case of other Police Stations.

(d) to (f) During the last three months, one such hoax call was received by Delhi Police in connection with which one person was subsequently arrested.

[Translation]

Workers working In Coal Companies

3824. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers working in various coal companies in various States particularly in Jharkhand during the last three years till date, year-wise, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of workers on manual jobs and machine jobs in various coal companies during the said period separately, company-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of coal produced manually and through machines separately particularly in Jharkhand during the said period, company-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :
(a) The manpower in various subsidiaries of CIL is shown in the table below :

Company	State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (Upto 1.3.2003)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	W.B. and Jharkhand	127452	119723	115554
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Jharkhand and W.B.	113738	108043	103607
Central Coalfields Ltd.	Jharkhand	77882	74887	72879
Western Coalfields Ltd.	MP and Maharashtra	77866	75005	72679
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	MP and Chhattisgarh	95561	93397	91495
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Orissa	22587	22216	21660
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	MP and UP	17166	17212	17276
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Assam	4099	3930	3799
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	Jharkhand/Others	3600	3485	3441
Coal India Ltd. (HQ).	West Bengal	2080	2024	1981
Total		542031	523922	504371

The number of employees working in Jharkhand State in different subsidiary companies of Coal India is as under :

Company	2001-02	2002-03 (upto 1.3.03)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	16350	15778
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	104929	100485
Central Coalfields Ltd.	74887	72879
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1580 (Provisional)	1580 (Provisional)
Total	197746	190722

(b) Number of piece rated workers engaged in manual job in different coal companies during last three years till date is as follows :

Company	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (upto 1.3.03)
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	32698	30283	28153
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	28425	27367	26486
Central Coalfields Ltd.	17159	15809	15339
Western Coalfields Ltd.	9988	8732	7602
South Easter Colfields Ltd.	8738	8026	7309

1	2	3	4
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	2307	2127	1665
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	—

Number of skilled workers (Mechanical/Technical) in different coal companies during last three years, till date is as follows :

Company	2000-01	2001-02	20002-03 (upto 1.3.03)
---------	---------	---------	---------------------------

1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	27109	31503	34663

1	2	3	4
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	33330	31381	30023
Central Coalfields Ltd.	19710	19412	18734
Western Coalfields Ltd.	29940	30328	30807
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	28928	29448	29630
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	6579	6647	6609
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	8152	8216	8103

(c) The quantity of coal produced manually and mechanically during the last two years till date company wise are as under :

(Fig. in Lakh Tonne)

Company	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03 (Prov) (upto Jan'03)	
	Manual	Mech.	Manual	Mech.	Manual	Mech.
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	90.53	189.76	85.35	200.12	65.22	142.55
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	55.54	204.16	50.86	201.74	38.22	150.14
Central Coalfields Ltd.	23.78	293.68	22.94	315.19	19.05	270.33
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	—	414.00	—	424.63	—	368.95
Western Coalfields Ltd.	34.34	317.66	27.31	342.78	16.80	298.08
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	36.15	567.16	29.93	611.27	19.13	519.65
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	7.18	440.85	7.00	471.05	4.66	420.03
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2.05	4.55	—	6.40	—	4.87

Company wise production in Jharkhand State is as under :

Company	2001-02		2002-03 (Prov.) (upto Jan, 03)	
	Manual	Mech.	Manual	Mech.
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6.57	105.86	4.86	75.14
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	50.39	196.38	37.35	146.57
Central Coalfields Ltd.	22.94	315.19	19.05	270.33
Total	79.90	617.43	61.26	492.01

Crech and Working Women Hostel Scheme

3825. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the programmes implemented by his Ministry under the "Crech and Working Women Hostel" and the formula adopted by the Government for providing Loans/Grants and other financial assistance for these schemes alongwith the details of contribution provided by the State Governments therein?:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : For the welfare mainly of casual, migrant, agricultural and construction workers, the Department of Women and Child Development is operating a scheme known as "Creches/Day Care Centres for the children of Working and Ailing Women". Under the scheme, benefits are provided to children of parents earning less than Rs. 1800 a month up to the age-group 0-5 years to cover the services of day care, including sleeping, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medicines and entertainment. The commitment of Central Government towards running of the scheme is limited to Rs. 18480 per annum per creche, besides a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4000 per creche in the first year of its establishment/operations. While the above grant is expected to take care of about 90 per cent of the operational cost of a creche and the balance 10 per cent is expected to be met out of the income of the sponsoring institutions/organizations. The scheme does not envisage any contribution from the State Government.

Under the Working Women's Hostel Scheme, which again has a component for day care centres, assistance is made available to institutions, including voluntary organizations to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost of construction in the form of grants-in-aid leaving the balance 25 per cent to be met by the sponsoring organisation/institution. This scheme also does not visualize any contribution from the State Government.

[English]

Mining Clearance for Minerals by IBM

3826. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of minerals identified so far and given clearance for exploitation by the Indian Bureau of Mines, State-wise;

(b) the details of companies and multinational corporation applied for the mining for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for exploitation of these minerals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) and (b) Mineral concession for exploitation of minerals are granted by the State Governments concerned under Section 10(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and Rules made thereunder and as such IBM has not been entrusted with this work.

(c) To promote exploitation of mineral resources of the country as per the National Mineral Policy, 1993, the exploration and exploitation of all non fuel and non-atomic minerals have been thrown open to private entrepreneurs. Government is making all efforts to increase investment in the mining sector by creating investor friendly climate and removing bottlenecks to attract such investment.

Introduction of Vocational Courses in A and N Islands

3827. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the vocational courses have been introduced in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the number of students benefited under the scheme "Vocational Education" – Scheme No. 8 with an annual plan outlay of Rs. 192.95 lakhs for the 9th Plan Period;

(c) the vocational courses so far introduced with an expenditure of Rs. 39.87 lakhs started to have been spent upto 1999-2000;

(d) whether any new courses have been introduced;

(e) if so, the details of expenditure incurred thereon;

(f) whether any survey was conducted in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to ascertain the need for vocational courses selected before procuring equipment; and

(g) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the reasons for not starting the courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) Vocational courses started in A and N Islands in the year 1990-91 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocational Education.

(b) A total of 218 students have benefited under the scheme of Vocational Education.

(c) The course of Secreterial Practice is being implemented so far. The course of Horticulture and Marine Fisheries introduced earlier have been stopped due to poor response from the students.

(d) Information Technology Applications has been introduced during 2002-03. It is proposed to introduce job oriented vocational courses in phased manner in

IT, Marketing and Travel and Tourism as per the demand.

(e) Expenditure involved was Rs. 6.78 lakhs for the introduction of course of IT Applications. During the 10th Plan a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been kept by the UT Administration.

(f) During September and October, 2002 a survey was conducted to estimate the number of students interested in taking up vocational courses.

(g) A detailed survey was conducted in 2002 and a total of 2664 Students were found interested in taking up vocational courses. On the basis of the Survey it is proposed to introduce more courses according to the felt needs.

[Translation]

Supply of Books to Foreign Mission

3828.SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

State wise break up of

Year	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Punjab	Maharashtra	West Bengal	Himachal Pradesh
2000	10	15	4	1	1	—
2001	3	8	4	—	2	1
2002	29	6	1	—	16	—
2003 (upto 7.4.2003)	1	1	3	—	—	—

[English]

Official Language

3829.SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been set up for considering the issue of declaration of Tamil and other Indian languages as official languages of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the references made thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(a) whether the special branch of Delhi Police have arrested the person responsible for supplying books and secret documents to foreign missions near Pak High Commission;

(b) if so, whether important documents pertaining to Bhabha Atomic Centre have been recovered;

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

(d) the number of arrests made by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise, nationality-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) Delhi Police arrested one person on 24th February, 2003 near Pak High Commission and recovered several classified documents from him.

(b) and (c) The documents relating to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre recovered from the accused are public documents and do not contain any classified information.

(d) The requisite details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) The Central and State Intelligence and Security Agencies work in close coordination to detect espionage cases.

Statement

Nationality wise break up of espionage agents arrested

Year	Pakistani	Indian	Nepali	Bangaladeshi	Total
2000	6	34	4	1	45
2001	5	27	2	—	34
2002	8	79	1	1	89
2003 (upto 7.4.2003)	3	7	—	—	10

espionage agents arrested

Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Jammu and Kashmir	Assam	Haryana	Rajasthan	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	45
3	—	—	—	—	—	13	34
1	11	2	1	2	6	14	89
—	—	4	—	—	1	—	10

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) A decision has been taken to constitute a High Powered Body inter alia to study the feasibility of treating all 18 languages (including Tamil) of the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, as official languages of the Union. The action to constitute the proposed Body has already been initiated

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of above.

Foreign Direct Investment

3830. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE :

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

(a) whether with permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the development of integrated

townships, there have not been sizeable foreign investment;

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

(c) whether overseas investors are wary of investing into funds in urban development sector because of rigid existing laws relating thereto; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to encourage Foreign Direct Investment and make the land revenue and land reform process in urban areas investor friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment in the development of integrated townships were issued on 4.1.02.

Any investor proposing to invest in the development of integrated township will have to assess commercial viability of the project before seeking approval of the Government. As such Foreign Direct Investment may take time to pick up in the development of Integrated townships.

Government has since permitted development of integrated township at Gurgaon (Haryana) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

Any Foreign Direct Investment in development of integrated township has to conform to existing laws of the country.

Land revenue and land reforms are State subjects. However, State Governments have been requested to adopt Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Repeal Act, 1999, enacted by Parliament.

Protocol for Panchayati Raj Institutions

3831.SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided any protocol of precedence for the elected representatives under the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL) :

(a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development does not decide the protocol of precedence for elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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

(c) The warrant of precedence is intended to regulate the order of precedence for officials of the Government such as the Head of State, Central and State Ministers, Members of Judiciary, Permanent Civil and Military Officers, Ambassadors, holders of Bharat Ratna etc. during State/Ceremonial functions which necessitate observance of protocol. It is decided by the Head of the State i.e. the President in his prerogative and is issued in the form of an executive order by the President's Secretariat. It is meant for making seating arrangements and has no application in day to day business. The Warrant of Precedence currently in force was issued by the President's Secretariat in 1979 and has by and large remained unchanged since then.

(d) While no warrant of precedence has been decided for elected Panchayati Raj Institutions, by the Ministry of Rural Development, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions are given due regard and respect at all ceremonial functions.

Disarming of Naga Insurgents

3832.SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to disarm Naga insurgents and disbanding the NSCN(IM) while taking with Naga leaders for restoring peace in the region; and

(b) if so, the details; thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) Government of Nagaland has been requested to enforce

the decision that both National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K) cadres move into the designated camps and that movement of armed cadres or cadres in uniform outside the designated camps must be effectively dealt with by the Security Forces.

Sealing of Indo-China Border

3833. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the States involved in the sealing of Indo-China Borders;

(b) the assistance extended to those States to seal the border during the last three years, till date, year-wise and

(c) the progress made in the direction and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh share their borders with China. There is no proposal with the Government of India regarding sealing of the Indo-China Border. The integrity of this border is being maintained by regular patrolling etc. by the security forces.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Short Stay Homes for Women

3834. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Short Stay Homes being financed by the Central Social Welfare Board all over the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the Short Stay Homes for Women and their role in society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS

KAUR MEENA) : (a) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Proposals for sanction of additional Short Stay Homes for Women are taken up for consideration depending on the need for such establishments.

Statement

Details of Number of Short Stay Homes Financed during 2002-2003

Sl No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of SSH sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	39
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
8.	Karnataka	17
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21
11.	Maharashtra	27
12.	Manipur	6
13.	Meghalaya	0
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	47
16.	Punjab	2
17.	Rajasthan	10
18.	Tamil Nadu	30
19.	Tripura	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	49

1	2	3
21. West Bengal		29
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0
23. Arunachal Pradesh		2
24. Chandigarh		1
25. Delhi		3
26. Goa, Daman and Diu		1
27. Laskshadweep		0
28. Mizoram		1
29. Pondicherry		2
30. Sikkim		1
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1
Total		351 *

*Subject to reconciliation.

[Translation]

**Employees of Backward Classes under
his Ministry**

3835.SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees of other Backward classes (O.B.C.) in A,B,C and D categories in the Departments and Undertakings under his Ministry category-wise;

(b) the percentage of reservation for the Other Backward Classes in the Central Government Services;

(c) whether the reservation quota for the other backward classes is fully filled up in the Departments/ Undertakings under his Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said quota is likely to be filled up;

(f) whether there is reservation quota for other backward classes in promotion also;

(g) whether the posts meant for other backward classes are filled up from amongst the general candidates in case the OBC candidates are not available; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a) The number of employees of OBCs in various groups in the Departments and Undertakings of this Ministry is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The percentage of reservation for the Other Backward Classes in Central Government Services is prescribed as 27% of the total posts to be filled up by Direct Recruitment.

(c) to (e) The reservation quota is not yet fully filled up, as though the reservation for the other backward classes became effective from September, 1993, most of the posts falling under reservation quota for other backward class candidates were already filled up by candidates belonging to other categories. Moreover, in case of direct recruitment there is a ceiling of 50% on the reservation. The post based rosters are being followed from July, 1997. Due to these reasons the prescribed quota for other backward classes in various grades in this Ministry has not been fully filled up. The available vacancies in all the grades controlled by this Ministry are being filled up regularly as per the post based rosters and the posts meant for the candidates belonging to other backward class candidates are likely to be filled up in due course.

A large number of posts in the Ministry belong to All India Services and other Central Services. Recruitment to these posts is made on centralized basis by the Ministry/ Department managing the Service. While making recruitment, the reservation is determined by them with reference to the posts to be filled in the entire service.

(f) There is no reservation quota for other backward classes in promotion.

(g) No post meant for OBC candidates can be filled by General Category candidates.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement

The total number of employees of Other Backward Classes in A, B, C and D categories in the Ministry of Rural Development (including Departments of Rural Development, Land Resources and Drinking Water Supply) and its autonomous bodies viz. CAPART and NIRD.

Name of the Office	Group	Number of employees of OBCs
Department of Rural Development	B	04
	C	11
	D	06
Department of Land Resources	D	02
Department of Drinking Water Supply		
Council for Advancement of People Action in Rural Technology (CAPART)	A	02
	B	04
	C	06
	D	12
National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	A	02
	B	02
	C	37
	D	24

[English]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

3836. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan propose to open one hundred new schools with the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi of Rupees 120 crore collected from guardians for improving the condition of Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current year; and

(b) if so, the places where these schools are likely to be set up alongwith other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) As per information provided by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan they are opening a few new schools by redeploying the surplus staff. One time cost of creating temporary infrastructure will be met partially from Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi funds. The permanent buildings, however, will be constructed out of the plan funds released by Government of India. The selection of places for opening of new schools will be done on the basis of need for new Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as the feasibility for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in various parts of the country. The details of the 54 Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned so far to be opened during 2003-2004 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned to be opened during 2003-2004 under Civil Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Place	State/UT	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	IIT Guwahati	Assam	Civil
2.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Civil
3.	RRL Jorhat	Assam	Civil
4.	Barpetta	Assam	Civil
5.	Lakhimpur	Assam	Civil
6.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Civil
7.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
8.	Bettia	Bihar	Civil
9.	Buxar	Bihar	Civil
10.	Motihari	Bihar	Civil
11.	Hazipur	Bihar	Civil
12.	Mashrakh	Bihar	Civil
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Civil
14.	Beladilla at Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	Civil

1	2	3	4
15. Jashpur	Chhattisgrah	Civil	
16. Vasant Kunj	Delhi	Civil	
17. Sector 22, Rohini	Delhi	Civil	
18. Sector 25, Rohini	Delhi	Civil	
19. Sector 5, Dwarka	Delhi	Civil	
20. Narela	Delhi	Civil	
21. Dwarka	Gujarat	Civil	
22. No. 3 Faridabad	Haryana	Civil	
23. No. 2 Gurgaon	Haryana	Civil	
24. ITBP Rekongpeo Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	
25. Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
26. Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
27. Zaskar	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
28. Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
29. Nubra	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
30. Chusul at Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
31. Hira Nagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
32. Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
33. Chenani at Kud	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
34. Badarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	
35. Surda, Ghatshila	Jharkhand	Civil	
36. No. 3 Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	
37. Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	
38. Lungleh	Mizoram	Civil	
39. No. 2 Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Civil	
40. BSF Pokhran	Rajasthan	Civil	
41. Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	Civil	

1	2	3	4
42. Gwaldam	Uttanchal	Civil	
43. Bhimtal	Uttanchal	Civil	
44. Rishikesh	Uttanchal	Civil	
45. Kausani	Uttanchal	Civil	
46. IIT Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
47. Raksha Vihar, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
48. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
49. Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
50. Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
51. Dooria	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
52. Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	
53. Diu	Diu and Daman	Civil	
54. Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Civil	

**Amendments in Mines and Minerals
Act, 1957**

3837.COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have been empowered to approve mining schemes for smaller mines;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received representations from the State Governments to grant more powers to States by awarding Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development Act 1957) and simplify the procedure to submit mining schemes for such mines;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) Under Rule 22(4A) of

the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, State Governments have been empowered to approve mining plan of open cast mines (mines other than the under ground mines) in respect of 29 non-metallic or industrial minerals which were notified vide Gazette Notification number GSR 743(E) dated 25.9.2000, copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 27.11.2000.

(b) and (d) Representation from State Governments are received from time to time for granting more powers to the State Governments under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder. Inter-alia, State Governments had represented to amend the eligibility qualifications for the State Government officers who could be empowered to approve mining plans and consequently Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 have been further amended vide Gazette Notification GSR 733(E) dated 29.10.2002 to modify the eligibility qualifications of the officers of the State Governments who could be empowered to approve Mining Plan of the 29 non-metallic industrial minerals notified on 25.9.2000. Copy of the Notification dated 29.10.2002 has already been laid on the Table of the House on 26.11.2002.

Review and Examine Secondary and Sr. Secondary Syllabi

3838.SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any Committee to review and examine the secondary and senior secondary syllabi and other educational reforms;

(b) if so, whether the Committee is represented by academicean/experts taken from all walks of life who can look into the difficulties and problems of the students from their mental, social and psychological levels; and

(c) if so, the exact nature of the work and agenda, the Committee is expected to take and the time by which its report is likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Criminal Justice System

3839.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malimath Committee on reforming the country's criminal justice system has submitted its first draft report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Government are likely to receive the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) The Committee's Report is expected shortly.

Use of Manpower by CIL

3840.SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India limited had chalked out any scheme for making optimum use of the manpower available with the company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Coal India limited has worked out the number of surplus workers;

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

(e) whether the Government have prepared any action plan for the redeployment of surplus workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) and (b) The subsidiary companies prepare a Manpower Budget every year to assess the manpower requirement with reference to work load and requirement. The deployment of manpower is closely monitored to ensure its optimum utilization.

(c) and (d) The details of surplus manpower, category wise identified is as below :—

Category	Company		
	ECL	BQCL	CCL
Price Rated	1667	2458	7094
Daily Rated	3483	2422	36
Monthly Rated	1258	965	496
Total	6408	5845	7626

(e) and (f) The surplus workers are gainfully utilized through their transfer/redeployment within the same company or transfer to other companies. The workers are also provided alternate training wherever necessary to suit the actual requirement. The surplus workers are also allowed to voluntarily retire under the voluntary retirement scheme by payment of additional compensation.

[Translation]

SC/ST BPL People

3841. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people living below poverty line as on date State-wise;

(b) the percentage of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for the upliftment of the people living below poverty line; and

(d) the number of the people benefited under various rural development schemes during each of the last three years State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL) :
(a) and (b) The number of people living below poverty line and the percentage of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them during the year 1999-2000 (the latest available), State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a Self Employment Scheme-namely the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), for upliftment of the people living below poverty line in rural areas of the country.

(d) The number of people benefited under major Rural Development Schemes during the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 is given in the Statement at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of people living below poverty line (BPL) by States for the year 1999-2000

Sl No.	States	No. of persons (lakhs)	Percentage of SC people	Percentage of ST people
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	16.49	23.82

Statement-II

Achievement during the year

Sl. No.	State Name	EAS/SGRY-I			JGSY/SGRY-II		
		Achievement			Achievement		
		Employment Generated (Lakh Mandys)			Employment Generated (Lakh Mandys)		
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111.32	159.45	160.67	156.37	143.94	167.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.10	4.84	5.84	6.59	8.57	1.30

1	2	3	4	5
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	*	*	
3. Assam	92.17	44.00	38.73	
4. Bihar	376.51	59.81	59.68	
5. Goa	0.11	*	*	
6. Gujarat	39.80	17.77	29.11	
7. Haryana	11.94	19.03	*	
8. Himachal Pradesh	4.84	13.15	5.73	
9. Jammu and Kashmir	2.97	*	*	
10. Karnataka	59.91	26.22	25.49	
11. Kerala	20.97	14.64	24.20	
12. Madhya Pradesh	217.32	41.29	56.26	
13. Maharashtra	125.12	33.27	43.56	
14. Manipur	6.53	*	*	
15. Meghalaya	7.89	*	*	
16. Mizoram	1.40	*	*	
17. Nagaland	5.21	*	*	
18. Orissa	143.69	51.83	73.93	
19. Punjab	10.20	12.39	17.99	

1	2	3	4	5
20. Rajasthan	55.06	19.62	25.27	
21. Sikkim	2.00	*	*	
22. Tamil Nadu	80.51	32.59	43.20	
23. Tripura	12.53	*	*	
24. Uttar Pradesh	412.01	43.65	34.06	
25. West Bengal	180.11	35.10	50.02	
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	*	*	
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	*	*	
28. Daman and Diu	0.01	*	*	
29. Laskshadweep	0.03	*	*	
30. Pondicherry	0.64	*	*	
Total	1932.29	36.25	45.86	

Note : The Poverty Line for all population is used for SCs and STs.

All India Poverty Ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India Poverty line.

* : The Planning Commission has not worked out SC and ST BPL population for the States.

■

2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-03

IAY			SGSY			ARWSP		
Achievement			Achievement			Achievement		
Dwelling			Total Swarozgaris			Habitations		
Units constructed (Nos.)			Assisted (Nos.)			Covered (Nos.)		
2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
839.12	82228	70313	83084	79211	53199	3000	2560	2179
4515	4542	2049	1403	1564	194	126	177	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	78.04	200.66	230.27	132.86	206.71	173.84
4.	Bihar	211.65	138.13	147.31	184.73	156.17	198.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	83.32	299.00	238.45	68.96	76.09	87.38
6.	Goa	0.86	0.09	0.00	2.61	0.57	0.38
7.	Gujarat	80.00	30.42	63.89	46.72	39.32	53.65
8.	Haryana	20.19	57.94	53.72	18.84	48.84	53.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.51	11.91	9.09	13.89	13.90	7.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.75	11.34	11.34	10.68	21.51	7.26
11.	Jharkhand	100.31	121.37	41.65	113.45	149.00	22.41
12.	Karnataka	103.56	88.04	111.38	129.95	84.36	107.26
13.	Kerala	30.49	33.11	18.44	27.93	31.71	13.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	159.37	225.82	207.24	208.44	242.52	178.76
15.	Marathashtra	216.82	217.08	118.15	316.43	229.39	122.87
16.	Manipur	3.97	0.00	0.00	1.86	3.67	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	5.87	6.69	4.31	11.21	17.25	3.19
18.	Mizoram	5.97	5.77	3.54	3.95	4.24	3.27
19.	Nagaland	17.40	4.08	13.33	14.17	4.28	3.86
20.	Orissa	195.20	174.28	135.19	248.51	236.80	163.50
21.	Punjab	15.72	9.75	6.81	12.31	8.75	4.94
22.	Rajasthan	76.38	82.56	179.49	96.71	72.13	143.22
23.	Sikkim	9.15	2.01	2.73	3.80	3.39	2.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	110.38	132.51	211.59	131.19	139.54	187.02
25.	Tripura	19.53	43.52	19.96	24.84	30.06	29.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	333.02	185.68	447.91	412.59	261.08	498.72
27.	Uttaranchal	11.07	12.38	26.93	10.39	26.74	23.16
28.	West Bengal	116.27	61.85	131.96	136.65	94.56	187.42
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.39	0.13	0.00	0.49	16.03	0.00
30.	Chandigarh						

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
65089	46817	32910	12282	15805	11595	2826	2746	2229
161199	167979	109700	125792	146925	73390	50	4	0
17777	22996	3966	25423	26907	14013	7294	3055	1980
368	317	153	45	2016	555	8	4	3
28192	27497	18533	29241	20963	14891	995	552	395
13309	9814	5689	25853	14847	6309	570	592	322
3716	3852	1115	11647	9091	4225	2448	1925	1229
4082	7632	2897	9302	14978	5242	0	0	0
56233	49052	17621	55038	70699	19485	99	0	77
42675	43824	25153	29026	42944	18731	5506	1633	1462
19092	21372	23794	37926	27046	12763	235	247	21
61773	64962	31656	71823	63910	26982	8246	2365	1372
81111	88773	28337	87998	70602	22663	5608	2811	495
552	0	858	0	0	0	20	20	38
4368	3953	1696	1671	8950	1125	340	110	59
2290	1275	618	1352	3822	928	202	206	11
4906	4441	6638	1376	1138	452	98	33	0
139561	101443	298939	86171	59233	22394	1865	100	0
6606	5317	2839	11990	6272	3708	258	282	251
41766	30471	25353	44504	36053	14690	10254	10903	8605
1539	1754	936	1930	2145	1046	130	104	56
49914	43540	39290	83393	54614	33117	6617	6865	3648
11640	10382	1552	14640	20625	5110	995	260	321
159680	171944	79165	124064	121400	40201	3473	156	0
13775	11245	5887	31555	17715	3922	350	418	0
90783	71553	58323	21230	15480	22241	6317	6078	4231
52	858	183	448	470	142	20	20	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.18	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Damen and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi							
34. Laskshadweep		0.34	0.15	0.00	0.33	0.21	0.10
35. Pondicherry		0.76	0.06	1.59	0.16	0.19	1.79
Total		2174.89	2320.65	2602.78	2547.61	2371.52	2448.29

* : Up to January, 2003 (Provisional)

JGSY : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme

SGSY : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

[English]

Allotment of Government Quarters from Tenure Pool

3842.SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a separate 'tenure pool' for the allotment of Government quarters to IAS, IPS and IFS officers who come on Central deputation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving such accommodation from out of the said pool to the other Class-I Officers of Central Services, who come on Central deputation to various Ministries;

(c) whether any assurance was given earlier on this matter by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the same so far?

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

(b) As per provisions of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 officers of Central Services on Central deputation are not eligible

for allotment of Government accommodation from Tenure Pool and they are allotted accommodation from General Pool, which is a mother pool.

(c) Yes, Sir. An Assurance was given in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4540 replied on 8.5.2000.

(d) The matter is under examination in consultation with various Ministries for analyzing the impact of a separate pool on the availability of accommodation and satisfaction level in Tenure Pool and General Pool.

New Housing Scheme by DDA

3843.SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has launched any new Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been introduced for the weaker sections of the Society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	77	0	6	26	0	57	13	13
1	66	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
							6	
22	15	5	20	0	6	3	9	0
428	266	244	39	437	493	7	5	13
1170926	1100257	896412	1030272	955914	433812	68017	44259	29045

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

SGRY : Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

DDA has launched the following schemes in the year 2003 :

- (i) Housing Scheme for allotment of flats to Central/ State Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings of Government of India, Autonomous Statutory bodies and banks.
- (ii) Narela Housing Scheme, 2003 for allotment of Janta/LIG/MIG flats.

(c) and (d) Apart from the Narela Housing Scheme, 2003 for allotment of flats including Janta Flats, about 8045 Janta flats have been offered to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Organisation/Ministry of Labour for allotment under Shramik Awas Yojana to EPF Subscribers.

Market Survey by Kendriya Bhandar

3844.SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar carries out market survey whenever suppliers are introduced or the supplies ask for price revision;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the rates of various items particularly Gateway Brand typing and cyclostyle papers (FS) have been found to be higher than the market and the NCCF;

(d) if so, the comparable rates thereof;

(e) the action taken against the officers found guilty for carrying false survey report; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to tone up the Vigilance Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (f) The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delhi Police

3845.SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police Officials do not have sufficient gender sensitivity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to sensitize the police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Delhi Police accords a high priority to gender sensitization

of its personnel for which purpose specialized trained courses have been designed.

Construction of Flyovers in Delhi

3846.SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of flyovers in Delhi are not being completed according to the fixed schedule; and

(b) if so, the details of flyovers and the reasons therefor alongwith the cost escalation as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of flyovers which are reported by Delhi Development Authority/Public Works Department, Government of NCT of Delhi as behind the scheduled, alongwith the reasons for delay and likely cost escalation as on date are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the flyover	Reasons for delay	Likely Cost Escalation as on date (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Wazirabad-Road No. 68	Shifting of Water Main Line by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and also of MTNL and DVB lines Additional responsibility of constructing two minor bridges.	80.60
2.	NH-24 and Noida Road	The GAD of this flyover was revised to protect the existing structures. This resulted in the change of specification and design.	63.33
3.	Punjabi Bagh	Transfer of railway land and shifting of water mains.	40.00
4.	Dhaura Kuan	Delay in getting land from various authorities and shifting of services.	11.50
5.	Mayapuri	Shifting of services by DJB, DVB etc.	19.25
6.	Safdarjung Hospital Crossing	Shifting of services by DJB, DVB etc.	56.00

Introduction of Licence for Engineers

3847.SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether owing to the pressure from the WTO, the Government are considering to introduce a license for engineers to practice their profession as reported in the Indian express dated 5.3.03 under caption Engineers will need license to practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deadline has been fixed by the WTO to fulfill this;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether AICTE is ready to issue such licenses to engineers; and

(f) if so, the extent to which this service is likely to benefit the country as well as the engineering profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is nothing in India's WTO commitments to necessitate such a step.

(e) and (f) The AICTE of its own, has decided to undertake the responsibility of registration of Engineers. The grant of Registration to engineers would facilities cross border movement of registered professionals as it would help establishing instant recognition to practice the profession within the country and abroad. Through the process of Registration the AICTE shall be in a position to impose stringent academic norms and professional code of ethics for ensuring development of quality professionals in the country.

[Translation]

Delhi University

3848. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special drive is being launched to fill up the reserved posts in Delhi University and the colleges affiliated to it;

(b) if so, the number of the vacancies meant for SC/ST/OBC candidates to be filled up at present alongwith category-wise details thereof;

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

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the article published in *Nav Bharat Times* dated 5th March, 2003 regarding irregularities in filling up the reserved posts;

(e) if so, the details and facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Urea Scam

3849. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Urea Scam case has been closed by the CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the present status of the said case; and

(d) the latest action proposed by the CBI in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A charge-sheet was filed by CBI in Urea Scam on 26.12.97 against accused Shri C.K. Ramakrishnan, the then Managing Director, NFL and others. The case is under trial in the Court of Shri A.K. Garg, Special Judge, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Urea Scam case is under trial in the Special Judge, Delhi. It is at the stage of prosecution evidence. The efforts of CBI are oriented towards early conclusion of the trial.

Construction of Buildings for Anganwadies

3850. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several schemes for the construction of buildings for Anganwadies are pending before the Government of India;

(b) if so, detail thereof State-wise particularly in respect of Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA) : (a) to (c) No scheme for construction of Anganwadi buildings is pending approval of Government of India.

However, currently, construction of Anganwadi buildings is sanctioned for North-Eastern States and Sikkim under ICDS (General) Scheme and for the rest of the States under ICDS-III Project. For Kerala, 1660 Anganwadi buildings have been sanctioned, of which the State has reported full construction of 1313 buildings and the remaining buildings are under construction.

Rural Employment under IWDP

3851. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to promote rural employment through wastelands development under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes implemented under the programme in the country especially in Karnataka and Maharashtra at present;

(c) the number of jobs generated/proposed to be generated thereunder in the rural areas, State-wise;

(d) the expenditure incurred on the implementation of various scheme under IWDP during the Ninth Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(e) the current budget allocation earmarked for the implementation of various schemes under IWDP, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development addresses the task of treating wastelands and degraded lands aimed at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder through implementation of the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995.

No year-wise and State-wise targets are fixed for employment generation under Watershed Development Programmes. However, watershed activities are labour intensive and the experience gained in implementation of watershed projects so far suggest that about 60% of the expenditure in the execution of watershed projects are towards wage employment. A total number of 23 watershed projects covering an area of 2.34 lakh ha. in Karnataka and 20 watershed projects covering an area of 2.13 lakh ha. in Maharashtra have been sanctioned under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2002-03.

(d) The details of funds released under IWDP during the Ninth Five Year Plan period, State-wise are contained in the enclosed Statement.

(e) IWDP is a demand driven scheme and no State-wise allocation of funds is made under this scheme. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 275.00 crore has been earmarked for implementation of IWDP projects.

Statement

Funds Released under IWDP during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2002-03)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	IWDP (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6333.42
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
3.	Bihar	66.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	746.00
5.	Delhi	250.00
6.	Gujarat	3235.10
7.	Haryana	512.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3038.72
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	929.49
10.	Jharkhand	189.49
11.	Karnataka	2880.96

1	2	3
12. Kerala		359.90
13. Maharashtra		1752.45
14. Madhya Pradesh		4325.21
15. Orissa		2522.84
16. Punjab		275.52
17. Rajasthan		3208.46
18. Tamil Nadu		2456.13
19. Uttar Pradesh		6424.74
20. Uttaranchal		705.04
21. West Bengal		45.00
22. Arunachal Pradesh		94.85
23. Assam		2398.93
24. Manipur		1245.73
25. Meghalaya		260.74
26. Mizoram		933.23
27. Nagaland		3004.92
28. Tripura		230.23
29. Sikkim		1206.86
Total		49631.98

**Unions in Joint Bipartite Committee
for Coal Industries**

3852. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of number of unions in joint bipartite committee for coal industries;

(b) the criteria for selecting trade unions for their representation in committee (coal) or organization;

(c) whether except CITU all the trade unions are given representation in coal mines provident fund organisation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) The Five Central Trade Unions viz. INTUC, AITUC, HMS, BMS and CITU are having representation in the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) as workers representative.

(b) In the year 1973 the Government of India decided for setting up the Joint Bipartite Negotiating Committee for the Coal Industry as a whole. The JBCCI consisting of representative of the workers and the management of coal producing companies was constituted. The workers representatives were drawn from INTUC, AITUC, CITU and HMS and thereafter BMS was included in September, 1978. The basic factor in deciding the representation of the unions in JBCCI is countrywide following and general acceptance of the trade unions amongst non-executive employees in the entire coalfield. The five central trade unions viz. INTUC, AITUC, HMS, BMS, and CITU have been satisfying the conditions and thus JBCCI-I, II, III, IV, V and VI were constituted as per approvals received from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, New Delhi.

(c) In the board of trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation all the Trade Unions are represented excepting CITU.

(d) The representation of trade unions is given in the Board of Trustees (BOT), Coal Mines Provident Fund according to their membership strength in Coal Industry. As per CMPF and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1948 only six representatives of trade unions can be accommodated in the Board of whom at least one shall be a person who is not a member of any such organisation. At present the membership, following the provisions of the Act. is as under :-

INTUC	-	2
AITUC	-	1
HMS	-	1
BMS	-	1

In addition, one employee has been nominated under this category keeping in view the spirit of the provisions of the Act. which stipulates that at least one member shall be an employees who does not hold any post in any trade union organizations.

For the reasons explained above, other trade union including CITU is not represented in BOT.

Bomb Blast in Train

3853. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI C.N. SINGH :

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL :

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

SHRI SADASHIV RAO DADOBA MANDLIK :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY :

SHRI A. NARENDRA :

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that several persons were killed and many injured in Mumbai when a powerful blast ripped through a Coach of a Karjat bound suburban train as reported in the various newspapers on 14.3.03;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have asked detailed report from the State Government about the incident;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to assist State Government in nabbing the culprits involved in such blasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (c) On 13.3.2003, a powerful bomb blast took place in general compartment of 2nd class of Karjat bound suburban local train near Mulund Station, Mumbai. 11 commuters were killed and 82 were injured.

(d) Agencies of the Union Government have been providing intelligence support to the Mumbai Police in the investigation of the case.

Coal Related Projects running behind Schedule

3854. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of coal related projects running behind schedule, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount estimated at the beginning of the projects and the escalation in the cost of these projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that many coal projects including the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Project have been badly delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in the execution of these projects; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to speed up the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) Details of coal related projects which are running behind schedule are given below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the project (State)	Capacity	Date of sanction	Date of completion		Slippage (in years)	Reasons for delay		
				As per schedule	Now anticipated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern Coalfields Limited									
1.	Jhanjra Ph-I-UG (WB)	2.00	08/95	03/98	03/03	5	The projects has suffered due to heating problem in one of its panels coupled with fund problem		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							for replacement of out lived PSLW and other development equipment		
2.	J.K. Nagar-UG (WB)	0.87	02/91	03/93	03/04	11	Due to presence of geological disturbances the mining technology has been changed from LW Mining to B and P system. Failure of PSU contractor to complete sinking of shaft and commissioning of skip delayed the project. The project also suffered due to fund constraint.		
3.	Kalidaspur-UG (WB)	0.54	11/95	03/98	03/03	5	The project has suffered badly to geological disturbances, gas emission and for implementing stowing system instead of caving system. Administrative difficulty as the project is situated on the other side of Damodar river and severe fund crunch are also responsible for the delay.		
4.	Sarpi-UG (WB)	0.90	09/87	03/95	03/03	8	The project has been delayed due to severe fund crunch.		
Central Coalfields Limited									
5.	Bokaro Bermo Seam-OC (Jharkhand)	0.80	05/95	03/00	03/04	4	Additional HEMM envisaged in PR could not be provided due to fund crunch.		
6.	Saunda D, OC (Jharkhand)	0.35	04/01	03/02	03/03	1	Additional HEMM envisaged in PR could not be provided due to fund crunch.		
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited									
7.	TPS-I (Tamil Nadu)	2x210 MW	02/96	Unit-I 01/02	Unit I - Synchronized in 10/02	16 months	Delay in signing of the loan agreement by M/s. KFW, the funding agency for the project, delay in supply and erection of equipments, slow progress of site activities by the contractor, etc.		
		2x210 MW	12/01	Unit-II 05/02	Unit II - 7/03				
				Unit - I 01/03					
				Unit - II 03/03					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Singareni Collieries Company Limited									
8.	Santikhani Extn. Phase.-1 (A.P.)	0.190	06/92	1996-97	2002-03	6	Due to adverse geo-mining conditions and delay in procurement of Road Headers.		
9.	Yellandu. OC Block-'E' (A.P.)	0.450	05/99	2001-02	2003-04	2	The project is kept on hold in view of firming up the quality vis-à-vis requirement of consumer and FSA.		

(b) Latest sanctioned capital, anticipated capital and escalation, if any, in respect of these projects are given below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Latest sanctioned capital (Rs. crs.)	Anticipated capital (Rs. crs.)	Escalation	Remark
Eastern Coalfields Limited					
1.	Jhanjra Ph-I-UG	403.96	386.44	(-) 17.52	Proposal for foreclosing the project at a capacity of 1.03 mty is under consideration for approval by the Government.
2.	J.K. Nagar-UG	95.28	53.42	(-) 41.86	RPR of derated capacity of 0.435 mty is under consideration for approval by the Government.
3.	Kalidaspur-UG	74.05	36.49	(-) 37.56	Proposal for foreclosing the project at a capacity of 0.135 mty is under consideration for approval by the Government.
4.	Sarpi-UG	53.05	26.62	(-) 26.43	Foreclosure at a capacity of 0.34 mty has been approved by ESC of CIL Board.
Central Coalfields Limited					
5.	Bokaro Bermo Seam OC	46.78	46.78	0.00	RPR approved in the 55th meeting of the ESC of CIL Board.
6.	Saunda D-OC	25.81	25.81	0.00	
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited					
7.	TPS-I	1420.27	1420.27	0.00	—
Singareni Collieries Company Limited					
8.	Santikhani Extn. Phase-I	18.32	18.32	0.00	—
9.	Yellandu. OC Block-'E'	12.17	12.17	0.00	—

(c) Details of such projects of Coal India Limited (CIL)/Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) are given in reply to part (a) above.

(d) Reasons for delay in execution of these projects are given in reply to (a) above.

(e) The Ministry of Coal has started stringent appraisal and sanction procedures and issued comprehensive guidelines for project formulation and monitoring. Projects are now taken up for implementation only after detailed examination of availability of land, state of preparedness and assured flow of funds.

The system of Monitoring/Proactive steps at various levels has been standardized.

a) At Project Level :

Monthly review at the level of Chief General Manager/General Manager.

Monthly review at the level of CMD and Director (Technical) of the Company.

Monthly Flash Reports and Quarterly Monitoring Reports are sent to CIL, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Coal.

b) At Subsidiary/CIL Board Level :

ATRs and Status Reports regarding on-going projects are reviewed by the Subsidiary Boards as well as CIL Boards and necessary remedial measures are taken.

c) At Ministry Level :

Projects costing Rs. 100 Crores and above are reviewed by Secretary (Coal) at regular interval. Representative from Planning Commission, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Department of Expenditure and Ministry of Environment and Forests also attend such review meetings.

Mapping of Cities and Towns

3855.SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are planning to prepare maps of cities and towns by using advanced techniques like aerial mapping, GSM etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have requested the State Governments to take initiative for the urban mapping;

(d) if so, the progress reported in this regard, if any;

(e) whether previous aerial surveys of towns and cities have not been published due to security reasons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) It is for the States to prepare maps of cities and towns. However, Central Government launched Urban Mapping Scheme on pilot basis in the 8th Five Year Plan to cover 53 towns in two phases. The details are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) The maps generated under the Urban Mapping Scheme through use of aerial photography and digital photogrammetry in the scale of 1:2000 are classified secret. The use of these maps has, therefore, been restricted to the State Town Planning Departments.

Statement

*Towns covered under Urban Mapping
(Phase-I and II)*

Phase-I

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	Towns covered	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Tindivanam	Completed
		2.	Nagapattinam	Completed
		3.	Karaikudi	Completed
		4.	Tiruchendur	Completed
		5.	Rajapalayam	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	6. Agra		Completed
		7. Faiza Bad		Completed
		8. Nainital		Completed
3.	Orissa	9. Bhubaneshwar		Completed
		10. Puri		Completed
4.	Gujarat	11. Valsad		Completed
		12. Bharuch		Completed
		13. Surrender Nagar		Completed
		14. Probandar		Completed
		15. Varaval		Completed
5.	Maharashtra	16. Kalyan and Ulhas Nagar		Completed
		17. Sholapur		Completed
		18. Nanded		Completed
		19. Nagpur		Completed
		20. Ratnagiri		Completed
		21. Akola		Completed
6.	Andhra Pradesh	22. Nandyal		Completed
		23. Khammam		Completed
		24. Gudiwada		Completed
		25. Bhimawaram		Completed
Phase-II				
1.	Karnataka	1. Mangalore		Mapping Completed
		2. Mysore		Mapping Completed
2.	West Bengal	3. Asansol		Flying Completed
		4. Silguri		Flying Completed
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5. Bhopal		Mapping Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		6. Indore		Mapping Completed
4.	Rajasthan	7. Ajmer		Mapping Completed
		8. Bikaner		Mapping Completed
5.	Haryana	9. Ambala		Assigned to NRSA
		10. Gurgaon		Flying Completed
6.	Punjab	11. Muktsar		Mapping Completed
		12. Moga		Mapping in progress
7.	Meghalaya	13. Shillong		Re-Flying
8.	Sikkim	14. Gangtok		Mapping Completed
9.	Chandigarh	15. Chandigarh		Flying Completed
10.	Assam	16. Guwahati		Security Clearance received form MOD only recently.
11.	Kerala	17. Kochi		Assigned to NRSA
		18. Thiruvananthapuram		Assigned to NRSA
12.	Bihar	19. Gaya		Flying Completed
		20. Chapra		Flying Completed
13.	Pondicherry	21. Pondicherry		Mapping Completed
14.	Goa	22. Panaji		Mapping Completed
15.	Himachal Pradesh	23. Hamirpur		Flying Completed and Mapping in progress
		24. Mandi		Flying Completed and Mapping in progress
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	25. Itanagar		Flying Completed
17.	Mizoram	26. Aizwal		Flying Completed
18.	Nagaland	27. Kohima		Flying Completed
19.	Tripura	28. Agartala		Assigned to NRSA

Abolition of Posts of Hindi Officers

3856. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of Hindi Officers in Government of India Presses have given abolished due to modernisation/winding up/merger of these presses;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the impact thereof on the implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for not continuing the posts of Hindi Officers as per the provision of the Constitution;

(d) whether the importance of the posts of Hindi Officers has not increased due to the modernisation of the Government of India Presses; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the arrangements made to fulfil the statutory requirements of the posts of Hindi Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Posts of Hindi Officer in the Government of India Presses have not been abolished so far due to modernization/winding up/merger of these presses. However, change in the number of employees in the respective Government of India Presses, as a result of their modernization/restructuring, would also change the number of posts of Hindi Officer as per the norms for creation of posts for the work relating to Official Language.

(d) and (e) The posts of Hindi Officer are required for implementation of the Official Language Police. Prescribed number of such posts would be provided in the Government of India Presses after the decision on modernization/restructuring of the Government of India Presses is fully implemented.

National Fertiliser Limited

3857. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply of question No. 3180 dated 10.12.2002 and state :

(a) whether the issues of participation of IFFCO and KRIBHCO in the disinvestments process to bid the National Fertiliser Limited is decided;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government has decided to permit IFFCO and KRIBHCO to participate in the disinvestment of Fertilizer PSUs including the National Fertilizers Limited.

Vocational Courses

3858. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only one vocational course viz. Short hand and type-writing now called Secretarial Practice was available in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in a single school i.e., Government Girls Senior Secondary School, during the last 20 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the efforts made by the Government to increase the coverage thereunder;

(c) whether the Administration have admitted during the 9th Plan document that 50% of students completing 10 years educational, can be diverted to vocational courses; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not making the coverage of vocational courses to many more schools to solve the problem of growing unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) The Vocational Course on Secretarial Practice has been implemented since 1980-81. The course on I.T. Applications has been introduced since 2002-03. The courses on Horticulture and Marine Fisheries introduced earlier have been stopped due to poor response from the students.

(b) During September – October, 2002 a survey was conducted to assess the potential of introduction of more courses. It is proposed to introduce more job-oriented

courses viz. I.T., Marketing, Travel and Tourism in a phased manner during the 10th Plan period.

(c) and (d) The 9th Plan target was to divert 50% of the 10th pass-outs to the Vocational Stream. However, due to lack of interest among students in vocational Stream and lack of employment opportunities the students were found reluctant to join the vocational courses. Most of the students are focused towards the allotment of professional courses at Mainland. In the 10th Plan a provision of Rs. 45 lakh for the scheme for introduction of more job oriented courses according to the availability of the students has been proposed.

Swajaldhara Scheme

3859.SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the districts where the Swajaldhara scheme is being implemented;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend this scheme to all the districts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The districts for which the Swajaldhara Proposals have been cleared by National Scheme Sanctioning Committee of Government of India is enclosed as Statement. The Swajaldhara Scheme is for rural areas for all the States.

Statement-I

District wise details of Swajaldhara Scheme

State	District
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
	Mehboobnagar
	Adilabad
	West Godavari
	Rangareddy

1	2
	Chittoor
	Karimnagar
	Khammam
	Srikakulam
	Gunturu
	Warangal
	Nizamabad
	Medak
	Kurnool
	Kadapa
	Krishna
	Vishakapatnam
Assam	Cachar
	Karimganj
	Karup
	Hailkandi
	Shivsagar
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Chapa
	Kawardha
	Jashpur
	Korba
Gujarat	Sabarkantha
	Anand
	Vadodara
	Pachamal
	Valsad
	Total
Haryana	Kurukshetra
Himachal Pradesh	Kangara
	Chamba

1	2	1	2
	Kullu		Ahmednagar
	Mandi		Jalgaon
	Simla		Beed
	Sirmour		Nagpur
	Solan		Yavatmal
	Bilaspur		Buldana
	Hamirpur		Jalna
Karnataka	Haveri		Parbhani
	Raichur		Hingli
	Tumkur		Osmana
	Udupi		Solapur
	Shimoga		Thene
Kerala	Kottayam		Aurangabad
	Mallapuram		Nasik
	Thirusur	Orissa	Bargarh
	Trivandram		Bolangir
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar		Deogarh
	Kargaone		Jaipur
	Mandsore		Kalahandi
	Dewas		Koraput
	Bhopal		Malkhangiri
	Vidisha		Nowrangpur
	Tikamgarh		Puri
	Katani		Bhadrak
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri		Kendrapada
	Sindhudurg		Cuttack
	Pune		Boudh
	Satara		Angul
	Sangali		Denkhal
	Kollahapur		Khandamal

1	2
	Shambalpur
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Vellore
	Coimbatore
	Perambalur
	Cuddalore
	Kanchipuram
	Madurai
	Villupuram
	Virudhunagar
	Dharmapuri
	Dindigul
	Theni
	Tiruvanamalai
	Salem
	Karur
	Ramnad
	Sivganga
	Pududukottai
	Erode
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
	Banda
	Agra
	Balrampur
	Badaun
	Bareilly
	Bulandshar
	Chandoli
	Etawah

1	2
	Meerut
	Muzaffarnagar
	Siddharthnagar
	Sonbhadra
	Mahoba
	Varanasi
	Pratapgarh
	Sultanpur
	Unnao
West Bengal	Bardhaman
	South 24 Pargana
	Purbamedinipur
	Paschim Medinipur
UT of DNH	UT of DNH

Decongestion of Delhi

3860. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have offered to finance the decongestion plan of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of finance offered by the Union Government for this purpose;

(c) the funds released so far;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to extent this scheme to all the States in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) The Government has set up the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) in 1985 for harmonized and integrated

development of the National Capital Region. The development, policies, Programmes and plans for the National Capital Region aims to :

- relieve the Capital city from additional pressures.
- avoid adding new pressures on to the Capital; and
- remodel the pattern of settlements in the National Capital Region to enable them to play their assigned role.

The Regional Plan – 2001, prepared by the Board and notified in January, 1989, incorporates inter-related policy framework for the achievement of these aims. Thus, decongestion of Delhi is an implicit and explicit objective of the NCRPB.

For achievement of these objectives, the NCRPB has so far financed 172 schemes of which 84 are completed and the remaining 88 are at different stages of completion.

The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 5359.47 crores for which a loan amounting of Rs. 2372.08 crores has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 1433.98 crores was released as on February, 2003. This has helped in creation of residential plots/flats, industrial sheds/plots and commercial shops/plots as well as infrastructure projects of water supply, sewerage, roads etc. in the National Capital Region area.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal with the Government.

[Translation]

Other Backward Classes

3861.SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the group-wise details of total number of employees of other backward classes working in A, B, C, D groups in the departments and undertakings of the Ministry of Coal;

(b) the percentage of reservation for other backward classes in Central Government services;

(c) whether the quota in the departments and undertakings of his Ministry has been filled in toto;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the time by which it is likely to be filled up;

(f) whether there is also reservation in promotion for other backward classes;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether recruitments from general candidates are made if the candidates of other backward classes are not available; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) Details of total number of employees, Groupwise, of Other Backward Classes working in A, B, C, D, Groups in the two subordinate offices i.e. Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) and Commissioner of Payments (COP) as well as Public Sector Undertakings i.e. Coal India Limited (CIL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) under the administrative control of this Ministry have been given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per Government directives, the reservation for OBCs in Central Government services is -

Recruitment by Open Competition 27%

Recruitment otherwise than by Open Competition 25.84%

(c) to (e) The information has been furnished in enclosed Statement-II.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) No, Sir.

(i) Does not arise.

Statement-I*Table 'A'*

Organisation/Public Undertaking	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO)	Nil	Nil	4	1	5
Commissioner of Payments (COP)	Nil	Nil	1	1	2
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	1189	3059	79486	32889	116623
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	2147*	429*	9365*	2903*	14844*

*These figures comprise of UR/OBC. More than 50% belongs to OBC category. Actual number could not be indicated as furnishing of Community Certificate in respect of OBC was not necessary for OBCs recruited prior to 8th September, 1993. However, from 8th September, 1993 till date, 3393 persons of OBC categories have been recruited in NLC.

Statement-II*Table 'B'*

Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO)	The reservation quota could not be filled up in toto as the posts are under review and no further appointment is made.
Commissioner of Payments (COP)	There is no vacancy since 1992-93
Coal India Limited (CIL)	Quota has mostly been filled. In some categories there is shortage which will be filled as and when direct recruitment is resorted to.
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	Percentage of OBCs recruited is more than the applicable percentage of reservation.

[English]

Drinking water/sanitation with Foreign Assistance

3862.COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide drinking water and better sanitation system in the rural areas with foreign assistance especially in the Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme/propose to formulate such a scheme in consultation with the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages likely to be covered under the scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) At present, there is no proposal for Water and Sanitation project implementation in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan under foreign assistance.

Terrorist Activities in NER

3863.SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of increase in various crimes in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the facts and details therefor;

(c) whether the ULFA militants have recently attacks and set on fire the petrol storage tank in the IOCL's Assam refinery on 8.3.2003;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the various Central Government establishments and other places in the North Eastern States particularly in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (e) According to available information the number of violent incidents in the North Eastern States has come down from 1339 in 2001 to 1312 in 2002. The Government have entered into ceasefire agreements with various militant outfits viz. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Issac-Muivah), National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) United Peoples Democratic Solidarity and Dima Halong Daogah. Government have also signed a memorandum of Settlement with Bodo Liberation Tigers on the 10th February, 2003. While this has led to reduced number of incidents between Security Forces and militant outfits but inter factional clashes for domination of areas have continued.

As per reports received, the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) cadres, targeted oil and gas installations on the night intervening 7-8th March, 2003. The militants attacked the Indian Oil Corporation Refinery at Digboi, Tinsukia district with a Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG) causing a devastating fire in one of the tanks. In another incident, United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) militants on 8.3.2003 exploded a wire controlled Improvised

Explosive Device (IED) damaging two gas pipelines of IOC at Kathalguri, Dibrugarh district.

Government of Assam has been requested to take steps to strengthen the security measures at oil and gas installations and other sensitive places in Assam as also to apprehend the anti-national elements behind these incidents. The Government is committed to provide all assistance to North Eastern States including deployment of Central Para military Forces to meet the challenges posed by the insurgents.

[Translation]

Joint Venture Projects with Holland

3864. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any works are being undertaken in the rural areas under various rural development schemes run by India and Holland jointly;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to start these schemes in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper utilization of the funds received for the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Department of Economic Affairs no project has been taken up jointly with the Netherlands Government. However, the Netherlands is providing grant assistance for the projects shown in reply to part (b).

(b) The details of the projects are the following :-

(Figures in Euro million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of State	Amount of Assistance	Date of Signing
1.	Community Managed Gogha Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Revised Phase.	Gujarat	12.543	04.08.1997
2.	Community Managed Development Water Supply Programme in earthquake affected villages of Gujarat	Gujarat	35.712	20.08.2002

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such proposal has been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in this Ministry.

(e) Review meetings are held from time to time to assess the progress of the projects and to identify and remove the bottlenecks, if any.

[English]

Use of Natural Minerals

3865. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any specific programme for judicious use of natural minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) to (c) The Section 18 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act., 1957, inter-alia, enjoins upon the Central Government to take all such steps as may be necessary for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India. In accordance with this Section of the said Act, the Central Government have notified Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 1988 (MCDR) for conservation and systematic development of minerals. Mine owners are required to submit mining plan in accordance with the provisions of MCDR which takes into consideration the conservation of minerals, systematic development of mine, protection of environment etc. Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)/State Governments approve the mining plan after careful scrutiny and monitor the working of mine as per the approved mining plan and suggest suitable steps as per MCDR. These steps taken by IBM/State Governments may result in judicious utilization of minerals and also conservation/systematic development of the minerals.

[Translation]

Change of Cadres of Officers and Employees in Coal India Ltd.

3866. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the policy for changing the cadres of officers and employees in the Coal India Limited and its ancillary units;

(b) whether cadres of coal officers and employees have been changed in the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period as on 15th March, 2003 category-wise, rank-wise and company-wise;

(d) the category-wise number of officers and employees whose cadres were changed and were given sales department cadres in these coal companies, company-wise;

(e) whether any criminal investigation was also conducted or departmental action were also taken against those officers and employees whose cadres were changed to sales department cadres; and

(f) if so, the details of names and designations of such officers and employees?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :
(a) The policy for changing the cadre of officers in Coal India Limited is as under :

With a view to meet the requirement of persons in a particular cadre/discipline, applications are invited through internal notification within the company. Selection from amongst the candidates is made through interview on the basis of qualification and type of experience. The candidates selected for the post are kept on probation for a period of one year before their permanent absorption in the new discipline. On successful completion of the probation period permanent absorption is done subject to suitability. If the candidate is found unsuitable in the new cadre, he is reverted to the parent discipline.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 32 executives have been permanently absorbed in environment cadre till date. One executive has been moved horizontally to company secretary cadre. Details are given below :

Environment Cadre Grade

Company	M2	M1	E5	E4	E3	E2	Total
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Central Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute	—	1	3	—	3	1	8
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	—	1	—	3	—	5
Total	1	1	7	2	19	2	32

Company Secretary Cadre

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

(d) During the last three years none of the executives cadre has been changed to sales department.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Quarters to People Living
in Resettlement Colonies**

3867.COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had allotted quarters to the people living in the resettlement colonies with licence at a rent of Rs. 8/- per month;

(b) if so, the details of the quarters so allotted, colony-wise;

(c) whether these quarters have been sealed and the cancellation process had started in resettlement colonies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the arrangements made for their resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHA KRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Air Survey for Mineral Exploration

3868.SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the air survey work has been expedited to boost the exploration and extraction of minerals in the country especially in Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the outcome of the each survey year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the exploration work of minerals has been assigned to some foreign companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to award the survey work to Indian Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS) : (a) Yes, Sir. Airborne Geophysical Surveys in the country are carried out as an aid to mineral exploration and related geological studies. To boost the exploration and subsequent extraction of minerals, reconnaissance permits(RP)/ prospecting licences(PL) over large areas have been granted in various parts of the country including Karnataka and Maharashtra. Statewise details of Reconnaissance Permits/ Prospecting Licenes over large areas in different States is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) During the year 2000-01, M/s. De Beers carried out aerial survey over an area of 5001 sq.km. and identified 451 anomalies in Karnataka and M/s. Geomysore carried out aerial survey over an area of 3482 sq.km. and identified 5 anomalies in Maharashtra State. No significant ore bodies have been established.

(c) Yes, Sir. Exploration work of minerals has been assigned to some of the subsidiaries of the foreign companies registered in India under the Campanies Act.

(d) M/s Metmin Finance and Holding Co.Ltd., M/s BHP Minerals (India) Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Inglewood Minerals (P) Ltd., M/s. WSIL Minerals Sands India Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Geomysore Services India Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Phelps Dodge Exploration India Pvt. Ltd., M/s. De Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd., M/s. De Beers India Prospecting Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Diamond Prospecting Pvt. Ltd., M/s. De Beers India Minerals Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Meridian Minerals India Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. CRA Exploration (India) Pvt. Ltd. have been granted RPs/PLs. In consonance with the policy of opening up of the merinal sector and subsequent speedy exploration of minerals in the country.

(e) RP/PL have also been awarded for aerial survey to Indian companies namely National Mineral Development Corporation, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.

Statement

Statewise Details of Prospecting Licences (Over Large Areas) Reconnaissance Permits Approved/Granted (As on 1.1.2003)

States	Total No. of PL/R.P.	Area in Sq. Kms.	District
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	31	46395.00	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Prakasam, Mahabubnagar and Nellore
Orissa	6	9741.06	Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nawarangpur, Nuapada
Jharkhand	2	4341.68	Singbhum (East and West)
Gujarat	2	206.25	Palanpur/Banaskantha
Haryana	4	2490.00	Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and Tohtak
Karnataka	36	44255.87	Bellary, Chitradurga, Chamrajnagar, Davangere, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Raichur, Tumkur and Shimoga.
Chhattisgarh	16	29286.25	Raipur
Maharashtra	1	3482.00	Bhandara, Gadchiroli and Nagpur
Madhya Pradesh	7	11423.0	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chindwara, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	67	87457.49	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Haipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur
Uttar Pradesh	2	1166.16	Lalitpur, Sonbhadra and Jhansi
Grand Total	*174	*240244.76	

*Total area approved till date and includes the area of P.L./R.P. which have been surrendered and revoked, the details of which is given below.

Total No. of licences surrendered after completing prospecting operations	= 16
No. of licences revoked	= 7
No. of licences terminated	= 1
Total No. R.Ps operating as on date	= 150 Area : 204137.51 sq.km.

Revival of FACT

3869.SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to help Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) to come out of its present crisis of closure of several plants;

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

(c) whether any conferences in this regard took place involving Kochi Refineries which is providing raw materials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by the Government to implement the decisions taken in such conferences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of India has, in March 2002, sanctioned the following financial assistance to FACT :

- (i) Waiver of outstanding interest amounting to Rs. 226.88 crore for the period from 1998-99 to 2001-02 on the OECF loan drawn from the Government of India by FACT for its Ammonia Project at Udyogamandal.

- (ii) Moratorium on principal repayment of FACT up to 31.3.2002 on the balance OECF loan amounting to Rs. 378.20 crore drawn from Government of India.

- (iii) Waiving levy of penal interest on FACT for past defaults in repayment of principal and interest of the OECF loan after assistance as at (i) and (ii) above being granted.

Government of India has also requested the State Government of Kerala to consider reduction in rates of power, remove entry tax on Furnace Oil/LSHS as also rationalisation of sales tax on inputs at par with other neighbouring States for FACT so as to enable the company to sustain its production operations.

(c) to (e) A meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 4.3.2003 with the Officers of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Department of Fertilizers, Kochi Refineries Limited (KRL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Fertilisers And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), some Members of Parliament from Kerala and representative of the Government of Kerala to discuss the financial crisis being faced by FACT and to sort out the issues relating to supply of petroleum products by KRL/ BPCL to the company. In this meeting, petroleum companies were requested to provide some special dispensation to FACT for supply of petroleum products.

Pursuant to this meeting, FACT and KRL have resumed dialogue in the matter.

**Allocation for Urban Development
and Housing**

3870. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI MANJAY LAL :

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

(a) the total allocation made to each State for projects of Urban Development and Urban housing during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many States have failed miserably to utilise the said financial allocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the year-wise unutilized allocation during this period, project-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

Road Connectivity under PMGSY

3871. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have approached the Ministry of Environment and Forests to permit construction of roads through forest areas under the PMGSY;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages with more than 500 population remaining unconnected due to the problem of forest cover, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU) : (a) and (b) The issue of forest clearance of PMGSY roads had

been taken up in the year 2000 with the Ministry of Environment and Forests who were of the view that in respect of most of the Rural Roads forest clearance, if required, can be obtained within a period of 6 weeks provided all the information is complete. The State Governments are accordingly expected to obtain forest clearance wherever required before taking up such works under the PMGSY.

(c) No Such data is maintained in this Ministry.

(d) State Governments have reported during Review Meetings that if any problem arises in obtaining clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, it is sorted out in consultation with Forest Department officials at the State level.

Revamping of CISF

3872. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the working of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF);

(b) if so, the areas earmarked for deputing and deployment of CISF in Delhi and elsewhere in the country;

(c) whether CISF is proposed to be assigned additional task in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) and (b) The Central Industrial Security Force was originally constituted for better protection and security of Industrial Undertakings owned by the Central Government and certain other Industrial Undertaking, employees of all such Undertakings and to provide technical consultancy service to industrial establishments in private sector and for matters connected therewith. The Force has also been entrusted with new responsibilities of providing security to VIPs/VVIPs, security of Government buildings, Domestic and International Airports and Disaster Management, within the ambit of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, as amended up to date.

(c) to (e) CISF has recently been assigned the duties of security of the Indira Gandhi International Air Port and the Red Fort in Delhi. The Force has already taken over the security of the former. CISF Coys have been earmarked for security of the Red Fort.

Early Childhood Care and Education

3873.SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Department of U.T. of A and N Islands is implementing a scheme namely "Early Childhood Care and Education".

(b) if so, the number of pre-primary classes going to be opened during 2003-04, location-wise;

(c) the number of pre-primary classes running in the rural areas, block-wise;

(d) the present pay structure of the part time pre-primary school teachers and Ayahs;

(e) whether any disposal is on the anvil of the education department of the U.T. to increase the pay structure of the pre-primary school teachers and Ayahs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir!

(b) The A and N Administration proposes to open 5 pre-primary schools subject to approval of Annual Plan and Budget of SSA 2003-04 as per demands.

(c) The number of pre-primary classes running in the Rural area block-wise

South Andaman	32
Middle Andaman	38
North Andaman	12
Car Nicobar	3
Nancoway	: 14
Total	: 99

(d) Part Time Pre-Primary Teachers are paid Rs. 1000/- per month and Part Time Pre-Primary Ayah are paid Rs. 800/- per month.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

International Diploma Course by NCERT

3874.SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NCERT held an international diploma course in guidance and counselling for educational professionals of 3rd world countries recently; and

(b) if so, the main objectives of the course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first International Diploma Course in Guidance and Counselling (Six months time course) 2002-2003 was concluded on 13th March, 2003. The main objectives of the course are :

- to train professional counselors/teacher counselors/key educational personnel in guidance and counselling for school and other related settings;
- to train teacher educators/university teachers to teach guidance and counselling as a discipline in teacher training colleges and universities; and
- to train educational administrators in guidance and counselling for effective integration of guidance into the educational process.

Coal Projects Funded by World Bank

3875.SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of coal projects funded by the World Bank during the last three years;

(b) the contribution made by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in these projects;

(c) the number and names of the projects forwarded to World Bank and the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for each project during the last three years;

(d) the norms fixed by the World Bank for giving assistance for coal projects;

(e) the amount sanctioned by World Bank for internal roads and environment in the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL);

(f) the number of projects going on in the WCL with World Bank assistance and the present status of these projects in Chandrapur district;

(g) whether the amount meant for roads and environment has been diverted for purchase of heavy vehicles in WCL; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) :

(a) Two World bank funded projects have been implemented in Coal India Limited during the last three years. These are (i) Coal Sector Environmental and Social Mitigation Project (CSESMP) and (ii) Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP).

(b) Contribution made by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in these two projects are as under :

CSESMP : Contribution of monetary investment of CIL was US\$ 21.00 million against the IDA credit of US\$ 63 million as per sanction. Finally IDA credit utilized has been US\$ 39.25 million and contribution of CIL has been Rs. 40.79 crores.

CSRP : Contribution of monetary investment of CIL was US\$ 665.60 million against IBRD contribution of US\$ 1030 million as per sanction. Subsequently World Bank contribution was revised to US\$ 522.60 million and contribution of CIL was Rs. 657.24 crores.

(c) 25 coal mining projects were forwarded and taken up under CSESMP. The names to these mining sub-projects are :

CCI KDH, Parej and Rajrappa

SECL : Gevra, Dipka, Kusmunda, Bisrampur, Dhanpuri and Manikpur

NCL : Bina, Jayant, Nigahi, Dudhichua and Jhingurdha

MCL : Lakhanpur, Samleswari, Anant, Bharatpur, Belpahar and Jagannath

WCL : Durgapur, Padmapur, Niljai, Sasti and Umrer

24 coal mining projects were forwarded and taken up under CSRP. All the mining projects of CSESMP project except Bisrampur of SECL were under CSRP.

Amount sanctioned by World Bank (IDA and IBRD) against these two projects have been given in (b) above.

(d) Financial norm for World Bank assistance for coal mining projects was the International Rate of Return (IRR) at 85% capacity level to be 16%

(e) Amount sanctioned for WCL are as under :

Internal roads Rs. 238.06 lakhs

Environment Rs. 1929.40 lakhs

(f) Number of coal mining projects in WCL with World Bank assistance are five as indicated in (c) above. Out of these five projects three Viz. Durgapur, Padmapur and Sasti are in Chandrapur District and all have been completed.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise, in view of the reply given to part (g) of above.

Regional Forensic Laboratories

3876. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of chemical analysis are pending in various regional forensic laboratories;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending in the different regional offices and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide additional facilities for the quick disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) The Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are under the administrative control of the concerned State Governments. The pendency level of forensic cases is also maintained only at the concerned laboratory level.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs releases funds to the State Governments every year under the scheme of Modernization of the State Police Forces for upgradation and modernisation of the Forensic Science Laboratories to ensure disposal of forensic cases.

Social Security Cards

3877. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Labour Ministry has sent a proposal to his Ministry of issuing social security cards as reported in Indian Express dated 4.3.2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry are facing opposition from Finance Ministry and Election Commission for its multi purpose identity cards;

(d) if so, rationale behind issuing different types of identity cards by different agencies of the Government; and

(e) the final decision likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Labour Ministry had proposed the linkage of unique National Social Security Number (NSSN) under Employees' Provident Fund Organization with the Multipurpose National Identity Card scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(e) The Government of India has decided to undertake a Pilot Project on Multipurpose National identity Card scheme in a few selected sub-districts of various districts of 13 States/Union Territories. Financial approval for implementing this project has been obtained from the Finance Ministry.

[Translation]

Reservation for other Backward Classes

3878. SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees of the Other Backward Classes in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry, category-wise;

(b) the percentage of reservation for OBCs in the Central Government;

(c) whether the OBC quota in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry is fulfilled;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the time by which such vacancies will be filled up;

(g) whether reservation is also provided in promotions in respect of OBCs;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether general category candidates are recruited in the absence of OBC candidates and

(j) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH) : (a) to (j) The question seeks to elicit detailed information pertaining to various organisations. The same is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Foreign Aid for Housing**

3879.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the United States of America and Japan have agreed to help India in the housing fields;
- (b) if so, the concrete programme of aid agreed by US and Japan;
- (c) the details of US and Japan companies willing to invest in the housing sector in India; and
- (d) the extent to which it is likely to give boost to the housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) : (a) to (d) No Sir, we have not approached United States of America and Japan for financial assistance in the housing sector. There is no such proposal from these countries also.

*[Translation]***Approval for Prosecution**

3880.SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the officers against whom the Central Vigilance Commission has given its approval to take action relating to prosecution and fine during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) The Central Vigilance Commission plays an advisory role and tenders advice to the Government as and when prosecution cases are referred to it by the Government. As such the CVC does not have the powers to approve sanction of prosecution. It is for the concerned Department/Ministry and Cadre Controlling Authority to take a final decision in regard to

sanction of prosecution after considering the CVC's advice and various other aspects of the case. As per the information provided by the CVC, the figures related to public servants against whom the Commission has advised prosecution during the last three years is indicated below :

Year	CVC's Advice For prosecution
2000	161
2001	199
2002	218

The CVC does not impose a penalty/fine as it is an advisory body.

(b) After Department acts upon the advice of the CVC in respect of Sanction of Prosecution, the CBI undertakes to file chargesheets under the PC Act, IPC, etc. before the concerned court.

Withdrawal of Recognition to Schools by CBSE

3881.COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has withdrawn the temporary recognition being extended annually to about 150 schools owing to non-compliance of rules by such schools in Delhi as reported in the 'Navbharat Times' on March 2, 2003;

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

(c) whether the CBSE has sought for clear policy to enable them to finally decided about the recognition of these school;

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) if not, the other measure being considered, if any, to allow these schools to function on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. CBSE does not accord any

temporary recognition. The recognition/No Objection Certificate is issued by the respective States/U.T.'s. As per the provision in the Affiliation Bye-Laws, the CBSE accords affiliation to the school fulfilling the prescribed norms for its class X and XII examinations. There are 131 Schools in Delhi which were given recognition by the Directorate of Education, Delhi but they do not meet the minimum land requirement as per the provisions of Affiliation Bye Laws.

(e) There is a specific provision in the Affiliation Bye-Law for granting affiliation to schools. In case of Delhi, the land requirement has already been relaxed which is as follows :-

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. For Secondary | 2000 sq.mtrs |
| 2. For Sr. Secondary with
2 streams | 3000 sq.mtrs |
| 3. For Sr. Secondary with
all streams | 4000 sq. mtrs. |

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) As per the provision in the affiliation bye laws, these Schools do not satisfy the minimum land requirements and they cannot be granted affiliation by the CBSE. It is the Directorate of Education, Delhi which must ensure either to facilitate these Schools to get additional land or they must be directed to function at the appropriate level of lower classes.

[English]

Amendment in Official Secrets Act

3882. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to accept the recommendations of the Commission to Review the Working of the constitution vis-à-vis judicial accountability;

(b) if so, whether Press Council of India had some time ago suggested an amendment to Official Secrets Act, 1923;

(c) whether a No. of MPs have also recently urged the Government to accept those recommendations and make suitable amendments in the Act to uphold the rule of law;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : (a) to (f) The matter is being looked into and the position in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment of Women Teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

3883. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have asked the State Governments to recruit about 60,000 women teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

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

(c) whether the Government are providing any financial assistance to the States under this programme to recruit teachers and pay their salaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that these teachers are getting very low remunerations as compared to teachers who are recruited under other schemes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide more financial assistance to the States in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned 59703 posts of new teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The State wise number of teachers sanctioned under this programme is given in the Statement attached. The State Governments have been advised to recruit at least 50% women teachers under the programme.

(c) and (d) The expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, including salary of additional teachers sanctioned under the programme, is shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 85:15 during 9th Plan, 75:25 during 10th Plan and 50:50 thereafter.

(e) and (f) The remuneration of teachers is decided by the State Government based on the pay structure existing in the State for teachers as per the recruitment policy of the State.

(g) Funds are released to States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as per their requirement projected in the District Elementary Education Plans.

Statement

State wise teachers approved under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Teachers approved
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4341
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	436
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	17769
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	1606
8.	Himachal Pradesh	600
9.	Haryana	1272
10.	Jharkhand	0

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	733
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Karnataka	955
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5058
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Meghalaya	3923
17.	Mizoram	12
18.	Maharashtra	1236
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	1680
21.	Punjab	946
22.	Rajasthan	2144
23.	Sikkim	43
24.	Tamil Nadu	3296
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12713
27.	Uttaranchal	937
28.	West Bengal	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3
35.	Pondicherry	0
Total		59703

Construction of Flats by DDA

3884.SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in various categories during the last three years;

(b) the number of flats out of them have since been allotted and possession given category-wise;

(c) the number of flats lying unsold in each category as on date; and

(d) the reasons for their lying unsold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) The total number of houses constructed by DDA during years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, category-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) DDA does not make project-wise allotments of flats. At the time of allotment, earlier vacant or cancelled flats are also included in the offer/draw list. During the last three years, DDA made allotments of 25,536 flats under various categories as under :

	MIG	LIG	Janta	SFS	EHS	Total
2000-01	1595	272	1032	352	964	4215
2001-02	2647	1149	2030	953	801	7580
2002-03	3477	2048	4579	2230	1407	13741
Total	7719	3469	7641	3535	3172	25536

The handing over possession of the flats depends upon completion of codal formalities including payment of the demanded amount by the allottees.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that as on 31.3.2003, 12310 flats are lying unsold in different categories as under :

Category	No. of unsold flats
MIG	550
LIG	949
Janta/EHS	9956
HIG Category II	626
Category III	169
Total	12310

Flats become vacant due to cancellations, surrender of allotments or due to new constructions. DDA has already floated Narela Housing Scheme, 2003 and a scheme for allotment of HIG flats to Central/State Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/Banks, etc. DDA has also offered vacant Janta/EHS flats for allotment to EPF subscribers under Shramik Awas Yojana by the Ministry of Labour.

Statement

Category	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Grand Total
HIG	888	1715	790	3393
MIG	288	390	1627	2305
LIG	526	590	1072	2188
Janta	5600	5164	2032	12796
Total	7302	7859	5521	20682

Setting Up of Private Universities

3885.SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have granted permission for the establishment of private universities in their States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such universities have been established;

(c) whether these universities have been established by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI);

(d) if so, extent to which the quality of education imparted by these private institutions is in commensurate with the universities set up by the Government;

(e) whether the Union Government and State Governments proposed to grant permission for the establishment of more such private universities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : (a) to (f) Education being a subject

enumerated in the Concurrent List, the State Legislatures are competent to enact laws for establishment and incorporation of Universities. As per the available information, the following private universities have been established in various States through Acts of the respective State Legislatures :

- (i) J.P. University of Information Technology, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)
- (ii) Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped Universities, Chitrakoot Dham (Uttar Pradesh).
- (iii) Dev Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. Hardwar (Uttanchal).
- (iv) Amity Information Technology University, NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh).

Besides, the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh has enacted the Chhattisgarh Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana Aur Viniyaman) Adhiniyam, 2001 to provide for establishment and regulation of self-financed private universities in the State. Under this Act, the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) has set up a University at Raipur. Under the statutory provisions of the Adhiniyam, the State Government has, for the purpose of ascertaining the standards of teaching, examination and research or any other matter relating to the University, powers to inspect University and enforce remedial measures.

Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre

3886.SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that task force was set up by Government to work out the modalities of setting up of a Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre in 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the report submitted by the Task Force and examined by the Committee of Secretaries is yet to be implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) and (b) Soon after the Chamoli earthquake of March 29, 1999, Government of India set up a Task force to work out the modalities to establish an Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre (EREC) in the northern region. The Task Force submitted its report and the same was presented at the Standing Committee of Earth System Science in November 1999. Subsequently, the report was discussed in the meetings of Committee of Secretaries in May, 2000 and September, 2000. Thereafter, the Government approved setting up of EREC.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The EREC has been seeded in IMD with available infrastructure and as a first step, the site response studies have been initiated in the National Capital Region. In order to make the Centre fully functional, other actions as proposed in the report, such as, placement of specialized manpower, creation of specially required infrastructure are in process.

[Translation]

Reservation of OBC

3887.SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total number of employees of other backward classes working in A, B, C, D groups in the Department and undertakings under his Ministry, category-wise;

(b) the percentage of reservation for other backward classes in Union Government services;

(c) whether the quota for other backward classes in the departments and undertakings under his Ministry has been filled in toto;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the time by which it is likely to be filled up;

(f) whether there is reservation for OBC in promotion also; and

(g) whether recruitment from the general candidates are made if the candidate of other backward classes are not available ?

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

(b) 27% (twenty seven percent) of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India, to be filled through direct recruitment, are reserved for Other Backward Classes.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The vacancies reserved for OBCs which remain unfilled are not to be de-reserved and are to be carried forward, as such, for a period of three recruitment years or till the vacancies are filled by OBC candidates, whichever is earlier.

[English]

Charging of Exorbitant Rates by DDA

3888. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is indulging in profiteering and charging exorbitant rates for MIG flats in the name of HIG flats (Category-II);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to this profiteering and high cost of DDA flat a large number of allottees of Vasant Kunj HIG Scheme have surrendered their flats to DDA;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to ensure that DDA does not indulge in profiteering at least now and charge the minimum amount from the allottees of Dwarka and Sarita Vihar Scheme for which draw was held on 12.3.2003; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) No Sir. The category of flats to be constructed is decided before the start of construction. Earlier, the DDA has been constructing flats under SFS category-II (two bed rooms) and category-III (three bed rooms). Since all the Self Financing Schemes (SFS) have been closed, the left out flats from the SFS are now released under HIG Schemes (Category-II and III). The classification and the cost of the flats was indicated in the brochure of Vasant Kunj HIG Scheme and the allottees who applied for allotment of flat in Vasant Kunj were fully aware of the same. Against 765 HIG flats, 11,000 applications were received. Out of 765 allottees, 234 allottees have surrendered the flats in Vasant Kunj. However, the surrendering of the flats cannot be related to the cost of the flats.

(d) and (e) Tentative price range of flats was indicated in the brochure of the Dwarka and Sarita Vihar Scheme. Prices for flats are charged by DDA as per approved policies and costing.

11.35 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : So, we will meet again at 12.30 p.m. The House now stands adjourned till 12.30 pm.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty five minutes Past twelve of the clock

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday MIG-21 Aircraft crashed just after taking off for sortie in Ambala. As many as four MIG-21 Aircrafts have crashed during one year period. I would like to request you to hold discussion on this subject in the House and I may please be allowed to speak on it.
... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Leaders are still discussing the draft Resolution, which we want to pass unanimously. Therefore, I am adjourning the House for Lunch and for a discussion on draft Resolution in the Leaders' Meeting till 2 o' clock.

12.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]*[English]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Sir, what is the outcome?

MR. SPEAKER : Your leaders will inform you about that. However, the outcome is a very happy one. A unanimous resolution is going to come before the House, after completing the formal work.

Now, the House will take up item No. 2, that is, papers to be laid on the Table of the House. I now call Shri Arun Jaitley.

14.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : Sir.. .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Did Shri Arun Jaitley inform you earlier that on his behalf Shri Gangwar will lay the papers on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Export and Import Policy (1st April, 2002 – 31st March, 2007) (As amended up to 31st March, 2003) (Hindi and English versions).
- (2) A copy of the Handbook of Procedures – Volume I (1st April, 2002 – 31st March, 2007) (As amended up to 31st March, 2003) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7269/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7270/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7271/2003]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7272/2003]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7273/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7274/2003]

14.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Twelfth Report

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated) : Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of Family Courts'.

14.04-¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Thirty-eighth to Forty-first Reports

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2003) :-

- (1) Thirty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (2) Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
- (3) Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Ministry of Power.
- (4) Forty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Ministry of Coal.

14.04-½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Thirty-ninth to Forty-first Reports

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals :

- (1) Thirty-ninth report in regard to the demands for grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (2) Fortieth report in regard to the demands for grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and
- (3) Forty first report in regard to the demands for grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

14.04-¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Ninety-eighth Report

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay one copy each of the 98th report in regard to the demands for grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the Table of the House.

14.05 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Rehabilitation Council of India

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause 3(3)(h) of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, 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 Rehabilitation

Council of India, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause 3(3)(h) of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, 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 Rehabilitation Council of India, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shall we treat them as laid on the Table of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : 'Matters under Rule 377' listed for the day are treated as laid on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to relay radio and T.V. programmes in local language in Lohardaga and Gumla districts, Jharkhand**

[Translation]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardaga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the relay of radio programmes in my parliamentary constituency Lohardaga and Gumla districts. No local programme is being relayed properly through these two stations due to which the residents of this area do not like to hear these programmes. In view of all these reasons, the people are not able to accrue any benefits from these stations. Besides, it is also necessary to improve our

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

relay system. This system is required to be modernised so that people belonging to this area may be able to listen and enjoy and radio programmes. For this purpose, there is a need to broadcast/telecast programmes in local languages. The people of this region complain about good quality T.V. programmes and their proper telecast which should be rectified.

I would like to request through the House that the radio and T.V. transmission in my parliamentary constituency Gumla, Lohardaga and Lathihaar should be improved and the programmes in local language be relayed.

(ii) Need to open computerized reservation centre at Dahanu Road Station of Western Railway

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA (Dahanu) : Dahanu Road Station is last suburban station and proposed railway terminus in Western Railway. It is also biggest station after Borivali. Dahanu is known as Chickro land. Dahanu and surrounding area is developing rapidly. Considering this fact, Ministry of Railways have announced to start computerised reservation centre at Dahanu Road. But till today, no steps have been taken in this regard. The local people from the area have to go either at Palghar or Vapi for booking their ticket, which are 30 to 40 kms. away from the Dahanu Road. I, therefore, request the Government to open computerised reservation centre at Dahanu road station immediately.

(iii) Need to set up a medical college and hospital at Nawrangpur in Orissa with the Central assistance

SHRI PARASURAM MAJHI (Nawrangpur) : The people of Orissa particularly those living in the KBK districts are facing great hardship due to lack of adequate medical facilities. The three medical colleges located at Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack are far away from those districts. The local students most of whom are tribals are not able to pursue their medical studies in these colleges. The condition of the patients in these districts becomes very miserable when they fail to get emergency treatment due to lack of medical colleges in these areas.

If a medical college and hospital is set up at the central sector in the KBK districts, the poor, backward and tribal people living in these districts will be benefited to a great extent. As such, I demand that a medical college and hospital is set up at Nawrangpur in Orissa at the earliest with 100% Central funding.

(iv) Need to include Kurmi caste at Chota Nagpur in the Scheduled Tribes list

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Kurmi caste belonging to Chota Nagpur live in forests and their life styles as well as culture is similar to that of tribal people. However, due to some reasons they are not being allowed to avail the benefits under Tribals Development Schemes and the reservation facility provided to Scheduled Tribes. The Gazette of India notification No. 550 dated 2 May, 1913, made a mention regarding the provision of reservation for them. After Independence, they have not been included in the list of scheduled Tribes and it is not clear why the Kurmi caste is not being included in the list of Scheduled Tribes because of the words Kudmi and Kurami. It has also been mentioned in the fifth chapter of great linguist Sir, G.A. Grierson's book titled "Linguistic survey of India" and this has also been clarified in the notification through a note. Although there is no dispute or controversy as such in the court in this regard, yet the Kurmi caste of Chota Nagpur is being deprived of the benefit given to Scheduled Tribes. Now there is a need to examine this whole issue from this point of view as to how the Kurmi castes have been excluded from the Scheduled Tribes list.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested through this House to look into this matter and the Kurmi Castes of Chota Nagpur should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and they should be provided the benefits of reservation.

(v) Need for doubling of rail line between Surat and Jalegaon via Udhna in Gujarat

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Surat-Udhna-Jalgaon railway line is situated in a tribal

[Shri Mansinh Patel]

dominated area which connects industrially developed district of Surat. Demand for doubling of this railway line is being made for the last many years and I have also written several letters to the Minister of Railways in this regard. It will create new opportunities for development of tribal and backward areas and facilitate the movement of tribal people to a great extent. The Mumbai bound trains from North India which are stopped during floods and natural Calamity could pass through this rail route. The South bound trains from western India could be operated through this rail route, which would enable rail Journey in a minimum time.

Therefore, through this House, I request the Union Government to make arrangements for doubling of Surat-Udhna-Jalgaon railway line at the earliest.

(vi) Need to take preventive measures to check incidents of leakage and fire in Mahanagar Gas Pipeline in Mumbai

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : There have been incidents of leakage and fire in Mahanagar Gas Pipeline in Mumbai during last three months. I request the Government to look into the matter and take corrective measures to start the new connection work.

(vii) Need to take steps to make I.T.I. Unit at Rae Bareilly viable

CAPT. SATISH SHARMA (Raebareli) : The Rae Bareilly unit of I.T.I. Ltd. is engaged in manufacture and maintenance provider for telecom equipment. But over the years, this unit is being deliberately neglected by the I.T.I. Ltd. and that enough works have not been allotted in accordance with the Strength and potential of the Unit. This is being done deliberately for closing this unit, for which the proposal has also been forwarded by the Board of Directors of I.T.I. of the Government of India.

This unit is employing 5500 workmen with excellent expertise in electronics, switching, CDOT and Cordect technologies and has been generating business worth

crores of rupees. Even in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology submitted on 16.04.2002, there is no mention to close this unit or to reduce its work force, but only a VRS package of an amount of Rs. 76.95 crore was considered.

If there is such a proposal to close this unit then I would say that this decision is thoroughly unrealistic lacking in the most elementary sense of justice, reality and fair play.

I request the Government that this unit employing thousands of workers having expertise in various technologies should not be closed down and more work should be generated for its survival.

(viii) Need to formulate a forest policy

[Translation]

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA (Slumbur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, As per my knowledge the forest policy of the country is totally wrong. Millions of rupees are being spent in the name of Security of the forests, but instead of increasing the forest area is coming down continuously. The depletion of forests is causing environmental degradation, due to which several diseases are spreading Fencing is done for the protections of forests, Every time when the trees are planted, they are maintained for five years but thereafter they are left out open as a result of it people and the animals cut or destroy the trees ground. Again this process is initiated for five years and after five years it is left out open, this neither results in protection of forest, nor it helps in preventing degradation of environment and pollution but results into wastage of Government revenue. It is not only my suggestion to the Government but also demand from it that such forests where the trees are planted, should be protected and after seeking the co-operation of the local rural people, they should be instructed to protect the forest and consider it as their responsibility. If we protect the forests, there would be enough rainfalls, water level would rise and there would be ecological balance. Rural committees had been constituted for the purpose but they are for name sake.

I urge the Government to formulate a standing forest policy for the protection of forests so as to protect the forests and environments.

(ix) Need to withdraw excise duty imposed on powerloom industry particularly in Maharashtra

[English]

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur) : There are nearly 1.7 million power looms working in the country out of which more than nine lakh power looms are installed in Maharashtra. About five lakhs of power looms are concentrated in Bhiwandi area of Maharashtra.

Powerloom industry in the country provides employment to over 30 million people. Nearly 33% of the total Indian export consists of the textiles wherein 96% is produced on power loom. The Government has levied excise duty on gray fabrics which is unjust and most harmful to the industry working in the unorganised sector of small and cottage scale. The power loom industry is already burdened with excise duty on yarn and processing of the gray fabrics at the stage of dyeing and printing. The levy of excise duty on gray fabrics shall result in closer of large number of power looms in the country and stoppage of cloth production on power looms will naturally cause the end of exports of the Indian textiles besides creating a very serious problem of unemployment.

I urge upon the Government to immediately announce the withdrawal of the proposal of levying excise duty on gray fabrics.

(x) Need to release additional funds and foodgrains to the Government of Karnataka to meet the severe drought situation in the State

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga) : The State Government of Karnataka has urged the Central Government for an additional 5.85 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and Rs. 300 crore in cash from the Centre for undertaking drought relief works. The State Government have already made a request to the Centre in this regard. The drought crisis in the State is cause for concern and the additional requirement is necessary until May end.

Sir, out of 3 lakh tonnes, the Centre has released 1.65 lakh tonnes to the State and the State Government has also submitted a request to release the remaining 1.35 lakh tonnes.

The State Government has presented the Centre the true picture of the prevailing situation in the State and sought additional requirement of foodgrains and cash. The drought relief works have gained momentum in the affected districts. Fodder and drinking water requirements can be taken care of, if the Centre releases the cash component of Rs. 300 crore.

Sir, keeping in view of the situation, I urge the Centre to kindly release the fund and aid as required by the State Government so that drought measures are fully implemented to help the drought affected people.

(xi) Need to broadcast 'Bazm-e-Urdu' programme for one hour daily from Akashvani, Bhagalpur

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhagalpur is the centre of Urdu Speaking people. There is a need to fulfil the requirements of historical and Long-standing desires, expectations of Urdu speaking population. There is a need to convert the half an hour broadcast of weekly programme broadcasted by Akashvani, Bhagalpur into a one hour programme on daily basis to benefit the maximum Urdu speaking population.

Therefore, I Urge the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to broadcast of weekly Bazm-e-Urdu by Akashvani, Bhagalpur as on hour daily programme.

(xii) Need to revive Fertilizer Corporation of India unit at Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY (Kurnool) : Ramagundam Fertilizer Corporation of India is situated in backward region in our States. It is learnt that Government in planning to close the company permanently. This will adversely affect the interests of the backward areas and also a large number of employees. Andhra Pradesh

[Shri K.E. Krishnamurthy]

Government has also requested the Centre not to close the unit. Centre is requested to revive the factory. In case, there is any difficulty in reviving the factory, it is requested that feasibility of utilizing the factory for power generation may be considered.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to evolve the ways to revive the Ramagundam Fertilizer Corporation, if not possible, at least find the feasibility to utilize the factory for power generation.

(xiii) Need to set up food processing industries in Parbhani and Naded districts, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no important industry in the Parbhani and Naded districts in my parliamentary constituency of Hingoli, due to which people are migrating for to other areas for their livelihood, where as abundant raw material is available here. A food processing industry could be set up in this area. But till date neither any initiative nor any survey has been undertaken for setting up any industry here. There are wholesale vegetable and fruit markets in this areas. Setting up a food processing industry would benefit the farmers to a great extent and it would promote the industrialisation of this area.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to promote food processing industries here based on the availability of raw materials and agro products in this area.

(xiv) Need to withdraw excise duty imposed on production of powerloom and High Density Polyethylene mono-filament knitted fabric

[English]

SHRI M. CHINNASAMY (Karur) : In Tamil Nadu, more than 5 lakh powerlooms are functioning and over one crore people are getting employment opportunity through this and allied industries such as warping, sizing, printing, dyeing, bleaching, stentering, etc. Powerloom owners are already paying excise duty on the purchase of the yarn

to the tune of 9.2%. Now, the Union Government has announced 10% Central excise duty on the production of the powerloom. This will cripple the industry and affect the allied traders every badly throwing lakhs of labourers out of employees of the streets, causing socio-economic crisis.

Likewise, High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) monofilament knitted fabric is also listed under the same tariff heading. From which the major finished product is Mosquito curtain, which is being sold to the poorest of the poor in the society. There are 500 small units producing HDPE monofilament knitted fabric in and around Karur in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to withdraw the imposition of 10% excise duty in this regard.

(xv) Need to protect the interest of SC/STs in the country

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the amount of scholarship being given to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be linked with the price index so that this amount may automatically increase because the amount of scholarship presently being given to the students of this community is very meagre.

Indira Awas Yojana was mainly initiated for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but now all categories have been included in this scheme, due to which the housing problem of the said community remains as it is. Therefore, such a scheme should be formulated in the Indira Awas Yojana so as to ensure that the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided houses within five years period.

In Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils, no quota has been fixed for these castes till date. This quota should be fixed in accordance with their population and the year 2000 should be considered base year for it because at present the population of these castes has

reached to the figures of at least 25 percent and other new castes are also being added in this list. Simultaneously reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be ensured in such public sector companies or private companies in which Government is also a share holder and in case of non availability of candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes against reserved post, it may be kept vacant instead of filling it by a candidate belonging to backward classes.

14.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : SITUATION IN IRAQ

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am putting before the House following resolution regarding Iraq which has been unanimously approved by all the political parties.

"Reflecting national sentiment, this House deplores the military action by the coalition forces led by the USA against a sovereign Iraq. This military action, with a view to changing the Government of Iraq, is unacceptable. The resultant suffering of the innocent people of Iraq, specially women and children is a matter of grave human dimension. This action is without the specific sanction of the UN Security Council and is not in conformity with the UN Charter. The House, therefore, expresses profound anguish and deep sympathy for the people of Iraq.

The House expresses its satisfaction at the quick response of the Government of India to the UN appeal for immediate humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Iraq and for the decision of the Government of India to commit Rs. 100 crore in cash and kind to the UN including 50,000 Metric Tonnes of Wheat to the World Food Programme and trusts that, if required, additional assistance will also be provided.

This House calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and quick withdrawal of coalition forces from Iraq.

This House also calls upon the UNO to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and ensure that the re-construct on of Iraq is done under UN auspices."

Prior to adoption of this Resolution some leaders expressed their desire to speak on it. It am now allowing five minutes time for each of four five main leaders to express their views.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you have placed it before the House then there is not scope for any discussion now.

MR. SPEAKER : This has also been discussed and this decision is the out come of it. Kindly take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Earlier also such Resolution have been placed before the House but this has never happened. This is nothing but to set up a new tradition. . . .(Interruptions) I am not saying it but I am just informing you.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : We have to support it. . . .(Interruptions) Malhotraji, kindly you too support it and we are also Supporting it. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is consensus on it. It has also been unanimously accepted that four or five main leaders would support it. They would only speak in it's favour.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : All are supporting it, this is what we are Speaking. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after extensive exchange of notes, it is a matter of great satisfaction that all of us have agreed on a common Resolution. This is to be hailed because it is in keeping with the time-honoured tradition of our country to evolve and articulate consensus on foreign policy issues. This is an extraordinary Resolution which we have passed. It does not give us pleasure to blame any particular power or

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

combination of powers. We are meeting today under the lengthening shadow of a dangerous kind of militaristic unilateralism.

Sir, with the wisdom of hindsight, I should say there was a kind of predetermined perverse plan right from the word go on the part of the coalition powers to invade Iraq and oust the regime there. They did go through a lot of Motions in the United Nations Security Council. They are all desiccating formalities. The whole thing in retrospect appears like a facade, nay a charade. We have been watching for the last 20 days the hi-tech blitz on TV channels of unprecedented magnitude and novelty and this blitz is in the form, if I may say so, of a media glitz. It can be best described as some kind of war porno. We have also witnessed a new breed of journalism known as embedded journalism. Now we are being bombarded with embedded truth.

When on September 11, the United States was subjected to perhaps the single greatest terrorist incident, there was tremendous sympathy for the United States all over the world, more particularly in our country because we experienced the pangs of terrorism for over two decades and we, therefore could empathise with the United States. Quite a few of us were inspired amongst many other world figures by the writings of American Leaders like Thomas Jefferson, by the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln or the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt. Therefore, we empathise with the United States but I must say that in the last one year this atmosphere of universal sympathy and goodwill has been tragically transfigured into that of universal ill-will and antipathy. One does not know why America inflicted this gratuitous blow on itself.

When one looks at America's internal polity, one is impressed because it is that democratic system which had the vitality to summon the DNA of the President Bill Clinton and it was done by an ordinary prosecutor like Kenneth Starr without the knowledge of the President. It is inspiringly democratic. The problem with America for all of us is that it is disturbingly imperialistic. America is no doubt a superpower and not an unfriendly superpower so far as we are concerned.

It is today the sole superpower in the world. The problem is that it is now behaving like hyper-power. It emerged as a super power and it has begun to conduct itself as a hyper-power.

Sir, we need to ask ourselves whether America has made out any moral case before invading Iraq. I would, in all humility, say, 'no'. It has not been able to establish any credible link between Iraq and the 11th September incident. It has not been able to so far gather any evidence about the weapons of mass destruction – biological and chemical. Everybody admits that Iraq does not have nuclear weapons.

America says that it is going to promote democracy in Iraq. What has been the track record of America in regard to the countries it invaded earlier? Only a year ago, it invaded Afghanistan. Do you have democracy in Afghanistan? It liberated Kuwait 12 years ago. Do you have democracy in Kuwait? It has been a friend of Saudi Arabia for over 50 years. Has there been any kind of democracy in Saudi Arabia or Qatar or UAE? Therefore, when America says that it is interested in establishing democracy in Iraq, it does not inspire anybody's confidence. I know when I say this, I am speaking for every side of the House.

Now America says that Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, engaged itself in war with Iran. Now it is common knowledge that America was partly responsible for the war between Iran and Iraq in the whole of 1980s. Should it now lie in the mouth of America to say that Saddam Hussein engaged himself in war with Iran? There was an SMS joke. I do not know whether I can quote that. One friend was asking an American officials, 'How do you know that they have weapons of mass destruction?' The official said, 'We have the receipts for them.' It was Western companies that provided these so called chemical weapons to Iraq in 1980s which were used against Iran and may be on Kurds in Iraq.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaipal Reddy, your time is over.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I am trying to be as brief as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : We have decided that every leader will speak only for five minutes. Please conclude as early as possible.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the point is this. The battle in Iraq can be won by America. The war with Iraq, I am afraid, will not be won because a Saddam Hussein killed will be a martyr. A martyred Saddam Hussein will be an unending nightmare. If he goes underground, it will mean unending trouble for everybody. It is not, therefore, in the interest of any country whatsoever. India, as a nation, needs to be on guard against the implications of the unilateralist doctrine that America is propounding. America has now propounded a very dangerous doctrine – doctrine of pre-emption. It will decide as to who should be attacked. When 24 pundits were killed in Kashmir valley, apart from expressing sympathy, was that the day on which America could have asked the Government of India to talk to the Government of Pakistan? When Shri Yashwan't Sinha inspired by Mr. Donald Rumsfeld doctrine of pre-emption, said that he had a good case against Pakistan, one lowly official contradicted Shri Yashwant Sinha from Washington.

Therefore, we must look at this not merely in terms of the health of the international polity but also in terms of our own national interest. We must also ensure that the United Nations does not go the way the League of Nations. It does not meet the same fate as that of the League of Nations.

Sir, above all, we are surprised to find that Mr. George Bush does not agree with Mr. Tony Blair when Mr. Tony Blair pleads for a UN role in the post-war construction plans. I think, India must take the initiative. I am confident that the Government of India will take the initiative and we all will support the Government of India as and when it takes a meaningful, effective and morally credible initiative.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we most humbly but strongly endorse the Resolution that you have kindly moved from the Chair. It symbolises the combined view of the entire House and I must compliment the hon. Members on all sides of the House for rising to the occasion and expressing the united view

of this great country India which provides the moral leadership to the entire world.

Sir, you, as the symbol of our Parliamentary democracy, have moved the Resolution and we respectfully accept the same. As a matter of fact, we have had the opportunity to discuss amongst ourselves and because of your active intervention, we have been able to come to this Resolution.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time except to enquire as to why this Resolution, that has been moved, has become necessary today. We have the United Nations; we have the Charter of the United Nations. The countries that are today indulging in naked aggression are members of the United Nations and are all committed to the maintenance of the Charter and the important and the lofty ideals that are contained therein that all nations should conduct themselves according to certain norms, international laws and standards of behaviour. But in spite thereof, because of what is known as a uni-polar world, a country which is militarily superior, according to their own perception, has taken upon themselves the role of supervising or deciding the fate of very other independent country in this world. They have taken upon themselves the right to decide who will rule in which country. This is a dangerous doctrine. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister even earlier had said that we can never accept the authority of any country to demand a change in regime in another country. Therefore, it is the minimum that India, which is wedded to peace and which is following the international norms, should express itself most unequivocally so that the world at large knows that this right of pre-emptive attack that has been propagated will never be accepted as a method of international functioning. I believe this is the first time this is being done. Just because of sheer arrogance of power, these threats are being held out on this assumption of non-existent right of pre-emptive attack. We cannot but strongly protest against that. The United Nations is divided. The Security Council is divided and a power, just because it has military no rival, therefore ignores the world opinion.

The President of the United States has said that they do not need anybody's permission to go on war against

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

any other country. Should we not react very strongly against that? And I am glad that we have stood up and risen to the occasion. Today, the entire world opinion and the opinion of the peace-loving people of the world, be it the people of the United States or the United Kingdom or Australia or anywhere, apart from the people of this country has been expressed. They have been on the streets protesting against this brutality. What sort of mercenary attacks have been made? Innocent children, women and men have been butchered and slaughtered. What for, Sir? Who has given the authority to the United States to be the policeman? Inspectors have been appointed under UN Resolution. Inspector says that there is no occasion at the moment to dispute or doubt the statements of the Iraqi Government. We all know that they said in UN Security Council says that 'there is no immediate danger; we are going on with our activities and we shall complete it.' But till then, he would not wait. In the 21st century, a country gives a *fatwa* to another country that, within 48 hours, the President or the Head of the State should get out of the country. Otherwise, they would walk in. We can say that this type of international behaviour is nothing but a jungle law. There is brutality of such a magnitude and arrogance of power to such a level! We cannot accept it and we must protest. We have been requesting for a Resolution. We are very happy that today we have jointly agreed to it.

How is it that they even call themselves a democratic country? How is even the media targeted? Up-till today, we had known that at least the media of the USA had the freedom. Now, a well-known journalist, Mr. Peter Arnett, because of what he has said and because he gave his views, had to go out of CNN. Pressure was put on a news channel to get rid of an inconvenient journalist. Every sphere of civilised normal behaviour has been under attack from the USA because it wants to get into that area. It is a joke when it is being said that it is war of Iraqi liberation. What sort of a joke is this! Who are they to liberate the people of Iraq? Which people of Iraq had approached them? Who will come in the place of Iraq President, Saddam Hussein? Who will be the ruler of Iraq?

We know that the real objective is to capture the source of oil. This is the real objective of this attack and now our national interest is affected, apart from the fact that Iraq has been one of our steadfast and closest friends in the international affairs. We are getting large supplies from Iraq. Now, the USA will come to control the source of oil and nobody knows what they will do, what price they will fix and what armstwisting will be done regarding supply of oil.

Therefore, we demand, as you have mentioned in the Resolution, that they should immediately withdraw and the United Nations should step in for the purpose of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Iraq. We strongly support this Resolution and we say that whatever has been done in Iraq should be restored back forthwith to the extent possible under the UN supervision.

The Iraqi people suffer from his traumatic experience. Every country in the world and all the peace-loving people in the world will stand by them for the purpose of early rehabilitation of restoration of that great country. We strongly support this Resolution and I am sure that this will be unanimously passed in this House.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is a matter of happiness and satisfaction that. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, before Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra starts his speech, it is my submission that Prime Minister should also be present in the House to hear the sentiments of the house. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramdas Athawale, you are sitting on the back benches that I could not recognise you. I would request you to take your seat.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that we are discussing here a very important issue. A very peculiar situation has emerged for the whole world and whole House is unanimous on it. Generally, there has always been unanimity on the foreign policy

during the last 50 years and whenever such an occasion has come we have always been unanimous on our foreign policy and today the Resolution moved by you reflects the sentiments of our country.

Sir, we have condemned America and the House is deploring America and its allies who have taken action, attacked Iraq. There are three-four points in it. First of all it would be a very dangerous situation if the United Nations organisation becomes irrelevant and UNO loses its authority over all the countries, it would lose its relevance, if it happens, then it would certainly be dangerous for the whole world. Therefore, firstly, there should be a global discussion on the recognition, authority and relevance of United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the world becomes unipolar and everything serves its interests then, it would not be in the best interests of the world. Therefore, the existence of United Nations Organisation is very much essential and it would not be in our interest that this world becomes Unipolar. Our country and the world desire that if country possesses any chemical weapon or any weapon of mass destruction of humanity, then it must be destroyed but attacking any country on this pretext is not at all justified in any manner. United Nations Organisation, security council was looking after this issue. It may have taken more time. If Iraq had not implemented the proposals honestly given by it, some thing could have been done in that regard. However, it is unjustified to attack any country arbitrarily without caring for its dignity.

Sir, such sentiments have been expressed by the House. It has also been mentioned in this resolution that large-scale bloodshed has taken place there and children, women and old age people, have been killed. However, it is also a fact that American and British soldiers were killed there. After all why so much bloodshed is taking place there and what is the crime of Iraq? As for example, Pakistan is waging a war against our country and is abetting cross border terrorism, It will be justified if our country attacks Pakistan, but Iraq has not attacked any country and on the plea that this is a pre-emptive move, even though their report has come, it was totally unjustified to attack them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, things are being presented in this way, but I would like to say that neither there is any civilisations clash nor any Jihad or crusade there. If there had been Jihad, this country would not have unanimously deplored the action carried out by America there. Civilisation clash or any such thing is not the reason for which America carried out such action there. In these circumstances, I am happy that ours is the first country, whose Parliament is passing a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Speaker and this will set a good example for other countries as well. It is a very good thing that all the parties came together to pass a resolution unanimously in the Parliament and this is being done through the hon. Speaker. Now there is no justification in keeping the American or British forces there. They should be called back and instead forces led by United Nations or people from United Nations should go there for reconstruction work. No one can be given the right to decide the Government or regime in any other country. Firstly, they create Bhasmasur, Bin Laden, Al-Qaida and then decide to remove them. It is for the people of that country to decide who will govern their country. Indians will decide as to who will govern their country. So, these forces should be called back as soon as possible and after that reconstruction work should be started there. . . .(Interruptions) I feel, I am at fault some where. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Your are delivering a very good speech.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the United Nations should carry out reconstruction work there. The Government of India has declared to give an aid of Rs. 100 crores. No other country has probably made such declaration till now. It is a matter of pride for India that it is the first country to declare an aid of Rs. 100 crores to its friend country. Foodgrains will also be included in that aid and we will also help in reconstruction there and the world should sit together to consider this issue so that such incident do not occur in future.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker Sir, we thank you and also all the parties in the House who have co-operated in bringing out this Resolution. India's policy is that it would not remain silent spectator in the event

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

of attack by any country in any part of the world but it would oppose the perpetrator of such attack and we stick to this policy even today. Simultaneously through this Resolution it has also been proved that today India is United, if there is any aggression, against any country to any part of the world even then India would remain united and by taking this unanimous decision it has been proved that it would stand by any peace loving country or any country which is fighting against such aggression. India has not yet abandoned this policy. In our opinion India should come forward to take a lead in augmenting such an important cause and then it would change the atmosphere of the whole world hereafter.

As far as the question of America is concerned, just now all my friends have said, Malhotra Saheb has also said, it is true that America has been instrumental in bringing such a dangerous situation by making the United Nations Organisation ineffective. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may remember that this is the same America which has also wiped out the League of Nations. Today an important body like United Nations Organisation have become ineffective. Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, I would like to say that it would be most dangerous for India. America has been responsible for the spread of terrorism throughout the world. Until and unless the sale of weapons will go on and narcotic drugs racked continue to spread its tentacles throughout the world, terrorism would increase in the world and America is engaged in it. Therefore, we want that Indian Government should be vigilant about it, because direct attack on Iraq was done on the pretext of weapons of mass destruction. America has no clear policy on other countries of the world which possess weapons of mass destruction. We would like to convey to the Ministry of External Affairs that Government of India should mount pressure on America so as to create such an atmosphere where there should be a clear cut policy in regard to weapons of mass destruction with reference to all the countries. I would like to repeat what I have said yesterday that you should take the initiative to hold a meeting of all the leaders of non aligned countries because if the Government would take such

initiative, the opposition would certainly extend its support. Therefore, there is a need today to bring all the Non-Aligned countries on a forum on this issue. They should be invited at some place for discussion on this issue. How can America act unilaterally in such a high handed manner. If it is the question of destroying weapons of mass destruction, we want the America to take the initiative itself for this and thereafter the weapons of mass destruction throughout the world would be destroyed automatically. Is America prepared for this? What more injustice and atrocity one can expect from America, in the name of destroying the weapons of mass destruction by attacking Iraq.

Today, America is following double standards, acting on a dual policy. On one side it talks about fighting the terrorism in the world and on the other it is supporting Pakistan indirectly which is sponsoring terrorism. Is America not supporting that country? America is supporting Pakistan which is indirectly sponsoring terrorism and spreading it in India. It has also warned you indirectly and Pakistan has also expressed its reaction thereon. Pakistan in its reactions has expressed that America should take action in Jammu and Kashmir on the lines of Iraq. Therefore, we want you to give a befitting reply and a statement should be issued in protest form the Prime Minister on behalf of the country. There is a need to assure the country in this regard because it is adopting terror tactics in the world especially in India. To capture the Iraqi oil reserves was the direct target. In order to fulfill its target America has attacked Iraq.

India is having very close relations with the entire Middle East region. 35 lakhs Indians are living in the Gulf countries and as a result thereof we are getting foreign exchange from them. India would have a worst affect by the war. I do not want to go into details but India would certainly be the most affected country. We would like to know the views of the Government of India in this regard, the action proposed and the target fixed by the Government? Kindly, assure the country on these issues. At least try to do away with the terror, which has already filled in the minds of the people. Regarding this the Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs may issue a statement but they will have to assure the people first.

Today all the citizens and the whole country is living under terror and the entire country is facing this threat. This terrorism for which Pakistan was instrumental which was just limited upto Kashmir, today entered even to the Parliament through the Redfort. Today terrorism has stretched its tentacles in several States. Pakistan is responsible for it. What is the point of view of America in this matter? With the passing of the Motion or Resolution today, I think at least the Government will gain the confidence. The opposition is extending its full support to the Government. The Government should at least try to mount such pressure on America so that it may not keep an eye on the areas of other countries. It may also be keeping an eye on India. You may not have realised it but the people of this country may realise it in future because encouraging Pakistan by waiving its loans and simultaneously providing loan, other financial assistance clearly proves that Pakistan would rather spend the same money for sponsoring terrorism and attacking India. You may have to think over the security and the dignity of the country. I do not want to repeat everything but I would certainly like to say that America should immediately withdraw its forces from Pakistan. We demand for maintaining the sovereignty of Iraq and it should be left over to the people of Iraq to decide about the formation of their Government. We would like to make it clear that we and the entire opposition would support every action taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker Sir, a copy of the Resolution should be given to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you very much because your efforts have paved a way for bringing an unanimous Resolution in this House in regard to condemning this American attack and I would also like to say to the Government that we belong to one country and one family and this is the Parliament of India and the Government is truly a

Government of India. We may criticise each other but while mentioning it outside we never write Government of NDA or Congress but we always write Government of India and in the same capacity, the Parliament represents the sentiments, viewpoint of the people of India. The Resolution placed on behalf of Parliament and which has been unanimously passed reflects the sentiments of the people of India. It is needless to say that it not only represents the Government or any body but the people of India. We are passing through such a phase where all of us are concerned about our country only. I would not hesitate in saying so and I have also said yesterday that I do not consider it a war. It is a one sided proxy war forced on us and therefore we are concerned about it. All my friends have already told about UNO or UN Security Council. Whole country and the world is saying that UNO has been taken for ride. Till date no chemical weapons were found in Iraq. Entire premises of Saddam's house has been brought down but no chemical weapons were detected. I want to present some stunning facts before the House and I want to place it on record. Americans constitute six percent of the world population. America has a fifty percent share in the entire world assets. Saudi Arab has the highest oil reserve. Iraq has the second largest oil reserve in the world. Annual Military expenses of the world is more than 900 Billion dollars about, forty five thousand Billion rupees) out of which Contribution of American Military budget is 50 percent i.e. 22500 Billion rupees out of 45000 Billion rupees. According to the United Nations, with ten percent of the American military Budget expenditure, common people of the whole world could be provided with the basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter. After the second world war till now 8 crore 60 lakh (86 Million) people have been killed in war. Iraq had the chemical and Biological weapons from the beginning of the 1980's decade. These chemical as well as biological weapons were not prepared by the Iraq it self but its material and technical know how was provided by America it self and even Britain as well as some other private corporations have also extended their help in this regard. Whether American Government did condemn the Iraqi action against Iran in which Iraq used poisonous gases during the Iran-Iraq war. No Saddam Hussein has

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

killed 5000 people in Kurdish city Halbaza during the year 1998 by using poisonous gases. At that time no western country come forward to condemn it. America had used one crore 70 lakh gallons of 'Agent Orange' in Vietnam. Is there any connection between the 11th September terrorist attack on America and Iraq. No. This war is mainly for oil and I have also said in the morning that Saddam is only an excuse. Their target is Iraqi oil reserves and America and Britain have already decided about their oil shares and gradually we would come to know about it. Nearly 35000 innocent people were killed during the gulf war. During the gulf war no casualties were reported among the forces of western countries. Where as 6000 Iraqi soldiers running away from their posts were buried alive by the American tanks. More than 40 ten unused uranium was found in Iraq and Kuwait after the gulf war. According to United Nations there was sharp increase in the cases of Cancer by 700 percent during 1991 and 1994 in Iraq. America had claimed to have destroyed 80 percent of the Iraqi forces. There is no proof against Iraq that it has used its weapons for any other purpose other than self defence. Further, Iraq could not even prove to be more dangerous in maintaining world peace as compared to the situation existed ten years back. Pentagon had given a rough estimate prior to Iraq attack in 2003 that 10,000 innocent people were apprehended to have been killed in the war. Out of which more than 50 percent were expected to be children America is continuously air striking Iraqi bases for the last 11 years. America and Britain had no coalition when Iraq was attacked during December, 1998 and September, 1999.

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am reading the facts given on the internet. I would read out the matter in even a lesser time than I take to speak. Two crore pound explosives were dropped on Iraq during December, 1999 and September 1999. About 12 years ago United nations had imposed sanctions under resolution 661 against import and export in Iraq. Child mortality rate in Iraq was (per thousand) 38 in 1989. In the year 1999 child mortality rate in Iraq increased to 131 (per thousand) which is an increase of 345 percent. After the sanctions imposed by

United Nations 10 lakhs 50 thousand Iraqis have been killed after October, 1999. The number of Iraqi Children who have lost their lives due to these sanctions since 1997 is 7,50,000. Whether Saddam Hussain ordered the Inspectors to leave Iraq-No. How many weapons Inspectors were there in Iraq during November-December, 1998-300. How many Inspectors out of them faced any sort of difficulty-5. Whether these weapons Inspectors were permitted to inspect the Bath Party (Saddam Hussain's Party) headquarters-yes. Who said that actually Iraq would be completely disarmed by December, 1998 which would be an unforgettable incident in modern history-Scott Riter, ASCOM chief, UN. After 1991 what percent of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, did the UN inspectors claim to find and de-troy in 1998-90%. Is Iraq again desirous of allowing weapons inspectors-yes. How many UN proposals have been violated by Israel till 1992-more than 65. On how many UN proposals relating to Israel, America has exercised veto from 1972 to 1990-more than 30. How many countries officially have nuclear weapons-eight. How many nuclear weapons does Iraq have-nil. How many nuclear weapons does America have-more than 10,000. Name of the country who used nuclear weapon as of now-America. How many nuclear weapons does Israel have-more than 400.

This record proves that America is an agressor. We are glad to see this resolution pass under your able leadership. We should learn from this attack. We threat Pakistan every next day and Pakistan too reciprocate. We threat Pakistan to destroy it. Pakistan too speaks the same language. What has been the genesis of our animosity against Pakistan, it is East Pakistan-now known as Bangladesh. Today, Bangladesh is not our friend country too. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister for External Affairs that if we want to check American influence then we should make endeavors, Pakistan should make endeavor, Bangladesh should make endeavor, Nepal should make endeavour and Bhutan and Shrilanka should make endeavor too. We all the neighboring countries should unitedly create an atmosphere, we should endeavour to form a federation so that American access can be checked and they may not dominate. An enemy attacks any country only when there is rancour within the

country. We should not do anything which can cause any degree of rancour in the minds of people of our country. India is like a garden with different types of flowers. There are Sikhs, Christians, Hindus, Muslims, Brahmins and Dalits too in India. Only one who grows all types of flowers is a good gardener. If there blooms lotus only and all other flowers wither, the gardener is not honest. Therefore, we want to deplore the war and we are doing so. We, therefore, have given the slogan that we want "Budh" (Peace) not "Yudh" (war). The war has to be stopped the world will have to think over it and Bush will have to yield too. War can not give life, it take life.

The message of Lord Budha, the message of Mahatma Gandhi should spread from India throughout the world. I think the Government of India and Hon. Minister of External Affairs, where ever he goes, should make endeavour to implement in letter and spirit the resolution moved today so that America may not dominate. We should ensure that the resolution does not remain merely a document. With there worth's, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : We are representing major parties. Kindly allow two or three minutes to each party. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should give at least two minutes to each party.

MR. SPEAKER : In the meeting in my chamber, today, it was decided that the subject does not call for full day discussion. The ruling party as well as the opposition party were of the view that if there was much of discussion on such subject, there could be allegations and counter-allegations. We therefore, will not go for much discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The ruling party was of the view that there should be no discussion on the subject but the opposition has urged and therefore we sought for this way

out that four-five members will speak and pass the Resolution. I am, therefore, of the view that the resolution should be passed in a good atmosphere in the House. I can not allow each and every member to speak. Four to five members have delivered their speeches and feelings of all of you are similar on this subject, therefore, I am calling hon. Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : When this issue is being discussed here every one should be allowed to speak when. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Has the House become property of the four to five people? . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Sir, there is a consensus now. When we are unanimously passing this Resolution, you kindly allow everyone to speak. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : On a special request from the Leaders of the Opposition Parties and from the Ruling Party, it was agreed to allow a few Members to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : There should be some rules and regulations to give opportunity to speakers to participate in the discussion. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : First you speak up, then I shall speak. What is this way? You speak what all you want to, then I will speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall raise a point of order. This is unfair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Every body should get a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : You must be aware that I allowed everybody to speak on the subject when the adjournment motion was moved. I have given an opportunity to speak everybody yesterday and today also. Will there be a solution to it only when you speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : We will speak on the basis of Parties.

MR. SPEAKER : You are absolutely wrong.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : A number of Opposition Parties' Leaders came to my Chamber and requested that this Resolution should be passed without speeches. As the Opposition Parties' Leaders requested me, I have deviated from the practice and permitted certain Members to speak. Therefore, I would not be able to allow everybody to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

SHRI K. YARRANNAIDU : Sir, after the BJP, the Congress gets its turn, then the CPI (M) gets its turn and then the Telugu Desam Party should get its turn. We have no opportunity to say. This is a prestigious and unanimous Resolution. You have to give us some time. We have wasted one-and-a-half days without any discussion. Now, you are not allowing any Party. This is the most important issue. The Government is co-operating. The political Parties are co-operating. There should be a consensus.

MR. SPEAKER : What has the Government to say on this? Should we continue with further discussion? I have no problem. I can allow a few Members to speak if the Government agrees to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Sir, I am the leader of the Republican Party. The Republican Party is going to support the Republican Guards.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking in English.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA) : Sir, I am not aware under what

circumstances this decision was arrived at because I was not present. But, as my colleague, Shri Digvijay Singh pointed out right in the beginning, the tradition of this House has been that if a Resolution comes from the Chair, it is adopted without discussion. Now that we have started the discussion, I think it will be only fair that everyone is allowed to speak and then at the end of it, we can pass this Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Government agrees, I have no problem.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Whether we should be given an opportunity to speak or not. Will it be decided only after asking the Government. Is it fair. It is your authority. If four of our opposition leaders have committed that no one else except they will only speak and if they associate us we will honour them. It is not so that without our participation things will not move. But how and in what manner it is decided. This is fight against hegemony. The whole world's fight is against hegemony and we are not going to how down before their hegemony.

MR. SPEAKER : You abruptly stand up and sit down, how can this go on. Either you stand up for once otherwise be seated. How can this go on when once you stand up and next moment you sit down.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker : Sir, Parliament is the temple of democracy. You are the head of the House. You moved the Resolution. That is why, today we are very happy. You have taken a lot of pains. You have convened three meetings for arriving at a consensus. I am appreciating the Government and all the political Parties to come to an understanding, to come to a consensus on this unanimous Resolution. This is happening for the first time. After the declaration of the war, no democratic country has passed any resolution in their Parliaments, but we are going to pass this Resolution. This is the view. This is the perception of the 100 crore people of this country. Every political Party has condemned the unilateral action

of the USA on Iraq. The people have no opportunity to raise their voice. This Resolution is the voice of the people of this country.

Even in the United Nations, which is a prestigious organisation, we have a lot of conventions. We have discussed so many issues and the member countries have also signed it. There is a procedure in the United Nations. Bypassing the United Nations, the USA has taken a unilateral action on Iraq. This is in violation of the international laws. That is why, my Party, both before the war and after the war, condemned the unilateral action of the USA. The United States of America is playing a big brother's role. They are preaching on human rights, poverty and economic activity. They are preaching on everything, but they violated all the norms of the United Nations.

But Iraq is a good friend of India. Even on the affairs of Jammu and Kashmir, the Iraqis are always with India. Even though it is a Muslim country, they supported India. That is why, we are supporting Iraq against the unilateral action taken by the USA. I am appreciating the Government for liberally giving assistance of Rs. 100 crore and 50,000 metric tonnes to wheat under the food for oil programme. If there is a need, we have to give more assistance to Iraq. This is a unanimous Resolution.

We are asking for the withdrawal of the forces. Whatever reconstruction or whatever food or whatever assistance that may be provided to Iraq should be under the United Nations only. So, the Prime Minister also, at the all-Party meeting, categorically said that the regime change should be within the purview of their own people and not at the instance of other countries. That is why, the United Nations should take up the work of governance. They should take up the rehabilitation and reconstruction work so that democracy will come into that country.

So, we are appreciating and my party is appreciating the Resolution moved by you and unanimously supported by all parties.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow two minutes to each of the party leader. Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Sir, I congratulate you for making every endeavour since yesterday to create a cordial atmosphere and bringing the Resolution with consensus. On behalf of Shiv Sena Chief Bala Saheb Thakre, I would like to submit here that the resolution we are bringing here, as I mentioned in the all-party meeting also, that today is the twentieth day of attack on Iraq. Owing to the attack, children, old persons and others are suffering. Thousands of people have been killed. The countries all over the world have condemned this attack and our Government too, through you, is moving this Resolution 'Ninda Prastav' which is set to pass unanimously. I thank all the Members of the House for this.

Sir, how long will America carry on with his hegemony. Mr. Bush always talks about September, 11, incident and says that there is a stock pile of chemical weapons in Iraq. He says Saddam has killed Iraqi people, he wants to justify the attack and wants establish his supremacy. The world at large thinks that its (America) greedy eyes are fixed on the oil reserves of Iraq, they have not sympathy for the people. It wants to capture the oil reserves. When World Trade Centre was attacked on September 11, then America tried to . . . all the countries together and said that they should be united against emergency, as well as terrorism. We also contributed in creating atmosphere of good faith. The incident of September 11 was disastrous and we condemn it. But who created Laden who executed September 11 incident? Laden is taking refuge in Pakistan today. To eliminate Laden, they conspired in such manner that Taliban Government changed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : How can you say that Laden is taking refuge in Pakistan?

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : When World Trade Centre was attacked, they attacked, Afghanistan, But when our Parliament is attacked, Akshhardham is attacked, Jammu-Kashmir Assembly is attacked, 24 Kashmiri Pandits were killed, then it is an attack on our sovereignty. Citizens in our country were saying that we should attack Pakistan because through Pakistan, through Laden, Vicious atmosphere has been created in our country and it has given a boost to terrorism. When it comes to attack

[Shri Chandrakant Khaire]

on our Parliament, then people of India feel it appropriate to attack Pakistan and our forces were deployed along the borders. But America kept on pressurising us and we succumbed to it. When they were attacked on September 11, they retaliated and they preach us to exercise restraint. Today, the same America does not talk of peace in Iraq.

I would like to thank you that you are extending assistance in the form of cash \$100 crore and 50000 MT of wheat. My submission is that peace should be restored there through the intervention of United Nations and the United Nations Security Council and America should withdraw its troop from there otherwise America would try to take hold of any country. It should be stopped, its behaviour like big brother, its muscle power and money power should be brought to an end this is the opinion of our Shiv Sena party.

[English]

SHRI K. MALAISAMY (Ramanathapuram) : Sir, it is a matter of great gratification and supreme satisfaction to note that the entire House has come to a consensus and passed a unanimous Resolution to condemn the barbaric act of the United States on a tiny country Iraq. I am particularly very much happy that the Resolution recently passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is almost similar to the Resolution passed here.

Sir, I wonder how in these days a war of this nature can afford to take place, particularly an unwarranted, imposed and thrust war which has been played on a small country Iraq. It is not an exaggeration but only an illustration, if I could say that a big *Dada* of a place happens to beat a small boy in the heart of the town in a broad daylight and in the presence of so many people witnessing. Everyone wants to interfere, but being afraid of the *Dada*, they were keeping quiet because they will also be beaten. Similar is the situation that is going on in the world also. I am sorry to see that the entire world was witnessing this kind of unwarranted war without protest. But at last, our country India, by virtue of its neutrality and its non-aligned policy, has come out with a specific Resolution to condemn and to say to the entire

world that there is one country, with a unanimous Resolution of Parliament, we are able to say what the aggressor doing is wrong. This kind of aggression may have so many implications. As far as I could see, it is not a small matter. On the other hand, it has got a lot of hidden designs by the United States to do this. In fact, I am amused to read that the objective of United States, to go for a war is not one or two. On the other hand, they have got three objectives. U.S. wants to control the world's second largest oil reserves. That is their first objectives.

Number two, U.S. wants to reduce its dependence on its current ally, Saudi Arabia, which has become the base for anti-US terrorist outfits. It wants to reduce its dependence on those countries.

Number three, Mr. Bush wants to push a military message to a few nations that whichever country supports and aids to the global terrorists, it will be taught a lesson. These are the three underlined objectives on which United States is designing this kind of war.

Finally, now, a Resolution is passed. The Parliament or the Government should not rest aside by simply passing a Resolution. The Government of India must make all out efforts to manage, I use the word even 'manoeuvre', to stop and cease the war forthwith. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MALAISAMY : Secondly, U.S. troops and its allied troops should be immediately withdrawn.

Thirdly, restoration of peace and tranquillity is important. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Adhi Sankar. You can start your speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only the speech of Shri Adhi Shankar will go on record and nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you moved this Resolution. We, the DMK Party, are not only satisfied but also very happy. Our Party, DMK, supports this Resolution.

India is the largest democratic country. Out Part, DMK, expressed its views in the All-Party Meetings, at all times, condemning the military activities of USA. Our leader, Kalaingar Karunanidhi condemned the military activities of both USA and U.K.

Sir, the war is not merely an attack on Iraq but it is an attack against the innocent people; it is an attack against the humanity; and it is an attack against the sovereignty of other countries. Our leader Kalaingar Dr. Karunanidhi issued a Press Statement saying that the United States Government should withdraw its forces immediately so as to protect the innocent people of Iraq. Kalaingar Dr. Karunanidhi is the first leader who expressed his views and sentiments saying that the United States Government should withdraw its forces immediately to protect the innocent people of Iraq. It is an uncivilised attack in the Twenty-first Century.

We have passed a Resolution giving some suggestions :

1. The coalition forces must be withdrawn from Iraq;
2. The United Nations peace-keeping forces must be deployed;
3. Reconstruction activities must be under the supervision of the United Nations; and
4. The sovereignty of Iraq must be restored.

On the basis of these suggestions, I support this Resolution. Our Party, DMK, supports this Resolution. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on my behalf and on behalf of my party strongly support this resolution.

State of affairs around the world is very critical, it is a critical period, the world is engulfed by terror and it is not the only thing to worry that America has attacked Iraq and wants to destroy it. More important thing to think over it is that the UN which was established with the objectives of maintaining peace and tranquility in the world, today the very objective of the UN has been de'eated. America has said to the world that it would attack on Iraq even if the world and the UN oppose it. This is the America who kept silence in the matter of Israel and did not comply a number of United Nations resolutions. Yaser Arafat was kept under house arrest by Israeli forces and America kept silence about it. Today, the same America wants to destroy Iraq by saying that there are weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, there is no democracy in Iraq that too on behalf of the countries like Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arab where there is no trace of democracy. Today the most threatening thing is the movement to stop the race of weapons of mass destruction (deadly weapons) being initiated in the world and therefore America imposed sanctions on us after the Pokhran test conducted by us. Our Minister of External Affairs must be aware that when this resolution was moved in Russian Parliament that they should destroy the weapons of mass destruction then it was turned down by the Russian Parliament. The Russian Parliament expressed its views that when America is behaving in an arbitrary manner and if they destroy their weapons, then nobody could guess America's next course of action. I want to warn the Government that America's next target could be Syria and Iran and thereafter India. What the US and Pakistan have expressed yesterday, has created a very dangerous situation for us. I support this resolution and urge upon the Government that the merely condemnation in these circumstances is not enough. Whatever Resolution we may pass, our conscience will certainly be satisfied that we have condemned America but it is not sufficient in the prevailing situation. The entire world is imbalanced, the power of Russia is finished. America is the only powerful country and America due to its hegemony is behaving in such a manner.

I want to appeal to the Government that it is the most appropriate time to when all the political parties, the

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

Government should take a lesson from the America-Iraq war and resolve that we will create a sense of brotherhood among the people in the country, we will not create the environment of hatred. All that is available on this land which could make India the most powerful country of the world. If we want to learn a lesson from this war, we should learn this lesson that we should create such a power in our country that if tomorrow we pass any resolution in this Parliament, America may be compelled to abide by that Resolution. The world understands the language of power only. No one respects the weak person, no one obeys the weak country, no one respects the weak community. We should make ourselves powerful. This is the need of the hour. I fully support this resolution.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a resolution would have not passed unanimously by the Parliament, then it would be a lapse on the part of the Parliament. This has happened only due to the efforts made by you. The Parliament is the symbol of the expectations of the people of India, which is a reflection of the country. If it does not reflect the expectations of the people, it would have been a lapse on the part of the Parliament. The Government is escaping from this resolution. Once a non-alignment movement was going on in Malaysia, it was said at that point of time that the passing a resolution unanimously is not appropriate because it will become an obligation. Here we do not want to get into the words of the resolution therefore the Government should be left free. We had left the Government free. We had a meeting with the Prime Minister, even there also the people were escaping from the resolution I want to say that yesterday when we left it free the devastation was taking place in Iraq at the same time. Now America has followed the path of Hitler, war could not be stopped whose failure is this, the history will narrate it.

I want to say that earlier the whole world was divided into three powers. One was America, another was Russia and the third one was non-alignment. First of all Russia lost its power, then there should be two powers left. How the power of non-alignment lost. I mean to say that if one

power lost then there should have been two powers left. Out of these two powers, India was the leader of one power. But the Government do not have the will power to strengthen and maintain the second power, which was already existing earlier, with the co-operation of the remaining countries, if the only power left is of America. I do not understand this formula. The Government is escaping to condemn in the name of diplomacy. People all over the world are highly deploring (Ghor Ninda) the American attack, they are criticising it. America is following the path of Hitler. We want that the war should be stopped immediately, American forces should be withdrawn and there should be reconstruction of Iraq, the Government should take the initiative in this regard. The feeling we have expressed here and even people say that if we will pass the resolution, whether the America would respect it? When the America exposed the UNO to infamy, it may respect the resolution of Indian Parliament or not, but the expectation of the people of our country is that we should fight after showing the verbal protest. We are escaping to show the verbal protest. If we will keep quiet, whether the America will not show the wickedness? This is a misconception therefore we should raise our voice appropriately only then the other weak countries will support you. On one side, the America is oppressing and you are not even raising your voice against it. In this way, how someone will support you. Therefore, your will power is very weak and India is making a mistake, when there is time to lead the rest of the countries of the world on this issue. Several weaker countries – believe in democracy and America says that it will kill Saddam and his children and will disarm them. America itself is a dealer of its weapons and now it is going to disarm others. This is hypocrisy and double stand. The same America supports military rule in Pakistan and also says that it favours democracy. So, India should beware of the hypocrisy of America and should bring together other countries against America. With the help of foreign policy of our country, we should take the initiative according to the wishes of the Indian people. This can not be done just by giving speeches. The people of entire world are on the roads protesting against the attack on Iraq by America. Even people in America are on the roads protesting

against the war. One of Ministers in Britain resigned in protest against the Government. Every where there are protests and the public here are also on the roads protesting against the war, but the Government is keeping view. Earlier a discussion was held on this issue, but an unanimous resolution will give the message that no one will tolerate the dominance of America. Make the world free of communalism and save the country. Every one have to follow on these lines, other wise the country may have to face a big threat and we should make preparations in that regard. No one will tolerate such dictatorship. The people of India are united in this regard and we are backing the Government, but I have no expectation from this Government. When they have difficulty even in speaking and some times they are talking with the Embassy, some times with some one else. They are consulting each and every one for talking with Tony Blair. Day and night only consideration on this issue is going on. Again and again they go there and ask them. What type of Government is this? How they are going to face a crisis of this magnitude and save the world? That is why I have such apprehensions.

Does diplomacy mean not to utter even a word and keep quiet, even if a lot of injustice takes place in the world. Some one is hitting some body and you have to keep mum. People are saying that attacks should be stopped but the Government has not even said this thing. Even a discussion was not held in this regard.

"Mujhe barbaadi ka koi gum nahin,
gum hai barbaadi ka kyon charchaa hua."

Therefore, we should make efforts to stop this destruction of the world with our full might. A new dictatorship is gaining ground.

'Yeh desh hua angaar hai, hitlershahi jal jayegi.
manavata ki kali bindi chhar-chhar ho jayegi.'

With these words, I totally deplore the attack by America and would like to submit that allied forces should be withdrawn from there, Iraq should be reconstructed and in accordance with the principle of Panchsheel and as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to say that a world Parliament

should be formed and India should take the initiative in this regard. As, the term of UNO is going to end, the Government should take the initiative to form a world Parliament and the people should provide strength to the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA (Tura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the war is almost going to be over and the agreed draft Resolution by both the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Benches has been moved by the Chair himself, I am not going into the details of the justification or non-justification of the war. I would only make four points. It is good that we take lessons from this war. I have carefully watched the proceedings of the war and I have come to a conclusion on four areas.

The first point is that the war is not about morals. I think it is clear. It is plainly about the national interest of an individual country. I think you cannot deny that. Otherwise, in this war, there would not have been any differences of opinion in the Islamic world.

15.30 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

This is the point I thought I would like to make so that we remember it.

The second point is that the war is about the commercial interest of a country. It is purely commercial. This point has been adequately made by the previous Members as regards the motives of the United States of invading Iraq. This point has been articulately made and I agree that the war is nothing but the commercial interest of the country.

What stands had been taken by France, Germany and Russia before the commencement of the war and what are the stands taken by them now? I think we should carefully see it. Why France, Germany and Russia are now making appropriate noises? President Putin, who opposed the war, has gone to the extent to saying, "The alienation of USA is not in the interest of orderly international relations." This is what President Putin has said.

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

The third point that I would like to make is that this war clearly shows the incapability and the failure of the United Nations system. The United Nations has failed and I think, something has to be done about it.

Our Defence expert, Shri K. Subramaniam, has observed that the United Nations system is indeed anarchic. He has used the word 'anarchic'. India has been one of those countries which have been vociferously advocating to restructure of whole United Nations system so that it becomes a much more democratic and much more representative. I think, India has to pursue this matter specially after this experience of Iraq War. But the most important point that I would like to make is this.

The fourth lesson that we should learn is about the way the war has been fought. I think Shri Reddy has made this point. The entire Iraq War has gone so much hi-tech. We need to see our Defence system itself now. If future wars are going to be hi-tech, are we modern enough to face it? Is the Indian Defence system is modern enough? I think this is a very very important point.

I am sorry to say one thing here. I found in the last year's Budget that the Defence Ministry could not spend around Rs. 6500 crore. That is, 30 per cent of the budget allocated for Defence has not been spent. I was reading an article on the 4th of this month in *The Times of India*. I forget the name of that gentleman. . . . (Interruptions) All right, Sir. For want of time, I will not go into that.

The areas where India needs to modernise in Defence is self-propelled and air defence artillery guns and night fighting capabilities.

India needs to go modern in the areas of attacking helicopters, surveillance radars, early warning devices, electronic warfare systems etc., especially when we have a terrorist State as our neighbour. We do not know what will happen when.

The last point that I would like to make is that the United States will perhaps win war in Iraq. But, will they be able to win peace in Iraq? Winning peace in Iraq is

much more important. Let Americans understand that winning peace is much more important than winning war in Iraq.

As a nation, I think, on such matters we should not be rushing in our conclusions. It needs to be debated much before. That is my feeling. If you look at the past history, in 1956 when Soviet forces invaded Hungary and replaced the Government of Imre Nagy, we did not condemn the Soviet Union. We voted against United Nations' Resolution condemning the USSR. In 1968 when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia and replaced the Government of Alexander Dubcek, we did not condemn the USSR. Again, in 1980, when the Soviet Union went into Afghanistan, we did not condemn it, in spite of the fact that Parliament of India was very critical about the Soviet action in Afghanistan. In spite of that, the Government of India refused to condemn it. I was in the Government of India those days. Therefore, I want to say that in war there is no morality. What is more important is national interest and commercial interest.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution that was moved from the Chair this afternoon on the Iraq crisis. India always had the moral command over the international community. Now, I think, today the Resolution that has been brought from the Chair will help us in consolidating that moral command that we always had. Actually, when we had the moral command, for example in the days of NAM, we were not economically or militarily very powerful. Today, we are in a better position. Militarily and economically we are in a much more powerful position today.

Since the Iraq crisis broke out, in the UN and elsewhere, India has said all the right things that in international crises, we should have a multilateral approach and certainly not unilateral military approach. We have said that again and again. Today's Resolution will again strengthen what we have said. Those of you who are my contemporaries would know what it is to have lived in colonial times. We have lived in colonial times. We know the humiliation of that. In those days our soldiers were used by the British forces for their own empire's sake. In 1915-16 Mesopotamian War, it was the Indian soldiers who under

the British command went into Baghdad and carved out what is today's Iraq.

Now, we have been independent for so many years. We must see to it and we must ensure that we do not acquiesce to anything, which will bring back neocolonial rule in any country in Asia. We have to look to that. As you know, there was a time when Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was the leader he replaced the loyalty of the Indian soldiers to the British military or the king emperor of Britain by the loyalty to the Indian nation. Our soldiers were used by the British before that.

So, remembering that we must not do anything which will bring back colonial rule to any of our neighbouring countries.

Sir our poet philosopher Rabindranath Tagore visited Iraq in 1932. He had written a very fine book called, *Parasye*. He had said certain things in that book which come to my mind when I see on the television screens the bombardment and the terrible war that is going on in Iraq now. Even in 1932, there was a ferocious bombardment going on in an Iraqi village and when Tagore, who was living in Baghdad by the side of the wooden bridge on the River Tigris, was asked to comment on this aerial bombardment which was something new in those days, he had this to say. He said :

"From the beginning of our days, man has imagined the seat of divinity in the upper air from which comes light and blows the breath of life for all creatures on this earth. If, in an evil moment, man's cruel history should spread its black wings to invade that land of divine dreams, then God's curse will certainly descend upon us, for that hideous desecration and the last curtain will be run down upon the world of man for whom God feels ashamed."

This is what he had to say. This particular visit of Tagore to Iraq was very important. He summed up his visit by these words which we can remember today as we are standing in very troubled times indeed. He said :

"Each country of Asia will solve its own historical problems according to its strength, nature and need.

But the lamp that they will each carry on their path to progress will converge to illuminate the common ray of knowledge. It is only when the light of the spirit glows that the bond of humanity becomes true."

Today, by bringing this Resolution, which we will unanimously pass, we have proved our allegiance to what Tagore called the bond of common humanity. This is something which we must remember today when the world is appearing to us to be so cruel.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a resolution for condemning the attack on Iraq by America and coalition forces is before this House. I rise to support the resolution. Today Iraq war is directly an attack on Iraq, it's sovereignty and the whole world community humanity. I want to quote some extracts from the statement of Dr. Lohia given in 1967 that – "there are a few capitalist countries, who are permanent member and who have got veto power, if at any point of time these countries would deny to follow the instruction of United Nations, the third world would be left with no option. Today the whole world is facing this situation. The weak countries of third world are being ignored. America is not caring for the opinion of world community. It is ignoring the world community. Today the citizens of Iraq are being massacred. Iraq is a sovereign country. Keeping in view the relation with Iraq, I think we must pass a resolution condemning their action. This is really a matter of happiness that today this House will pass this resolution unanimously and jointly, which has been prepared in two days by all parties. We hope that it will send a good message all over world. But Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is already delayed. (Kya barsa, Jab Krishi Sukhani).

I agree with what Mr. Sangma has said, this is now in last stage. If the countries of third world do not take any lesson from this and do not get united against attack on Iraq and the dominance of America, the whole world will reach in a dangerous situation.

Today, the whole world is on the verge of third world war. The United Nations is being ignored, international

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

laws are being ignored, world opinion is being ignored and as a result thereof the whole is certainly on the verge of third world war. The way, in which global dominance of America is prevalent we should strictly condemn it and oppose it. In my opinion, as this resolution has been brought in this highest institution of this country unanimously, in the same way the whole country should be united and we have to take a lesson from this because to expect from a country like America that it will protect citizens of world by completely removing terrorism, this expectation is really illusive.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was saying that the permanent membership of United Nations and right to veto is centralised in the hands of some big powers only. In the present context also all the statements given by United Nations through UNO are of no effect and of no result. We are passing a resolution that the reconstruction of Iraq should be done under the guidance of United Nations but it is doubtful. It is our duty to pass a resolution and we are passing it but there is every doubt in it. I want to say that keeping in view the arbitrary and dominating tendency of America I am sure that America will not accept this also. Therefore, we need to be alert and we need to take a lesson from the attack on Iraq and the countries of third world should jointly make a declaration of constitution of an alternative United Nations because the form of democracy in a capitalist country is worst than dictatorship. Today the world is seeing a terrible face of democracy of a capitalist country. People are helpless. We are in a position that we have to be cautious and alert. Due to sheer obstinacy of Sri Bush such situation has arisen and the House should pass and support this resolution unanimously. This is the high time that we should show our very strong unity.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Speaker put forth a proposal before the House with all humility and seriousness. I would like to make one thing clear that although this proposal addresses the current scenario, yet there are some other serious issues involved.

[English]

This resolution addresses itself to the imperatives of the situation, but there are also larger issues.

[Translation]

There are many other issues. The civilised countries will have to seriously ponder over the helplessness in which the UNO finds itself today. We have to find out ways to strengthen it. What sort of international organisation it is that imposes sanctions on a particular country, for years together coerces that country to disarm and destroy its weapons through its resolutions and inspections and when that country becomes weak, instead of helping it, leaves it to the mercy of the super power. This is a serious situation. The civilised countries shall have to put their heads together to tackle the global terrorism unleashed by the USA. No country can be allowed to act arbitrarily by flouting all international laws and principles. The whole world is faced with such a serious situation today. Civilised countries will have to think how to tackle this scenario, the global terrorism of America and this country can not only be accused of unilateral violent aggression, but also international treachery and we have to say that US has now become an epitome of international terrorism which we condemn.

United Nations was working for the cause of peace. It imposed sanctions on Iraq and passed a resolution and compelled Iraq through inspection system to destroy its weapons. All this was being done by the UNO peacefully. But USA tried to exploit UN and after years of sanctions imposed on Iraq compelled its to destroy its weapons of mass destruction. Thus making it weak, US invaded it, which is nothing short of international treachery. The civilised world shall have to think whether such a world order is acceptable. We will have to think of ways and means to tackle a country, which knows no morals, has no respect for international law and which is guilty of international treachery. The President of the USA must be declared as a war criminal and punitive action must be taken against him. Sanctions will have to be imposed on America itself and those against Iraq should be lifted. We have to ponder over it. We not only have to consider the

existing scenario but we also have to address the immediate issues regarding this problem. The resolution addresses those but there are some other issues, which we need to consider. India is the largest democracy. It should provide leadership to the efforts of isolating the USA politically and influence its Government by using diplomatic channels. We have already demanded that the reconstruction of Iraq should be taken up under the aegis of UNO and every effort should be made to protect its sovereignty and integrity. I would also like to lay emphasis on the point that whereas we express our solidarity and sympathy with the people of Iraq we should also be ready to prevent the global forces from giving shape to their designs in that country.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Sir, I stand here to support the unanimous Resolution moved by the Chair.

I draw the attention of the House to an old usage that 'history repeats if the people have a tendency to forget'. At one point of time, Lord Palmerston had said, "There are no permanent friends; there are no permanent enemies, but only permanent interests in foreign relations."

I want to begin my speech which is a continuation, to my earlier speech delivered when this House had discussed the Iraq situation during the first part of the Budget Session. I want to draw the attention of this House to three incidents. It is not for the first time that incursion or invasion has occurred unilaterally by any country on any State after the establishment of the United Nations. I draw the attention of this House to an incident of 1956 when the Soviet Union invaded Hungary, there was tremendous uproar throughout the world. In many nations, the people came out in large numbers. When we are deliberating on the situation of today, in 1956 we should recollect what occurred and what was India's reaction? At that time, India was a member of the Security Council. We did not support the resolution moved by the Western Powers. That was our stand.

Again in 1968, when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia, what was our reaction? What was India's

reaction? The Indian Parliament adopted a Resolution critical of the Soviet Union's approach. At that point of time, the Government also allowed that Resolution to be passed by Parliament. Our can remember that this had occurred in 1968, two years after the Tashkent Treaty and three years after the Indo-Pak war. Yet, we had passed that Resolution. . . . (Interruptions) This happened in 1968. In 1956, it happened in Hungary. In 1968, it happened in Czechoslovakia. I may be permitted to say that it was the House which had passed the Resolution. I would humbly submit that the Government of the day did not condemn the action of the Soviet Union through the House passed a Resolution.

Again in 1980 when the Soviet forces marched into Afghanistan for a just reason or an unjust reason, or whatever it may be—we may differ on that logic—India refused to join the public condemnation of the Soviet Union. These are the three incidents, but there are many others, when UN was bypassed.

When there was a Falkland Island war, when Britain marine, navy went all across the Atlantic and waged a war against Argentina, what was our reaction? What was our reaction when the American forces went into Somalia and waged a war? What was our reaction in Afghanistan when the American forces went there? But then there was a difference. That was under the auspices of the United Nations. I would submit here that now a new chapter is being added to history. UN is being decimated. This is not in our interest. Our country's interest.

16.00 hrs.

When there is a tremendous public opinion to restore the prestige of the United Nations and put forth the necessity of multilateralism to fight against the unilateral hegemony of the United States, this House, justly and very rightly, is only putting forth and only airing the views of not only the enlightened citizens of this country and it is not only the right-thinking people's voice is reflected through this Resolution but it is also for the freedom-loving people of this world that this Resolution must be passed unanimously.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, we convey our heartiest thanks of the hon. Speaker because due to this sincere efforts, after prolonged discussions, we have arrived at a consensus.

As you know, from the very beginning, all the Opposition Parties and also some allies of the NDA were demanding that a unanimous Resolution should be adopted for peace against the war-mongering British and Americans. Ultimately, due to the earnest intervention of the hon. Speaker, it has become fruitful. Today, the hon. Speaker has moved this Resolution and all hon. Members of this august House, cutting across party lines, are very much happy and satisfied that this message would go to the entire nation.

Every day, thousands and thousands of people of our country are coming out in the streets to express their anguish and agony against the war. They are shouting slogans in favour of peace. George W. Bush and Toney Blair have committed a heinous crime in the history of the world. Both of them should be tried before the International Court of Justice as war criminals. I have mentioned the names of two persons. I am not saying, 'the Americans and the British', because we know that a majority of the people in Britain and America are not in support of the war. They are against the war and in favour of peace. In London, Washington, New York, Madrid and everywhere, people are assembling in the streets to express their agony and anguish against this war.

We all know that in Britain, in the House of Commons, the Labour Party of Tony Blair was divided but Tony Blair saved his skin and saved his face because of the support of the Conservative Party, which is toeing the line of Margaret Thatcher, in bypassing the UN Security Council Resolution and ignoring the voice of the people of the world unilaterally. I strongly condemn the barbarous acts of George W. Bush and Tony Blair. George W. Bush and Tony Blair want to disarm Iraq. Who are George W. Bush and Tony Blair to disarm Iraq? They want to remove Saddam Hussein. The people of Iraq would decide and they would choose their leader. Instead of America and Britain disarming Iraq, Iraq should disarm America

because a large number of weapons of mass destruction belong to America and some other countries.

All of us are very happy that ultimately we have come to a conclusion based on a consensus and the hon. Speaker has moved the Resolution. I strongly condemn the barbarous acts of George W. Bush and Tony Blair and demand that the coalition forces should be withdrawn.

Our beloved first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the founding father of the Non-Aligned Movement and India always took the lead in all the peace movements of the world.

Every time when the international situation fell into deep crisis, we took the leadership of the peace movement of the world. The hon. Minister of External Affairs is sitting here. We expected that the hon. Prime Minister should be present in the House. However, he is absent today. I hope that the spirit of the Resolution would be implemented by the Government of India. The Government of India should take recourse and should also take bold steps against the imperialism, against the aggression of America and against this barbaric act of George W. Bush Junior and Tony Blair and restore the desire and wisdom of the people of Iraq.

[Translation]

SHRI ALI MOHAMMAD NAIK (Anantnag) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support this resolution on my behalf and on behalf of my party Jammu Kashmir National Council.

[English]

I support the Resolution as far as the naked aggression of USA and its allies on Iraq is concerned. I condemn it and the whole House will condemn it.

This war is without any sanction of the world body, known as the UNO. There is no Resolution from the UNO and from the Security Council. Everything has been thrown to winds. America and its allies have entered Iraq. I condemn the atrocities committed by the allied forces on people of Iraq, especially on children, on women and on general public. We condemn the bombing on hospitals and dwelling units by the allied forces. I am saying that the

House also must think about it. UNO has failed in its objective. It has not succeeded. How to strengthen the UNO is now a bigger question and a bigger problem for the world? My request to Government of India is that they should try that the war should be stopped and the forces, which have entered in Iraq, should immediately leave the place. The reconstruction work in Iraq should not be done through America or by any other country, but it should be done through the world body, the UNO.

I appreciate the Government of India's action in announcing aid for the reconstruction of Iraqi people. I appreciate and I request the Government of India that they must give more aid, and if necessary more money to the people of Iraq. I also request the Government of India to talk to the world leaders, to world organisations and to different countries that the integrity and sovereignty of Iraq should be maintained and the forces which have entered Iraq should leave the place.

Sir, with these few words, I support this Resolution presented by the hon. Speaker to the House.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution that has been moved by the hon. Speaker. I thank him also for the same.

The United States of America and the United Kingdom, in a barbaric and inhuman way, declared a war against Iraq and the war is at the fag end. At this stage, I say that it is illegal, immoral and inhuman.

Sir, you rightly said, when you were speaking from the seat, that Mr. George W. Bush Junior is the Hitler. Mr. George W. Bush Junior is really the new Hitler of the 21st Century.

We should definitely condemn the actions of the British and the United States of America.

Sir, I fully endorse the view that has been expressed in the Resolution. What is the world opinion? There are peace-loving people not only in India but all over the world. They are raising slogans day in, day out. There are peace-loving people throughout the world. They are in England, Washington, Melbourne and everywhere. What is the view

that has been expressed by them through slogans and songs? I would only like to quote a song that was sung in the streets of Melbourne, Washington and London. The song or the poem was written by Ms. Susan Bright, and it says :

*"We pledge alliance with those
who have come under attack
for voicing opposition to the war
or for their religion or ethnicity*

*We pledge to make common cause
with the people of the world
to bring about justice,
freedom and peace*

*Another world is possible
and we pledge to make it real."*

The hon. Minister of External Affairs, who is here, and the Government have got some duty in terms of creating a Third World, and your leadership has to yield to that. Here is the Resolution and, on this aspect, we are all with you. Whatever Resolution is being passed, it is a unanimous Resolution, the world has to know about it, that is, what is the view or what is the sentiment of India, particularly of the Parliament of India. I think, some message should go to the world through this unanimous Resolution. For this purpose, the Government will have to act. On the one hand, you should condemn the attitude of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and, on the other hand, you should take initiatives for the welfare of the humanity.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the unanimous Resolution initiated by our hon. Speaker and supported by this august House unanimously.

Sir, I honestly feel that this Resolution should have come twenty days earlier. We are really 20 days behind our conscience. Saddam Hussein is a ruler of his own country; maybe, on his attitude towards governance, we may differ. However, I could not comprehend the reason behind the war because neither is he an Islamic fundamentalist nor a terrorist. He has not done anything

[Shri E. Ponnusmay]

against the United States of America. Just because he has been defying the appeals of the United Nations, the United States of America is taking action against his country. The United States has told that its next step would be solving the problem of Kashmir. I think, everyone knows about it. We should never, never allow them to interfere in our country's affairs or in anything else. The war against Iraq is not only monstrous, but also disastrous and barbaric. It is time that we should be aware of a nation like the United States of America. Though we are a peace-loving country and we do not want a war, we do not want to be offended by anybody. If the need arises, we will rise as one, as today, to defend ourselves.

The United States of America is a country which never allows others to function freely. Which Islamic country is democratic for that matter? The United States of America talks about democracy, but it has created problems in all the countries. Now, it says that it is going to install a democratic ruler there.

The United States will never allow any country to function freely or independently. Much against the wishes and the appeals of the United Nations, US is fighting this war. It is quite unwarranted. For no fault of theirs, the innocent people, the civilians in Iraq are suffering. It is quite right on our side that we have gone to the rescue of the people who are suffering there. We must do more in kind as aid, for the people of Iraq, which is a friendly country.

With these words, I support the Resolution which is being passed unanimously by this august House. I thank you for the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this 'Ninda Prasatav'. This resolution is the reflection of our National Sentiments American and British troops had no right to attack Iraq. They did not get the sanction of the United Nations Security Council yet they attacked Iraq, a sovereign country, and killed innocent people, children and bombarded the residential areas. This cannot be termed a war rather the American and British

troops have initiated the process of brutality. It has not only posed a threat for Iraq, but has posed threat for all the sovereign countries, all the developing countries. Therefore this resolution which we are going to pass today, has already been delayed, and it should have moved earlier. But I would like to thank the ruling party as well as the opposition for passing it unanimously. I think the unipolar power, which has emerged after the disintegration of USSR, will definitely prove very dangerous for the world.

India is a very powerful democratic country in the world. Therefore it needs to think in this direction. Imperialist power will try its best to expand empire. Iraq is an experiment for them. If they succeed in this experiment. Undoubtedly these two powers particularly America will try to attack less powerful countries. Therefore, I highly condemn (Ninda) the attack on Iraq. The American and British forces deputed in Iraq should be withdrawn immediately and the reconstruction work may be initiated under the supervision of United Nations. India should come forward to extend in every possible way to help to Iraq. With these words, I again support this 'Ninda Prastaav' (Resolution of diploration).

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Chairman Sir, two days have passed in getting the consensus on this 'Ninda Prastaav'. We thought that only yesterday one resolution prepared with the consensus of the Members of the Parliament after the resolution was brought. But two days have passed in bringing this resolution. Now how many days it will take to remove Bush from the Iraq, we are not sure about it. You people have taken 50 years to sweep the Congress party from the power but it will take 6½ years to remove you people from the power. America has attacked on Iraq by ignoring the resolution of United Nations and Security council. If any country attacks on the other country in this manner, then no human being will remain alive. In our country Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was a symbol of peace, he lead the world. Gautam Budha, who born in India, has spread his message of peace throughout the world. Therefore they are our ideal. Tony Blair need not sent the Armed forces there. I think if someone try to dominate, if the Armed forces are attacking on Iraq, they are ruining it then why the army of some other

country is not going there? I was thinking that our Atal Ji is a great and good person, he would have warned the America that if its forces would go there, then the Indian forces would also go there to protect Iraq and to support the republican guards of Saddam Hussain, our republican party forces are also ready to go there. There is no need to laugh on it. But if he will attack like this then we are also ready to go there.

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli) : Please send him there.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : I will go there but I will take your Shiv Sena with me. Your Shiv Sena and our Bhim Sena will go there. I mean to say that the resolution we are discussing today is a very good thing. Wherever injustice takes place, our country protests that. This has been the tradition of our country. We want to tell that if Bush ji wants to combat terrorism, Iraq had no weapons, they would have kept some weapons because Saddam Hussain was aware of the fact that Bush is going to attack on them, therefore they would have kept some weapons. The Security council had submitted a report that there were no weapons. Therefore there is no need to attack there. We want to tell America that if it wants to combat terrorism, there are lots of terrorists in Pakistan. Osama Bin Laden is in Pakistan today. Therefore it is going to attack on Pakistan or not. If America wants to combat the terrorism, Bush should be prepared to attack on Pakistan. But Bush will not come to Pakistan because India is in the neighborhood or Pakistan, therefore, Bush is Scared.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say :

IRAQ PER HAMLA KARNE WALE AMERICA KE
RASHTRAPATI GEORGE W. BUSH,
IRAQ PER HAMLA KARNE SE DUNIYA NAHIN HAI
KHUSH.
AAPNE DE DI HAI TONY BLAIR KO GHOOSE
AGAR IRAQ KA SAATH DEGA BHARAT AUR RUSE
TO IRAQ SE BHAAG JAYEGA YEH GEORGE W.
BUSH,
BRITAIN AUR AMERICA KI HUM KAR RAHE HAIN
KADE SHABDN MEIN NINDA.
KYONKI DUSRON PAR AKRAMAN KARNA YAH

RAHA HAI IN DONO KA DHANDA,
ISLIYE BUSH AUR TONY BLAIR PAR DALNA HOGA
YUDHBHANDI KA FANDA.

Until we will not compel them to stop the war, they are not going to correct them. America feels that it is financially powerful. If 110 crore people of a country will go there, they will become helpless. How much population they have, they may have money. The America has opposed the statement given by the Yashwant Sinha ji, Yashwant Sinha ji has got a good department. He has been reshuffled directly to the foreign Ministry from the finance one. He is a good Minister. You should strongly emphasis the fact that the India would protest against the injustice. America may take any action, it may give world bank funds or not, we have also got money. Therefore, I would like to say that the Indian Government and the entire nation is unanimous on the resolution brought by you. We all are with Iraq, therefore we want to convey the Saddam Hussain that not to leave Iraq. If you want to leave Iraq, please come to India. We have got the responsibility to safeguard you. Therefore, I want to convey it to Yashwant Sinha ji and Atal ji that do not scared of Bush, Yashwant Sinha ji do not scared of Bush, Yashwant Sinha ji do not scared of Tony Blair we are with you and we all are with you on the matter of Iraq. This is a big thing, therefore we all here to protest the attack on Iraq. I want to say that the war should be stopped there at the earliest and if war does not stop our army should go there. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, war on Iraq is actually not a war. It is an invasion and aggression and everybody will agree to it. People belonging to the countries of allied forces are also of the same opinion. Yesterday, when George Bush and Tony Blair had a meeting in Ireland, objections by people had also been raised there. This appears to be more of a personal type rather than on a different footing. We can see the cruel face of George Bush depicted on the floor when you enter the door of Al-Rashid Hotel of Baghdad in Iraq which has been invaded yesterday. The real feelings of the people of Iraq are depicted on the floor. Everybody who walks

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

into the hotel has to walk through it. Any foreigner and anybody who comes there has to walk over it. We also had an opportunity to go there in a delegation. We also had an opportunity to walk over that. Everybody has to walk through the face of Bush. This is the feeling of the people there. Otherwise also, the feeling is similar. We cannot think of a war where a Head of a nation has been so cruel to tell the Head of the other nation to leave the nation within 48 hours, or else they will do this and that. The ultimatum was not that they should remove the chemical weapons within 48 hours. That was not the ultimatum.

The real purpose of the war is commercial which is oil. Secondly, it is rather too personal and it has to be decried in the maximum possible way. I am happy that a Resolution of this type has been brought up under the Speaker's leadership on this matter. I am also happy that all Indians are one to oppose the war.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur) : Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on Iraq War.

I totally and wholeheartedly support the Resolution against the aggression committed on Iraq. I also agree with most of the Members that war crimes have taken place and aggressors must face for International Court of Justice and Crime at Hague.

I also agree that unilateralism is bad. Since I am from a minority, I do not have the wisdom or the experience to challenge the wisdom of the majority. The majority is always right! Even an undemocratic person like Napoleon said that God marches with the biggest battalions. Is this the first time that unilateralism has occurred? That is what I wish to ask. When Chinese invaded Tibet, the late Jawaharlal Nehru and India's foreign policy humbly submitted to that aggression. We broke the cardinal principle of the British foreign policy that India should be governed by buffer States. Did China seek UN's permission to go into Tibet? But Jawaharlal Nehru and India's foreign policy accepted that aggression. Then in 1956 when Anglo-French forces went into the Suez Canal, India condemned that aggression. But in that same year when Soviet tanks

rolled into Hungary, Jawaharlal Nehru and India accepted that aggression.

Morally, Mr. Chairman, Sir, Goa, Daman and Diu were Portuguese territories. Nehru annexed them. Did he ask the United Nations or the Security Council before doing that? In the same vein, China, which is equally strong, had annexed Macau. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : I would like to bring it on record. Such irrelevant, unhistoric and untruth things are not linked to this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : They have been misleading this House. These Congress people have misled history. They have made distorted history. . . .(Interruptions) Let me complete, Sir. This is the tyranny of majority. Let me complete. I am coming to the point. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Reference to Goa incident should be removed from the record. . . .(Interruptions)

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : No. Why should it be removed? . . .(Interruptions) Sir, Macau, Taiwan and Hong Kong were not annexed by China. Then, in 1968 when the Soviet tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia, did the Congress and Indira Gandhi condemn that aggression? Then in 1971. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on the Resolution.

.(Interruptions)

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Sir, do not be scared of Congress. Let me have my words.

In 1971, Indira Gandhi sent the troops into Pakistan and Pakistan was split into two. Did she ask the United Nations? Did she ask the Security Council? . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : These things should not go on record. . . .(Interruptions)

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Why?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please do not get into the controversy. This is a unanimous resolution. Do not arise any conflict on this.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : They must listen.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the anti-nation statements being given by the Hon'ble Member should not go on record.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Sir, when the Himalayan Kingdom, Sikkim, was annexed by Indira Gandhi, did she ask the Security Council? Then, when Rajiv Gandhi sent IPKF to Sri Lanka, did we ask the United Nations or the Security Council?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please you take your seat. Now none of your statement will go on record. Mr. Francis George, please start your speech.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Here, he is talking nonsense. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : His statements are not going on record. You please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution that has been moved by the hon. Speaker which is a result of two days of continuous deliberations among all the parties in this House. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please take your seat. Your statement are not going on record.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE : Sir, apart from the widespread death and destruction that has been caused by this war in Iraq, the most disturbing and alarming feature of this war is that from the beginning of this war, the institution of the United Nations Organisation has continuously been bypassed. If the United Nations Organisation fails to remain as an effective instrument of maintaining international peace in this world, what is going to happen? We know that the failure of the League of Nations has resulted in the Second World War. If the United Nations Organisation fails, where do we go from there? All the nations, including the United States of America, should give a serious thought to this matter.

Sir, in this Century, the nations should not wage war against each other, but instead, they should wage war against the scourges of poverty, illiteracy and dreaded diseases that are affecting a large party of the humanity. Our heart goes out to the people of Iraq, the men, women and children who have been brutalised by the war. We support the restoration of peace and normalcy in Iraq and we hope that Iraq would prosper as a true democratic country in the days to come in the Comity of Nations.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not rise to give a reply because this was not a debate.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Yashwant ji, you please speak in Hindi, You speak very good Hindi.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : You are again raising the conflict of language.

16.38-½ hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

Sir, on this Resolution there has been complete unanimity in this House and we are very happy that it has been possible for us to agree on a unanimous Resolution reflecting not only the feelings within this House, but

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

also the feelings and the sentiments in the country as a whole. We are particularly happy that we have expressed ourselves in a language which is consistent with the dignity of this House, a language which is consistent with the importance of the occasion.

Sir, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra was saying that Indian foreign policy has always been based on national consensus. I think we have demonstrated once again that when it comes to important issues of foreign policy, this nation has the capacity and the genius to stand together and forget our immediate differences. I have no doubt in my mind that this unanimous Resolution of Indian Parliament, of this House, will send the message to all concerned throughout the world which it is meant to. More than anything else, I see in this Resolution, a resolution in favour of peace and humanity. We have expressed our concern at the suffering of the people of Iraq. We have seen that suffering because the war has been brought to every home through the reporting of television channels.

I would also like to say that what we are doing today, what this House is doing today, is consistent with the policy that this country has followed all through its independent existence. India's foreign policy has been based on principles. It has been based on pragmatism and above all, it has always promoted India's national interest. Therefore, whatever differences that might have been, however difficult the negotiations outside the House may have been with regard to the language in which we wanted to express ourselves. I owe it, on behalf of the Government, to record it in this House our compliments for your genius, for your leadership that it has been possible through your good offices for all of us to agree on a language of dignity, on a language of restraint.

India has been using this language over a period of time. It is not something new. We have also been one of those rare voices in the world which has always said that the sanctions against Iraq should be lifted and the most important reason for that has been the suffering, once again, of the people of Iraq. For eleven-twelve years, Iraq

has been subjected to these sanctions and we have always spoken in favour of that. We hope that whatever may have happened, it will be the people of Iraq who will take control of their future once again and it will be the people of Iraq who will control their own destiny. This is not only our wish, it will be our effort to work in that direction.

Sir, I have no wish at all at this moment to join issue with anyone. As I said we have, in a rare show of unity and unanimity, decided to pass this Resolution. I will just like to refer to one point and I will be done. Some hon. Members have expressed an apprehension that some countries may be subjected to the same unilateralism, which we are witnessing today in Iraq and India has also been mentioned. Let me hasten to add that India, a country of a billion people, cannot be treated so lightly and let us have that confidence. Our confidence arises from the unity that we have demonstrated here today. Our confidence arises from the fact that we are a democracy and I cannot think of a single example where a large democracy – and we are the largest democracy in the world – can be subdued by any power on earth. India cannot be subdued. Therefore, let us not entertain any apprehensions about our capacity to be able to meet the challenge, which might lie for us in future. I would like to say not only on behalf of the Government, I would like to say this on behalf of this whole House, on behalf of the whole nation that anyone who thinks that India can also be subdued by any other nation in the world is living in a dream world that is not going to happen.

Our policy, as I said Mr. Speaker, Sir, has been based on pragmatism. I will still like to hold that because you know that relationship between nations is not defined by single issues.

India has been and India has always had the friendliest of relations with the Arab world, with Iraq. We would like that friendship to continue. We would like that friendship to flourish. India also has had very friendly relationship with the U.S. and despite our differences on this particular issue, we would like our relationship with the U.S. to develop. The United States has a democracy

and there is community of democracies in the world. There should be this feeling between democracies. I would like to assure you that in whatever we do in future, we will continue to keep our national interest uppermost in our mind. India will always follow a policy which is pro-India. India will always follow a policy which is pro-peace. India will always be the voice of reason in this world. India will always be the voice of morality in this world. On that, there should be no doubt. Wherever and whatever role we are capable of playing, whatever leadership we are capable of providing, India will not flinch from providing that leadership, India will not flinch from playing that role.

Sir, with this, on behalf of the Government, I would, once again, like to compliment you, I would like to congratulate you and congratulate the entire Members of this House for having come to this unanimous Resolution, which I am sure we will adopt without any dissenting or discordant voice.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I am indeed happy that the hon. Members who spoke have all supported this Resolution and the entire House is with the Resolution. I must express my deep satisfaction at the untiring efforts of all the leaders and the Members of this House to appreciate each other's view point and come to an agreement on such an important issue, which has been before us since yesterday.

As always, this House indeed has risen above party lines on important issues of national and international concern. I must compliment the entire House for this. Now, the Resolution is before you.

I would like to make it clear that on the Resolution moved from the Chair, the discussion was permitted as a special case and should not be quoted as precedent. The Resolution placed before the House reads :

"Reflecting national sentiment, this House deplores the military action by the coalition forces led by the USA against a sovereign Iraq. This military action, with a view to changing the Government of Iraq, is unacceptable. The resultant suffering of the innocent people of Iraq, specially women and children is a matter of grave human dimension. This action is without the specific sanction of

the UN Security Council and is not in conformity with the UN Charter. The House, therefore, expresses profound anguish and deep sympathy for the people of Iraq.

This House expresses its satisfaction at the quick response of the Government of India to the UN appeal for immediate humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Iraq and for the decision of the Government of India to commit Rs. 100 crore in cash and kind to the UN including 50,000 Metric Tonnes of Wheat to the World Food Programme and trusts that, if required, additional assistance will also be provided.

This House calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and quick withdrawal of coalition forces from Iraq.

This House also calls upon the UNO to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and ensure that the re-construction of Iraq is done under UN auspices."

[English]

If the House agrees, I may declare that this Resolution is unanimously adopted.

The Resolution was adopted unanimously

16.47 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : In the meeting of the Leaders of the Parties held on 7th April, 2003, it was decided that the sittings fixed for 16th and 17th April, 2003 might be cancelled. It was also decided that the Private Members' Business Bills fixed on 13th March, 2003 was postponed to some other date will now be taken up on 10th April, 2003 along with Private Members' Resolutions. The Private Members' Business will be transacted on 10th April, 2003 from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. I hope, the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

16.48 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is a very short Bill, innocuous Bill but a very important Bill because whether there were any doubts about the disrespect to be shown to the national symbols, those things have been explained by way of Explanation also and by amendment of the sections incorporated in the original Bill.

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Sir, this Bill was introduced on 7th of March this year. Only two amendments are sought to be made. One is that the punishment of the second offence and subsequent offences have been made stricter; not less than one-year punishment has been sought to be prescribed through this Amendment Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, an elaborate explanation has also been added and it will perhaps leave no doubt about the disrespect, if any, to be shown. If at any time any disrespect is shown, the word 'insult' is not sufficient to deal with such disrespect. That is why, this Amendment Bill is brought before this House. So I would request that this Bill may kindly be considered and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot) : The Prevention of Insults on National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003 which was presented by Swami Saheb must get support from all quarters, we are proud of the fact that the constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag for the first time on 22 July, 1947. Thereafter, our country have made several achievements, several liberation movement were started under this National Flag and we had several achievements to our credit. The wars in 1962, 1965, 1971 were fought under this flag. Really speaking the slogan in Mundak Upnishad "Satyamev Jyate" about which it is told that truth always triumphs.

[English]

As they say truth always triumphs.

[Translation]

It was also felt, National Anthem and National Song should be given their due honour and dignity, it was being said earlier too. We are proud that National Anthem was sang for the first time in the session of All India Congress held in Calcutta on 27 October, 1911. Originally it was composed by Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore in Bengali. The National song of our country was composed by Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Sanskrit. It was also sung in the Session of Congress. In real terms its heritage is associated with the freedom movement of Congress.

I feel proud to say that we got an opportunity to see the last war i.e. Kargil War. We all had an opportunity to watch the live telecast of the war on Doordarshan as to how the soldier of our country were martyred in the war and their bodies were brought in a wrapped national flag. Having witnessed such scenes our countrymen were inspired towards nationality, this is in itself of great importance. I think, there are some loopholes in this Bill and it is necessary to clear them. There is no mention in the Bill brought by Swami Ji, about compulsory adoption of the National Anthem, composed by Ravindra Nath Tagore, from primary school to university level in the country.

There a discussion is the country that the National character is degrading, people are loosing their sentiments towards the mother land, therefore it would be significant to include a clause in the Bill to honour and respect the National Song from primary to university level education.

[English]

In explanation 4(d) under clause 2(G), it is stated :

"using the Indian National Flag as a drappery is any form what so ever except in the state funerals or armed forces or order paramilitary forces funerals; . . ."

[Translation]

It is considered that common man should be kept away from it. Where world trade Centre was attacked in America on 11 September then sale of National Flags was undertaken at the highest level and people placed it on their cars and decorated. There was a Supreme Courts order that flags can be placed on cars and vehicles, those days who were associated with martyrs or also in the institutions such as schools, Government offices which are connected with the dignity and culture of the country. But it is not happening. Therefore we should consider this matter and it may kindly be included in it. Flag comprises three colours, we have failed to keep a statue of martyr, Bhagat Singh in our Indian Parliament, who played a very important role in our freedom struggle under this flag. This is the Chair in front of me where he bombed the English people after putting the soil of the great land his forehead and raising the flag. But, in spite a lapse of several years we could not honour him, who had sacrificed every thing for the honour of the country. Today the flag of religion is welcoming more prominent. May it be Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain or whatever community, they have kept the national flag behind and are promoting the flag of their sects. This trend is not in the interest of the country. I think the Government would take steps in this regard.

It is right that people have started making bags, kurtas, trousers out of the flag, I appreciate the clause is inserted to prevent all these. Simultaneously I disagree with the theory that there should be no flags on National movements and statues as it undermines it.

17.00 hrs.

If we accept our national heroes such as Mahatma Gandhi, Saheed-E-Azam Bhagat Singh, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose or other great leaders and their contribution during those days then I do not think any body would object on keeping the flags on their statues. The Bill is brought with this main spirit. But, if the Minister while elaborating its statement and objects, would let us know on which occasion our National Flag and constitution were insulted, the prestige of the National Flag and National Anthem was undermined, then it would throw light on the fact necessitated bringing of this bill. With these words I extend my full support to the Bill and I think Swamiji would include what is required to be added in his reply.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the prevention. Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003, and extend my full support to it. It definitely poses a question before us that even after so many years of our Independence what are those circumstances which compelled us to bring a Bill for prevention of insult to National Honour. National flag, National Song, National Anthem are symbol of national honour, and our great leaders sacrificed their lives for protecting national Honour. It's welcome step. The type of circumstances that are prevailing today made certain elements active in the country which have initiated the practice of showing disrespect to the National flag, National Song and National Anthem. To protect the honour of national symbols National Song, National Flag and National Anthem innumerable heads used to bow down and were always ready to sacrifice their lives but today some people of certain areas have started questioning it. It is not a good omen. A sovereign nation is identified by its National Song, National Flag and National Anthem and by the great personalities who are the symbol of National honour and who have sacrificed everything for attaining freedom and construction of the nation. It is the nationality which if of prime importance and identity of a person or great person or of any sect stands no where in comparison to it. Unity and integrity of the Nation is important. The National Flag, National Song and the great leaders, who have sacrificed everything to protect the unity and integrity,

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

freedom and sovereignty of the country symbolise the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the circumstances developed over the years have been creating such situations in the country. I remember the lines of the poet Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, I quote—

Jisko Na Nij guarav tatha nij desh ka abhiman hai,
wah nar nahi nar pasu nira hai aur mritak samaan
hai.

I would like to say that the honorable Minister has tried to present who points through this Bill in connection with the National honour—one is about the National flag and the other is about the National Anthem. I would request the Minister to include National song alongwith the National Anthem, because the National song also symbolises that patriotic feeling which provide enough coverage to move our country India to great heights. This song is 'Vande Mataram' which inspired our people to such an extent that several patriots sacrificed their lives with a smile on their faces by singling 'Vande Mataram' and such National song is being Insulted in some year. Two years ago communal harmony in azamgarh has disturbed because Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad wanted to start the programme with 'Vande mataram' but a section was opposed to it. Even today Even now when the Session ends 'Vande Matram' is played. But some institutions in India are trying to oppose it and in this way they are trying to disturb the communal harmony in the country and simultaneously they are trying to put a question mark on the sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of the country.

Secondly, I would also request that the manner in which this Bill has been brought against the insults of National flag and the National Anthem which are a symbol of National honour and Undoubtedly, these great leaders are also the symbol of our National honour and so also the constitution of the country, the scriptures of the country, which are ideal of us, also inspire us to follow the right path, their personality and the works inspire us to go ahead, they also symbolise over honour. It they are insulted

any where and some now then certainly such act should be declared a punishable offence and such great leaders who had risked this lives several times and sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country, are being insulted by the majority of people of the country, such things should be banned. It should be considered a cognizable offence so as to keep on watch on the destructive elements.

Simultaneously, while supporting the Bill, with full humanity which was introduced by the hon'ble Minister, I would like to refer to him the incidents, that have occurred. Recently there was a riot situation in Orissa and curfew had to be imposed there. There, instead of Ashok Chakra moon and stars were drawn in tricolor flag. It is a direct insult of our National flag. Such a situation was created not only in Orissa but similar efforts were also made to create such a situation in Gorakhpur and the adjoining areas. There foreign flags were hoisted on the Government Buildings and public places to play with the sentiments of the a majority people, here the National flag was insulted and not only that this act was also backed by some senior police officers. We people had to oppose it. But why such situation is created? When a officer assumes the office after taking oath of the constitution and the same person violates the constitution, insults the National flag in India manner then such persons should be brought to book and action should also be taken against them. While welcoming the Bill which was introduced by the Hon'ble Minister, I would again request him to make Insult of certain matters of National importance a cognizable offence, such as Insult of National Flag, National anthem alongwith the National song 'Vande Matram' as well as the great personalities who symbolise the honour of the country and who have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country and who were ideal for promoting greatest Cultural traditions in our country, who have been the flag bearer, so also insult of such great personalities, constitution of India which inspires us, be made a cognizable offence so that no body could be spared to play with the sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of the country.

With these words, I once again, welcome and support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I support the Bill. While supporting it, I have to mention about some facts which are historical.

The national flag is a national symbol. It was a symbol of our freedom movement. All along the freedom struggle, we were using this flag without 'Ashok Chakra' In my school days, I had been using this flag as a symbol of freedom movement. Now, there is an attempt to re-write history to suit political convenience.

Yesterday, I had an occasion to read in *The Hindu* that some leader belonging to the Ruling Party had spoken that RSS stood for what Gandhiji fought for So, RSS stood for Gandhiji's ideals! That is the day we are living in now.

There is an attempt to mis-represent historical facts. There is a similarity between RSS and Gandhiji. It was said at a time when Dr. Hedgewar was given a particular oration by the Prime Minister himself. It was said that he was proud to be in RSS and Dr. Hedgewar was the Founder of the RSS. At that juncture, it was said that Gandhiji stood for RSS or vice-versa. This is what is happening nowadays. I fear that one day they would say that saffron flag is equivalent to national flag. There will come such a day in our lives when they would say that saffron flag resembles national flag. We have to prevent that. That is why, I am supporting this.

Insult to Gandhiji had already taken place. In the near future, insult to national flag may also take place. That is the present situation. History is re-written; freedom movement is re-written; our national leaders are pictured in another way; and they are bringing some communal leaders of the forefront and rating them as leaders of the freedom movement. I never expected that in this century, a leader of the Ruling Party would declare that Gandhiji was fighting for RSS.

I never dreamt it in my life. I have participated in the freedom movement, when I was a student. I was carrying the national flag or the tricolour flag. I never dreamt that there would come a day when they would say that RSS

is equivalent to Gandhiji's ideals. It is wonderful! This is the time in which we are living.

History is re-written now to suit political convenience. So, there may come a day, maybe 3-4-5 years after, when we will hear that saffron flag is equivalent to national flag. So, we will have to be cautious. National flag should be given the top place; it has to be honoured. There should not be any insult. The attempt to re-write Indian freedom struggle is lamentable and it is highly objectionable. There is a concerted move to re-write history of freedom movement to suit political convenience.

That is why, I strongly support this Bill and at the same time I would like to sound a caution that such attempts should not be allowed to be made at any rate.

Sir, with these words I support the Bill.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Bill.

There is a reference in the Objects and Statements of the Bill that in the recent past certain instances of showing disrespect to the national flag and national anthem have come to the notice of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure you have participated in many Government functions. The swearing-in ceremony of the Ministers, whether it is at the *Rastrapati Bhawan* or at the *Raj Bhawans*, starts with playing of the national anthem. I had the occasion to attend oath-taking ceremonies of a few Supreme Court judges. No national anthem was played at the start of such a oath-taking ceremony of the judges. Last week I attended a function in Chennai High Court where judges of the High Court were being sworn in. Neither at the commencement of the function, that is when the Chief Justice were to administer the oath of Office to the judges, nor at the end of it was the national anthem played. I would like to know if there is any criterion fixed for playing the national anthem or not. Is there any rule or is there any provision, the fulfilment of which is essential for playing the national anthem, Or, should the national anthem be played only in functions that involve the States and the Central Government? Is there

[Shri P.H. Pandian]

any bar on playing the national anthem in judicial functions? That is the main thing that I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all respect the national flag and the national anthem. I remember, at one time, any citizen was allowed to display the national flag on his car on the Independence Day and on the Republic Day. Is that system still in vogue? In a way, our national flag is the symbol of our hard fought freedom struggle. I would like to know from the Government whether all people are free to hoist the national flag at their houses or not. What is the thinking of the Government on this? If the people are allowed to hoist the national flags in their respective houses, then that would result in arousing a spirit of nationalism in the people. Otherwise, it is only at the time of aggression that we get a national feeling. So, what is the plan of action of the Government on this point?

Sir, the first and the foremost thing is that any national symbol should be protected as a monument. Even the national monuments are protected. I support the Bill but I would expect a reply from the hon. Minister on these points.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Sir, I stand in support of this amending provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003.

Sir, the Dhvaj of the epic heroes, the standards of the monarchs and the banners of the warriors have been the rallying point of the followers and it has instilled confidence in the minds of the people at the time of need. It is very important for any nation, any group of people for any cause. You would kindly appreciate the fact that in the *Mahabharata* we come across the *Kapidhwaja* which was the top-most flag of Lord Krishna's Chariot that was invincible.

That is to be the rallying-point for a group of people who were fighting for the *Pandavas* against a formidable group of *Kauravas*.

When we think of our national flag itself, I would like to remind the hon. Members of the way it had been

conceived way back in 1921 by Shri Venkaiah of the present Andhra Pradesh. It used to be Madras Presidency in those days. In 1921, the tricolour was conceived and in 1924, Shri Shyam Lal Gupta had composed a beautiful song for the tricolour.

[Translation]

"Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Piyara,
Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

[English]

.That reverberates even now. The echo is heard even now is every nook and corner of this country. The tricolour has been the symbol of freedom fight, has been the symbol of sacrifice and has been the symbol of rallying-point against the formidable British people. When we think of the tricolour, we have to think of the honour that it evokes in the minds of millions of the people of this country.

The original Act has three portions. One is regarding the National Flag, the other is regarding the Constitution of India and the third one is regarding the National Anthem. I would start with the National Anthem. Shri Yogi Adityanath is not present here. He was talking of *Vande Mataram*. *Vande Mataram* has been conceived from *Vakdevi Sukta* of *Yajurveda*. It says;

[Translation]

"Aham Rashtro Sanghmani,
Vasuna Chikitusi Prathma,
Yajnayanam Aham Rudhradevi, Varunabhi itiyadi."

[English]

She says, "I am the State. I bring the entire universe together by unifying minds and composure. Without me, you cannot have a hawan. I am the judge of the entire people of the world and the entire universe itself." From that comes the *Vande Mataram*. She says, "I am the State." It is not a small thing for our people in olden days to think of the motherland. When we think of the National Anthem which Tagore has written, the first and foremost point is to think of unity and integrity of this country. The second foremost point is that we must rally around the mother. That is what Shankaracharya has said.

[Translation]

"Bhavani Bhutesh Bajati,
Jagdishe Kapdavi,
Bhavani Tavat Pani Grahan
Paripati Phalam Edam."

[English]

The God of ghosts has become the God of the universe because he has married you. That is not a small composition at all. That is what we have to think of when we think of our national anthem. Any distortion or any type of disrespect for the national anthem has to be construed as disrespect to the country.

I come to the National Flag itself. In 1947, the entire composition of the National Flag was thought of by a Committee when they went into the details of the National Flag. They prepared the National Flag which is there in the archives of the Indian Standards Institute. It has the original composition of the National Flag which was prepared by a Committee of hon. Members in those days. It has the proportion of 2:3 having tricolours, namely, saffron, white and bottle green at the bottom, with 24 dark blue-coloured spokes as *Ashok Chakra*. Any mutilation of the flag has to be thought of as a contempt or disrespect.

Now, hanging of flag itself also has been thought of. If it is displayed horizontally, the saffron colour has to be looking at the sky and if it is kept in a vertical position, the saffron colour has to look at the north or east. That is the composition. So, any type of display differently would amount to distortion or mutilation in a way.

Yogi Adityanath was speaking about deliberate attempts to create problems. In Fatehpur of Jagjitsinhpur District of my State, a purposely vindictive type of thing was done by mutilating the national flag. I think it is a deliberate attempt to create problems for this country. Now, this amending provisions has a very good thing. Creating problems for the Constitution is the third aspect and I am not going into the details of it. This amending provision is a very good thing. It talks about disrespect and contempt. Disrespect has been explained in the amendment itself at section 2 (a). Disrespect and contempt have different

connotations. We were thinking of contempt when this Act was passed in 1971. But things have changed. So, connotations also have to change.

1728 Now, in this country we find people who are creating more problems than solving them. There are fissiparous tendencies in this country. People from outside the country are influencing a group of people to create problems for us. People from outside the country are involved in some sort of distortion of facts. Taking this into view, the connotations have to change. The connotations have to change so far as contempt is concerned and so far as disrespect is concerned. That is why these amending provisions have been thought of very correctly. Enhancement in punishment has been indicated in section 3(a). For all these three matters, for repetition of the offence the minimum punishment has been thought of as one year. Shri Rajo Singh is not here. He has brought about an amendment saying that the minimum punishment should be three years. I think it is not proper. It is because we have provided three years punishment in the main penal provision itself and it is a cognisable offence. So, to keep a minimum punishment of three years, I think, would not be proper. So, the amendment says that the minimum punishment has to be one year for second and subsequent offences. That is a good thing because it will act as a deterrent for those persons who are creating problems and showing dishonour to the national flag, national anthem and the Constitution of India.

Shri Jagmit Singh Brar was speaking about draperies. But draperies, in a way, necessary for national functions. So, draperies as such, without any intention, is a good thing. It would bring about a sense of respect among the people who are attending the functions. In all respects, this amendment is very good and I support it.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in this discussion on Prevention of Insult to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003. Definitely, this Bill is a praiseworthy step. We get the National Flag after the sacrifice of millions of people and. If we would indulge

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

in showing disrespect for these these people definitely there will be no relevance of such kind of Bills. Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi has made valueable contribution for making India independent. The assassin of that father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi will be honoured and then it will be said that we would show respect to National Anthem, we would show respect to National Flag then definitely somewhere a paradox will be reflected in these two things. Whosoever showing dishonour to the National Flag must be meted out stringent punishment. If its people are creating acrimony in the society by making baseless allegations and if a particular section of the society will be benefitted and people will not be taken under the ambit of it then a new dispute would be erupted in the country. I did not want to place this issue before you, but I have seen in this House how such Bill of paramount importance is used in political form. At present Yogi Aditya Nathji is not here. He made allegation, I want to tell him in one minute. Seventh International Hindu Conference was organised in Gorakhpur. Whole Gorakhpur was coloured with saffron flags. In the honour of Nathu Ram Godse, assassin of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi not only one, hundred of banners were but on there. In the process of this incident on the occasion of Muharram in Gorakhpur, the minority community people hurled religions flags on their houses. These flags were named Pakistani and Talibani Flags and communal tension was created there. Two innocent people were thrown in communal fire and innocent citizen like Parvej Parvaj and Lakhan Chand Verma were arrested and sent to jail under National Security Law. No action was taken against the people who thrown the Gorakhpur into the communal fire and two innocent people were arrested under National Security Law. I urge upon the Home Minister to order CBI probe into the whole Gorakhpur episode. Investigate such kind of allegations made by the people. If the allegation of insult to National Flag against those people proves then these people should be hanged. It is unfortunate to create an environment of acrimony in the society in the cover of National Flag. National flag has been acquired with lot of mortification and sacrifice. Thus, it should not be made controversial issue.

I beg to submit one more thing. It is a great insult of National Flag mounted on vehicles are parked at the doors of brothels and bars. You have to make it sure if National Flag mounted on vehicles belonging to either State or Central Government are found then action will be taken against them in the same law. It will constitute to insult of National Flag if we will not do so.

Today the way by which dispute has arisen no National Flag, we would like, as our colleague Barar Sahib has said that after independence of the country till now which people and by what ways National Flag was insulted, Hon. Minister should mention this in his reply. Alongwith this he should also be told what action Government has taken on that. If it will not be told then what is talking about National Flag and national pride, they will not achieve their target.

The stringent action should also be taken to the persons showing disrespect to the National Language.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central) : But where is National Language?

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : You say there is no National Language then this dispute will end. Action should also be taken against the persons showing disrespect to the National Language. It should also be brought into the purview of this Bill.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Shiv Sena Party, I support the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003, Introduced by Hon. Minister A clause is written on the second page of this Bill.

[English]

Clause 3 A says :

"Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under section 2 or section 3, is again convicted of any such offence shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year."

[Translation]

Not one year, he should be punished with life imprisonment. The second clause is,

[English]

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says :

"Cases involving disrespect to the National Flag and the National Anthem have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past."

[Translation]

' Why this was not included. However, whosoever shows disrespect to National Song should also be punished. National Song is a national feeling. We sing National Song with this feeling. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to include this also and one who shows disrespect should be punished. Many Hon. Members have expressed their opinion about the National Song. Shri Bankim Chander Chatterjee has written National Song "Vande Mataram" this is a song which impressed all the people of the country. Hindu-Muslims, both made many sacrifices singing Vande-Mataram. Vande Mataram is full of gallantry and sacrifice and all freedom fighters sacrificed their lives for the nation singing Vande-Mataram, Martyr Bhagat Singh, Jhansi ki Rani, Bahadur Shah, Tantaya Tope, Shabir Bandhu, Batukeshwar Dutt, Chander Shekhar Ajad, Rajguru, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose etc. got this country independent. Congress passed a resolution for Vande Mataram in 1939 but that resolution was not adopted. Today, Jan-Gan-Man is a National Anthem. Country was divided into two parts and Hindustan and Pakistan two countries were made. Half of the Punjab and Sindh went out of India. We sing 'Punjab, Sindh, Gujrat Maratha" but it is incomplete National Anthem. Unfortunately, today, Vande-Mataram has not been accorded the status of National Song. People have misunder-standing about Vande-Mataram. People must be acquainted with it. A canard is spread about it and some religious fundamentalists spread canard about it. This expression means "Mother! I bow before you" Followers of Islam does not bow before soil. Therefore, they say that they would not bow. They impart such teachings to there children. Be it 15 August or 26 January, if mullahs or

maulavis teach such things to children, then what feelings will inculcate in them. Numerous muslims laid their lives singing 'Vande Matram', it should be brought before the country. I agree with what Akhilesh ji said, but it is unfortunate that we have national song, national flag, national bird in India but these is no an acceptable national language. It is unfortunate that India is without language. Most of the people speak in Hindi but we have adopted it as official language. Our first President Dr. Rajendra Babu said that they were adopting it as official language but it should have become national language in a period of 15 years, but it could not become National language. My nation, my national language, my national flag, my national song all these should be honoured. I put my demand that "Mang Raha hai Hindustan, Lal Quile par Tiranga Nishan". It should sustain. Somebody has just said that one who insult the national flag should have gone behind the bars. We all agree with this.

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur) : There are three-four languages in so many countries.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I am taking about our country.

[Translation]

We have such a Chief Minister in our Country who felt insulting to salute the National Flag. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : This is not correct.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : It was in print media.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : It is not appropriate to make it a controversial, it does not behave you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Irrelevant things should not be recorded.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, if it is a fact, then it should be recorded. I can tell the name of the newspaper in which this news appeared. I just want to tell that the national flag should not be disrespected. If any one does so, be he even a Chief Minister, there should be provision to punish him also. This is my humble request to you.

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

At the end, I thank you Sir, for giving me a chance to speak and here I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Bill I would like to make a few suggestions on the basis of some recent experience we had on the occasion of the World Cup match. In many parts of the country, the national flag was used to express enthusiasm in support of the Indian team. In certain principal areas we have been expressing our concern that after the completion of the cricket match, what will happen to these millions and millions of small paper national flags – tricolour and all other symbols.

We had in the past a practice by a Government instruction that the people in the cinema halls should stand up when the National Anthem is sung or the National Anthem is played. But ultimately it had to be discontinued because people, inadvertently, not wilfully, could not pay respect to the National Anthem. So, it was discontinued. We have seen about the use of the national flag. In the Government buildings it should be raised at 6 a.m. in the morning and in the evening, with the sunset it should be brought down. This practice as to what should be done, how the national flag should be honoured, how the National Anthem should be honoured requires education in the schools, among the citizens, and even among the bureaucrats and the politicians. Sometimes we have seen that the national flag is being used just upside down in the car and it has been left to the responsibility of the driver of the car to take care of that.

People who are repeatedly committing the offence wilfully, just dishonouring the national flag or the National Anthem should be punished. The National Flag has a particular size. Some of us have tried to ascertain whether the national flags which are being sold on the occasion of the 15th August and 26th January are according to the prescribed measurement of the national flag or not. They are not according to the measurement. Sometimes, they have been used to wrap up the body.

In the Explanation given about disrespect, so many things – wrong display; how in enthusiasm it has been used as costumes or uniform; and how the emblems are being distorted – have been stated. My suggestion is that along with this, there should be some provision for educating our children and our citizens to properly honour our national flag.

Lastly, something was stated about the *Vande Mataram*. *Vande Mataram* is not the National Anthem. In *Vande Mataram*, there are more than 44 presentations.

This is what I could count from the help of the eminent instrumentalists and musicians. This is after the latest disco type of presentation of *Vande Mataram*. There have been a lot of literatures on how *Vande Mataram* came. Those who do not know anything about how it came, what was the debate, how Pandit Nehru had chosen only this one, under what circumstances and why the nation decided to have this *Jana Gana Mana* as the National Anthem should be educated. This also requires education. Whoever he may be or she may be, should be properly educated about the history of the National Flag and about the National Anthem and how it should be honoured.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003. As it is said (in Hindi) that "Jo bhara nahin hai bhavon se, behati jismen rasdhar nahin, hriday nahin vah Pathar hai, jismein swadesh ka pyar nahin." Infact, where in our culture it is said that 'Matri Devo Bhavah, Pitri Devo Bhavah, Acharya Devo Bhavah, there it is also said that *Rashtra Devo Bhavah*.' We should worship our country as God and bestow it with same respect and honour. Our country Bharat comes first and then only we, the citizens of this country. The tri colour which is the paradigm of India, symbol of its "Aan, Baan and Shaan" and also the symbol of renunciation and sacrifice of our country. Thousands of mothers lost their sons, thousands of our sisters were widowed, thousand of people were lathi charged got shot and their heads smashed and underwent torturous treatment in the death cells of Andman to uphold the

dignity of our National Flag. After the freedom struggle the national flag has become a symbol of our 'Aan, baan, and shaan and its honour is supreme and there should not be any doubt about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friend has rightly said :-

"Jisko na nij gaurav tatha nij desh ka abhimaan hai, vaha nar nahin pashu nira hai aur mritak saman hai."

Therefore our language and our nation give the message of pride. Our national flag, our constitution of India are our sacred books as our religious books. Similarly Constitution of India is respected and adorable for us. Similarly national flag of India having Ashoka Chakra in between symbolises mobility. We always keep progressing 'O' man! 'O' the Indian let thou keep on progressing and never retreat. Our national flag which gives a message to go ahead and thruth always prevails, not unthruth" should remain the pride of our nation and sense of unity which of binds and regarding national flag, I whole heartedly welcome all the provisions of what precaution should be taken and when it should be construed as showing disrespect and what punishment should be given on that circumstances and infact it is our duty to follow them.

At last, I would like to say that we shall have to accept the importance of our national anthem and our national song 'Vande Matram'. During the freedom struggle people were shot to death singing Vande Matram. This also inculcate the feeling of patriotism in us. Full respect to the 'Jan Gan Man', Vande Matram, National flag, the constitution of India and the national language of India should be ensured in our country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill. In our part of the country, there is a phenomenon to boycott 26th January and 15th August functions by the terrorist groups. Not only that, they also organised some demonstrations in various places where they showed disrespect to the National Flag. This sort of a rule is a very welcome feature. I think regarding the

implementation of the rule, it is not only given to the police but also to the para-military people also because they keep on guard.

I remember one thing. It happened in some constituency. The para-military police was there. They caught hold of a man and brought him to the police. Then the court gave a judgement saying that they have no authority to implement the local law and order.

Now, this Bill has been drafted very nicely but I do not know who is going to be the implementing authority. I am not an expert but my request is that when you make the rule, you should kindly take care of that particular aspect so that whoever is in law and order duty in any part of the country could implement this law and ensure that respect is shown to our National Flag.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill.

Most of the illiterate people are ready to honour the National Anthem as well as the National Flag but most of the insult is done by the educated and enlightened people and politicians. These activities must be stopped through stringent laws enforced by the Central Government.

When one or two of my colleagues and friends spoke, they said that we want a national language. We are of the view that all the eighteen languages should be national languages. Switzerland has three national languages. In South Africa, they have four or five national language. Unless we give top respect to the different races and languages in different regions of the country, we cannot get full co-operation from the people. Our country is like a continent with different races, different religions and different languages. So, I humbly request all hon. Members that equal respect should be given to all the languages.

Our Government has recently announced Sankrit as one of the classical languages. I insist Tamil the Ancient

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

Language must be declared as one of the classical language. In the Constituent Assembly, on the proposal for adoption of Hindi as national language, there were equal votes on both sides. Finally, the then Chairman and the first President of the country Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while casting the deciding vote, voted in favour of Hindi, as was quoted earlier by my friend Shri Mohan Rawale. If we want to maintain the culture of the nation, we must give equal importance and respect to all the languages and races. That would help boost the honour of the national symbols as well as the nation.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga) : Please add our Kannada language also along with your language.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : That is our sister language along with Telugu and Malayalam.

SHRI ADHI SHANKAR : Tamil is the mother language of all the Dravidian languages.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Bill, introduced by Hon. Minister is a Bill of the year 1971 in which Hon. Minister has made some amendments. It is said about our national flag, the tricolor :-

"Hara rang hai, Hari Hamari dharti ki angdai, Kesaria bal bharne wali sada rahe sachai."

This is the flag of three colours and a wheel. Many people would not be knowing and would take it a drapery of the tree colors only, but this is the symbol of our nation and symbol of our pride, our forefathers achieved it through sacrifice. We therefore, resolve that-may we live or die, we will not let the flag down.

Sir, Hon. Minister is appropriating applause on this Bill. He has done a great job of patriotism, but we want to ask him a question that "Ignorance of law is no excuse." One who is ignorant of law and flouts, he will not be forgiven. I want to know from hon. Minister that the Bill was enacted earlier in 1971 and he is just adding the word disrespect that insult in what so ever manner will not be tolerated. Any body tilting, dragging or writing some thing over it, all

these points have been added to the explanation. You will get the Bill passed, it will publish in the gazette, but how the population of more that 100 crores will know about it? This Bill we have passed, the people must come to know and they should abide by it. The law has been enacted and anybody flouts it out of ignorance then there is no excuse. What arrangement have you made, what steps have been taken to apprise and educate the public that such a law has been made that if any body insults the national flag in any manner, he will be punished?

Sir, during the British rule there was a practice of publishing the law in the gazette and it was deemed that the public has become aware of the law. In our country, more than half of the population is illiterate or under literate what law have you made or what action have you taken to make such people aware of it. It has been discussed here, we have understood, the law have been passed, published in the gazette, the literate people have understood, but who tell and explain the common public. Therefore, please answer this question no. 1.

Sir, my second question is in regard to the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill wherein it has been stated that this law is related to disrespect to National Flag and National Anthem. Recently several such cases have come to the notice of the Government and therefore, the Government and the Hon. Minister had to bring this law that whosoever, insults the National Flag in any case and this has been described in it, must be punished. You have mentioned both the National Flag and National Anthem in the Bill. However, you have brought this law only for National Flag. Why have you left the National Anthem from its purview? There is no mention of it in the law. Are you giving any importance to the National Anthem or the Government does not attach any importance to the National Anthem whereas the Government have accepted in the statement of objects and reasons that they were informed about insult of both National Flag and National Anthem. If it is so, why did you bring law only for National Flag and who forbade you to bring law regarding insult of the National Anthem. It is right that you brought a law for National Flag, but you did not do so in regard to the National Anthem whether it was left by mistake or you left

it knowingly. Do you not have any affection or respect towards National Anthem.

Sir, my third question is in regard to the fact that there is a law that whosoever, insults the National Flag, would be given imprisonment for a period of three years. However, in the new law the punishment has been reduced to one year and if it is proved again that the National Flag has been insulted by the same person again, then he will be for given imprisonment for three years for the first offence and for one year only for subsequent offence. It means if somebody found guilty of insulting the National Flag time and again, then he would be awarded with punishment for three years imprisonment for the first time and later on only one year imprisonment be awarded every time, it this provision is there? It has been mentioned that if a person, who has found guilty of such offence even earlier, repeats the crime, then he would be awarded with punishment for one year imprisonment for repeating that crime. It means if some one commit a crime for the first time, then he will be punished with three years imprisonment and later the same person repeats it time and again, he would be awarded with punishment for one year imprisonment every time. When a person is creating nuisance time and again, he is insulting the National Flag again and again, he would be awarded with 3 years imprisonment for the first time and later on only one year imprisonment would be awarded, what sort of law is this? Who formulate this law. The higher officers formulate law and had over it to you and you bring it here. I am not a jurist but there are a lot of jurists are sitting here. They should explain me what sort of law is this?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Although I would have replied your question at the time of passing this bill, but since you are asking, therefore I am telling you right now. As per the old law there is a provision of imprisonment for three years or five years or both. Under this law some one is punished for one day, some one for 10 days and some other one for a month. Some one could be charged one rupee fine and some other could be charged rupees 100 as fine. It has been done to systemize it that now punishment of at least one year imprisonment would be awarded.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sir, it is going to be 6 o'clock there are 3-4 Hon'ble Members, who are still awaiting to speak. With the consent of the House, the time of the House is extended till this bill is passed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : In the earlier law, it has been provided that the person who insults it, could be awarded with punishment of imprisonment for three years or five years or both. This provision exists as regard to the first time crime. Now the law which you have brought, it speaks of the cases where the offence had been proved under section 2 or section 3 and again the offence has been proved once again for the same crime, again it is proved. In that case second time and later on every time punishment for at least one year would be awarded. First time three years imprisonment and later on one year imprisonment every time. You please read it again, I am reading that line where is the confusion, where is the disparity. Law means a clear picture, which should be perceived clearly by every one. They have written in such a way, that it gives a different impression. It should be written clearly that imprisonment would be for such and such years. The hon'ble Minister should give reply to my this point.

After that, he has said that if the national flag is insulted by words or by action. It is written here that the saffron colour should be kept on the top. White in the middle and green at the bottom. Sometime, the innocent people of the villages unknowingly, as many of them are not aware of it, keeps the saffron at the bottom and green on the top and sometime the people of elite class also commit this mistake so for how many years they will be imprisoned? It is also mentioned here that if it has been done intentionally. How it will be proved that it has been done intentionally or without any intention. The mistake has been occurred knowingly or unknowingly, it will proved. If a village Mukhia hoisted the flag and he is not aware that which colour of the flag should be kept on the top. He kept the saffron colour on the bottom and green on the top. A large number of villagers are not aware of the fact that which colour of the flag should be kept on the top and

[Dr. Raghuvansh Singh]

which in the bottom. I am revealing the facts. Then the policemen will harassed him. Why such laws should be exist, where even the innocent person, who committed a mistake unintentionally, would be hand cuffed and brought to the police station by the policemen. At that point of time, everyone will say that he has disgraced the National flag, so why he should not be punished. Therefore, what precautions you have taken in this regard.

My last question is that who so ever insult the national flag by words, action as the case may be, he will be punished. There is an organisation in our country, which says that our national flag is saffron flag then for violating law by words for how many years that organisation would be punished? Please tell that according to the present laws whether they are offenders or not? In RSS people are taught that the National Flag is suffronised, whether it is considered to be an insult of the National Flag or not? What action would you take against all of them otherwise what sort of teachings are going on in the country. We say that our tri-colour flag should held a high position, on the other hand they are preaching about the sufferonisation of the National flag, when and what sort of action would you take against them and when would you put them behind the bar? When you will arrest the RSS people? You please answer all these questions only then we will consider that you have brought law in a proper way. The people of RSS speaks about the saffaronisation of National Flag, Hindutva, Rashtratva and that everything would be governed by the following of the same method. This Fascist Institute, which talk about the saffaronisation of our National Flag, then this Tiranga' would be our National Flag or the saffaronised flag would be our national flag, you please clarify that what action would be taken under this law against the RSS followers? Therefore, you have reduced the punishment from three years to one year.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Now, nothing will be included in the proceedings of the House.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : We should not only frame the laws to give respect to the national flag and to our nation and our flag obtain the highest position but all these laws should be brought into the knowledge of the people and he implemented. Who so ever violate the law, strict action should be taken against him. There should be no discrimination between the poor and powerful person that the action is taken against the poor person and the powerful person is spared. The discrimination should be stopped and only then the respect of national flag, national anthem and the respect of the nation would be enhanced. Otherwise if there is any difference between the words and the action it would not serve any purpose.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my whole support to this Bill. Certainly national flag deserves all the respect. I cannot even think that our national flag is subjected to any kind of insult by a normal citizen of the country. It is beyond comprehension. The aims and objective part of the Bill states that many instances of the insult to the national flag have been observed. I am surprised to learn it. Even the slightest dishonour of the national flag cannot be tolerated and this thing should be clearly understood. The national flag is the symbol of our aspirations, hopes, wishes and attitudes. National flag should be flown with a feeling of pride and honour. It is the symbol of country's glory which cannot be compromised.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the moment when the resolution of officially adopting the national flag was brought in the Constituent Assembly, the leader of Muslim League Khaliq-ul-Zamam delivered such an eloquent speech in reverence of the national flag that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru rose and embraced him. Everybody knows that the national flag is not the flag of any party of the nation. We may have any number of grievances and differences with any party, individual or group, national flag would continue to fly with full glory and there can be no abatement in it.

I remember that many proposals were put forth by the Muslim League, Indian Union Muslim League in Constituent Assembly and several of them were rejected. At the time

of the promulgation of the Constitution on 26th January, Qaid-e-Millat, Janab Chaudhary Ismail, President Indian Union Muslim League was proudly supporting the National flag on the Shervani. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have an objection to raise. Recently the muslims in the country were so much aggrieved that it was suggested by a few of them to boycott the hoisting of the national flag on Independence day, Indian Muslim League took the initiative and successfully pressurised to withdraw this kind of proposal and also maintained that every citizen should remain present at the moment of the hoisting of the national flag to pay their reverence and the question to boycott should not be raised. At this historical juncture I wish that our national flag may keep on hoisting and the national sentiments may remain intact and there should not be any kind of disrespect for our national flag. A person found guilty of disrespecting the national flag in any way should be given most stringent punishment but I would like to make one thing clear that it should not be given any communal colouring and the peace and harmony in the country should not be disturbed unnecessarily. I am sure that all the people of the country have got respect for the national flag whether they are from any religious linguistic or cultural background. Nobody should have any doubt in this regard.

Something has been said about Vande Mataram in the House, although it is not our national anthem. It has a long history but as this Bill is not concerned with Vande Mataram, which is not our National Anthem, I don't want to debate at length on this subject. The debate could be initiated at some other occasion. Its solution was found before independence and that solution should be adhered to. I would like to conclude to say one thing more. We have a national song 'Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindostan Hamara' written by poet Iqbal which is being forgotten. It is not remembered at any occasion. Through you I would like to appeal to all my countrymen that attention be paid and due honour be given to this song "Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindustan Hamara, Hum Bulbulen Hain Iski Yeh Gulistan Hamara", which is such a great national song and invokes in us such a healthy spirit. We sing our national anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' at the beginning of the session and pay due respect to it. Lastly we sing 'Vande Mataram'. I would urge upon the House that 'Sare Jahan Se

Accha Hindustan Hamara' be also sung and such an harmonious atmosphere be created in the country which is essential for our unity. These cannot be two opinion in this regard that nobody can bear the disrespect of the national flag.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur) : Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Prevention of Insults to the National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003.

I think the National Anthem and the National Flag must receive the respect that is due to them, but I am also of the view that loyalty is an emotion and it is a sentiment. It can be won but it cannot be foisted. It is not a physical commodity that can be foisted by force of law, arms, physically, and by numerical strength which the Indian Union consists of.

The Union Flag is a continuation of the Congress flag. The Congress flag was made on communal lines. Saffron symbolises the colour of the Hindus, white that of the Jains and the Buddhists, and the green of the Muslims. We, the Sikhs, who have contributed so much to the independent struggle, have not been associated with this tri-colour. There are no portraits or busts or statues of Sikhs in the galleries of Parliament or outside. I want to know from the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs as to why we have been kept out of this national life. Have we not made any sacrifices for the Independence struggle? Is it just one community that made all the struggles? I want an answer from the hon. Minister why we have been kept away from Parliament, from the National Flag, and from the National Anthem. As the Americans rebelled against the British saying that there shall be no taxation without representation, I would say that there can be no loyalty without participation and consultation. The Sikhs have no participation in India's foreign, economic, defence, and home policies, though we are a strong component of the Union, as Hindus and Muslims. We demand that the shortcomings be made good immediately and the dark blue colour be inserted in the tri-colour to indicate our representation.

[Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann]

Furthermore, as I have said, this is a continuation of the Congress flag. After Independence, important minorities and faces have come into the Union. I would request the Hon. Minister that the Government should constitute a new Commission and there should be a new Indian Flag with the new ideology, and the new ethnic character. The Dravidians, the Malayalis, the Telugus, and the Sikhs should also be brought before the Commission and we should have a revised flag of the Union. That is my humble wish. In the present state, because of its Congress past, for the Sikhs, this Flag signifies bloodshed, ethnic cleansing, genocide, atrocities, injustice, and attack on the holy of the holiest, the Golden Temple. Therefore, I would request that we have a new Flag.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, how could he say that?

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : The Congress should not get upset when I speak a truth. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sir, No irrelevant statement will go on record.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : You have committed genocide and you have attacked the Golden Temple.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is a mention of certain symbols. I think, the National Anthem is not the only symbol of our nation; there are other symbols as well. I would like to mention about *Vande Mataram*. The song *Vande Maharam* is not our National Anthem but it carries no less importance than *Jan Gana Mana*.

Sir, I think it has already come to the notice of the Government that *Vande Mataram* is being sung in different tunes by very eminent singers in this country. I would not like to take their names here. The cassettes and records

of this are being played all over the country. This tune has become more accepted than the other popular tunes. What about the attitude of the people who are singing such tunes?

Sir, we have other national symbols as well. Lotus is also one of our national symbols. But it has been politicized now. It has been politically hijacked. We are talking about National Flags. It has been already mentioned in the Bill and I agree with the provisions as contained in the Bill. In some newspapers some statesmen have made statements saying that the *Ashok chakra* in the middle of the National Flag needs to be reviewed. It is a symbol of Buddhist religion. It only shows the attitude of those people who have made such comments in regard to our National Flag. I would also like to say that all those cassettes and records on *Vande Mataram* should be banned. It may have been sung by an eminent singer, maybe the Nightingale of India, but it is a question of our national honour. That needs to be protected at all costs. I hope the Government would be bold enough to protect the dignity and honour of our nation.

There has also been a proposal in some corners of the country that the name *Bharat* should be changed to *Hindustan*. This debate has already been put to rest. Our country is India.

Sir, I support this Bill but I would like to appeal though you to the Government that they should be bold enough to protect our national honour.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Prevention of Insults to the National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003. I have read this bill and I would like to express my views in this regard in the House. Although as I think other Hon. Members would have also read this bill. My submission is that passing the bill and the National Honour are two different things. I think that Government and the Minister would have felt some displeasure at the time of introducing this Bill. As, I think it is an ironical to bring a bill in the House to teach the National loyalty to the patriots living in this country. There

is a provision in this bill that if someone insults the National Honour he should be imprisoned. A person, who is living in this country does not understand the emotion of the Nation and if he insults the honour of the nation even after understanding national emotion then he would be imprisoned and I think that the person could not be a patriot. I think this bill is related to the three points. The person who is living in this country needs to understand these three things.

Sir, the first point is that we should understand the what is the definition of the Nation. As per my analysis I consider the nation as physical boundary only. If the country spread from Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari is considered to be one nation and the feeling of the Nation is the physical boundary, then the person residing in Jammu and Kashmir is linked with terrorist organisation and he says that we are the part of the Pakistan. In this situation, how it could be this definition and if the definition of the nation is not the physical boundary, then there is a different definition in Jammu and Kashmir and also different definition in Bodoland. Therefore, it is very essential to understand the definition of the nation. The other point is that what is national honour. We are bringing a bill to protect the national honour, which means that National Honour is such a thing which could be purchased from the market. National Honour is such a thing which could be sold or which could be devided. Unless we would not understand that what is national honour till then nothing will take place. As I think the national honour is humanity. Humanity means that human beings should live with other humans with humanity in this country. If a human being understands three things then I do not think that we need to pass such sort of a bill. We use to say "MAZHAB NAHIN SIKHATA AAPAS MEIN BAIR RAKHNA" (Means the religion do not teach us to keep enmity in our hearts for others). Which is that Muslim religion, whose Paigambar (Porphet) has said that to preach the Muslim religion the Hindu's throat should be cut down. Which is that Christian religion, which has taught that for the expansion of your religion, the blood of other should be shed. Which is that Hindu religion, in which it has been taught that to adopt

the Hindu religion Muslims should be murdered. When there is no such religion then this main question arises that who are those people who wants to play politics in the name of religion. I want to make an direct allegation that National religion and National Flat are being politicalized. We are going to pass this bill whose theme is national emotion. I say that if we would have a National feeling, then why Hawala scam, urea scam, fodder scam, bofors scam would have taken place in this country. If we would have a national emotion then why the Hindu blood would have involved in the attack on Parliament. If we would have a national emotion then why the Akshardham incident would have taken place. If we would have such feeling then why on 15th August and 26th January in the country. . . .(Interruptions) I want to say that only by having the provision of punishment, the national emotion, cannot be awakened. We have to start the process of developing the national emotion from the Parliament, leader of all parties. We are impressing that we are the Leaders of Hindu, we are not the leaders of Hindustan. Instead of this we should give impression that we are working for the development of the country, alleviation of poverty, and for the enhancement of honour and glory of our country at the international level, we are improving the health facilities available in the country and we are giving good security to the poor. If this would be the agenda of our Parliament then I think there will be no need to bring and pass National Emotion Bill in Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : I am concluding in half a minute. Otherwise you may pass a number of such bills, make provisions for punishments but from my point of view so far as the people are not aware about national emotion till then there is no importance of this bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, your speech is not being included in the proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a

[Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai Chikhalia]

sentence he has said that "MAZHAB NAHIN SIKHATA AAPAS MEIN BAIR RAKHNA" I want to say that he should complete the sentence : HINDI HAIN HUM VATAN HAI HINDUSTAN HAMARA."

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKER MAHALE (Malegoan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very good discussion is going on the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003. I fully support the Bill. Sir, this flag is not mere a piece of cloth but it is a symbol for increasing the self respect. There is one Ashok Chakra in it. This Ashok Chakra is very important symbol for the country. Its white colour symbolizes sacrifice, saffron symbolizes courage and the green colour symbolises greenery.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Mohite Saheb has told a very wonderful thing. Mother and the motherland are greater than heaven. To make this motherland superior than heaven, every quarter of the society have contributed their best may it be a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian or anybody. We have got the freedom only with their efforts and our national flag is fly high through the country. I bow to those who have sacrificed, surrendered themselves for the country and we should prevent the insult of this flag, it would be an honour to all the parties. We have got freedom 55 years ago, it is shameful that the National honour is insulted. It is not good. I would appeal for prevention of such things through this Amendment Bill.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful, that 17 honourable Members have participated in the debate and it was a very significant discussion, several good suggestion were also given. But the Bill which we have brought before you, has its limitations to increase the level of punishment and the explanation which was not given in 1971 Bill as to what are other types of disrespect, this Bill is being brought about it. But even then many apprehensions have been expressed, doubts created and I would try to clear them. The first thing which has been told that until its wide publicity would not be done, people would not be aware of it and till then ignorance of law

would result into offence. As Raghuvansh Babu has told that the actual thing is that the Flag code of India, 2002 has been given adequate publicity in the electronic and print media. For its publicity we have asked the Ministry of Education to include the Flag Code in the syllabi of the school. In addition to it, the State Governments have been requested to translate the Flag Code in regional languages and make adequate arrangements for its publicity in the school. Efforts have been made but whatever publicity we do, unless all the people are made aware of the Flag Code slowly-slowly, as even today two honorable Members have told that we could only hoist flag on only 26th January or 15th August. According to the flag code we can hurl the flag throughout the year, on our houses, shops. It had already been decided. Since the verdict of the court has come out and the flag code had been amended, thereafter. Such information is passed slowly.

Another thing has also come out that how would the para military forces deal in case it notices any incident of disrespect of flag? According to the law, the State Government have the authority to maintain the law and order and since it a cognizable offence, therefore, unless an offence is registered in a police station no action could be taken. When such matter will come to the notice of para military forces, army or any other, being a cognizable offence a complaint will have to be registered in the concerned police station, only then action could be taken.

One thing that has been repeated several times is about the punishment which professor saheb has told. I had tried to tell him in the meantime that the punishment has not been reduced here but in case of second or repeated offence or repeated violation of law the minimum punishment is one year. In some case it is three years. If anybody intends to declare a punishment of three years then the punishment would be of three years. If he imposes penalty, he can do so but for habitual offender there is a law that they would not be set free with only five or only with a punishment of less than one year. They would get a punishment of one year certainly. The court can also give

a punishment of three years. All these things have been covered in it.

As far as Mann Saheb has mentioned. I regret for that. I would request him with an excuse to go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly or the statement of Shri Radhakrishnan, it is said there as to what these three colours signify. Nobody would have imagined that in a country which had a great culture and history of 5000 years. Nobody from the country, which has a great culture and tradition could have ever thought nor any party persons of any school of thought, any political party could have ever thought that these three colours were adopted on the basis of which religion or community. It has been mentioned in the flag code too and you may go through the first page of the flag code and I would like to repeat it.

[English]

The significance of the colours and the *Chakra* in the National Flag was amply described by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in the Constituent Assembly which unanimously adopted the National Flag. Dr. Radhakrishnan explained :

"The *bhagwa* or the saffron colour denotes renunciation or disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work. The white in the Centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all our life depends. . . ."

[Translation]

This misunderstanding should not come to any today's mind. Almost all the matters have been covered in it. One more point has been discussed that is about National Flag, but there is no mention of disrespect for National Anthem. As far as this matter is concerned about the National Anthem there is mention in the main Act that is

[English]

Prevention of insults to National honour act, 1971,

[Translation]

It is not been made clear in this act that whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National Anthem

[English]

"Whosoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian national Anthem or causes disturbance to an assembly engaged in such singing"

[Translation]

Only these two things had been included in this Act. Therefore, there no need for further explanation, elucidate and detailed description in it. Therefore, it was not elaborated. There was an apprehension that National Anthem is sung at some place and it is not sung, I would like to say that singing of National Anthem in schools and Universities is optional. Any instructions have not been issued saying that it may be sung in certain places and it may not be sung in some places.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : I asked, while administering the oath of office.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : I am coming to that.

[Translation]

Sir, there was another discussion on the matter that besides our National Anthem there is our National Song also and that may also be given equal importance, there is no doubt in it, however, we have one National Anthem and it is sung as National Song (*Rastra gaan*) and it is also sung in this House.

Sir, I am very happy that all the parties of the House have supported this and they have expressed their concern towards the disrespect towards the National Honour and all the parties have also expressed their thoughts and views on the manner in which we should show respect and honour towards our great leaders who are the National symbol. It is a good thing. The people

[Shri I.D. Swami]

representing the people of the country have expressed the concern, which reflects the sentiments of the people. I welcome it. All the suggestions, which have been given by you, are welcomed and accordingly we would be ready to bring whatever amendment would be required in future.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : He has not answered my point. The Government functions at Rashtrapati Bhavan start and end with the singing of the National Anthem, like the swearing-in ceremonies of the Council of Ministers, etc. Same is the case with regard to Raj Bhavans.

I would like to know is there any provision or is there no provision in the Supreme Court or High Courts of our country that their functions will start and end with the singing of the National Anthem while the Chief Justice administers an oath of office to the Justices. Even in the Supreme Court, while the Chief Justice administers an oath of office, the functions do not start and end with the singing of the National Anthem. I want a clarification on this.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : There are no binding instructions to anybody in this regard.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : In that way, while in the functions of all the constitutional functionaries like the President, the Vice-President, the Governors, the Ministers and Chief Ministers, the National Anthem is sung, why not instructions be issued from the Law Ministry so that it can be sung in the functions of our courts?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : This is one of your suggestions. So far as I know, for the present, there are no instructions. We will certainly look into it and your suggestion would also be considered. . . .(Interruptions) For the present, there are no instructions.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : Sir, at the top of the buildings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, National Flag is there. Then what is the difficulty to start

such functions with the singing of the National Anthem in our courts?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : There can be no difficulty. What I am saying is that there have been no instructions from the Government issued for this purpose. That is why they are not doing it. If the instructions go from the Central Government, they would be bound to do it. That is what I am trying to explain. There are no instructions so far.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Sir, I put it this way. Parliament commences any solemn function with National Anthem. The Executive does it. Why should you exclude the Judiciary? Please give a direction or amend the Act. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : We will consider your suggestion. So far as national flag is concerned, it is a different thing. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : What about National Anthem? . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : National flag in the building does not mean that National Anthem is also a must. There are no instructions for the present. That is what I am saying. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHI SANKAR : Normally, judicial officers are not respecting the National Anthem. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Adhi Sankar, please take your seat.

Now, we shall take up the motion for consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rajo Singh – Not present.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rajo Singh – Not present.

The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I request the hon. Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.48 hrs.

ELECTRICITY BILL, 2001

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister wants only to introduce the Electricity Bill.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, UP) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you had given the ruling yourself and there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, there is a ruling. There would be no debate on the Bill, honourable Geete has requested that he only wants to move the Bill. We would have debate on the Bill tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Electricity Bill, 2001 is a very important Bill and certainly, through this Bill we are going to give a new dimension to the field of energy. You know that the electricity Bill was brought in August, 2001 and to discuss the Bill, to make any required amendment and to discuss the Bill in detail. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee.

Standing Committee has extensively, discussed the Bill. The Standing Committee has contacted the persons associated with energy and they have obtained their opinion. The Standing Committee has discussed the Bill clause-wise and thereafter it has presented its Report to the House. Firstly, I would like to thank all the members of the Standing Committee who have shown their keen interest in this important Bill and have undertaken extensive study of it and the recommendations for making amendments have been given in the report which has been presented to the House.

While informing the House about the Bill, firstly I would like to make it clear that the common consumer of electricity is the focal point of this Bill. While giving utmost

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

priority to the consumer, the basic concept of the Bill covers the requirements and provisions of the consumers belonging to all quarters such as agriculture, Industrial, commercial, rural, urban and remote areas. You all know that affordable and regular supply of electricity has become the basic need of the Consumer in each and every part of the world. It is a very important infrastructure on which the poverty alleviation, employment generation and balance development of all the parts of the country and growth at the rate of 8 per cent per annum which we want to achieve, all these things are based on energy today. Simultaneously, in the era of globalisation our competitive ability for financial works depends on the availability of affordable and adequate supply of electricity.

You all know that if we would be able to provide affordable and adequate electricity to the industry, then we can get through the competition which has come up in the industry sector due to the policy of liberalisation. In the power sector today we are going to face different situation. This is a matter of concern for all quarters of the country as well as this House. Today, there is shortage of power in almost all the States of the country. There is a demand for adequate and affordable electricity from all quarters. It is a matter of concern for all of us. Therefore, I would like to inform the House about our concerns, problems in brief. There is no regular power supply for the most of the people who have been provided with this supply. Our industry tariff is the highest in the world.

During recent years the condition of the staff Electricity Boards have deteriorated. There is a wide gap between per unit cost and revenue and also the annual losses of the State Electricity Boards are gradually increasing with the passing of the time and these are at the verge of instability. Similar is the condition of all the Electricity Boards and this is a matter of concern. During the last two plan periods, we have achieved only half through our planned potential growth, we could generate only fifty percent energy. Our positive expectations could not be fulfilled even after the Government guarantee for the invited investment. We

considered that if the State Government as well as Central Government come forward to provide guarantee for any power generating project, then many power generating projects would come up thereby providing additional electricity to us. But unfortunately, there are no results as we expected in this regard. Power shortage during the peak hour in country is our concern. Had there not been recession in the production industry the condition would have deteriorated further. Since there is recession in the industry otherwise the problem of power would have been the biggest problem before us.

There are around 80,000 such villages, where we are still not able to provide electricity. We are not able to provide electricity in approximately 50 percent houses. The power divide is the major hurdle in the path of social and economic progress of the country and this is the major concern for the power sector in this country. As the House is aware that the Hon'ble Prime Minister had called a conference of all the Chief Minister and Power Ministers of the country in March, 2001. In this conference, the concern was shown on the power situation and it was decided in this conference itself that we need such a law, which should be comprehensive and which we should get the investment required for the generation of additional electricity. We should get investment, which is required for our existing distribution and transmission system. The faults, shortcomings and loopholes in our distribution system needs to be rectify and our old system should be modernised. We need investment for this purpose also and therefore there should be such a comprehensive bill or a law, under which the targets fixed for the power sector can also be achieved. This bill is of paramount importance from this point of view. We need to enhance the additional power generation capacity to maintain a better situation of electricity supply and to rescue the country from the scarcity of power so that the system could become more reliable. We would have to improve the financial situation of the power stations and we need to consider this point that the losses incurred by the power sector should not be a burden on the financial portion of the State Governments. I am specifying the importance of this bill

before this House. The Power sector should be capable for mobilization of funds from the capital market without the help of the State Government. Customers are most important and the qualitative power should be made available on the fare price keeping in view the service and convenience of the customers. This bill is of utmost importance due to all above reasons.

19.00 hrs.

The Government had considered the recommendations of the standing committee on the basis of this background and sanctioned most of them. I would like to apprise of the House that the standing committee had submitted approximately 83 recommendations. Out of which we have accepted and incorporated 68 recommendations in this bill. The rest of the recommendation were not needed to incorporate in the bill directly, but the rest of the recommendations are related to the National Policy on Energy, the tariff policy which we are going to formulate in this context. We could consider those recommendations also at the time of finalising the policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the important recommendations made by the standing committee are related to the objectives of the bill, power policy, tariff policy, special arrangement for supply of power in the rural areas, provisions to check the power theft, restructuring of State Electricity Boards, special efforts to improve the quality of consumer services and cross subsidy. These concerns have been included in the proposed amendments.

The development of power sector industries, making of more competitive, protecting the interests of the consumers and power supply to all the sectors have been included in the bill by making its objectives more comprehensive. The objective of the National Power Policy would be the use of resources like coal, natural gas, nuclear elements, water and renewable energy sources. To maintain the transparency in the bill, a National tariff policy has been incorporated in it, which has to be followed by the Regulatory commissions. The provision of Ombudsman has been made to protect the interests of the consumers. The special provisions have been made to

reduce the amount of subsidy in the phased manner. If the State Government wants to provide subsidy to the special consumer groups then there is a provisions for it in the bill, for which uniform payment would be made to the utility (consumer). So that the subsidy may be given to the needy persons only. But the State Governments have to discharge their duties for it and make necessary provisions for the subsidy to be provided for the utilizers. The State Government should made the payment to the utilizers.

There is a need to reorganised the State Electricity Boards to make it mandatory to be responsible towards the area of generation, transmission and distribution in the power sector so that the interests of the consumers may be protected. The terms and conditions related to the employment of the employees have been fully safeguarded in such sort of reorganisation, whereas we are talking about the reorganisation, we want that the situation of the State Electricity Boards may improve but the interests of the employees of the State Electricity Boards have been safeguarded in this bill while going for reorganisation. The limits of their interests has also been considered in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many State Governments, who have passed the prevention of power theft laws, on the basis of their experiences, a provision has been made for setting up of special courts so that the efforts of having a check power theft may be made more effective.

This Bill presents the liberal structure of the power sector and it replaces three existing laws namely Indian Electricity Act, 1910; Indian power (supply) 1948, Power regulatory Commission Act, 1998. I hope this bill will help to improve the situation of Power sector and to enhance the competition, efficiency and transparency as well as start a new era in the Power Sector of India.

The objective of this bill is to "integrate the laws related to the generation, transmissions, distribution, trade and use of Power and in general to take inspiring measures for the development of power sector industries to create competition in the power sector industries, to protect the

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

interests of the consumers and to supply power to all the sectors, to rationalise the power tariff, to ensure the transparent policies on subsidies, to encourage the efficient and environmentally correct appropriate policies to establish the Central Electricity Authority and Regulatory Commissions to establish the appellate tribunals and to take action on related matters."

Mr. Chairman Sir, this Bill is coming for discussion before this House and whatever recommendations suggestions, came up here during the discussion, would definitely be taken into consideration. Now I would like to

request the House that while considering the list of amendments a discussion may be held on Bill, 2001 and pass the same.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Lok Sabha now stands adjourned till Eleven of the clock tomorrow.

19.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
clock on Wednesday, April 9, 2003/
Chatira 19, 1925 (Saka)*

© 2003 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Tenth Edition) and Printed by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.
