

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 7, 2002/Vaisakha 17, 1924 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

### WELCOME TO THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MONGOLIA

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. J. Byambadorj, Deputy Chairman of the State Great Hural of Mongolia and other Members of the Mongolian Parliament Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The delegation arrived in India today early morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament, and the friendly people of Mongolia.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

\*581. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the Bureau of Police Research and Development to prepare a Model Jail Manual to bring uniformity in the administration of prisons;

(b) If so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have consulted the State Governments before making jail manual; and

(d) if so, the views of the States in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Government have constituted a Committee in the Bureau of Police Research and Development to prepare a Model Jail Manual which can be adopted by all the States and Union Territories. Six working groups consisting of officers belonging to the cadre of prison Department of different States/Union Territories have been constituted by the Committee to make recommendations on various aspects/chapters of the Model Manual.

(c) and (d) The working groups constituted to make recommendations on various aspects/chapters are comprised almost exclusively of officers from the Prison Departments of the States. After the draft Manual is ready it will be circulated to the States and their views/comments taken into consideration before the Manual is finalized. Thus, the Model Manual is being drafted as a participatory exercise involving the States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is much delay in the preparation of Model Jail Manual and the prisoners more than the capacity of the jails are lodge there. Inhuman treatment is being meted to the prisoners and no arrangements are being made for them. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the Government propose to prepare and implement the manual soon? The number of prisoners in many of the jails in the states is more than the capacity of the jails and the provision made for them in the budget is also insufficient. Whether the Central Government propose to make provision in the budget for providing more funds for them?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as delay in preparation of manual is concerned, the Supreme Court had given a judgment in 1996 and even before that Justice Mullah Committee, Justice Krishna Aiyar Committee, Kapur Group - three groups and two committees have been constituted. In 2000 one new All India Committee was constituted which has further made six subsidiary groups on different subjects. Since it is very old manual and every state has separate manual so we thought that there should be uniformity in manual and a model manual should be prepared. We need state's approval for this Model Jail manual. It will take time. However, as far as the proceedings of the Committee and working of the groups is concerned, the report of the group will be prepared and submitted at the end of

June and it is expected that this work will be completed by that time.

As has been said about the finances, Rs. 111 crore has been given by the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Tenth Finance Commission had also given money. Besides this funds are given from time to time by the Centre for construction, renovation and addition in the prisons and to provide facilities to the prisoners who are under trial or convicts. However, a new manual is required containing details about discipline, law and order and facilities. Our scheme of constitution is such that unless the states agree, we cannot formulate any legislation at the centre.

[English]

Manual has the force of Law.

[Translation]

We have written to all the states. As per the article 252 if two or more than two states give us in writing that they are ready then we can implement the uniform law and manual in atleast those two state. Since it has not happened therefore, All India committee was constituted and this committee will complete this process by June.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, reports regarding Jail breaking and absconding from prison are being received from all the states. The manual is not being prepared, I would like to know from the minister as to whether arrangements of Central Security Forces would be made there or not so that such incidents may not re-occur and malign the image of the Government.

[English]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : The hon. Member would agree with me

[Translation]

that there is no question of maligning the image as certainly there are one or two such cases. However, it is a state subject, so state Governments have to make arrangement in this regard. If any state demands forces from the Centre for certain purpose, then only, the Centre can provide force but we cannot send Paramilitary Forces, CRPC or BSF or any other police force to any state on our own. There is no shortage of force. It is being discussed to make provisions in the Manual regarding making the security arrangement for jails where there is no proper wall and security arrangements.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Hon'ble Minister has rightly replied that there is nothing to do with the image. Image and BJP? Have you not said that there is nothing to do with the image? Image is a common thing. He is doing wrong in asking such question what has image to do with BJP? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has said about preparing Model Manual with the purpose to maintain uniformity. My submission is that we should ponder over several other points before introducing the uniformity as jail regulation and prisoners Act in different states are different. Unless we ponder over the prisoners Act, which are in practice in states, we cannot justify the proposal of changing the Manual. Secondly, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that in every state Prisoners Release on Probation Act, the service condition of the officials, their type, scale, remission system and the system related to trial are different and state specific. They have developed their infrastructure as per their state jail manual. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble minister as to whether uniformity can be introduced by changing only jail manual in view of the all existing diversity? The second part of my question is that, as has been asked in the main question, that all jails. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Tiwari, you have to ask only one Supplementary, not two.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : It is very important subject. I occasionally get opportunity to speak. It is none other than we who will be jailed so allow me to ask question. I would like to submit that over crowding in jail is an inhuman act and that is being committed. On the one hand we talk about human rights and on the other hand three hundreds people have been lodged in jails which have capacity to lodge only 100 people. Are you also pondering over this issue too? The concept of Reform Cells has been suggested for developing countries. I would like to know the opinion of the hon'ble Minister in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your question. You are not asking your Supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : The thing that has been mentioned

here by the hon'ble Member was also mentioned in 1996 judgment of the Supreme Court. As far the uniformity is concerned, it is a state subject as I have already told you and our set up is federal and our scheme of Constitution is such that every state want to formulate legislation independently. As far as his submission that there should be uniformity in the Act, it was Central Act and was formulated before independence. It was Act of 1894. We formulated a model Act at that time to replace that Act. When two or more than two states not inform and gave consent after circulation under article 252 we sent that model Act to the states.

Thus as far as the Act is concerned we have circulated the Model Prisoners Management Bill. After all they have to formulate legislation and Manual after the circulation and we can help them by way of providing good suggestions having constituting the committee, whether it is concerned with human rights, or the judgments of Supreme Court or High Courts or the convention agreement of UNO. All these things should be included in Model Bill and after preparing Model Manual, it should be circulated to the states. Now it is the responsibility of the states to complete it and let us see when they accomplish this task.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that a model jail code has not been formulated even after 50 years of independence. Even after so long, Government have not given their attention to this aspect. This resulted in the rebellion-like situation in many jails of state like Bihar—among such jails are Chhapra, Nawada and Jamul. The prisoners there laid a siege of the jail officers. Not only that, but some criminals entered the jail of Nalgachhia and tried to shoot some prisoners — but they managed to escape. I would like to know from the Government whether jails are still governed by the laws made during British rule? The I.G. (Prisons) of Bihar prepared a manual for jails but it was not implemented. The condition of jails in Bihar is very bad and rebellions are daily phenomena there. What measures are being taken by the Government to check these incidents. Prisoners are stuffed in jails like anything. Why do they revolt, have Government ever pondered? What measures are being taken by the Union Government to stop rebellions in jails and for early disposal of the cases of under trials?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Union Government have already done what it could. A committee at the national level has been constituted and there are 6 groups within it. They have been assigned separate subjects and they are likely to complete their work by June. Thereafter the states have to take follow-up action. I do not want to comment on the prevailing situation of Bihar. Each state has to do it in their own manner.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good that Government have at last decided to formulate model jail code. I would like to congratulate the Government for taking into confidence all the State Governments, through reports of various commissions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : The dreaded terrorists or the ISI agents when arrested are put in several jails. Whether the State Governments concerned have ever requested the union Government to provide paramilitary forces for the purpose?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : No such request, so far, has been made by State Governments. As far as the security and safety aspects are concerned these are to be done by respective states.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Is it true that criminals make free use of mobile phones from within the jail premises to orchestrate their criminal activities? When such instances were brought to the notice of the Government, has the Government taken any steps against the Administration and found them guilty of such offences?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Whenever there is a complaint received, the State Governments or the authorities concerned do look into it and take necessary action against those officers who are found negligent. ... (Interruptions) Otherwise, generally, we cannot say anything. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : I want to know whether any action is being taken against any of the defaulters or not.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : I mean action would be taken if there is a specific complaint and that action would be taken by the authorities which control the jails, and, that is, the State Governments and not the Central Government.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the condition of the jails in a country shows how much cultured and sophisticated that society is. But as everybody knows, the conditions of our jails are very pathetic. A determined police officer who was in charge of Tihar jail, showed the whole country how a jail can be reformed and how the inmates can be reformed. I would like to ask the Minister, through you, Sir, whether this example will be emulated all over the country. Will the Government take the initiative for that?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The answer should also be short.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, the Government has already taken action so far as correctional remedies are concerned. From 16th January, 2000, we have even introduced medals and awards for such officers who would take special interest.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will that be emulated all over the country?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : All good examples in the country, wherever they may happen, have to be emulated. All Governments have emulate them and we shall also request them to emulate it.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Asking long questions and giving longer answer seems to have become a habit.

[English]

Let there be some discipline in the formation of the question also.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been newspaper reports quoting CBI that the moving of terrorist or insurgent prisoners is very difficult and there should be a special jail for them. In such a situation, I request for direct intervention by the Union Government. I would like to know whether such sensitive issues can be left for the state government to handle?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, I have said time and again that it is a state subject. ...*(Interruptions)* We have no such report. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : This is the CBI report, hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Prahlad Singh, if you ask something which is connected with the State, how can he answer?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Suresh Yadav, please do not shout now.

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Sir, Governments, occasionally frame

fake charges against political prisoners, especially minorities. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any provision would be made in the proposed code to have special provisions for political prisoners and educated prisoners? Great leaders such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Jaiprakash Narain etc., have been put behind bars. The second part of my question is whether there is any provision in jail manual for inspiring the prisoners with the lives of those great leaders so that their lot could improve?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, the Model Jail Prison Management Bill has been circulated. As far as the manual is concerned, there is a committee for that. It has been divided into six groups which will consider six separate subjects. As far as I know, jails already have special provisions for political prisoners. It is also applicable for persons arrested during agitations. But whether the proposed code would have such provision or not, would be known only after the report is submitted.

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will you give us the liberty to send some suggestions to you?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Most welcome.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (NOMINATED) : Sir, I would like to know whether the Ministry is considering setting up an All India Jail Police Cadre so that the police all over India will come under one Central authority. This will also improve the service conditions of jail police which are deplorable at the moment.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, this does not pertain to this Question. But all the same, we are not having any such proposal for the present before us.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards women prisoners. Their condition is pitiable. Their condition worsens when they go to jail for emotional reasons but when they are released, no one is ready to accept them. In such a situation, they should be given proper training so as to be economically strong. It was also recommended by a number of departments. Hon. Minister should please tell us whether such a training has started so that they could be economically independent after getting released from the prison?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, states have been advised for doing it. Eight to ten states have set up exclusive women's jails and such an arrangement has been made there as this would help them after coming out of jail. They could earn their livelihood in case their family members do not accept them. Besides, we have suggested the introduction of transcendental meditation and yoga in prisons and it has been already done in a number of prisons of various states. Where there is no separate women jail, we have asked for constructing separate women cells and almost all the states have implemented this suggestion.

[English]

SHRI K. MALAISAMY : Sir, while I welcome the move to constitute a Model jail manual at a macro level, the idea is good, but the action is bad. My reasons are that in a system of criminal justice there are three Departments involved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask the supplementary. Do not give these explanations at all.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY : Sir, I will take hardly a minute. As I said, three Departments are involved in it - Police, Judiciary and the Prison departments. The Committee set up is constituted of the officers of the Prison Department only. Many of the jails and many of the apex prison departments are manned by the Police Personnel. What I am suggesting is that the Committee should consist of not only the prison officers but also the Police, a representative from the Judiciary and if possible, the user, namely a prisoner or an accused also who should be involved so that your report can be comprehensive and compact. I want to know whether you have got any idea to include them or not.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : The all-India Committee has already been constituted and we have taken care of including only the prison officers in it more because they would be having the experience of prisons and they know the gaps, loopholes and deficiencies in the prison administration. That is why this was thought of with prison officers of a senior level that Director General of Prisons and other prison staff are taken on the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 20 minutes have been devoted to the question and each side has expressed concern over the bad condition of jails, overcrowding of prisons, non-arrangement of proper diet and the revolt by the prisoners. In reply to every question, hon. Minister says that it is a state subject and state

governments are responsible for that, then why is he here at all? In clear terms- I would like to know the rationale for wasting the time of the House in such a manner? When hon. Minister is just a silent spectator and cannot do anything, then why is he pretending to reply? Hon. Minister should say once and for all that it is a state subject and he cannot do anything in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, should I answer it? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Sir, for twenty four hours the prisoners of Chhapra jail kept the police detained. On many places, the prisoners escape in connivance with the police. Certain criminals escape by bribing Rs. 1000 to four lakh and no action is taken. Even then hon. Minister says that it is state subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, it is an observation of the hon. Member and he is entitled to have his own ideas and thoughts. They may be very brilliant; no doubt about it. But so far as the Centre is concerned, the Central Government has been playing a very important role by giving finances to the State Governments and issuing advisories.

#### **Incentives to States for Performing Well in Rural Development Schemes**

\*582. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY :

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to give incentives to the States for performing well in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some States which

have shown better performance during the last few years have faced cut in their allocations; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

While no Incentive Scheme in respect of better performing States (in terms of implementation of Programmes) has been introduced, additional funds (if available) are considered for release to such States (towards the close of the financial year) under various Rural Development Programmes, subject to :-

- (i) The State concerned has received the Second Instalment of funds under the Programme and utilised 80% of the available funds.
- (ii) The additional funds so released will not be counted for determining the Opening Balance for the succeeding year for the purpose of 'cuts' in allocation.

2. If proposals for the Second Instalment are received after the month of December, 'cuts' are applied while releasing the funds to States/UTs. Cuts have also to be applied if the Opening Balance available with the State/UT is more than the prescribed limit; proportionate financial 'cuts' are applied in the case of those State/UT Governments which have not released their full share of funds.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, the statement laid on the Table can be construed as an euphemism of incentive in a suitable manner. The incentive has been admitted to certain criteria. In so far as the rural development and poverty alleviation are concerned, the instrument of Panchayat Raj system plays a major contributory role.

Sir, in pursuance of 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution, which can be epitomised as a dream of late Rajiv Gandhi, have provided wider opportunity for decentralised, participatory local level development.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Adhir Chowdhary, you ask the question. Do not speak for long.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Yes.

The Planning Commission has also observed that the determining factor is the capability of the funding Ministry to

formulate viable schemes and the ability to utilise the funds and to achieve sustainable rural growth optimally. May I know from the hon. Minister whether displaying of BPL list can be made mandatory in all the blocks? So far as my State, West Bengal, is concerned, there is no system of displaying BPL list in any block of my State. Sir, furthermore, in West Bengal Panchayat Festival is being organised by the State Government. A huge sum of money in the name of donation has been extracted from every Panchayat out of the funds which are meant for rural development.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, the hon. Member has expressed so many thoughts about rural development. However, his specific question is not there because he was defining on what basis, the BPL level can be maintained as a statutory obligation. But I think that it does not concern the Department of Rural Development; it concerns the Planning Commission because the Planning Commission, in co-ordination with National Development Council, defines the poverty alleviation figures and on that basis, it is decided what share has to be allotted to the State according to the statutory figures of the States.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, equity among the States is a debatable question for long. It has been observed that differential performance appears to have increased. The high income States in India are suffering from less allocation in the devolution, that is, from 13.8 per cent in the Tenth Finance Commission to 9.75 per cent in the Eleventh Finance Commission. Sir, the performing States often allege that due to the profligacy of the non-performing States, they have to compensate. Therefore, very often, they are making hue and cry on this issue. May I ask the hon. Minister whether any Human Development Report has been prepared by any State? As per HDI, India now stands at 124 out of 170 countries in the world. Has any State so far prepared any Human Development Report?

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether for the implementation of rural development programme, he is considering anything which was coined by late Rajiv Gandhi, that is, from PM to DM minus CM, from his Ministry to panchayat minus any intermediary.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : As far as the point of equitable distribution of allocation to the States is concerned, it is based on the poverty alleviation ratio.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member, if you are shouting like this, you will not be getting a chance.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : It is a fact that you

cannot consider this to have an equal distribution among the States. However, additional funds can be released to well-performing States, based on two conditions — one is, if a State has utilised the second instalment well in time; and second, it has utilised the available funds to the extent of 80 per cent. Then, additional funds can be availed of by that particular State, but there is no special sort of a provision for this.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : That is tantamount to incentive. My question, which is, 'from PM to DM minus CM' has not been answered. Mr. Minister, you did not answer my question.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: The statement laid on the Table clearly says that the Incentive Scheme has been introduced. However, recently, the Cabinet Minister of this Ministry, who visited Hyderabad along with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has said in a Press Statement, perhaps, keeping our Andhra Pradesh in view, "that there was some heartburn among States which have done very well. This issue has been discussed, the incentive issue is being thought of. It has to be discussed in the cabinet and it has to be cleared by the Planning Commission also." He said, "It is still under consideration", whereas the Minister here says that the incentive scheme has been introduced. It is a fact that the financial distribution is being done on an *ad hoc* basis and not on the basis of a laid down policy. In the Statement itself, he said, "Additional funds (if available) will be provided." If the funds are available and if you are going to distribute the funds, how can it become a policy? I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any laid down policy.

Cuts are there. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission himself has gone on record saying that Andhra Pradesh has done well regarding raising of loans from the World Bank.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : This is a very good question. As far as the cut is concerned, the cut is applicable to only those States which have not performed the duties as specified in the guidelines. These guidelines indicate that if any State, has not submitted their audit report or the utilisation certificate in time, they will not be able to take the second instalment. There are various reasons for not availing of these funds. Non-submission of a statement is not the only reason and there are other reasons, like a State not participating to the extent that is required.

In case of Andhra Pradesh, I have a detailed statement before me wherein various programmes have been very well chalked out and implemented. I have no doubt about it, and I

can particularly refer to the 'Food for Work Programme'. Under the 'Food for Work Programme', I can say that out of the total quantity of foodgrains available in the country, almost 40 per cent of the foodgrains has been lifted by the State of Andhra Pradesh for employment generation. Therefore, it cannot be said blindly that the State has not done well. They have done well under some Programmes, and they have not done well, to the extent that is required, under other Programmes. On that basis only, my Cabinet Minister, and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission have stated that whenever such a situation arises, they would certainly consider releasing additional funds.

The question of allocation of additional funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh is before the Government and, I think, it can be considered.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, I seek your protection. I have not asked about Andhra Pradesh. I had specifically requested the hon. Minister to say whether there is any laid down policy in this regard or not and whether that policy has been cleared by the Government and the Planning Commission. I asked that question. He did not reply to this question. He was only praising Shri Chandrababu Naidu. I did not want to hear that.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, this specific question deals with incentives and cuts and regarding cuts for that particular State of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, I am not asking that question. I would like to know whether there is any laid down policy in this regard or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What the hon. Minister has said is that he would consider giving incentives to those States that have done well. That is what he has said.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, for what are we asking questions if we do not get the answers? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already said that if the funds are available, then incentives would be given to the States that are performing well.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : He has said that incentives would be given if funds are available. But if all the States are performing well, then where will the funds come



from? ...*(Interruptions)* Where is the policy for it?  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has said that the States, that have a Ministry of Rural Development and have performed well, the incentive would be given to those States, subject to the availability of funds

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, how can that be? It has been said that incentives would be given subject to the availability of funds. It would mean cutting down of allocation of other States. Unless there is a laid down policy, where would the Government get the funds from if other States also are doing well? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has repeated his answer.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, no. He has not repeated it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already repeated the answer. You please hear him again.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, the policy is that in case a State is performing well, then additional amounts could be released to that particular State provided they have taken the second instalment well on time and also have consumed or utilised the available funds to the extent of 80 per cent.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, this is not called incentive. ...*(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Aditya Nath.

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that for Rural development and Poverty alleviation. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, if all the states are going to perform well, then where would the Minister get the funds from? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : The Union Government releases the next instalment of funds allocated to the State Government only after receiving the utilisation certificate from the State

Government whether the Union Government have constituted any task force to undertake monitoring in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member of Parliament has asked as to what is monitored by the department after receiving the compliance certificate from the State Government I would like to tell the hon. Member that the separate agencies entrusted with the task of giving certificates for this work.

*[English]*

The Government has to certify for the utilisation and also for the requirement.

*[Translation]*

After demand is made unless the compliance certificate or the audit report for that is received the money is not allocated by the Union Government

*[English]*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request the whole House to discuss this very pertinent point raised by Shri Janardhana Reddy. This is the need of the hour. There are two issues involved in this. The Minister has stated that Andhra Pradesh is performing well, that they are utilising more funds and that is why even the cuts from other States are being released to them after the month of December. This is a regular practice. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Rural Development, this has been a regular practice. The practice has been that when a certain State fails to utilise the funds allocated during the year, after the month of December, the Central Government would make a cut in their allocation and out of the total amount accrued in that manner, more funds are allocated to the States performing better.

The whole purpose of any Government is to eradicate poverty. Whoever may be the Prime Minister or whoever may be in Government, that is the ultimate objective of everybody. Take Andhra Pradesh for example. According to the National Sample Survey, poverty level in the whole country is only 15 per cent to 16 per cent. The States performing well are being penalised.

That is why, we demand that the Government of India give more incentives and the Planning Commission earmark separate grants for the States which are reducing poverty level very fast. Then only we can eradicate poverty in our country. This issue is under the consideration of the Prime Minister. The Minister of Rural Development, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu called a meeting once in which I also made my suggestions.

At the end of the year, some funds are left unutilised. They are releasing those funds to the States that are performing well. That is okay. Andhra Pradesh is doing more and that is why the Ministry of Rural Development is releasing more funds. But, What incentives the Government is giving for the other States in the country which are not performing well in reducing the poverty level very fast?

Even the States that are performing better are penalised by the 11th Finance Commission. The States that are not performing well, the States in which the poverty levels are increasing, are getting more funds based on the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission. In such a scenario, no State would perform well.

We want to know what the Government's policy is in this regard. Normal cuts and reliefs to the States are a part of the existing policy of the Ministry of Rural Development. But what is the policy of the Government in regard to the States that are performing better? Is the Government planning to give more funds to the States that are performing better?

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : What Shri Janardhana Reddy has said is correct. Performance has to be linked with the policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your leader has asked a supplementary. Let the Minister reply to it.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, I will read out the categories of the States, performance-wise, as available with the office. Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have utilised more than 80 per cent of the allotted funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, why all this? I have said and Shri Yerrannaidu has also said that at the end of the year some money out of the savings is given to the States performing well ...*(Interruptions)* Even Shri Yerrannaidu has diverted some money to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Normally, at the year-end when there is some saving left, funds are released.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, I have already stated that the States performing very well are Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu. The States that are making average utilisation of these grants are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya and Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : What the hon. Minister is

saying is correct. The States which are performing better are not being given more funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Let him give the figures. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Reddy, please let him answer first. Let the answer be complete. Then, if there is anything left, I will allow you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, the States which have performed very poorly are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. They have not even utilised 30 per cent of the amount allocated to them under this programme. Therefore, they are not performing well.

While the other States, which I had mention earlier, are utilising between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the funds available to them.

Shri N. Janardhana Reddy and Shri K. Yerrannaidu are asking about the policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Yes, absolutely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is exactly what they want to know.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, the Planning Commission and the Department of Rural Development have assigned this task to an Expert Committee, which is under process. So the policy would be taken into consideration as soon as the report of the Expert Committee comes out.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had give you an opportunity to ask supplementary. You sit down please.

*[English]*

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN : Than you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to ask a Supplementary.

As regards the rural development schemes, the scheme known as *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana* had been introduced by our hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. As per the scheme, wherever there are no roads in the rural areas, roads will be laid. The hon. Minister has rightly said. ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri V. Vetriseivan, please ask your Supplementary. Do not make any statement.

SHRI V. VETRISSELVAN : Sir, I am asking my Supplementary. The hon. Minister has very rightly said that the then Government of Tamil Nadu, during the period of Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi, had done very well. ...*(Interruptions)* During 1996-2000, Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi had done quite well. He had implemented so many schemes.

SHRI P. H. PANDIAN : Sir, let the hon. Minister also say the statistics of funds utilised by the present Government of Tamil Nadu during the last one year.

SHRI V. VETRISSELVAN : Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri V. Vetriseivan, why do you not ask your Supplementary?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri P. H. Pandian., please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. H. PANDIAN : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how the present Government of Tamil Nadu, headed by Dr. J. Jayalitha, has performed during the last one year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri V. Vetriseivan, do you not want to ask your Supplementary?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. VETRISSELVAN : Sir, even before the introduction of this Rural Road Scheme, most of the villages had been connected with the roads in Tamil Nadu. Most of the roads are to be re-laid. But it is not permissible under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to relay the rural roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your Supplementary.

SHRI V. VETRISSELVAN : Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would allow the States to re-lay the existing rural roads which need more attention.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Sir, the hon. Member

has asked a very important question. Even after 54 years of Independence, this country lags behind in connectivity of villages. To the extent of even 40 per cent, the villages have not been connected. Therefore, a revolutionary and a new programme had been taken up by the Government of India. Particularly the Prime Minister has emphasised that unless and until we connect villages, no progress can be achieved. Therefore a survey of the whole country—State-wise—was made to find out how many kilometres of roads in the villages can be connected before 2007 because each and every village of the country has to be connected within that period. For that programme, an allocation of Rs.60000 crores is required.

The hon. Member has asked a question about Tamil Nadu. In the case of Tamil Nadu, as per the report, only 533 kilometre lane is not connected. Compared to the other States, we can say that it is better. In fact, the cost was also considered and compared to the other States, funds made available to Tamil Nadu is also sufficient in proportion to the length of the various village roads in other States.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one question arises in my mind from the reply given by the hon. Minister right now and quoting figures regarding the progress of various states, I would like to ask whether the figures are being given on the basis of the utilisation certificates submitted by the states or any physical verification is done to ascertain whether or not the funds provided by the Centre are being properly utilised.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question asked by hon. Khurana is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question asked is whether there is any provision for physical verification or not.

SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, verification in regard to the funds provided is done at five levels — there is national coordination body at state level, district co-ordination body at district level and even there is block co-ordination body also and its inspection and monitoring is done at every level. Not only this, there is a vigilance cell in our department through which every report is verified to ascertain what has been done properly and what not. Still we will inquire into any complaint in this regard.

*[English]*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the United Front Government, Shri Yerranna

was the Minister and I was the Chairman. His performance was quite good!

I want to know this. In your answer, you said that it was an incentive scheme; that means that it depends on the performance of the Government or, according to the performance, the money will be provided. The performance of the State I come from was poor and it has not held election for five years.

This time, when we came to power we have held elections. How can the Government penalise us? We have held elections and got the elected representatives but the Government is not releasing money to us. It is not fair. Once the elections are held and we have the elected representatives, funds should be released. One of the criteria of this incentive scheme is that the elections should be held in appropriate time. AGP did not hold elections but we have held elections and we have the elected representatives. Why should the Government not release the fund? Will the Government review the matter?

SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL : Sir, what I have read regarding Assam is little different from what the hon. Member has said, particularly about its coming in the category of poor performing State. It is true. Sir the elections, which the Central Government asks the State Government to hold, were not held in time. In fact, there was an enormous delay in holding the *Panchayat* elections in the State of Assam. Not only that, there was no request even from the district or the State for disbursement of the allocated amount. Therefore, there was a delay on their account and as a result it has come in the category of poor performing State. The hon. Member has said that this is an incentive scheme. I do not agree with it. There is no incentive scheme. However, there is a procedure by which additional funds can be made available to the States, particularly at the time of giving the second instalment, after they have utilised 80 per cent of the fund. This scheme of incentive may come up in future. At present, earlier performance of the State decides the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now the hon. Minister, after classifying all the states has given the details regarding how much funds have been provided to which state. Hon Minister has told that Rajasthan has been provided their due share of funds under this head in proportion to the entire country i.e. it has been allocated a hefty sum while the State Government have always been accusing the Central Government for not allocating enough

funds to Rajasthan. Hence I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much funds have been utilised by the Rajasthan Government out of the funds allocated to it by the Union Government. Hon. Minister should provide the figures of the entire country and not Rajasthan alone as to how many states have not utilised the funds allocated by the centre.  
...(Interruptions)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is levelling wrong allegations against the Rajasthan Government. Rajasthan Government has not only utilised whatever funds have been allocated to it by the centre but has also sent the utilisation certificates for the same. In such a situation how can the hon. Member say so in regard to the Rajasthan Government. My submission is that the hon. Member has initially asked the wrong question.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan Government has not sent all the utilisation certificates to the centre so far. Hence I would like to know as to how many states are there in the entire country which have not utilised the funds allocated them by the centre.

[English]

SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL : Sir, as far as the performance of Rajasthan is concerned, for the year 2000-01 the Central allocation was Rs. 562.12 crore. The Centre has released Rs. 508.59 crore to the State. But the funds utilised was Rs. 375.86 crore. In the same way, during the year 2001-02, Rajasthan performed better.

SHRI P. H. PANDIAN : Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir. There are about 374 *Panchayat* unions in Tamil Nadu. About 20 years' back my late Leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. formulated a self sufficiency scheme to lay roads to all the 374 *Panchayat* unions at the cost of Rs. 1 crore each.

12.00 hrs.

At that time, the roads were laid, all villages were connected, and the roads were also maintained. Now, Sir, I have heard from the Minister that after the disbursement of PMGSY fund to an extent of Rs. 100 crore, we have laid only 538 connectivity-roads.

Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is also penalised for having laid roads for the last 20 to 30 years in Tamil Nadu. Now, New Road Scheme is intended to lay new roads. I just want to know whether the Minister will pay attention to Tamil Nadu and help it to maintain

these toads. Since every village is connected, these roads have to be maintained. So, I would like to know whether the Government will enable the state Government to relay roads and to maintain roads. The roads have been spoiled by torrential rains.

## WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Balika Samridhi Yojana

\*583. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Balika Samridhi Yojana is being implemented in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that the funds allocated to various States under the Balika Samridhi Yojana are not being utilized; and

(d) if so, the directives issued/proposed to be issued by the Union Government to the State Governments, especially to Bihar Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana was started in 1997 in the country with the objective of raising the overall status of the girl child and bridging about a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her. The Scheme includes grant of Rs.500/- at the birth of a girl child, and education scholarship from the age of 6 years until completion of secondary school. From the year 2002-2003, this Scheme is proposed to be transferred to State Governments to enable State specific flexibility for implementation of the scholarship component which will commence from the year 2003.

(b) and (c) Funds to the tune of Rs.17670.56 lakhs have been released to the State Governments from the inception of the Scheme till the year 2001-2002. Out of these, funds to the tune of Rs.8800.632 lakhs have been utilised as on 31.3.2002. The State-wise allocation and utilisation of funds is enclosed as statement. The funds released to the State Government of Assam during these years is Rs.594.015 lakhs.

(d) The Government of India has been vigorously pursuing with the States/UTs including the State Government of Bihar, for prompt utilisation of funds and submission of utilisation certificates.

### Statement

*State-wise Allocation of Funds from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 and the status of utilisation as on 31.3.2002 under Balika Samridhi Yojana*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	905.325	440.431
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.850	10.049
3.	Assam	594.015	231.095
4.	Bihar	2623.900	507.090
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.000	99.320
6.	Goa	16.410	11.740
7.	Gujarat	582.314	324.154
8.	Haryana	228.445	135.565
9.	Himachal Pradesh	115.970	73.565
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	229.990	145.560
11.	Jharkhand	100.000	00.000
12.	Karnataka	927.370	564.850
13.	Kerala	275.474	152.370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1988.430	1548.240
15.	Maharashtra	1146.400	533.253
16.	Manipur	41.410	21.800
17.	Meghalaya	38.826	26.285
18.	Mizoram	18.720	13.220
19.	Nagaland	13.220	5.51
20.	Orissa	1473.640	850.370

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	196.425	113.945
22.	Rajasthan	837.635	404.755
23.	Sikkim	11.930	3.655
24.	Tamil Nadu	575.970	338.195
25.	Tripura	84.200	58.200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3311.761	1560.820
27.	Uttaranchal	100.000	00.000
28.	West Bengal	924.450	589.160
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	4.145	0.565
30.	Chandigarh	5.495	2.060
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.93	1.540
32.	Daman & Diu	1.865	0.500
33.	Delhi	50.170	22.130
34.	Lakshadweep	1.965	0.580
35.	Pondicherry	15.910	10.060
Total		17670.560	8800.632

#### 24 Hour Education Channel

\*584. SHRI. RAMPAL SINGH :

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to launch a 24 hour education channel to help to achieve the target of full literacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this channel is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) An exclusive 24 hours educational Satellite based TV channel, Gyan Darshan has already been launched

and made operational with effect from 26.1.2001 with one of its aims to achieve the targets of full literacy. The Channel is available 24 hours through cable operators throughout India. In Gyan Darshan the programmes are contributed by major educational institutions such as Indira Gandhi National Open University, University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Open School, National Literacy Mission and some government and semi-government organisations. The channel offers interesting and interactive programmes of relevance and value. The programmes are not only curriculum based but also enrichment programmes for the benefit of the viewers who are also supported by an interactive teleconferencing facility.

[English]

#### Free and Compulsory Education for Children

\*585. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have made more budgetary allocation for the Department of Elementary Education in the budget for 2002-2003 for raising facilities for providing free and compulsory education to the children from six to fourteen years;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals have been worked out by the Government in regard to utilising this fund; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The budgetary allocation for the year 2002-2003 for Elementary Education is Rs. 4667 crores as against Rs.3800 crores during 2001-2002.

(b) and (c) The Government has launched, in November, 2000, the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in a mission mode to provide education of satisfactory quality to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010.

The Ministry has constituted the National Mission vide resolution dated 2.1.2001 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. Similarly, State SSA Missions have been constituted under the chairmanship of their respective Chief Ministers/ Education Ministers.

The framework for implementation of SSA was drawn up in consultation with State Governments and the States were sanctioned funds for undertaking pre-Project activities to facilitate preparation of District Elementary Education Plans.

The programme envisages the preparation of District Elementary Education Plans by the states reflecting community based habitation and village level planning. These Plans are appraised by teams constituted for the purpose, including representatives of the State Government. Based on the recommendation of the Appraisal Team which are also discussed with the State officials, funds are released in terms of SSA norms. The Government has sanctioned District Elementary Education Plans of 512 districts for the year 2001-2002 at an outlay of Rs.1106.26 crore under SSA.

The process of preparation of the district plans for the current year is going on.

#### **Agreement with Brazil in Pharmaceutical Sector**

\* 586. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have signed any MOU with Brazil during the recent visit of Brazilian Minister for development, Industry and Foreign trade to increase trade in the pharmaceutical sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have set up any expert Committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps initiated by the Union Government to develop the pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) No Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Government of India with Brazil during the recent visit of the Brazilian Minister for Development, Industry and Trade for co-operation or trade in Pharmaceutical Sector.

#### **Introduction of IT Subject in all CBSE Affiliated Schools**

\*587. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce IT subject from VI standard in all the schools affiliated to CBSE in the country, as reported in the 'Pioneer' dated April 10, 2002;

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

(c) whether all the schools affiliated to CBSE are equipped with the requisite facility/facilities; and

(d) if not, the time by which these are likely to be equipped with the requisite facilities and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), an autonomous organisation, has informed that there is no proposal to introduce Information Technology subject from VI standard in all the schools affiliated to CBSE in the country. However, Information Technology has been introduced as one of options under the 'work experience' in classes VI to VIII of CBSE affiliated schools. At the Secondary level, the Board has introduced Introductory Information Technology as an optional subject. At the Senior Secondary level, the Board provides opportunities to students for learning Information Technology through the following elective subjects.

a) Computer Science

b) Informatics Practices

c) IT Applications.

Since the study of the subject is optional, the schools with necessary infrastructure can opt for this course. Many of the Independent schools affiliated to the CBSE have the necessary infrastructure. Schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) have also been asked to make similar provision.

#### **Development of North-Eastern States**

\*588. SHRI A. F. GOLAM OSMANI :

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI :

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the economic and overall development of North-Eastern States have become worst in the last few years;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for such a situation;

(c) whether insurgency in those States have increased and the assistance given by the Union Government to counter the insurgency and overall development is inadequate;

(d) if so, whether the Government have received representations from the leaders of the political parties in this regard;

(e) if so, the action taken thereon;

(f) whether any physical verification has been done by the Government regarding the developmental works of North-Eastern States;

(g) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the amount spent on the development of North-Eastern region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (h) According to the estimate on the growth performance of the States made by the Planning Commission, the compound annual growth rate (in per cent) of the North Eastern States during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 were as below :

States	Compound annual growth rate
Arunachal Pradesh	4.10%
Assam	2.49%
Manipur	6.01 %
Meghalaya	6.00%
Mizoram	3.79%
Nagaland	4.55%
Sikkim	7.54%
Tripura	7.25%
All India	6.68%

The figures indicate that while Sikkim and Tripura had the growth rate more than the national average and Manipur and Meghalaya had a growth rate only marginally lower than the national average. Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland on the other hand had lower growth rate than the national average during the same period. The economic and overall development of North Eastern States has not matched its potential. Lack of infrastructure and human

resources as well as militancy, ethnic conflicts and atmosphere of fear in certain pockets are some of the factors hindering the actualization of developmental potential in North Eastern Region. This has further affected the inflow of private capital and business in this region.

According to available information militant/terrorist activities have registered a decline in the year 2001 as compared to the year 2000. Steps have been taken to control militancy in the North Eastern States viz. Deployment of para-military forces and Army in the State; coordinated action by Army, para-military forces and state police for counter insurgency operations; sanctioning of 20 India Reserve Battalions to North East so far; declaration of major insurgent groups as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; declaration of insurgency affected State/areas as "disturbed" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958; reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments; modernization/upgradation of State Police Forces; peace talks; border fencing; formulation of a surrender and rehabilitation policy and taking diplomatic initiatives with neighbouring countries. Representations received in this regard from the leaders of the political parties have, where appropriate, been forwarded to the concerned North Eastern States Governments for necessary action.

Adequate funds are provided for countering militancy and overall development of the North Eastern Region from various sources. Besides the developments programmes taken up by the respective states, all Central Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted) earmark at least 10% of their budget for sectoral developmental programmes in the North Eastern States. The unspent balance of the earmarked funds is transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for projects/programmes in the region. Under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources an amount of Rs. 1346.72 crores has been released since 1998-99. The North Eastern Council also takes up infrastructure development projects in various sectors. The Government of India has accorded special category status to these States by virtue of which they receive 90% of Plan assistance as grant and only 10% as loan. During the period 1997-2001 an expenditure of Rs. 1474 crores was incurred by NEC for taking up developmental works in the region.

The State Governments have been advised to ensure that developmental projects implemented with the assistance of central funds are regularly monitored. After receipt of Utilisation Certificates the second and subsequent instalments of project funds are released. Regular monitoring is also done by the concerned ministries/departments of the central government through physical verification.

Officers of this department have commenced field



inspections of projects under execution. Some of the projects which have been inspected during the last few months are :

- (a) Ranganadi Hydro electric project, Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Ram Krishna Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Itanagar Water Supply Scheme, Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Doyang Hydro Electric Project, Nagaland
- (e) Naga Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland
- (f) Baramura Gas Power Project, Tripura
- (g) Construction of new capital complex, Tripura
- (h) Development of Tripura University, Tripura
- (i) Gas based power Project, Rokhia, Tripura
- (j) Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur
- (k) Leimakhong power Project, Manipur

At the request of the Department, the CAG has agreed to commence concurrent audit of some projects during their execution itself. The following five projects have been identified for this purpose :

- (1) Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project, Arunachal Pradesh
- (2) Zamaung-Hripen-Durlaveberra Road, Mizoram and Assam
- (3) Flood Control Schemes at different locations of Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys (25 nos.), Assam
- (4) Lalmakhong HFO based Power Project, Manipur
- (5) Great Shillong Water Supply Scheme, Meghalaya

[Translation]

#### **Closure of Chemical Fertilizer Units**

\*589. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

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

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoMs) headed by the Finance Minister has suggested the closing down several unviable chemical fertilizer producing units;

(b) if so, the names of those units and the total Capital investment made so far by the Union Government therein;

(c) the total number of employees working therein;

(d) whether the Union Government have assessed the viability of all the public sector fertilizer units;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the view of the GoMs regarding the revival of fertilizer units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) A Group of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted in June, 2001 to examine the comprehensive rehabilitation/restructuring proposals of the four sick fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) and Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL), based on their unit-wise techno-economic viability. GOM's recommendations are to be submitted to the competent authority in the Government.

The equity held by the Government in these PSUs, the work force employed and the accumulated losses incurred as on 31.3.2002 are given below :

PSU	Government Held Equity	Work Force Employed	Accumulated Losses (Prov.)
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	891.44	6950	6725.88
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	746.74	6029	7921.00
Projects & Development of India Ltd.	54.02	1929	166.84
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	55.40	1322	444.98

The details of profit earned (+)/loss incurred (-) by the fertilizer PSUs/cooperatives during 2000-2001 are as under :

	Rs.Crore
1. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	(-) 767.72
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	(-) 951.36
3. Projects & Development India Ltd.	(-) 32.66
4. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	(-) 108.30
5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	(-) 29. 76
6. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(-) 152.00
7. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	(+) 64.97
8. National Fertilizers Ltd.	(+) 27.31
9. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	(+) 247.16
10. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	(+) 382.70

[English]

#### Training by FBI

\*590. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether twenty-eight officers belonging to the CBI, State Police and Central Police Organisations were trained by the FBI;

(b) if so, whether the FBI plans to hold similar one-week programme for the Indian investigating agencies again;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether cooperation with the investigating agencies of various countries has increased more so with the FBI;

(e) if so, whether the American and Indian investigators were increasingly sharing their expertise skills and intelligence to contain international crime;

(f) if so, whether any concrete action plan has been worked out by the Union Government to help and assist the States for improving their investigation process; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) At present no training course by FBI is scheduled for Indian investigating agencies. However, they have offered to hold a course on "Crisis Management", the dates of which are not yet decided.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir, Apart from training courses that provide a platform for sharing of expertise, interactions are held with FBI on need basis.

(f) and (g) The Central Government has been giving financial assistance for modernization of State police forces which also includes funds for improving their training and investigation infrastructure. Besides, the State police personnel are provided training facilities in the Central institutions and also sent abroad to acquaint themselves with the modern methodologies and techniques of investigation. Their syllabi and training modules are also constantly reviewed/updated.

#### Funds to Panchayats from non-budgetary Resources

\*591. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government for Panchayats are not reaching them within the stipulated time as the State Governments are not properly utilising these funds;

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

(c) whether the Government have been urged to devise innovative ways to make non-budgetary resources available to Panchayats; and,

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Union Government provides funds to Panchayats under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and also under the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) Grants. While funds under the SGRY are released to the Panchayats through District Panchayats or District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), the EFC grants are released to

Panchayats through the State Governments. Funds under these Schemes/Programmes are being released on completion of certain prescribed conditions.

The State Governments and UT Administrations have devolved powers to Panchayats in varying degrees to mobilize local resources through taxes, duties and tolls. A Task Force (constituted in July, 2001) on devolution of powers and functions upon Panchayati Raj Institutions, Inter-alia, recommended that the State Governments should endow the Panchayats with necessary powers for mobilization of local resources. The State Governments have been advised by the Ministry of Rural Development that in order to enhance financial resources, Panchayati Raj Institutions may be authorized to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and user charges by amending the existing State Laws.

#### **Allotment of Government Flats to Important Persons**

\*592. **SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has pulled up the concerned Cabinet Committee in September, 2001 regarding allotment of Government flats to important persons in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi High Court was of the view that Government flats were being allotted to these people without adhering to any rules and guidelines;

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

(d) whether the Delhi High Court has asked the Union Government to furnish the details of policy and guidelines regarding allotment of Government flats;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of Policy/guidelines furnished/proposed to be furnished by the Government to the Court?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 22.5.2000

had directed the Government to file guidelines governing allotment of Government accommodation to various categories of persons/organisations. Accordingly, copies of guidelines were filed through an Affidavit on 13.7.2000. Subsequent revised guidelines regarding allotment of accommodation to Political Parties were also filed on 5.1.2001.

#### **Setting up of Centre of Relevance And Excellence**

\*593. **SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :**

**DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :**

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

(a) whether the Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council has set up the Centres of Relevance and Excellence (CORE) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their discipline of activities;

(c) whether the Government proposed to set up more such Centres in various States, particularly in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) to (d) Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has set up several Centres of Relevance and Excellence (COREs) in various places in the country on the basis of receipt of proposals on an all India basis. These Centres have been set up after comprehensive evaluation with a purpose to bring together Academia & Industry and to provide relevant courses to students/others aspiring to learn and to provide opportunities for users/industry relevant technology development in a focused specialised area. This approach also helps to bring out high quality technical manpower. Institutions from Bihar have also been contacted to formulate and submit proposals. The details of the thirteen COREs established so far and their locations are indicated below along with their area of discipline against each :

1. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam	Clastic Petroleum Reservoir Engineering
2. MS University, Vadodara, Gujarat	New Drug Delivery Systems
3. Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, Karnataka	Industrial Biotechnology
4. National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Ergonomics & Human Factors Engineering
5. Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	High Voltage & Power Systems Engineering

6.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala, Punjab	Agro & Industrial Biotechnology
7.	Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Re-engineering
8.	Shanmugha College of Engineering, Tirumalaisamudram, Tamil Nadu	Advanced Computing & Information Processing
9.	PSG College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Product Design & Optimization and Collaborative Product Commerce
10.	JSS College of Pharmacy, Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu	Herbal Drugs
11.	Mepco Schlenk College Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu	Industrial Safety
12.	Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu	Network Engineering
13.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Uttaranchal	Disaster Mitigation

[Translation]

**Special Programme for Poverty Alleviation**

\*594. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI :

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

(a) whether poverty is increasing continuously in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to formulate any special programme for poverty alleviation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Planning Commission in their latest estimates (1999-2000) have, in fact, indicated a decrease in the total poverty ratio in the country as compared to that in 1993-94.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration at present. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has already been implementing through the State Governments/UTs, a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), with effect from 1.12.1997 with a view to

providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through (i) encouragement to setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard; and (ii) provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States.

In addition, the Ministry of Small Scale Industries have been implementing a self employment scheme, namely, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) with effect from 2nd October, 1993. Under the scheme educated unemployed youth are assisted to set up self employed tiny units costing upto Rs.2 lakhs in all economically viable activities. Of the total project cost, 80% come as a loan from the banks and rest 20% is subsidy from the Central Government and the margin money contribution from the beneficiaries.

Further, Ministry of Rural Development have recently launched the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in September 2001 to provide wage employment in the Rural areas and also food security, along side the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure in these areas. The scheme is fully operationalised with effect from 1.4.2002. The erstwhile wage employment schemes, namely Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been merged with the SGRY. There is another scheme, named, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) launched during 1999 and is the only self-employment programme now being implemented. This scheme has the objective of improving the family income of the rural poor.

[English]

### **Socio-Economic Package For Kashmir**

\*595. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have evolved a new Kashmir strategy including a socio-economic package to prevent the youths joining militancy in the State;

(b) If so, the details of the socio-economic package contemplated; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) The Central Government conjointly with the State Government of J&K has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and strengthen the process of overall development. The three major prongs of this strategy are :

- (i) Proactive tackling of cross border terrorism within J&K;
- (ii) Accelerating economic development of the State; and
- (iii) Being prepared to talk with any group of people within the State who eschew the path of violence and who may have any legitimate grievances.

Necessary refinements are made in the strategy, as per requirements, from time to time. On the socio-economic front, various measures including development schemes are taken up in coordination between various Central Ministries and the State Government of J&K. In this on-going process, the Government has recently approved a Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion sponsored "new Industrial Policy and other concessions for the State of J&K" to promote speedy industrialization of the State.

### **Intellectual Property Rights Facilitation Cell**

\*596. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to

introduce Intellectual Property Rights Facilitation Cell between the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council and the State Governments to help the knowledge based industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

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 Union Government through the Patent Facilitating Centre at the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council has already set up 10 Patent Information Centres in 10 States with objectives to create awareness about intellectual property rights, especially patents, in the neighbouring region of the Centres. These Centres enable patent searches for the universities, industry, government departments and R&D institutions, analyse patent information on a regular basis and suggest new programmes for R&D based on such information and guide the inventors in respect of patenting their inventions. Centres have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

### **Use of Hydrogen as Fuel for Transportation**

\* 597. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether hydrogen has been accepted as a safe, clean and non polluting fuel all over the world;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have examined the possibility of its use, particularly for the transportation purpose so as to reduce the consumption of Compress Natural Gas (CNG);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any research organization/company has proposed the use of hydrogen as an alternative fuel in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) to (e) Hydrogen has the potential of a safe, clean and non-polluting fuel, which can be used for transportation and other applications. Government is aware of the developments regarding applications using hydrogen as a source of energy for transportation. With special safety features, hydrogen can be used as an environment-friendly fuel for direct use in vehicles based on internal combustion (IC) engines. Hydrogen can also be used in conjunction with fuel cells, to propel automobiles. Several prototypes have been put on trials in some countries using these methods. Technical feasibility in some of these cases appears to have been fairly established. However, at present, these are not economically viable for use in transportation due to the high costs involved.

A few research organizations, academic institutions and industrial R&D centres in the Country are working on various technologies leading towards different applications using hydrogen as a source of energy, which include hydrogen powered engines and vehicles. These research activities are at various stages of laboratory and pilot scale development and can provide a strong base for necessary capacity building in future. Some of the institutions involved in R&D in this area are : BHU - Varanasi, IIT-Delhi, IIT-Madras, R.V.College of Engineering, Bangalore, SPIC Science Foundation, Chennai, Shri AMM Murugappa Research Centre, Chennai and BHEL R&D.

#### National Centres of Excellence

\*598. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commissions formulated a scheme, whereby centres of studies in any university can apply for recognition as "National Centres of Excellence in Higher Education";

(b) if so, the details indicating the criteria and objectives thereof;

(c) whether any special funding is given to such centres by the UGC;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such centres receiving funds from the UGC presently, university wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission considers the proposals from various universities for granting the status of "Universities with potential for excellence". The purpose of the scheme is to develop Centers of excellence in identified areas in universities which is in keeping with the goals of Ministry of HRD. The final decision to grant the status is taken by UGC on the basis of the recommendations of an expert committee constituted for this purpose. The expert committee prepares its recommendation after examining the responses to a detailed UGC questionnaire and after a detailed presentation is made before the Committee by the universities.

(c) to (e) So far 17 Universities have been accorded the status of "Universities with potential for excellence". A statement showing the details of financial assistance provided to these 17 universities is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Details of financial assistance provided to various universities selected under the UGC's scheme 'Universities with potential for excellence'*

S.No.	Name of the University	Area of Specification	Rupees in Crores
1	2	3	4
1.	Jadavpur University	Mobil Computing & Communication	10.00
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University	Genetics Genomics & Bio Technology	10.00
3.	Hyderabad University	Interface studies and research	10.00
4.	Madras University	Harbal Sciences	10.00
5.	Pune University	Bio Informatics & Bio Technology	10.00
6.	Punjab University Chandigarh	Biomedical Sciences	5.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Guru Nanak Dev University	Sport Sciences	5.00
8.	Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi	Laser & Optoelectronic Sciences	5.00
9.	Madurai Kamraj University	Genomic Sciences	5.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh University, Simla	Himalayan Studies	5.00
11.	Sardar Patel University	Applied Polymers	5.00
12.	Allahabad University	Behavioural & Cognitive Sciences	5.00
13.	Karnatak University	Polymer Science	5.00
14.	Anna University	Environmental Sciences	5.00
15.	Arunachal University	Biodiversity	3.00
16.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	Traditional Shastras	3.00
17.	Devi Ahilya University, Indore	e-Management Studies	3.00

**Continuation of Expenditure on Antarctica**

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI :

\* 599. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to continue scientific expedition to Antarctica; and

(b) If so, the details in this regard, the scheduled date of next expedition and purpose 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. The next Indian Scientific Expedition, which will be the 22nd in succession, to Antarctica is proposed to be launched from Cape Town, South Africa by the first week of January, 2003. The summer component of the expedition will return to India by the end of March, 2003 and the winter component in the end of March 2004. The purpose of the expedition is to conduct experiments in the fields of earth sciences & glaciology, global change processes, meteorology & atmospheric sciences, environmental sciences, biological science, human physiology & medicine and engineering & communication sciences.

**Demand And Production of Fertilizers**

\*600. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) the detail of demand and production of fertilizers in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of fertilizers imported during the said period and in the current financial year;

(c) whether the demand of fertilizers has declined in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement.

(b) There are three major fertilizers, namely, Urea, DAP and MOP out of which, only Urea is imported on Government account. Quantity of major fertilizers and the value of imports on Government account during the last three years and the current year are given below :

(Lakh MT/ Rs. crore)

Year	Urea		DAP		MOP	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value*	Quantity	Value*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	5.33	197.16	32.68	N.A.	28.98	N.A.
2000-01	Nil	Nil	8.60	N.A.	25.68	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	2.20	110.12	9.33	N.A.	28.17	N.A.
2002-03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.68	N.A.
April, 2002						

\*These are imported on private trade account; hence their details are not maintained at the Government level.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The consumption of fertilizers (N+P+K) declined during 2000-01 as against the consumption level in the previous year mainly due to severe drought conditions in many parts of the country.

### Statement

*State-wise Demand/Consumption and Production of fertilizer nutrients during 1999-2000*

(in '000' MT)

Name of State/ UT	Demand/Consumption				Production 1999-2000		
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1314.6	603.0	201.1	2118.7	815.3	444.6	1259.9
Karnataka	681.4	374.4	216.1	1271.9	162.9	81.0	243.9
Kerala	87.1	44.0	80.3	211.4	327.5	156.9	484.4
Tamil Nadu	558.4	224.1	269.4	1051.9	788.7	410.0	1198.7
Pondicherry	12.5	5.7	5.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	632.1	264.7	68.8	965.6	1899.8	1127.3	3027.1
Madhya Pradesh	691.9	442.6	66.6	1201.1	795.9	111.7	907.6
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1143.8	551.9	234.7	1930.4	980.7	255.2	1235.9
Rajasthan	564.1	246.9	6.3	817.3	784.3	46.6	830.9
Goa	3.6	1.8	1.9	7.3	242.2	77.0	319.2
Daman & Diu	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	670.4	226.2	5.2	901.8	245.1	7.3	252.4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	1086.3	334.6	26.5	1447.4	447.1	14.9	462.0
Uttar Pradesh	2386.6	775.7	113.7	3276.0	2981.8	83.5	3065.3
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	27.6	5.7	4.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	46.3	15.4	1.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	15.3	4.0	0.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	710.6	211.0	64.0	985.6	149.3	0.8	150.1
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	234.0	74.5	51.6	360.1	147.0	350.6	497.6
West Bengal	638.7	355.6	237.4	1231.7	66.2	231.1	297.3
Assam	60.1	28.4	21.6	110.1	56.3	0.0	56.3
Tripura	6.3	1.8	0.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	15.0	2.5	1.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	2.6	1.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11592.5</b>	<b>4798.0</b>	<b>1678.4</b>	<b>18068.9</b>	<b>10890.0</b>	<b>3398.5</b>	<b>14288.5</b>

Note : Due to rounding off total may not tally in some cases.

*State-wise Demand/Consumption and Production of fertilizer nutrients during 2000-2001*

(in '000' MT)

Name of State/ UT	Demand/Consumption				Production 2000-2001		
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1361.8	603.5	209.3	2174.6	804.9	487.8	1292.7
Karnataka	732.0	383.5	232.9	1348.4	188.9	86.4	275.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	73.8	37.6	61.8	173.2	344.2	167.6	511.8
Tamil Nadu	547.2	207.9	207.9	963.0	813.0	432.2	1245.2
Pondicherry	12.4	5.7	5.5	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	499.0	195.6	56.0	750.6	1927.6	1084.8	3012.4
Madhya Pradesh	517.1	368.6	50.2	935.9	765.5	89.2	854.7
Chhattisgarh	15.1	7.6	2.1	24.8	7.2	0.0	7.2
Maharashtra	965.8	448.2	233.1	1647.1	874.8	202.3	1077.1
Rajasthan	495.2	164.2	5.4	664.8	935.0	43.9	978.9
Goa	2.8	1.4	1.6	5.8	239.6	78.0	317.6
Daman & Diu	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	714.3	206.3	9.7	930.3	226.7	5.3	232.0
Punjab	1008.0	281.9	23.7	1313.6	385.0	3.7	388.7
Uttar Pradesh	2245.2	668.8	95.8	3009.8	2883.7	58.3	2942.0
Uttaranchal	36.4	16.2	5.9	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	6.5	4.6	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	45.8	18.0	1.2	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	4.7	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	724.7	173.7	60.3	958.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	21.1	7.1	0.3	28.5	117.3	0.0	117.3
Orissa	207.4	71.2	40.6	319.2	261.6	660.1	921.7
West Bengal	561.9	297.0	226.2	1085.1	109.2	343.5	452.7
Assam	73.6	36.3	30.7	140.6	76.9	0.0	76.9
Tripura	6.9	1.8	0.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	18.4	2.3	1.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	2.4	1.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10920.2</b>	<b>4214.6</b>	<b>1567.5</b>	<b>16702.3</b>	<b>10961.0</b>	<b>3743.2</b>	<b>14704.3</b>

Note : Due to rounding off total may not tally in some cases.

*Statewise Demand/Consumption and Production of fertilizer nutrients during 2001-2002*

(In '000' MT)

Name of State/ UT	Demand/Consumption				Production 2001-2002		
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1157.6	532.5	305.6	1859.7	815.7	460.0	1275.7
Karnataka	643.7	328.5	204.3	1176.5	182.4	68.4	250.8
Kerala	86.2	40.2	70.5	196.9	221.9	165.2	387.1
Tamil Nadu	509.1	204.9	228.5	942.5	653.0	315.6	968.6
Pondicherry	12.0	5.9	5.7	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	652.3	242.8	70.5	965.6	2094.7	1316.3	3411.0
Madhya Pradesh	412.6	313.1	31.9	757.6	785.1	73.2	858.3
Chhattisgarh	171.3	73.5	19.4	264.2	5.9	0.0	5.9
Maharashtra	1019.8	486.9	238.0	1744.7	836.2	213.0	1049.2
Rajasthan	584.8	199.7	6.8	791.3	940.7	43.7	984.4
Goa	2.9	1.5	1.7	6.1	281.6	140.4	422.0
Daman & Diu	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	759.5	219.5	7.8	986.8	235.3	8.4	243.7
Punjab	1081.1	308.4	29.5	1419.0	457.7	7.0	464.7
Uttar Pradesh	2443.9	766.0	128.3	338.2	2825.9	67.6	2893.5
Uttaranchal	93.5	28.5	9.3	131.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	27.6	7.3	5.5	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	36.5	11.6	0.9	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	6.2	1.2	0.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	643.6	95.8	57.1	976.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	85.5	45.7	2.0	133.2	44.4	0.8	0.8
Orissa	257.4	87.8	61.4	406.6	246.7	627.8	874.5
West Bengal	614.7	363.3	279.7	1257.7	111.7	352.8	464.5
Assam	81.1	42.4	38.1	161.6	29.6	0.0	29.6
Tripura	9.1	2.1	1.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	18.7	2.6	1.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	2.8	1.6	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11416.5	4415.6	1707.1	17539.2	10768.3	3860.2	14628.5

Note : Due to rounding off total may not tally in some cases.

#### Vacant Posts

6096. SHRI AMAR ROY RADHAN : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of posts lying vacant in his Ministry/Department and subordinate offices along with the

dates since when these are lying vacant, category-wise, and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) The details, as on 1st May, 2002 are given below :

Post	No. of vacant Posts	Since when vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<b>Department</b>			
Director/ Deputy Secretary	2	Feb. 2002	Selection has been made for one and the incumbent is expected to join shortly. The recruitment of the other officer too is underway.
Under Secretary	1	-do-	Officer has been selected and he is expected to join shortly.
PPS to Secretary	1	-do-	Officer has been selected and he is expected to join shortly.
Hindi Translator	1	October, 2001	Ministry of Home Affairs has been approached for staff and will be filled as soon as they make available staff.
Assistant	1	-do-	-do-
PA	5	Feb. 2002	-do-
Staff car driver	2	-do-	-do-
Peons	5	-do-	-do-
<b>North Eastern Council (NEC)</b>			
Adviser (Technical Education)	1	1.11.1997	It is proposed to surrender this post in lieu of creation of a new post of Adviser (Health), as there is no scheme under technical education.
Adviser (Power)	1	20.11.1996	Encadrement of the post of Adviser (Power) with the Central power Engineering Services was taken up with the Ministry of Power. The Ministry of Power authorised their officers of appropriate level to (function as Ex-officio Adviser (Power), NEC and hence the post is not filled up.
Adviser (Horticulture)	1	29.4.2000	The post has been advertised thrice and the selection is now awaiting UPSC's decision.

1	2	3	4
Adviser (Fisheries)	1	1.12.2000	Recruitment not processed due to SIU recommendation of abolition of the post to provide matching savings for the new post of Adviser (Banking & Industries).
PS to Chairman, NEC	1	1.5.1996	SIU has recommended abolition of the post and hence no recruitment action taken.
Executive Engineer (Civil) & Engineering Officer, EO, (Civil)	3	1.4.1998 & 16.4.1999	Recruitment could not be made due to reduction of strength by SIU.
Statistician	1	24.2.2001	The Staff strength of NEC was under review and hence no recruitment action taken earlier. SIU has recommended retention of this post and recruitment process has already started.
Research Officer (Plg)	1	15.10.1998	Recruitment could not be made due to reduction of strength by SIU.
Assistant Engineer (Civil) & Assistant Research Officer (ARO)	3	9.5.1998 & 1.8.1999	Recruitment could not be made due to reduction of strength by SIU.
Account	1	1.2.2001	Post not filled up due to reduction of strength by SIU.
UDC	2	9.2.1999 & 6.11.2000	Post kept vacant pending decision on SIU recommendation.
Jr. Hindi translator	1	1989 (year of creation)	-do-
Staff Car Driver	5	1.4.2000 & 1.1.2001 (Ordinary) 1.7.1999, 19.5.2001 (Grade. I) 14.7.2000 (Grade.II)	-do-
Roneo Operator	1	1.7.1999	-do-
Peon	1	29.5.1998	-do-

[Translation]

**Ayodhya Cell**

(a) whether there is any utility of Ayodhya-cell set up by the Government;

6097. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the details of works being undertaken by it;

(c) whether the above said cell is capable of playing only significant role in solving the Ayodhya dispute speedily;

(d) if so, the manner in which it proposes to do so;

(e) whether the cell has taken the required evidences of all parties connected with the aforesaid dispute and whether the Government have checked the necessity of the evidences at its own level;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the evidences are proposed to be brought out in the book form and in public interest; and

(h) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The Cell has been providing inputs to the Central Government on matters related to the Ayodhya dispute.

(e) and (f) The Cell has collated the available documentation on the subject.

(g) and (h) No useful purpose is likely to be served by publishing the available materials in book form at this stage.

[English]

#### Crimes in U.P.

6098. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various crimes, particularly murder and attempt to murder have been increasing in the recent past in the Western part of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such cases registered during 2002;

(c) the details of cases in which the criminals have not been arrested so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the criminals involved in these cases and solve the registered cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) Out of the seven districts of Meerut Range in U.P. the cases of murder reported during the year 2000 showed an increase of 11.6 and 7.5 per cent in Meerut and Gautam Budh Nagar Districts respectively over the figures of 1999. In the remaining five districts there was a decline. The number of attempt to Murder cases went up by 8.5%, 11.2% and 15.2% in Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad and Muzaffarnagar districts respectively during the year 2000 over 1999. In the remaining four districts there was a decline. The comparative statements of the incidence of crimes reported in Western part of Uttar Pradesh consisting of 7 districts of Meerut range namely Baghpat, Bulandshahar, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur are enclosed as statement. District-wise data for the year 2001 is yet to be received from Uttar Pradesh. The data collection for 2002 will begin only when the year ends.

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

#### Statement

#### Regarding "Crimes" in U.P.

#### Incidence of IPC Crimes in Meerut Range of Uttar Pradesh during 1999

State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
					Total	of Women	of Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baghpat	148	137	7	19	40	21	19	9	1	49	51
Bulandshahar	279	268	16	48	87	57	30	15	1	117	162
Gautam Budh Nagar	67	106	10	19	30	26	4	3	1	36	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ghaziabad	258	344	23	31	118	85	33	12	4	121	293
Meerut	276	319	12	31	133	89	44	34	8	230	312
Muzaffarnagar	329	204	22	34	137	55	82	11	4	118	125
Saharanpur	148	152	9	24	74	35	39	14	0	60	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>1505</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1149</b>

*Incidence of IPC Crimes in Meerut Range of Uttar Pradesh during 1999 (Concluded)*

State/UT	Theft	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter-felling	Arson	Hurt/ Grievous Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Torture	Importation of Girls	Other IPC Crimes	Total COG. Crimes Under IPC
Baghpat	161	72	20	12	0	7	9	20	17	20	49	0	474	1322
Bulandshahar	539	121	56	52	1	24	46	47	43	49	106	0	1127	3204
Gautam Budh Nagar	669	59	28	101	2	6	28	14	28	29	19	0	649	1984
Ghaziabad	1394	102	127	173	5	101	88	40	39	96	109	0	1550	5028
Meerut	1162	205	122	160	4	24	56	36	45	231	228	0	1583	5211
Muzaffarnagar	634	134	68	50	6	5	11	30	47	48	166	0	1358	3541
Saharanpur	413	105	62	95	3	4	88	21	28	52	134	0	1005	2817
<b>Total</b>	<b>4972</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7746</b>	<b>22907</b>

Source : Crime in India

*Incidence of IPC Crimes in Meerut Range of Uttar Pradesh during 2000*

State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
					Total	of Women	of Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baghpat	146	128	7	20	39	21	18	14	0	54	40
Bulandshahar	222	234	20	46	97	66	31	28	1	131	159
Gautam Budh Nagar	72	115	10	21	33	27	6	9	3	37	69
Ghaziabad	247	386	17	30	129	73	56	20	1	150	259
Meerut	308	296	10	47	115	81	34	41	1	220	273
Muzaffarnagar	302	235	11	34	133	57	76	24	0	134	143



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saharanpur	121	113	10	30	65	36	29	12	1	78	140
Total	1418	1507	85	228	611	361	250	148	7	804	1083

*Incidence of IPC Crimes in Meerut Range of Uttar Pradesh during 2000 (Concluded)*

State/UT	Theft	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt/ Grievous Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Moles- tation	Sexual Harass- ment	Torture	Importation of Girls	Other IPC Crimes	Total COG. Crimes Under IPC
Baghpat	188	82	17	42	3	2	3	15	36	24	52	0	573	1485
Bulandshahar	508	182	83	76	1	15	50	49	60	107	195	0	1273	3537
Gautam Budh Nagar	629	84	51	91	0	4	26	15	36	49	37	0	761	2152
Ghaziabad	1337	131	93	165	4	14	89	43	45	147	131	0	1699	5137
Meerut	1142	196	112	170	5	8	72	25	56	141	272	0	1686	5196
Muzaffarnagar	563	163	62	76	6	18	11	35	33	80	180	0	1320	3563
Saharanpur	418	77	49	73	1	5	57	34	27	79	94	0	957	2441
Total	4785	915	467	693	20	66	308	216	293	627	961	0	8269	23511

Source : Crime India

**Agitation by College Teachers  
in Assam**

6099. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether All Assam College Teachers Forum had lately launched a strong agitation including protest by way of fast unto death to press their long pending demands;

(b) if so, the details of their precise demands including those of financial assistance; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

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

**Investment in Other PSUs**

6100. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings are being allowed to invest in other Public Sector Undertakings in the disinvestment process; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the criteria decided for the qualification of bidders for acquiring stakes in any Public Sector Undertaking slated for disinvestment, any company, in private or public sector, can take part in a competitive bidding process. However, depending on the unique features of a case, and taking into consideration all relevant factors, Government can always impose reasonable

restrictions in specific cases, in public interest and in the interest of privatisation of "non-strategic" PSUs.

#### **Sankath Haran Bima Yojana**

6101. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have launched Sankath Haran Bima Yojana in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the scheme has been launched;

(c) whether the Scheme has not been launched in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd (KRIBHCO) and Indian Potash Ltd (IPL) have introduced an insurance scheme, namely 'Sankath Haran Bima Yojana' from 1st October, 2001. The scheme is being operated through IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company Limited (ITGI). The scheme has been launched all over the country and is applicable on IFFCO/KRIBHCO/IPL's sale of fertilizers through cooperative societies. Presently, the scheme is in operation in the following States/ U.Ts :

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Uttaranchal
3. Bihar
4. West Bengal
5. Punjab
6. Haryana
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Himachal Pradesh
9. Rajasthan
10. Gujarat

11. Madhya Pradesh

12. Chhattisgarh

13. Maharashtra

14. Andhra Pradesh

15. Karnataka

16. Tamil Nadu

17. Jharkhand

18. Orissa

19. Kerala

20. Meghalaya

21. Tripura

22. Mizoram

23. Goa

24. Assam

25. Delhi

26. Chandigarh

27. Pondicherry

(c) The scheme has also been launched in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Amendment in Regulation of Punjab University**

6102. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) notification of December, 1998 provides for enhancement in the age of superannuation of University teachers and revision of their pay scales;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consequent amendments in the regulation by the Punjab University in March 1999 are pending with the Government; and

(d) If so, the reasons for not notifying the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The scheme of revision of pay scales of university and college teachers issued by the Central Government vide its letters No.F. 1-22/97-U. 1 dated 22.7.98 and 6.11.98, inter-alia, provides that the age of superannuation of university and college teachers will be 62 years.

(c) and (d) As Govt. of Punjab has not agreed to the proposal of enhancement of age of superannuation of the teachers of Panjab University, the proposal was not agreed to by this Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs was informed accordingly.

#### Security of Spiritual Leaders

6103. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government provides security to the spiritual leaders of different communities or political leaders of different communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prominent leaders of organizations like VHP and other such organisations and any other religious leaders are being provided security cover;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intimate the persons who cannot be provided security by the Government to make alternative arrangements;

(f) whether such persons whom the Government cannot protect can have their own security; and

(g) if so, the details regarding the procedure being followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Security is provided on the basis of threat assessment in respect of such spiritual and political leaders of different communities/religions including organizations like VHP, who face threat from militant or extremist organisations.

(e) to (g) The security is provided by Ministry of Home Affairs, to all threatened persons provided such threat

predominantly comes from militants/terrorists. Due consideration is also given in cases where such threat emanates from organized criminals, mafia or gangs and the protectee himself is not involved in them. If threat comes from other than above sources the requests received by this Ministry are forwarded to the local police which makes security arrangements as per local threat perception.

#### Task Force for Promotion of Private/Public Partnership in Rural Development

6104. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a task force for promotion of private/public partnership in rural development;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received suggestions from CII and FICCI for simplification of the procedure for undertaking rural development projects by the corporate sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) A Task Force has been set up in the Ministry to establish an effective Public-Private Partnership, with the active participation of the Corporate Sector. The suggestions of the CII and FICCI relate to the promotion of the Partnership, including the design of the National Fund for Rural Development. These issues would be discussed in the Task Force for appropriate decisions.

[Translation]

#### Reservation in Jobs for Judo/Karate Players

6105. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the games for which the players have been given reservation in jobs;

(b) whether Judo and Karate players are given any reservation in jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

**YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) :** (a) A list of the games for which the players have been given reservation in jobs enclosed as statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to DOPT's existing orders, 5% vacancies are filled up by the meritorious sportspersons, including sportspersons belonging to Judo and Karate in various Ministries/Departments/Establishments of Government of India relaxing the rules.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of Games/Sports which qualify meritorious sports persons for consideration for appointment to group 'C' / 'D' posts under Central Government*

1. Archery
2. Athletics (including Track and Field events)
3. Atya-Patya
4. Badminton
5. Ball-Badminton
6. Basketball
7. Billiards and Snooker
8. Boxing
9. Bridge
10. Carrom
11. Chess
12. Cricket
13. Cycling
14. Equestrian Sports
15. Football
16. Golf
17. Gymnastics (including Body-Building)
18. Handball

19. Hockey
20. Judo
21. Kabaddi
22. Karate - Do
23. Kayaking and Canoeing
24. Kho-Kho
25. Polo
26. Powerlifting
27. Rifle Shooting
28. Roller Skating
29. Rowing
30. Soft Ball
31. Squash
32. Swimming
33. Table Tennis
34. Taekwondo
35. Tenni-Koit
36. Tennis
37. Volleyball
38. Weight lifting
39. Wrestling
40. Yachting

[English]

#### Women's Rights

6106. **SHRI T. GOVINDAN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have organised awareness generation exercise in 100 selected districts in the country on women's rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development has asked the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (an autonomous organisation under the Department) to organise camps at District level for imparting legal literacy and creation of awareness on crime and violence against women. For this purpose, 100 crime prone districts have been selected where these camps will be organised. An amount of Rs.100 lakhs has been provided to the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development for organising these camps from March 2002 onwards and to cover all the districts in 4 to 5 months time. A list indicating the number of districts in each State is enclosed as statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of districts where awareness camps are to be organised*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Districts to be covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	1
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Karnataka	1
7.	Kerala	7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15
9.	Maharashtra	17
10.	Rajasthan	16
11.	Orissa	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	13
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11
14.	West Bengal	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

**Basic Facilities in the towns falling under National Capital Region of Delhi**

6107. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the trend of Delhites is flowing towards Vaishali, Indrapuram and Vasundhara of NCR for housing purpose;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to encourage this trend by providing better infrastructure facilities (bus facilities) particularly in this area to minimize the housing burden on the Capital;

(c) if so, the details of facilities proposed to be provided to this area in the near future; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided to this area?

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

(b) to (d) The NCR Planning Board provides interest bearing loans to the participating States for their development projects. In order to provide better infrastructure facilities in Vaishali, Indrapuram and Vasundhara area forming part of Ghaziabad DMA town, the Board has financed the four projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 448.64 crores and loan component of Rs. 310.04 crores. The projects and the likely date of completion are as follows :

1. Augmentation of water Supply of T.H.A- 50 cusec water from upper Ganga canal - March 2005.
2. Vasundhara Nagar Residential Infrastructure Scheme, Ghaziabad - March 2003.
3. Strengthening of Transmission & Distribution Network of Meerut Division - March 2006.
4. Construction of Modern Bus Station at Sahibabad (Kaushambi), Ghaziabad - March 2004.

The Board has released loan of Rs. 111.90 crores upto 31st March, 2002.

**US Cooperation on Terrorism**

6108. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Chief of CIA visited India

has extended its cooperation in preventing the activities of Terrorists in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The visit of Deputy Chief of CIA was part of an on-going cooperation between India and the USA to inter-alia strengthen the institutional structuring for combating terrorism.

[Translation]

#### Development of Cities in West Bengal

6109. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes sent by the Government of West Bengal to seek central assistance for the development of its cities during the last three years;

(b) the names of cities proposed to be developed under each of such schemes alongwith the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government are likely to approve the pending schemes and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal has sought Central Assistance under the following Schemes during the last three years (1999-2002) :-

1. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).
2. Low Cost Sanitation (LCS).
3. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP).
4. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).
5. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY).
6. Mega City Scheme (MCS)

In addition, HUDCO has also released funds for the Urban Infrastructure (UI).

The details of various projects for which funds have been released/proposed to be released are given in statement.

(c) The pending proposals sent by the Government of West Bengal are under various stages of appraisal.

#### Statement

*Details of the Schemes sent by Government of West Bengal to seek central assistance for the development of its cities/proposal for development of cities during 1999-2000*

(Rs. In lacs)

Sl. No	No. of Towns covered/ Name of the Project	Estimated Cost	Total Funds released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Integrated Development of Small &amp; Medium Towns (IDSMT)</b>				
1.	35 Towns covered (town-wise details at Annexure IA)	—	1246.84	No proposal pending
<b>Low Cost Sanitation (LCS)</b>				
2.	9 Towns covered	1142.23	Subsidy : 125.16 Loan : 135.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kalna (Super structure)	26.78	NIL	Proposal under consideration.
4.	9 Towns PH-6 (super structure)	211.22	NIL	-do-
5.	Kalna PH-VII	157.34	NIL	-do-
<b>National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)</b>				
6.	122 towns covered	On-going Project	11629.00	--
<b>Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)</b>				
7.	Deora, Madanpur, Begampur UA, Balrampur, Uttar Latabari	1122.85	528.94	--
8.	Khatra	656.93	—	Proposal under consideration
9.	Uttar Kamakhyaguri	142.03	~	-do-
<b>Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)</b>				
10.	Construction/ Upgradation of shelters for the slum dwellers below poverty line and economically weaker section in Urban Areas.		734.00	—
<b>Mega City Scheme (MCS)</b>				
11.	Kolkata (106 projects)		6157.00	On going projects
<b>Urban Infrastructure (UI) (Fund Released by HUDCO)</b>				
12.	Upgradation of Harbor & Canal Front Development at Shankarpur		450.00	--
13.	Line of Credit for Flood effected Districts		50193.92	--
14.	Line of Credit for repair and reconstruction of Road & Bridge/ culverts in 9 flood effected Districts		11994.00	--
15.	Line of Credit for repair & restoration of roads in 52 flood effected Municipalities of West Bengal		910.00	--
16.	Academic-cum-residential block for National University of Judicial Sciences, Calcutta		870.00	--
17.	Line of Credit for improvement and strengthening of 26 roads in 15 Districts		13692.00	--

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Line of Credit to Govt. of West Bengal for drainage scheme		30000.00	—
19.	Residential Sr. Secondary School Complex at Langolpota near Rajarghat, 24 parganas North	168.76	--	Proposal under consideration
20.	Infinity-an IT complex, Phase II at Bidhannagar	3320.00	Nil	Proposal under consideration
21.	Vehicular Ferry Jetty and additional Facilities Raichak/ Kukrahati	3593.00	Nil	-do-
22.	Construction of By-Pass from Khudiram Square to River Ring Road at Haldia	655.00	Nil	-do-
23.	Construction of Road at Raturia Angodpur Ind. Complex within Durgapur city	100.00	Nil	-do-
24.	50 Bedded Nursing Home at Kolkata	148.00	NIL	-do-

*The Proposals received and central assistance released to West Bengal state under IDSMT Scheme during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Town	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jhalda	3.00	-	-	3.00
2.	Mal	6.90	-	-	6.90
3.	Diamond Harbour	6.00	-	-	6.00
4.	Sonamukhi	5.53	-	-	5.53
5.	Birnagar	10.95	-	-	10.95
6.	Kaliaganj	6.00	-	-	6.00
7.	Gobardanga	26.18	-	-	26.18
8.	Chadrakona	-	7.60	-	7.60
9.	Kandi	14.06	-	-	14.06
10.	Guskara	7.34	-	-	7.34



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Burdwan	73.00	52.12	0	125.12
12.	Asansol	-	196.40	-	196.40
13.	Tufanganj	16.00	16.00	-	32.00
14.	Gangarampur	-	55.76	-	55.76
15.	Mekhliganj	-	1.00	-	1.00
16.	Sainthia	-	-	42.00	42.00
17.	Dinhata	16.50	-	16.50	33.00
18.	Baduria	-	-	14.00	14.00
19.	Haldibari	16.00	16.00	-	32.00
20.	Dhullan	-	35.00	35.00	70.00
21.	Dainhat	15.00	-	-	15.00
22.	Taki	22.00	1.00	67.00	90.00
23.	Egra	20.74	4.76	-	25.50
24.	Durgapur	32.00	36.00	-	68.00
25.	Bangoam	-	50.00	-	50.00
26.	Ramjivanpur	-	16.00	-	16.00
27.	Kharar	-	13.50	-	13.50
28.	Khipai	-	14.00	-	14.00
29.	Dhbrajpur	-	-	58.50	58.50
30.	Taherpur	-	-	13.50	13.50
31.	Beldanga	-	-	15.00	15.00
32.	Jamuria	-	-	79.00	79.00
33.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	-	-	32.00	32.00
34.	Coopers-Camp	-	-	22.00	22.00
35.	Nalhati	-	-	40.00	40.00

### Modernisation of Police Force in Chhattisgarh

6110. SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the proposals seeking Central assistance for modernisation of Police Force in Chhattisgarh received by the Union Government during 1st November, 1999 to the end of February 2002;

(b) the central assistance provided for each of the proposals which have been cleared; and

(c) the details of the proposals rejected and those which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) The allocation to the different States out of the funds available with the Central Government for assistance to the States for Modernisation of State Police Forces are made according to a set criteria based on the population, crime, strength of police etc. The share of Chhattisgarh comes to Rs. 19.00 crores on the basis of this criteria. The State of Chhattisgarh submitted a plan for Rs. 63.35 crore for modernisation of State police (including both the State and the Central Share) for the year 2000-2001. The plan was approved for Rs. 41.15 crore and the Central Share of Rs. 20.575 crore was released to the State. The State submitted a plan of Rs. 63.445 crore for the year 2001-02 including both the State and the Central Share. The plan was approved for the sum of Rs. 50.43 crore and a sum of Rs. 21.57 crore was released as the Central Share. It will be seen that Chhattisgarh has been given slightly more funds than its allocation in the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

[English]

### Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses in Andhra Pradesh

6111. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether following large scale devastation caused by the cyclones which struck extensive areas of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurool, Chittoor and Ananthapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for aid for providing houses to 10,000 families under urban housing scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the aid asked for;

(c) the Central aid given in response thereto; and

(d) the progress made so far in providing the houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) Housing is a State subject. It is therefore primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide houses for families affected by cyclones. However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) under this Ministry provides loans for construction of houses inter-alia for cyclone affected families. HUDCO has reported that it has so far not received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for loan for construction of houses for 10,000 cyclone affected families under urban housing scheme. HUDCO since inception and upto 31.3.2002 has sanctioned 142 schemes to rehabilitate people affected by cyclone in the State. The projects are worth Rs.296.50 crores for which HUDCO loan commitment is of Rs.184.39 crores. These schemes will help provide 219916 residential dwelling units for cyclone affected families in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### Promotion of Urdu Language

6112. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Urdu books/writers/publishers awarded by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Government for selection of such books/writers/publishers; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote Urdu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The Sahitya Akademi, the National Academy of Letters, set up by the Government, has presented the following awards in the field of Urdu language during the last three years:

Year	Name of the Awardee	Title of the Book
1999	Bashir Badr	Aas (Poetry)
2000	Ambar Bahraichi	Sookhi Tahni Par Hariyal (Poetry)
2001	Nayyar Masood	Taoos Chaman Ki Main (Short Stories)

In order to be eligible for the Award, the book must be an outstanding contribution to the language and literature to which it belongs. It may be a creative or a critical work other than a work of translation, an anthology, a fresh collection of writing published earlier in book form, research work prepared for a university degree, the work of an author who has earlier won an award or the work of an author who is a member of the Executive Board of the Akademi. Lists are prepared of eligible books and the selection process involves the judgment of the works by experts, members of the language Advisory Board of the Akademi, referees and finally a three-member jury constituted for the purpose.

The Central Government has established the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) as an autonomous body exclusively for the development of Urdu language. The Council, among others, provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations and individuals working in the field of Urdu language and literature. The Council has brought out an Urdu Encyclopaedia in 5 volumes and an English-Urdu Dictionary in VI volumes. Besides, it publishes periodical journals. The Council implements a computer application course in Urdu with a view to linking Urdu with information technology. The current year's budget of the NCPUL is Rs.8.77 crore.

The Central Government has also established the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) Hyderabad for imparting higher education through the medium of Urdu. MANUU's budget in 2001-02 was Rs.20.52 crore.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has two exclusive centres, namely, Urdu Training and Research Centres at Lucknow and Solan for teacher-training and research in Urdu.

#### **Allocation of Funds for Tribal Welfare in West Bengal**

6113. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific schemes and proposals including the plan allocation for tribal welfare for West Bengal in Seventh, Eighth and Ninth plan period, Plan-wise;
- (b) the total utilization of the Plan funds, Plan-wise;
- (c) whether the target has been achieved in the respective schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Rural Water Supply/Sanitation for Arid/Semi-Arid Areas with Foreign Assistance**

6114. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of States including Maharashtra have submitted proposals to the Union Government for the sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project for the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas with foreign/external/world bank assistance to provide water/sanitation in villages:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A proposal titled "Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Arid and Semi-Arid Regions in Karnataka" to provide water supply and sanitation facilities to 1088 villages at a cost of Rs.336.265 crores was received from Government of Karnataka for German assistance. The State Government has been advised to revise the project to conform to Sector Reform concept.

Besides, a proposal for second Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, estimated to cost Rs.1656.2 crore was received from Maharashtra Government for World Bank assistance. Project preparation activities are underway. The project is proposed to cover 848 Not Covered and 12913 Partially Covered habitations in 16 districts of the State, which include drought prone areas like Beed, Latur, Buldhana, Satara, Usmanabad, Solapur and Nashik.

#### **Funds for Survey for computerisation of land records**

6115. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI AMBAREESHA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has taken up Computerisation of Survey Records at Taluk Level;

(b) if so, whether the State has requested for financial assistance for computerisation of the Survey Records of various districts of the State, especially for Maddur and Channaryapatna Taluk in Mandya and Hassan Districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development had sanctioned a Pilot Project on Digitization of Cadastral Survey Maps in Bailhongal and Malavalli Taluks of Belgaum and Mandya Districts of Karnataka State at a total cost of Rs. 72.20 lakhs during 1999-2000. The completion report of this Project has not yet been submitted by the State Government.

The Government of Karnataka had also submitted another proposal for sanctioning a Pilot Project for Digitization of Cadastral Survey Maps of Maddur and Channaryapatna Taluks of Mandya and Hassan Districts at a total cost of Rs. 138.49 lakhs during 2000-01. This Project could not be sanctioned by this Ministry for want of detailed findings/results of the earlier sanctioned Pilot Project.

[Translation]

#### Terrorist Activities

6116. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terrorist outfits carry out their activities and pierce their targets under the cover of human rights;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to enact any new legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) There is no information available with the Government at present to suggest that terrorist outfits are carrying out their activities and pierce their targets under the cover of human rights.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Unitary/Central Universities

6117. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria to declare any institution as Unitary/Central University;

(b) the names of such universities functioning in the country;

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration of the Government to declare certain more Central Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) A Central University, whether unitary or affiliating, is established by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament. The list of Central Universities functioning in the country is enclosed as statement.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays emphasis on the consolidation and expansion of facilities in the existing Universities rather than setting up of more Universities, save where past commitments are involved. In view of this, no proposal either to set up a new Central University or to declare any existing institution as a Central University is, presently, under consideration of the Govt.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of the Central University
1	2
1.	University of Delhi, Delhi
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
4.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
5.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
6.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
7.	Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal

1	2
8.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad
9.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry
10.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong
11.	Assam University, Silchar
12.	Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur
13.	Nagaland University, Kohima
14.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
15.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
16.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
17.	Mizoram University, Aizawl
18.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal

[Translation]

#### CAG Report on BALCO

6118. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT :

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CAG has raised severe objections in its interim report in regard to the BALCO disinvestment deal;

(b) if so, whether CAG has asked the Government to furnish the reasons for non- evaluation of the captive power plant of BALCO; and

(c) the time by which the CAG report is likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General has made certain observations in its Draft Inspection Report on disinvestment of Government equity in BALCO. Government's reply thereto has been sent to the office of CAG. The CAG has yet to furnish its final report.

(c) No time period for laying the CAG report on the Table of the House can be indicated.

[English]

#### Special Courts for Riot Affected Districts/Areas

6119. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special courts in the riot affected districts for the prompt disposal of the cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) The guidelines to promote communal harmony circulated to all the State Governments by the Government of India provide for setting up of special courts by State Governments for the expeditious trial and disposal of communal riot cases. Item No.4 of the 15 point programme for the Welfare of Minorities also provides for setting up of Special Courts for speedy Trial of the communal offences, progress of which is also reviewed from time to time.

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Fund under Women and Children Development Programme

6120. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated under the Women and Child Development Programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the allocation made during the above period was not adequate;

(c) if so, whether the Government has enhanced this amount during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The Department of Women and Child Development is allocating funds State-wise under the Schemes of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects, World Bank Assisted ICDS Training-Udisha, Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY), Swashakti Project and Swayamsiddha. The details of State-wise allocation of funds on the above schemes during Ninth Five Year Plan are provided in statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Allocation on some of these schemes were not adequate. Higher amount has been sought from the Planing Commission for Tenth Five Year Plan. This is yet to be finalized.

**Statement**  
**ICDS-General**

						(Rs. in lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	3135.53	3185.12	5402.87	6229.00	6580.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	406.52	660.57	817.00	681.00	1895.39
3	Assam	1634.35	1911.71	2211.00	5070.97	6188.61
4	Bihar	1469.02	3691.13	4918.64	3756.00	2145.11
5	Goa	118.76	326.48	284.13	284.13	339.35
6	Gujarat	5312.40	4788.12	5370.21	3726.01	8070.09
7	Haryana	2203.65	2633.07	2754.12	3593.61	3660.50
8	Himachal Pradesh	904.24	1045.40	1640.09	1764.28	1984.42
9	Jammu & Kashmir	511.86	1431.72	1963.00	2266.00	2739.16
10	Karnataka	5158.03	5709.83	5111.35	7466.18	7660.68
11	Kerala	2380.62	3120.80	2641.82	3101.90	3516.30
12	Madhya Pradesh	4840.29	5131.48	4368.00	5590.00	3771.08
13	Maharashtra	6925.69	6792.45	6584.73	6688.62	10193.48
14	Manipur	795.10	846.78	840.48	1254.75	901.07
15	Meghalaya	524.81	350.60	535.00	664.97	1060.15
16	Mizoram	413.11	542.12	535.66	868.85	572.95
17	Nagaland	543.85	1321.37	1245.00	1941.60	1907.00
18	Orissa	2158.13	6641.30	4042.97	6133.71	6881.86
19	Punjab	1525.90	2382.58	2413.14	3759.46	3730.77
20	Rajasthan	3373.72	3512.19	4197.55	5954.43	5947.07
21	Sikkim	63.29	241.96	129.75	156.01	192.35
22	Tamil Nadu	2513.24	7297.05	10704.77	10286.90	9289.80
23	Tripura	447.67	463.68	646.06	630.98	1481.36
24	Uttar Pradesh	7401.73	7265.52	11349.00	11519.28	12696.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	West Bengal	5151.28	6456.11	6088.00	8047.13	12650.02
26	Delhi	565.98	1248.18	818.42	808.47	796.41
27	Pondicherry	105.55	151.82	181.58	154.85	154.85
28	A & N Islands	63.27	112.26	130.44	107.88	154.85
29	Chandigarh	95.77	77.71	78.29	88.04	93.35
30	D & N Haveli	21.88	28.60	26.83	26.83	31.85
31	Daman & Diu	26.79	28.17	42.00	52.56	37.45
32	Lakshadweep	8.82	25.20	25.69	25.43	31.62
33	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	625.61	1800.79
34	Jharkhand	-	-	-	865.57	1246.76
35	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	462.78	1961.66

*World Bank -ICDS*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1700.58	1500.50	9800.24	2000.00	5000.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	3500.00	5100.31	3900.36	-	1000.00
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-
7	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kerala	-	300.20	700.11	1000.00	2900.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	9200.53	4900.41	3400.87	4712.00	6000.00
13	Maharashtra	-	700.40	1700.09	700.00	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
18	Orissa	700.66	-	-	-	-
19	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	-	400.00	800.99	1500.00	3500.00
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	300.58	1300.06	1000.00	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	500.00	1100.51	3000.00	2526.00
25	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
26	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
27	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
28	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
33	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	400.00
34	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	600.00

*Udisha- ICDS- Training Programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.09	383.10	1034.17	1034.17	1034.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.54	44.77	145.72	145.72	145.72
3	Assam	1.95	43.13	236.77	236.77	236.77
4	Bihar	-	100.00	158.21	158.21	158.21
5	Goa	0.65	-	20.31	20.31	20.31
6	Gujarat	9.94	246.75	631.98	631.98	631.98



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Haryana	3.75	102.28	130.52	130.52	130.52
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	41.90	141.16	141.16	141.16
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.59	50.51	257.33	257.33	257.33
10	Karnataka	66.22	360.44	443.22	443.22	443.22
11	Kerala	5.84	313.15	473.19	473.19	473.19
12	Madhya Pradesh	9.09	100.00	697.24	697.24	697.24
13	Maharashtra	44.92	254.54	939.62	939.62	939.62
14	Manipur	3.31	44.69	83.86	83.86	83.86
15	Meghalaya	2.79	47.53	24.24	24.24	24.24
16	Mizoram	1.95	45.80	19.35	19.35	19.35
17	Nagaland	3.89	44.50	54.11	54.11	54.11
18	Orissa	3.24	123.39	413.52	413.52	413.52
19	Punjab	5.54	104.65	229.37	229.37	229.37
20	Rajasthan	6.49	219.02	677.89	677.89	677.89
21	Sikkim	2.34	44.00	15.48	15.48	15.48
22	Tamil Nadu	14.82	313.41	508.33	508.33	508.33
23	Tripura	1.26	45.80	86.58	86.58	86.58
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	130.00	1527.12	1527.12	1527.12
25	West Bengal	11.03	166.21	799.64	799.64	799.64
26	Delhi	-	-	44.63	44.63	44.63
27	Pondicherry	-	-	7.79	7.79	7.79
28	A & N Islands	-	1.18	10.17	10.17	10.17
29	Chandigarh	-	-	4.79	4.79	4.79
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	3.50	3.50	3.50
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	3.31	3.31	3.31
32	Lakshadweep	-	-	3.27	3.27	3.27
33	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-
34	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
35	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-

*Balika Samriddhi Yojana*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	219.53	219.45	146.35	180.00	90.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.32	6.82	6.21	2.50	-
3	Assam	215.48	129.85	143.66	105.00	-
4	Bihar	1068.69	630.75	712.46	212.50	-
5	Goa	3.34	3.34	2.23	5.00	2.50
6	Gujarat	158.23	108.08	105.49	140.00	70.00
7	Haryana	86.49	59.29	57.66	25.00	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.74	27.72	18.50	22.00	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	52.50	48.74	35.00	62.50	31.25
10	Karnataka	227.02	226.99	151.35	162.00	80.00
11	Kerala	81.92	48.19	54.62	60.50	30.25
12	Madhya Pradesh	550.35	489.18	366.90	482.00	-
13	Maharashtra	457.42	324.03	304.95	60.00	-
14	Manipur	11.48	6.03	7.65	10.75	5.50
15	Meghalaya	17.84	9.08	11.90	-	-
16	Mizoram	3.08	3.07	2.05	5.00	2.50
17	Nagaland	5.30	3.12	3.54	1.25	-
18	Orissa	332.11	332.11	221.41	325.00	163.00
19	Punjab	42.41	38.23	28.28	45.00	22.50
20	Rajasthan	325.67	244.84	217.12	50.00	-
21	Sikkim	3.25	3.26	2.17	1.25	-
22	Tamil Nadu	238.16	149.54	158.77	29.50	-
23	Tripura	17.42	17.42	11.60	8.50	4.25
24	Uttar Pradesh	1403.91	872.43	935.94	100.00	-
25	West Bengal	412.77	236.49	275.18	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Delhi	18.81	18.81	12.54	-	-
27	Pondicherry	5.03	5.03	3.35	2.50	-
28	A & N Islands	1.65	1.02	1.10	0.38	-
29	Chandigarh	1.92	1.42	1.28	0.88	-
30	D & N Haveli	-	0.80	-	0.75	0.38
31	Daman & Diu	0.70	0.57	0.47	0.13	-
32	Lakshadweep	0.39	0.39	0.26	0.63	0.30
33	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	100.00
34	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	100.00
35	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	100.00

*Swa-Shakti Project\**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	97.05	165.1	229.21	331.82
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	-	117.53	250.67	403.83	556.97
7	Haryana	-	101.44	201.24	264.08	287.76
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	-	117.53	251.57	404.23	554.12
11	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	111.68	248.96	409.29	533.47
13	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
18	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-
19	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	203.60	257.6	728.00	708.98
25	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
26	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
27	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
28	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
29	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
33	Central level (Not a state)	-	-	123.80	107.29	106.67

\* The Project was started in 1998-99.

*Swyamsidha (Started in 2000-01)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	11.19	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	3.16	2.05
3	Assam	-	-	7.68	-
4	Bihar	-	-	16.95	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Jharkhand	-	-	7.68	45.00
6	Goa	-	-	2.41	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	8.43	-
8	Haryana	-	-	4.92	1.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3.66	27.36
10	J&K	-	-	4.92	-
11	Karnataka	-	-	6.67	-
12	Kerala	-	-	6.17	15.64
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10.68	64.72
14	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.92	55.00
15	Maharashtra	-	-	10.68	55.25
16	Manipur	-	-	2.41	7.00
17	Meghalaya	-	-	2.91	15.60
18	Mizoram	-	-	2.41	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	3.16	14.00
20	Orissa	-	-	10.68	23.30
21	Punjab	-	-	5.42	49.36
22	Rajasthan	-	-	8.43	87.34
23	Sikkim	-	-	2.41	7.00
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	12.69	15.00
25	Tripura	-	-	2.41	7.00
26	U.P.	-	-	25.23	159.18
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	4.41	22.00
28	West Bengal	-	-	11.44	-
29	A&N Islands	-	-	0.00	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	0.00	-
31	D & N Haveli	-	-	0.00	6.00
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	0.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Delhi	-	-	2.66	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.00	-
35	Pondicherry	-		2.41	4.73

#### **Allocation of Funds for Primary Education**

6121. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds propose to be earmarked for primary education in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds provided for this purpose are not adequate; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to provide adequate funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) During the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission has proposed to earmark the budget outlay of Rs. 28250.00 crores for Elementary Education. Funds are released to States annually on the basis of the proposals received from them.

(b) and (c) The proposed allocation is lower than the requirements projected by the Working Group on Elementary and Adult Education for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Department has sought additional funds.

#### **Policy on Education**

6122. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an emphasis on providing each child social justice, equity and equal opportunity under the Policy Formulation on Education;

(b) if so, whether the above mentioned objectives have been limited to paper only and no efforts have been made to realise the goals;

(c) if so, whether our education system discriminates between the rich and the poor and the opportunity of education has remained limited to one class;

(d) whether the Government realise the need of a drastic change in the field of education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, provides for a National System of Education which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curricular framework and minimum levels of leaving for each stage of education. The NPE also envisages that in the national perception, education is essentially for all. This is fundamental to the all-round development, material and spiritual. Concerns regarding social justice, equity and equal opportunity in education are continuously addressed by the Central and State Governments through appropriate interventions.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The NPE, 1986, as modified in 1992, evolved on a national consensus, had laid down a comprehensive framework that guides the development of education in its entirety. It continues to be relevant and has stood the test of time. It provides for a definite edge for the education of the deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society and hence does not require any revision/modification at present.

[English]

#### **Migration to Delhi**

6123. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people who have migrated to Delhi from various States during the last one year;

(b) the impact of this migration on the general law and order and environment situation in Delhi; and

(c) the steps formulated by the Government to combat this problem?

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

enumeration for Census-2001 was completed by the end of February, 2001. Hence, the information about the number of persons who migrated to Delhi during the last one year is not available.

(b) The migration of people from other States to Delhi does put additional pressure on the available infrastructure.

(c) The migration of people to the urban areas is a natural phenomenon in a developing economy. This is especially so in case of Delhi being the Capital of the Country.

#### **Delhi Fire Service**

6124. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken in May 1999 to install tubewells at fire stations but Delhi Fire Service has failed to implement the same, till date;

(b) whether three out of four carbondioxide foam crash tenders and five of the six turntable, ladders required for fighting chemical fires and fires in high-rise buildings respectively were out of commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Delhi Fire Service has failed to enforce fire safety measures in high-rise buildings, cinema halls and industrial buildings and they are unaware of the number of high-rise buildings in the Capital and has given No Objection Certificates even to the sellers of fire crackers during the last one year; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to bring about improvement in the Delhi Fire Service and to fix responsibility and accountability of the people concerned and to assure Delhites fire-free living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) In pursuance of the decision taken to install tube-wells at the Fire Stations, the tube-wells have been installed and commissioned at 12 Fire Stations and the construction work has commenced at another 9 Fire Stations.

(b) and (c) Out of the four turntable ladders presently in stock, two are in working order; the third is beyond economical repairs and scheduled for condemnation; and the fourth is under repairs. Two of the three carbon dioxide foam crash tenders presently in stock have outlived their life and have

been proposed for condemnation; and the third unit has been sent for major repairs.

(d) No, Sir. In so far as sale of fire crackers is concerned, the no objection certificate is given strictly in terms of the provisions of law.

(e) The steps being taken by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to strengthen Delhi Fire Service include establishment of new Fire Stations, procurement of new appliances and modernization communication network.

#### **Foreign Universities**

6125. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many foreign universities have shown interest to make partnership with Indian institutions to offer their programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such Universities have sought permission to establish their own institutions in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The various Indian universities have powers under their Acts/Statutes to collaborate with any other university or institution of higher learning for academic purposes and permission of the Government is not required for such collaborations. The Government, therefore, does not maintain the information about collaborations made by the Indian universities with foreign universities. However, according to the information compiled by the Association of Indian Universities on the basis of advertisements appearing in the Indian newspapers 144 foreign universities/colleges/institutions are offering various courses of study for the Indian students out of which 27 are conducting programmes in India through their Indian partners.

#### **Closure of Offices of Finance Corporation for Tribal Development in Chennai and Visakhapatnam**

6126. SHRI S. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offices of Finance Corporations for Tribal Development at Chennai and Visakhapatnam are being closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) and (b) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has been set up in April 2001 following the bifurcation of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The NSTFDC, at present, does not have Offices at Chennai and Visakhapatnam.

#### Setting up of World Class Schools

6127. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has felt the need to set up World Class Schools to attract investment and give better education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Joining Militants by PMF personnel

6128. DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases involving para-military personnel deserting their force and joining militants have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and involved persons arrested during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) No such instance has been reported from any Force so far. However, in CRPF, Constable Mohd. Ashraf Shah while overstaying on his leave w.e.f. 26.10.2001, was arrested by Rastriya Rifles on 24.12.2001 with a wireless set, reportedly

given to him by the militants. He was handed over to the Police on 28.12.2001. Two other CRPF Constables Azhar Hussain Khan and Khurshid Ganai, were dismissed from service w.e.f. 2.1.2002 for desertion of the Force. Subsequently, Khurshid Ahmad Ganai reported to have been killed in an encounter with the Security Forces and there are inputs that Azhar Hussain Khan has links with the militants.

#### Activities of SIMI

6129. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 123 students of Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) were arrested from one of the hotels of Surat;

(b) if so, whether C.B.I. team from Delhi has gone to Surat for the investigation of these SIMI activists;

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation;

(d) whether these activists have links with their counterparts in the US and also attended religious seminars in London;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb the terrorist activities of the SIMI and similar other organizations operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) More than 100 activists of Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) have been arrested in Surat (Gujarat). C.B.I. has not conducted any investigation at Surat relating to arrest of SIMI activist.

(d) to (f) One leader of the SIMI had participated in a seminar at London in 1988 on Safety of Islamic religious places. The Students Islamic Movement of India has been found indulging in activities, which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace, communal harmony and the secular fabric of the country. In view of this, the Central Government declared this organization as Unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal constituted by the Government for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause



for declaring SIMI as Unlawful Association has confirmed the ban.

The activities of all such organizations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken where necessary.

[Translation]

#### Security of PSUs

6130. DR. ASHOK PATEL :

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal relating to assigning the responsibility of security of Public and Private Sector Undertakings to CISF is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) CISF is already providing security to Public Sector Undertakings, other Government establishment etc. There is no provision in the CISF Act to provide CISF security to Private Sector Undertakings.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Diversion of Funds

6131. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh kept Rs.79.22 crores out of the Central funds of Rs.121.21 crore in PD Accounts and Bihar diverted Rs.41.99 crore for other purposes consequent to which 1.36 lakh Non-Formal Education Centres could not be set up in the said States depriving 34 lakh children of the benefits of the scheme during 1995-96 to 1999-2000;

(b) if so, whether the funds released by the Union Government for the construction of hostel for the children in

Bihar is not being used for the purpose but for other purposes like running of police stations and other offices;

(c) if so, whether the Government have made any enquiries into the matter of diversion of funds; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter, particularly with regard to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India's Report No.3 of 2002 (Civil), which was laid before Parliament on 19th March 2002, has highlighted certain apparent irregularities in the utilisation of funds released to the States for Non-Formal Education. The observations of the C&AG have already been circulated to the States and their response is awaited.

[Translation]

#### Sale of Spurious Liquor in Delhi

6132. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurious liquor is being sold in Delhi in connivance with Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died due to consumption of spurious liquor during 2002, till date;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the sale of such liquor in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) There is no evidence to believe that spurious liquor is being sold in Delhi in connivance with Delhi Police. However, there have been isolated cases in which police personnel were proceeded against for their negligence and failure to control sale of illicit liquor in their areas.

(b) During the current year up to 25th April, 2002, eight persons are alleged to have died in Delhi after consuming spurious liquor.

(c) Two persons were arrested in connection

with these cases whereas one person remains absconding.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the sale of illicit liquor in Delhi include increased surveillance on the activities of criminals having past record of involvement in such activities; collection of intelligence and conduct of raids at possible hide-outs of criminals suspected to be involved in such activities; setting-up of special pickets in areas prone to sale of illicit liquor; watch on the country liquor shops; sensitization of the public through media regarding dangers of illicit liquor; and setting up of special pickets and deployment of patrol parties in the areas bordering the National Capital Territory of Delhi to prevent and detect smuggling of illicit liquor etc.

[English]

#### Natural Resources Data Management System

6133. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the districts in Karnataka are covered by the Natural Resources Data Management System;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) the time by which all the districts in the State are likely to be covered; and

(d) The districts proposed to be covered during 2002-2003 under the System, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the project sanctioned to Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology (KSCST), Bangalore, all the 20 districts of Karnataka State were proposed to be covered. So far 16 districts have been covered. In the current financial year, coverage of the remaining 4 districts would be completed.

Meanwhile, 7 new districts have been formed after the re-organization of this State. Coverage of the new districts will be considered on the receipt of a fresh proposal from KSCST /Government of Karnataka. So far, no such proposal has been received by the Ministry.

(d) One district each in Uttaranchal and Nagaland States are proposed to be covered during 2002 - 2003.

[Translation]

#### Development of Human Resources

6134. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Centre in the field of human resource development after the division of Bihar; and

(b) the details regarding setting up of new institutes and upgradation of the existing educational/ technical institutes for the development of human resource?

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

#### Sports Events in Olympic and Asiad

6135. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sports events being organized in Olympic and Asiad;

(b) the events in which India participated during the last Olympic and Asiad alongwith the achievements thereof; and

(c) the events for which the Government are preparing teams for participation in the next Olympic and Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) A total of 38 disciplines in 2002 Asian Games and 28 disciplines in 2004 Olympic Games are being organized. The lists of disciplines are enclosed at statement-I and II.

(b) In the last Olympic Games (2000), India participated in 13 disciplines and in 21 disciplines in the last (1998) Asian Games. The lists of disciplines in which India participated and performance in 2000 Olympics and 1998 Asian Games are given in statement-III & IV respectively.

(c) The preparations for Asian Games in 23 disciplines in which India is likely to participate are on (statement-I col.3). These preparations are part of the long

term preparations for the 2004 Olympic Games also. The participation in Olympics depends upon qualification of individual sports-persons/team.

**Statement-I**

*XIV Asian Games - PUSAN 29th Sept.-14th Oct., 2002*

S.No.	Disciplines in 2002 Asian Games	Disciplines in which India likely to participate
1	2	3
1.	Archery	Archery
2.	Athletics	Athletics
3.	Badminton	Badminton
4.	Baseball	
5.	Basketball	
6.	Billiards	Billiards
7.	Body-building	
8.	Bowling	
9.	Boxing	Boxing
10.	Canoeing	Canoeing
11.	Cycling	Cycling
12.	Equestrian	Equestrian
13.	Fencing	
14.	Football	
15.	Golf	Golf
16.	Gymnastics	Gymnastics
17.	Handball	
18.	Hockey	Hockey
19.	Judo	Judo
20.	Kabaddi	Kabaddi
21.	Karate	
22.	Modern Pentathlon	

1	2	3
23.	Rowing	Rowing
24.	Rugby	
25.	Sepak Takraw	
26.	Shooting	Shooting
27.	Softball	
28.	Soft Tennis	
29.	Squash	Squash
30.	Swimming	Swimming
31.	Table Tennis	Table Tennis
32.	Taekwondo	
33.	Tennis	Tennis
34.	Volleyball	Volleyball
35.	Weight Lifting	Weight Lifting
36.	Wrestling	Wrestling
37.	Wushu	
38.	Yachting	Yachting

**Statement-II**

*XXVIII Olympics Games - Athens*

*13th to 29th August, 2004*

S.No.	Disciplines in 2004 Olympic Games
1	2
1.	Archery
2.	Athletics
3.	Badminton
4.	Baseball
5.	Basketball
6.	Boxing
7.	Canoeing

1	2	1	2
8.	Cycling	19.	Shooting
9.	Equistrain	20.	Softball
10.	Fencing	21.	Aquatics - (Swimming, Diving, Water-Polo & Synchronised Swimming)
11.	Football	22.	Table Tennis
12.	Gymnastics	23.	Taekwondo
13.	Handball	24.	Tennis
14.	Hockey	25.	Triathlon
15.	Judo	26.	Volleyball
16.	Modern Pentathlon	27.	Weightlifting
17.	Rowing	28.	Wrestling
18.	Sailing		

**Statement - III***XXVII Olympics Games - Sydney**15th Sept. to 1st October - 2000*

Sl.No.	Disciplines in which India participated	No. of Participants	Achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Athletics	38	K.M. Beenamol - Reached upto Semi Final
2.	Badminton	03	
3.	Boxing	08	Gurcharan Singh - 5th (Lost bronze medal though tied at 12 point each in quarter final) Jitender Kumar - 9th
4.	Equistrain	01	
5.	Hockey (Men)	21	7th
6.	Judo (Women)	02	Brojeshori Devi - 9th
7.	Rowing	04	
8.	Shooting	06	Anjali Vedpathak-8th Abhinav Bindra-11th
9.	Swimming	03	

1	2	3	4
10.	Table Tennis	04	
11.	Tennis	06	
12.	Weightlifting	07	K. Malleshwari - 3rd Sanamacha Chanu - 6th (Tied for 4th place, due to higher body weight awarded 6th place)
13.	Wrestling	02	

**Statement-IV***XIII Asian Games - Bangkok**6th - 13th Dec., 1998*

S.No.	Disciplines in which India Participated	No. of Participants	Achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Archery	05	
2.	Athletics	33	2 Gold, 6 Silver & 7 Bronze
3.	Badminton	03	
4.	Billiards & Snooker	17	2 Gold, 1 Silver & 1 Bronze
5.	Boxing	05	1 Gold & 1 Bronze
6.	Canoeing	11	
7.	Equestrian	10	1 Bronze
8.	Football (Women)	21	
9.	Golf	09	
10.	Hockey	38	1 Gold (Men) & 1 Silver (Women)
11.	Judo	06	
12.	Kabaddi	12	1 Gold
13.	Rowing	12	2 Bronze
14.	Shooting	24	2 Silver & 1 Bronze
15.	Squash	03	
16.	Swimming	08	
17.	Table Tennis	01	
18.	Tennis	12	4 Bronze

1	2	3	4
19.	Weight Lifting	10	1 Silver (Women)
20.	Wrestling	09	
21.	Yachting	12	

#### **Acquisition of more land by DDA**

6136. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is considering to acquire more land;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) (a) to (d) DDA has reported that they are trying to increase the pace of acquisition of land through the Land Acquisition Collector / L & B Department, Government of NCT of Delhi. It is expected to acquire about 2000 acres of land during this year. The DDA had sent proposals to the Land & Building Department, Government of NCT of Delhi for acquisition of land.

[English]

#### **Security at Coastal Border**

6137. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government treat the coastal line of the country as vulnerable borders in view of the growth of terrorism all-over the world;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering to provide additional funds to various States having coastal border, particularly to Tamil Nadu Government, in view of the huge expenditure involved in safeguarding the coastal line as of now, provided to the border States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. There is a need to strengthen surveillance and patrolling arrangements along India's coastline in view of its vulnerability to illegal cross border activities. The coastal States, including Tamil Nadu, and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to prepare a plan of action in this regard. Financial assistance to the coastal States for implementation of the plan of action will be considered under the scheme for modernization of State police forces.

[Translation]

#### **Criminal Cases in the Country**

6138. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of various criminal cases registered in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Human Rights Commission has presented any suggestions reports to curb the crimes in the country;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to curb the crime rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) The State/Union Territory wise details of various criminal cases registered under IPC during the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 (upto the available months) is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has made a number of recommendations in its Annual Report about improving the administration of Criminal Justice System in the country including speedy clearance of criminal cases in the courts through the High Courts of the respective States which alone have exclusive control over the subordinate judiciary, comprehensive training package for training of all judicial personnel and Court administrators, rectifying

population - judge ratio, introduction of system of plea bargaining, widening the class of compoundable offences under IPC and other laws etc.

(c) and (d) All the state Governments/ UT Administrations have been advised by the Department of Justice on the urgent need on the part of Investigating agencies to complete the procedure of presenting evidence, production of witnesses in time and other steps as envisaged in Criminal Procedure Code to expedite the completion of the Criminal cases. Other measures taken by the Government include appointment of

Special Judicial/Metropolitan Magistrates, adoption of alternative modes of dispute resolution. Supreme Court and High Courts have taken steps for expeditious disposal of cases by grouping and classification of cases involving similar, question of law, setting up of specialised benches, computerisation of listing of cases etc.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

### Statement

#### *Incidence of IPC Crimes during 1999*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abouction			Dacoity	Prepara- tion & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
						Total	of Women & Girls	of Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	1512	135	895	1169	708	461	266	7	726	6779
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	53	6	39	70	40	30	60	1	71	258
3.	Assam	1517	421	74	703	1440	1149	291	783	20	907	3527
4.	Bihar	5116	3818	742	1447	2599	939	1660	2153	200	2691	5260
5.	Goa	38	34	6	18	11	7	4	5	0	49	427
6.	Gujarat	1353	695	20	331	1336	1074	262	340	10	1346	6061
7.	Haryana	839	467	104	372	542	350	192	112	98	438	3717
8.	Himachal Pradesh	133	79	7	109	126	69	37	4	0	17	960
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	765	885	26	170	623	473	150	40	0	126	1294
10.	Karnataka	1651	1662	51	301	630	320	310	284	0	1027	8369
11.	Kerala	484	496	91	423	188	123	65	112	5	370	4505
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3225	3082	189	3561	1203	942	261	177	154	1698	18178
13.	Maharashtra	3024	1363	91	1320	1125	727	398	513	257	2554	15735
14.	Manipur	189	88	7	12	73	38	35	9	3	26	78
15.	Meghalaya	134	28	6	27	37	10	27	105	2	100	155
16.	Mizoram	34	21	3	71	3	0	3	6	0	10	474

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Nagaland	128	32	0	11	48	5	43	29	0	125	145
18.	Orissa	1019	1299	65	820	482	431	51	348	14	1195	4348
19.	Punjab	741	528	108	282	423	280	143	18	64	58	1350
20.	Rajasthan	1520	2024	51	1198	3157	2652	505	109	25	1209	8971
21.	Sikkim	15	4	0	7	12	0	12	3	0	10	73
22.	Tamil Nadu	1726	1992	25	430	1178	1000	178	171	38	615	5856
23.	Tripura	277	32	1	72	219	27	192	65	0	102	241
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7850	7849	1354	1593	4158	2746	1412	927	91	4197	10081
25.	West Bengal	1902	516	655	819	945	804	141	368	475	913	533
Total (States)		36453	29002	3817	15031	21797	14934	6863	7007	1484	20580	107375
26.	A & N Islands	9	4	0	6	4	2	2	2	0	1	79
27.	Chandigarh	17	18	9	16	48	36	12	1	1	6	234
28.	D & N Haveli	16	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	8	42
29.	Daman & Diu	5	5	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	2	42
30.	Delhi	649	579	81	402	1375	986	389	63	36	726	3429
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
32.	Pondicherry	21	18	5	6	7	2	5	5	0	9	92
All (UTs)		717	626	95	437	1439	1028	411	72	37	752	3921
Total (All-India)		37170	29628	3912	15468	23236	15962	7274	7079	1501	21332	111296

*Incidence of IPC Crimes during 1999 (Concluded)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Theft	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter- Feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Mole- station	Sexual Harassment	Torture	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable crimes under IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15049	2853	748	4540	48	1057	30086	452	3238	1763	4686	41684	120364
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	321	60	27	39	1	18	483	0	65	1	5	626	2266
3.	Assam	7329	3663	486	640	50	443	4616	40	720	21	843	9049	37292
4.	Bihar	13759	11106	1493	1729	83	586	6142	1021	547	55	1423	58678	118648
5.	Goa	755	67	30	75	3	28	217	2	26	7	15	776	2589



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6.	Gujarat	17812	2111	2029	2100	80	693	15954	94	1083	172	3886	67280	124786
7.	Haryana	6753	970	433	1339	47	219	5879	288	553	300	1369	14854	39713
8.	Himachal Pradesh	658	589	69	144	4	203	1616	5	297	23	258	5776	11077
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1732	869	112	343	11	425	352	6	507	341	39	8437	17103
10.	Karnataka	14592	7569	499	2270	81	278	24288	217	1501	147	1560	43582	110559
11.	Kerala	4291	6610	440	2668	143	390	18662	31	1643	50	2468	50358	94448
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24254	3358	761	1927	44	1145	30530	584	8054	693	3012	100135	205964
13.	Maharashtra	43846	5246	1660	3773	159	1234	29016	395	2766	825	7026	55508	177436
14.	Manipur	281	68	21	63	8	58	195	0	13	0	2	1275	2469
15.	Meghalaya	437	16	20	37	2	31	132	0	17	0	0	432	1718
16.	Mizoram	937	5	35	80	18	27	82	0	74	0	0	340	2220
17.	Nagaland	253	14	10	36	4	10	32	0	3	0	0	369	1249
18.	Orissa	7092	1443	288	554	4	377	4748	234	1494	158	1208	23203	50393
19.	Punjab	2206	3	314	1683	24	53	3438	193	198	2	562	8024	20272
20.	Rajasthan	17730	16598	809	6612	87	1230	14692	443	3109	51	5425	83139	166189
21.	Sikkim	68	153	7	16	0	20	152	0	21	0	0	215	776
22.	Tamil Nadu	17872	5428	498	2258	150	1183	23349	197	1959	1776	620	78388	145709
23.	Tripura	297	207	10	37	0	143	473	17	71	0	113	752	3129
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29348	6792	3495	5213	175	1171	14051	2088	2481	2255	5372	63102	173643
25.	West Bengal	18157	4601	586	1145	47	102	4194	257	1200	33	3777	25299	66525
Total (States)		245829	80399	14880	39319	1273	11124	233379	6564	31640	8673	43669	739261	1698537
26.	A & N Islands	51	32	7	8	0	9	88	0	13	2	8	280	603
27.	Chandigarh	1035	73	37	172	1	10	102	7	26	18	42	862	2735
28.	D & N Haveli	64	37	3	3	0	1	41	2	8	0	5	175	413
29.	Daman & Diu	38	23	9	11	0	2	24	0	0	0	5	74	247
30.	Delhi	24423	199	512	1869	69	57	2201	122	588	146	88	21087	58701

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31.	Lakshadweep	11	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	31
32.	Pondicherry	456	72	3	21	4	14	476	4	36	19	6	2088	3362
	(Total UTs)	26078	439	574	2084	74	94	2934	135	671	185	154	24574	66092
	Total (All India)	271907	80838	15454	41403	1347	11218	236313	6699	32311	8858	43823	763835	1764629

*Incidence of IPC Crimes during 2000*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction Total	of Women & Girls	of Others	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2704	1434	141	944	1099	716	383	261	5	635	7336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	63	7	36	58	42	16	47	0	100	269
3.	Assam	1523	477	57	762	1474	1101	373	708	30	741	2756
4.	Bihar	5116	3818	742	1447	2599	939	1660	2153	200	2691	5260
5.	Goa	42	27	6	21	11	7	4	4	0	33	436
6.	Gujarat	1317	597	26	330	1125	868	257	339	5	1159	5853
7.	Haryana	784	517	79	421	460	299	161	108	127	428	3600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	123	89	8	129	110	95	15	9	0	17	821
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	766	1028	25	183	658	566	92	38	0	136	1295
10.	Karnataka	1694	1550	56	281	587	323	264	236	31	957	7522
11.	Kerala	465	504	95	552	139	89	50	119	3	375	4321
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3415	3287	223	3737	1177	869	308	210	146	1850	17245
13.	Maharashtra	2857	1464	94	1310	1050	662	388	553	288	2530	14930
14.	Manipur	217	142	5	8	92	44	48	12	1	27	74
15.	Meghalaya	124	49	5	35	31	13	18	92	1	125	167
16.	Mizoram	40	17	8	58	10	3	7	6	0	17	384
17.	Nagaland	111	37	16	14	31	4	27	42	6	125	171
18.	Orissa	1138	1088	37	747	434	359	75	283	47	1188	3589
19.	Punjab	797	668	80	334	464	292	172	21	98	62	1757

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20.	Rajasthan	1513	2005	69	1242	3070	2550	520	99	24	1021	8065
21.	Sikkim	19	11	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1711	1834	31	538	1182	805	377	159	11	660	5580
23.	Tripura	306	56	0	86	293	40	253	37	0	71	237
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7755	8329	1176	1865	4233	2755	1478	920	62	4171	9569
25.	West Bengal	1892	503	683	814	926	749	177	353	306	817	454
Total (States)		38497	29594	3670	15900	21315	14190	7123	6809	1391	19936	101691
26.	A & N Islands	18	7	1	5	3	3	0	1	0	8	71
27.	Chandigarh	19	20	5	23	67	52	15	1	0	10	239
28.	D & N Haveli	10	4	0	3	13	7	6	1	0	2	52
29.	Daman & Diu	3	7	0	1	5	3	2	3	0	1	45
30.	Delhi	586	598	57	435	1346	998	348	70	41	758	3453
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
32.	Pondicherry	26	18	4	5	10	8	2	1	0	4	74
Total (UTs)		662	654	67	473	1444	1071	373	77	41	783	3937
Total (All-India)		37159	30248	3737	16373	22759	15261	7496	6886	1432	20719	105628

*Incidence of IPC crimes during 2000 (concluded)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Theft	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Chaa- ting	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt/ Grie- vous Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Moles- tation	Sexual Harassment	Torture	Impor- tation of Girls	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable crimes under IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16296	2481	656	4852	149	863	29987	442	3231	2280	5399	0	40084	121279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	432	20	34	62	3	20	436	0	53	2	10	0	647	2367
3.	Assam	5633	3406	372	530	50	400	4682	50	777	18	978	0	9754	35178
4.	Bihar	13759	11106	1493	1729	83	586	6142	1021	547	55	1423	0	56678	119648
5.	Goa	668	62	30	48	7	25	196	2	20	9	13	0	762	2422
6.	Gujarat	16522	2262	1960	1751	68	583	14629	83	944	119	3739	0	62438	115859

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7.	Haryana	6513	883	441	1029	18	202	5344	263	605	423	1286	0	15959	39490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	690	610	71	131	4	128	1591	4	288	15	307	0	5990	11135
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1843	934	103	361	18	328	332	10	480	342	51	0	8586	17517
10.	Karnataka	13664	7571	514	2295	885	341	23180	217	1568	75	1888	0	44698	109410
11.	Kerala	4026	7149	411	2549	175	359	17928	25	1695	69	2418	0	55656	99033
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25534	4169	652	1760	44	1305	33080	685	8516	840	3092	4	105470	216441
13.	Maharashtra	41470	5633	1701	3877	230	1212	28642	371	2805	930	6768	0	54751	173466
14.	Manipur	211	94	13	142	17	61	258	0	18	0	4	0	1181	2577
15.	Meghalaya	380	10	15	33	6	21	102	0	8	13	0	0	485	1702
16.	Mizoram	936	2	34	103	11	11	105	0	70	0	0	0	504	2316
17.	Nagaland	261	11	6	65	4	3	34	1	2	0	0	0	426	1368
18.	Orissa	6454	1505	285	635	13	358	4208	276	1658	135	1088	13	24240	49419
19.	Punjab	2509	0	326	2235	77	72	3571	199	340	40	917	0	9807	24374
20.	Rajasthan	17026	15687	858	6338	110	1104	16776	429	3092	50	5437	0	76968	160983
21.	Sikkim	61	0	4	17	0	1	72	0	0	0	14	0	129	432
22.	Tamil Nadu	17255	5005	432	2221	248	1137	28208	191	1948	2167	837	7	79967	151329
23.	Tripura	294	286	26	28	6	87	518	16	59	0	129	0	837	3372
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27449	7682	3445	5207	125	863	14221	2222	2607	3160	6021	0	64586	175668
25.	West Bengal	15624	3899	534	1187	103	171	3990	284	1057	55	4025	0	28157	65834
	Total (States)	235510	80467	14416	39185	2254	10241	238232	6801	32388	10797	45644	24	748762	1701619
26.	A & N Islands	89	29	6	17	0	7	95	0	23	1	12	0	359	752
27.	Chandigarh	1071	75	31	173	7	7	93	2	34	8	36	0	1014	2935
28.	D & N Haveli	72	28	11	6	0	3	27	0	4	1	2	0	201	440
29.	Daman & Diu	40	28	2	5	1	4	25	0	0	0	2	0	79	251
30.	Delhi	21082	210	476	1940	49	64	2258	125	549	123	108	0	21923	56249

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31.	Lakshadweep	8	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	24
32.	Pondicherry	396	61	11	17	5	12	554	3	33	27	3	0	2116	3380
Total (UTs)		22758	431	538	2158	62	98	3054	130	643	160	161	0	25700	64031
Total (All-India)		258268	80898	14954	41343	2316	10339	241286	6931	33031	10957	45805	24	774462	1765650

*Incidence of Case Registered under various IPC Crimes Heads during 2001 (upto available months) (Continued)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction			Dacoity	Prep. & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
						Total	Women and Girls	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2492	1340	178	847	1096	747	349	199	NA	648	7117	16543
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	53	7	28	83	32	51	24	NA	84	248	443
3.	Assam	1364	204	193	775	1437	785	652	528	NA	664	2388	5104
4.	Bihar	3660	2225	525	687	2020	488	1532	1275	NA	2160	2961	9388
5.	Chhattisgarh	877	471	91	889	233	439	206	69	NA	316	3973	4435
6.	Goa	36	31	4	12	9	6	3	4	NA	29	360	573
7.	Gujarat	1204	540	151	239	914	718	196	322	NA	955	4991	15922
8.	Haryana	775	440	81	345	501	343	158	69	NA	372	3028	6087
9.	Himachal Pradesh	118	65	13	115	128	111	17	3	NA	29	765	606
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1075	1473	36	169	608	494	112	24	NA	161	1345	1919
11.	Jharkhand	1146	0	0	518	431	0	431	486	NA	499	1096	3127
12.	Karnataka	1626	1475	74	293	559	275	284	214	NA	847	6394	12868
13.	Kerala	424	611	57	542	209	113	96	173	NA	514	4382	5334
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2364	2671	510	2724	959	737	222	138	NA	1729	12973	19914
15.	Maharashtra	2746	1499	109	1239	1046	861	185	498	NA	2238	13816	39775
16.	Manipur	210	182	4	20	105	72	33	19	NA	15	70	224

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	149	51	2	27	49	11	38	84	NA	118	153	258
18.	Mizoram	29	17	5	44	5	3	2	2	NA	12	422	956
19.	Nagaland	101	39	10	16	15	0	15	13	NA	133	146	250
20.	Orissa	558	204	8	421	245	218	27	90	NA	497	1439	2622
21.	Punjab	725	791	78	282	546	403	143	39	NA	125	1852	3035
22.	Rajasthan	1259	1923	111	1049	2718	2155	563	60	NA	889	7284	16939
23.	Sikkim	11	11	2	5	4	5	1	0	NA	2	69	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	1646	2151	2	393	819	677	142	154	NA	670	5851	16574
25.	Tripura	240	28	0	102	93	35	58	26	NA	63	198	269
26.	Uttaranchal	272	220	29	49	166	125	41	21	NA	149	466	1306
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9608	8591	1117	1803	4699	3090	1609	865	NA	3856	8230	26506
28.	West Bengal	1576	433	579	707	862	685	177	271	NA	640	403	13597
	Total (States)	36374	27737	3976	14430	20557	13628	6929	5670	NA	18412	92420	224606
29.	A & N Islands	13	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	NA	4	64	65
30.	Chandigarh	16	12	2	18	53	46	7	4	NA	21	352	1468
31.	D & N Haveli	2	2	2	6	6	0	6	0	NA	1	31	41
32.	Daman & Diu	4	3	0	0	5	3	2	0	NA	0	35	34
33.	Delhi	518	515	63	320	1724	895	829	40	NA	616	3020	19280
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	1	10
35.	Pondicherry	25	35	0	8	5	4	1	1	NA	4	112	528
	Total (UTs)	579	568	67	355	1795	950	845	45	NA	646	3615	21426
	Total (All-India)	36953	28305	4043	14785	22352	14578	7774	5715	NA	19058	96035	246032

**Incidence of Cases Registered Under Various IPC Heads During 2001 (Upto Available Months) (Conclude)**

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter-felting	Arson	Hurt/Grievous Hurts	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband	Other IPC Crimes	Total	Figs are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2872	730	5135	150	NA	NA	535	3338	3751	5643	70324	122938	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	41	25	3	NA	NA	0	48	4	7	1137	2342	Dec.
3.	Assam	2541	334	407	90	NA	NA	28	339	14	500	20517	37427	Dec.
4.	Bihar	8255	493	595	236	NA	NA	694	325	6	1025	50386	86916	Dec.
5.	Chhattisgarh	821	143	339	32	NA	NA	59	1664	525	395	20849	36181	Dec.
6.	Goa	48	39	59	2	NA	NA	2	19	6	7	1101	2341	Dec.
7.	Gujarat	1547	1159	1047	59	NA	NA	88	764	63	3212	65901	99078	Dec.
8.	Haryana	758	584	519	31	NA	NA	260	461	435	1418	22552	38716	Dec.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	633	62	132	3	NA	NA	18	303	21	314	8176	11504	Dec.
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1104	85	391	14	NA	NA	1	622	288	49	10143	19505	Dec.
11.	Jharkhand	1657	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15225	24185	Sep.
12.	Karnataka	6651	494	2678	135	NA	NA	249	1665	81	1754	71041	109098	Dec.
13.	Kerala	7982	444	2621	138	NA	NA	22	2043	85	2484	75171	103236	Dec.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3104	470	1230	70	NA	NA	529	7361	1590	2074	99562	159972	Dec.
15.	Maharashtra	4141	1467	3820	265	NA	NA	336	2820	1516	5565	86690	169586	Dec.
16.	Manipur	136	27	65	18	NA	NA	0	35	0	6	1330	2466	Dec.
17.	Meghalaya	6	17	24	2	NA	NA	0	26	0	4	569	1537	Nov.
18.	Mizoram	1	20	63	11	NA	NA	0	44	0	0	618	2249	Dec.
19.	Nagaland	3	10	24	10	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	443	1213	Dec.
20.	Orissa	712	39	323	6	NA	NA	144	796	85	334	16188	24711	Jun.
21.	Punjab	1	369	2622	48	NA	NA	169	321	189	925	15656	27773	Dec.
22.	Rajasthan	11214	1076	6996	93	NA	NA	460	2878	41	5532	94663	155185	Dec.
23.	Sikkim	4	3	19	7	NA	NA	0	12	0	0	69	256	Nov. (Jun., Jul., Sep.)
24.	Tamil Nadu	3485	289	1795	76	NA	NA	155	1571	1077	716	99432	136856	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25.	Tripura	139	4	17	6	NA	NA	15	58	0	227	1327	2800	Dec.
26.	Uttaranchal	388	153	305	5	NA	NA	39	67	88	276	2929	6930	Dec.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7894	3282	5125	225	NA	NA	2197	2819	2316	6943	78211	174379	Dec.
28.	West Bengal	3050	454	1107	94	NA	NA	273	932	45	3549	31184	59756	Dec.
Total (States)		69171	12288	37483	1829	NA	NA	6273	31331	12226	42959	961394	1619136	
29.	A & N. Islands	13	10	8	2	NA	NA	0	19	1	9	444	658	Dec.
30.	Chandigarh	89	25	154	2	NA	NA	3	21	70	38	978	3326	Dec.
31.	D & N Haveli	4	15	11	1	NA	NA	0	2	0	1	199	324	Dec. (Oct.)
32.	Daman & Diu	23	3	20	1	NA	NA	0	0	0	3	81	212	Dec. (Apr., Aug.)
33.	Delhi	162	481	1671	44	NA	NA	122	452	111	547	24698	54384	Dec.
34.	Laksha-dweep	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	22	36	Dec.
35.	Pondicherry	100	5	23	3	NA	NA	1	36	26	3	3160	4075	Dec.
Total (UTs)		392	540	1887	53	NA	NA	126	530	208	601	29582	63015	
Total (All-India)		69563	12828	39370	1882	NA	NA	6399	31861	12434	43560	990976	1682151	

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note : Figures are provisional. NA stands for not available. Bracketed month name indicates non-availability of data for that month.

[English]

### Ayodhya Issue

6139. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that daily hearing of the Ayodhya case is taking place at Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued direction to State Government and their own machinery to ensure complete cooperation with the Bench;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether sufficient funds have been sanctioned to the concerned authorities to deal with the situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (f) In compliance with the judgement of Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, dated 20.3.2002, the recording of statements of the witnesses in the title suits relating to the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya has started on day to day basis with effect from 1.4.2002 by the Special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court and the Commissioner, appointed by the Bench



for this purpose. The Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court has directed the parties to cooperate in the matter for speedy disposal of the cases. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has to bear all expenses on the Commission and to extend all possible cooperation to the Bench in this regard.

#### **Demand of Indian Drug Manufacturers to Amend Patent Act**

6140. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drug Manufacturers Associations has demanded an amendment to the Patent Act to meet national emergencies;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Some of the major Indian Drug companies, through their associations have made representations on various issues relating to proposed amendments in the Indian Patent law. The Patents Act, 1970 read with the Patents (Second Amendment), Bill, 1999 as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament, contains adequate provisions for safeguarding national interest and public health including those relating to dealing with circumstances of national emergency.

#### **Misuse of Security Related Expenditure**

6141. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has criticised the Government of Jammu & Kashmir regarding absence of proper control mechanism, inadequate coordination, poor monitoring over statement of expenditure and diversion and misuse of funds allocated for security related expenditure;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) As informed by the State Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has submitted its report pertaining to Government of J&K for the period 1996- 2001. This report

was tabled, as required in normal course, in the State Legislature during the recent Budget Session. Subsequently, observations of the CAG pertaining to Security Related Expenditure were reported in some of the local newspapers along with observations pertaining to other Departments of the State Government. The general observations, such as absence of proper control mechanism, inadequate coordination, poor monitoring, overstatement of expenditure and diversion and misuse of funds, etc. have been picked up by the media from different paragraphs. Observations of the CAG are under examination of the concerned Departments of the State Government, who will apprise the Accountant General of the factual position in respect of each observation, with the request to drop the paragraphs where the position can be explained to the satisfaction of the CAG. This process will take some time. The paragraphs in whose respect the CAG is not satisfied shall be taken up by the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislature in due course, as per the laid down procedure.

(c) Government has asked State Government to share the observations related to Security Related Expenditure made by the CAG in his report submitted to State Government and the reactions of the State Government on the said observations.

#### **Grants to Central University**

6142. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share of development grant of Central Universities are on the increase as against a discriminatory allocation to State and Deemed Universities, during the last year;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Public Accounts Committee had recommended 25 years ago to end this disparity which has led to this inequitable development of universities;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an amount of Rs.10.00 crore was released to 13 universities in violation of the guidelines of the development scheme; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT : (a) to (f) The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Allocation of Funds for Handicapped Sports Associations**

6143. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for allotment of funds for Handicapped Sports Associations; and

(b) the funds allocated/released to Handicapped Sports Associations by the Government/Sports Authority of India during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise, Association-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) There is no separate fund allocation for Handicapped Sports Associations. However, as per the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, assistance can be provided to physically and mentally handicapped sports person who possess the standard equal to or close to the international standard prevalent in the recognized tournament in that sports through the concerned National Sports Federation and not to any individual directly.

(b) The Government has recognized a National Sports Federation - All India Sports Council of the Deaf - which has been provided financial assistance of Rs.3,20,945 in 1992-2000; Rs.7,69,720/- in 2000-2001 and Rs.6,35,166/- in 2001-2002.

**UGC Grants to Maulana Azad Urdu University, Hyderabad**

6144. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maulana Azad Urdu University, Hyderabad is receiving grants from UGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds/grants made available to the said University by UGC during the last three years;

(d) whether the said University has submitted utilization certificate;

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

(f) whether the said University is running some vocational courses;

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government propose to direct the University to start vocational courses to facilitate the students during vocation;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided the following grants to the Maulana Azad National Urdu University during the last three years :

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakh)
1999-2000	400.00
2000-2001	406.50
2001-2002	750.00

The University has submitted Utilization Certificates (UCs) upto the year 2000-01. The UC for the year 2001-02 is required to be submitted on completion of Audit by C&AG.

(f) to (i) Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad is running a Certificate Course in Food and Nutrition through Distance Education and proposes to introduce two trade certificate courses viz. (i) Two/Three wheel Automotive Mechanic and (ii) Domestic Appliances Electric Motor Rewinding.

[Translation]

**Women and Child Development Projects**

6145. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of projects regarding women and child development forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan and Non-Governmental organisations of the state which are under consideration with your Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : The number of such projects which are under considerations of Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development are twenty two.

**Opening of Sport Schools**

6146. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme for opening of sports schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have identified the places for setting up such schools;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the norms followed for selection of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise

**Rural and Social Development Projects  
in U.P. and Delhi**

6147. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether several Centrally sponsored projects for rural and social development have not been implemented in various states especially Uttar Pradesh and Delhi because District authorities have failed to utilise the funds properly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government have received any reports of irregularities and mis-utilisation of the funds by these States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and
- (e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

[English]

**Delhi Municipal Act, 1957**

6148. DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some sections of Delhi Municipal Act, 1957 are obsolete and do not serve the present days functions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to change/modify some sections of this Act in the light of experience of the last 44 years; and
- (d) if so, the details of probable changes/modifications?

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

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Sports in Concurrent  
List of the Constitution**

6149. SHRI MANSINH PATEL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are considering several schemes to make the sports more attractive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of obstacles coming in the way in the inclusion of sports in the Concurrent List of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) On the basis of a Zero based Budgeting exercise, the Planning Commission has recommended bringing all plan schemes of the Sports Bureau of the Ministry under the following six umbrella schemes :

1. Scheme Relating to Institution
2. Scheme Relating to Awards
3. Scheme of Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities

4. Scheme Relating to Talent Search & Training
5. Scheme Relating to Events
6. Scheme Relating to Infrastructure

In the process of the merger of the schemes under the six umbrella schemes, some changes are being proposed for making the schemes more attractive.

(c) Due to lack of consensus amongst the State Governments, National Sports Federations and other concerned parties, the proposal to include the subject of "Sports" in the Concurrent List of Constitution has not made much headway.

[English]

#### Supply of Gas to Fertilizer Companies

6150. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to supply gas to fertilizer companies at market prices;

(b) if so, as a result thereof the price of fertilizer would be increased; and

(b) and (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) Gas is supplied to the fertiliser units by various gas companies such as the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC). Government, however, determines the prices charged by these gas companies. Government has not revised the supply price of gas since October 1997.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Osmania University

6151. SHRI Y. V. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Osmania University has sought permission for setting up of foreign centres for higher education through distance learning mode;

(b) if so, whether the permission has been accorded;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal received from Osmania University was found to be incomplete by University Grants Commission who have called for a detailed proposal alongwith the MoU.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Review of the Working of SGSY

6152. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

SHRI A. NARENDRA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines and norms have been laid down for implementing the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any review the working of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(d) if so, the States where such review has been made;

(e) whether the Government have found that the scheme meant for the poorest of the rural poor is being pocketed by the unscrupulous in connivance with the banks;

(f) if so, the States from which such incidents have been reported to his Ministry; and

(g) the steps taken to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) The provisions contained in the existing Guidelines of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) include :

The SGSY is an Integrated Programme for Self Employment of the Rural Poor Below the Poverty Line in the States and Union Territories.

- The Scheme is funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25
- The SGSY is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) through the Panchayat Samitis and with active involvement of other Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Banks, the Line Departments and NGOs.
- The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government Subsidy.
- The assisted families (Swarozgaris) may be either individuals or groups (SHGs) from the families Below the Poverty Line.
- The emphasis under the SGSY is on Cluster approach by identifying 4-5 key activities in a Block, based on the local resources, the aptitude as well as the skills of the people and the market potential.
- The SGSY lays emphasis on Group approach, under which the rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs). All members of the Group should belong to families Below the Poverty Line and the Group is not to consist of more than one member from the same family. A person should not be a member of more than one Group.
- The Scheme provides for involvement of NGOs / Community Based Organisations (CBOs) as facilitators for social mobilisation, training and capacity building of SHGs.
- The list of BPL households identified through BPL Census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for identification of families for assistance under the Scheme.
- Swarozgaris are identified by a three member Committee consisting of the BDO (or his representative), the Banker and the Sarpanch in the Gram Sabha.
- The SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SCs/STs are to account for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris, Women for 40% and the Disabled for 3%; 50% of the Groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for Women.
- Self Help Groups are subjected to first and second Grading Test after six and twelve months from formation respectively. Only those Groups which qualify in the Test are sanctioned Revolving Fund of Rs.25,000/- after six months and assistance for economic activity after 12 months.
- The Revolving Fund of Rs.25,000/- is sanctioned as Cash Credit by the Banks, of which Rs.10,000/- is released as Subsidy by the DRDAs.
- Subsidy under the SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/-. In respect of SC/STs, however, these are 50% and Rs.10,000/- respectively. For groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs) the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the Scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.
- Subsidy under the Scheme is back-ended; Banks would disburse the full project cost, including subsidy, to the Swarozgaris as loan. The subsidy is kept in the Subsidy Reserve Fund Account of the Swarozgari and is adjusted against the loan in the last few instalments.
- All SGSY loans are treated as Medium Term Loans, with minimum repayment period of five years.
- The SGSY is a credit cum subsidy Programme, wherein, subsidy is an enabling element and credit the key component. It provides for multiple doses of credit but subsidy entitlement for all doses taken together is not to exceed the limit prescribed for that category.
- The assets sanctioned under the Scheme should be marked to check misutilisation or transfer of assets.
- Insurance cover is available for Livestock assets given under the Scheme.
- 20% of the annual allocation (25% for N.E. States) is earmarked for infrastructure development as SGSY - Infrastructure Fund, which may be used for either production, processing, quality testing, storage and marketing, 10% for Training, which includes Skill Development and Basic Orientation Training, 10% for Revolving Fund to SHGs and the balance for subsidy for economic activities
- The Scheme is reviewed and monitored at various levels through Committees at the Block, District, State and Central level.

Credit mobilization is reviewed and monitored at the District level by the District Consultative Committee, at the State level by the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) and at the Centre, by the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC).

(c) and (d) The performance of the implementation of SGSY is continually reviewed and monitored at various levels. At the Block and District levels, this is done through reports and physical verification of assets. At the Central Level, the Scheme is reviewed and monitored through Monthly Progress Reports and Annual Report, visits by Senior Officers of the Ministry under the Area Officers Scheme and in the Performance Review Committee Meetings which are attended by the State Secretaries. In January 2002, a Review Meeting was held at Patna for the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, U.P. and Orissa which was attended by Senior Bank representatives and officials of the Rural Development Department of these States.

(e) to (g) No such irregularities have specifically come to the notice of the Ministry.

#### **Creation of Disinvestment Fund**

6153. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI :

SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since finalized the creation of proposed Disinvestment Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) The proposal to set up a Fund with the proceeds from disinvestment has been raised from time to time. Disinvestment Commission also recommended that a Disinvestment Fund be set up. The current thinking of the Government is not in favour of setting up such an exclusive Fund as it is felt that the Consolidated Fund of India should not be segmented, and that *inter se* priorities should be determined for Government's expenditure as a whole.

#### **Selection of Beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes**

6154. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received reports regarding irregularities in selection of beneficiaries under various Centrally sponsored schemes for the upliftment of the people living below poverty line in the country during the last three years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases that came to the notice of the Government so far, State-wise, especially from Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Chattisgarh; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to check such irregularities in future?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

#### **Disinvestment of IPCL**

6155. SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether bidders interested in purchase of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has sought guarantees from the Government over continuing of supply and pricing of feedstock after privatisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any difference of opinion between his Ministry and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas over participation of Indian Oil Corporation in IPCL bidding;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION : (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (c) The bidders had expressed concern over certain pending issues between ONGC and IPCL regarding supply of feedstock. These were firmed up between the two companies.

(d) to (f) The process of disinvestment in Central PSUs is carried through Inter-Ministerial consultations at various levels and final decisions are taken by Government after considering the views of all concerned.

**Payment of subsidy to Fertilizer Plants in form of 'Vintage Allowance'**

6156. SHRI H. D. DEVE GOWDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some fertilizer plants in the country are being paid excess subsidy in the form of "Vintage Allowance" even though they are operating at high level of capacity utilization and are consuming much less fuel/field stock than assumed in the calculation of their retention prices;

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

(c) whether the decision to withdraw the payment of "Vintage Allowance" was taken at a high level but never implemented;

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

(e) whether the Government are now trying to dilute the recommendation/decision made earlier and propose to postpone its implementation; and

(f) if so, the details of excess payments already made to various companies and the steps the Government have initiated to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) Retention Price, based on norms/parameters approved for a pricing period in respect of various cost elements and expenses, is paid to urea manufacturing units in terms of the provisions of Retention Price Scheme introduced in November 1977 and continued thereafter with some modifications from time to time.

Vintage Allowance of 5% each both in respect of capacity utilization norm and consumption norm for urea units that had been in operation for ten years or more, was introduced during the V Pricing Period w.e.f. 1.4.1988 as one of the policy parameters within the overall framework of Retention Price Scheme. The policy parameters/norms including Vintage Allowance for the V Pricing Period were continued for the VI Pricing Period i.e., up to 30.6.1997.

The policy parameters for the period beyond 30.6.1997

are still under consideration of the Government. Therefore for the period beyond 30.6.1997, the Office of Fertilizer Industry Co-ordination Committee (FICC) has continued to make payments to the urea units on ad hoc basis based on the parameters applicable for the VI Pricing Period. Accordingly, during the period from 1.7.1997 onwards, 19 urea units (9-Public Sector units, 3 Co-op Sector units, 5 Private Sector units and 2 Joint Sector units) are being given the benefit of vintage allowance on ad hoc basis. These units were eligible for this allowance as on 30.6.1997. The annual impact on account of vintage allowance for capacity utilization norm is estimated to be approximately Rs. 146 crore, and for vintage allowance for consumption norms, approximately Rs. 213 crore.

At present, the issue of Vintage Allowance as also the other policy parameters for VII and VIII Pricing Periods, are under examination and would be announced after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

**Crimes by Security Forces**

6157. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA :

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN :

SHRI C.N. SINGH :

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of gang-rape by security forces in Jammu and Kashmir noticed by the Government during the last one year including latest incident on April 20, 2002;

(b) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons in each incident; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that no human rights violations are committed by security forces in the State in future?

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

(c) Instructions have been repeated highlighting the need for security force personnel scrupulously abiding by the operating procedure laid down while countering militancy which are designed to ensure full respect to essential Human Rights.

[Translation]

#### **Grants to Organisations directly under SSA**

6158. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide grants directly to the organisations related to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan instead of States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) envisages a long term partnership between the Centre and the States under which the expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the States in the ratio of 85:15 during the 9th Plan, 75:25 during 10th Plan and 50:50 thereafter. As per the earlier approved pattern, the Government of India funds for implementing SSA was being sent to the State Governments, which, in turn, were releasing these funds to the State Implementation Societies set up by the respective State Governments which are responsible for implementing programme at the State level. However, it was found that this process of routing the funds through the State Governments to the State Implementation Societies was taking a long time, delaying the implementation of the programme.

As the goals of SSA are to be achieved within a prescribed time frame, it was felt that flow and funds to the State Implementation Societies should be effected in a smooth and unhindered manner. Hence, the Government has reconsidered the mechanism of transfer of funds and it has now been decided to transfer Government of India share directly to the State Implementation societies.

#### **Per Kilometre Cost of Construction of Road under PMGSY**

6159. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for per kilometre cost of construction under PMGSY;

(b) whether the cost of construction of per kilo metre road has been estimated under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the cases of variance in the estimates of the similar type of roads in various districts have been reported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (e) The road works under the PMGSY are designed as per the technical specifications prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress. The Design of a road depends, inter alia, on the topography, soil type, rainfall and traffic density. The average cost of construction being a function of the Design and the Cost of Inputs, it can vary as per local conditions.

[English]

#### **Negotiations with NSCN**

6160. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the on going negotiation with the NSCN (IM);

(b) whether NSCN(K) is going to be included in the dialogue;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have a time-frame to complete the dialogue to settle the Naga imbroglio; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D.SWAMI) : (a) The main achievement of the peace talks is that with cessation of hostilities between NSCN (IM) and security forces, the level of violence in Nagaland has come down substantially. This agreement was initially for a period of 3 months only with effect from 1st August, 1997. It has now been operative for the last four and a half years and has brought about a degree of peace in Nagaland and in the adjoining areas. A number of Peace Rallies in Nagaland has shown that the people are in favour of Peace Talks. The Talks have helped both parties in



understanding and appreciating each other's point of view.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has separately entered into a dialogue with NSCN (K) regarding implementation of ceasefire.

(d) and (e) There is no time-frame in this regard.

**Grant-in-Aid to Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation**

6161. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI SHASHI KUMAR :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for Grant-in-aid assistance to the Karnataka State SC/ST Development Corporation towards central share of equity for the financial year 2001-2002;

(b) if so, whether the Central share comes to Rs. 144.001 lakhs for implementation of the programmes launched by the State Government exclusively for the development of STs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has approved and released the funds for the proposal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved and funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received a proposal from the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd for the sanction of Rs. 144.00 lakhs towards the central share capital for the financial year 2001-02.

(d) to (f) The matter is under the consideration of the Ministry.

**Pension Scheme for Employees of Punjab University**

6162. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no pension scheme in operation for the employees of Punjab University;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the name of the universities which have pension scheme in force;

(d) whether one such scheme was prepared and notified in 1993 and later another scheme prepared by the university in 1999; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not implementing the former scheme and delay in notifying the second scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised Pension Scheme proposed by Panjab University is under examination of the Government.

(c) As informed by UGC, a list of Central Universities having pension scheme is enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e) The Panjab University had earlier formulated a Pension Scheme in 1991, which was notified in 1993, but the same could not be implemented as no cut off date was provided in the scheme as a result of which a large number of persons who retired long time back had also opted to join the Scheme, making it economically unviable. Subsequently, a revised Pension Scheme was prepared by Panjab University in 1999 in suppression of the earlier Scheme, which is proposed to be applicable to those who will retire on or after 31.3.1998. The revised proposed Scheme is presently under examination of the Government.

**Statement**

*List of Central Universities which are having pension schemes*

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
2. Assam University, Silchar.
3. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
5. University of Delhi, Delhi.
6. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

7. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

8. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

9. Nagaland University, Kohima.

10. North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

11. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.

12. Tezpur University, Tezpur.

13. Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.

14. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, New Delhi.

15. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad

16. Mizoram University, Aizwal.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of beneficiaries who received compensation under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) for the year's 1999-2000 to 2001-02*

Sr. No.	States /UTs	No. of beneficiaries reported		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	30418	31477	21505
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	105	45
3	Assam	5036	7357	6471
4	Bihar	21538	13725	3955
5	Chhattisgarh	NR	9448	5217
6	Goa	260	193	22
7	Gujarat	2540	2315	2007
8	Haryana	461	568	702
9	Himachal Pradesh	451	307	545
10	J & K	555	389	114
11	Jharkhand	NR	2664	1917
12	Karnataka	4602	5643	1449
13	Kerala	4701	3389	1391
14	Madhya Pradesh	37766	31465	11796
15	Maharashtra	16884	11073	2411
16	Manipur	103	307	7619
17	Meghalaya	202	527	500
18	Mizoram	73	194	170
19	Nagaland	70	310	109
20	Orissa	16858	16073	7664
21	Punjab	407	1451	254
22	Rajasthan	4747	3698	2358
23	Sikkim	NR	125	NR

**National Family Benefit Scheme**

6163. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries who have received compensation under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases sanctioned under the Scheme in Maharashtra during the said period, district-wise;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularities in giving compensation under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) A statement-II is attached.

(c) to (e) No complaints regarding irregularities have been received during the period. The National Family Benefit Scheme, alongwith National Old Age Pension Scheme and Annapurna Scheme, has been transferred to the State Plan with effect from the financial year, 2002-03. The Finance Ministry will henceforth release funds to the States as Additional Central Assistance for the transferred Schemes.

1	2	3	4	5
24	Tamil Nadu	18591	16876	4750
25	Tripura	631	916	317
26	Uttar Pradesh	38768	25640	12859
27	Uttaranchal	NR	8932	812
28	West Bengal	9886	9756	4387
29	A&N Islands	NR	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	40	29	32
31	D&N Havell	NR	20	9
32	Daman & Diu	3	7	1
33	NCT Delhi	156	40	NR
34	Lakshadweep	2	NR	8
35	Pondicherry	27	NR	44
Total		215811	203019	101440

**Statement-II**

*District-wise details of cases sanctioned under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) for the year 1999-2000 to 2001-02 in the State of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of Beneficiaries reported		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aurangabad	2339	2691	NR
2	Ahmednagar	244	218	118
3	Akola	665	93	36
4	Amaravati	258	121	NR
5	Beed	2315	2	NR
6	Bhandara	NR	391	271
7	Bombay	93	24	NR
8	Bombay Suburbs	164	106	11
9	Buldana	433	625	167

1	2	3	4	5
10	Chandrapur	565	159	108
11	Dhule	247	181	48
12	Gadchiroli	365	372	NR
13	Jaigaon	345	116	NR
14	Jalna	182	121	NR
15	Kolhapur	194	130	49
16	Latur	111	72	NR
17	Nagpur	1443	242	NR
18	Nanded	234	52	NR
19	Nandurbar	415	366	232
20	Nasik	286	NR	NR
21	Osmanabad	388	89	69
22	Parbhani	900	NR	NR
23	Pune	112	142	NR
24	Raigad	569	438	48
25	Ratnagiri	496	231	43
26	Sangli	104	52	17
27	Satara	276	2163	82
28	Sindhudurg	850	94	70
29	Solapur	253	265	138
30	Thane	835	462	625
31	Wardha	220	86	NR
32	Washim	541	127	NR
33	Yavatmal	314	176	74
34	Hingoli	94	612	165
35	Gondia	34	54	40
Total		16884	11073	2411

NR - Not Reported.

**Reimbursement of Excess Expenditure to  
Karnataka incurred on ICDS Scheme**

6164. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI SHASHI KUMAR :

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for reimbursement of excess expenditure of Rs.1839.90 lakhs incurred during the year 2000-2001 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of ICDS under reference No. DWC ICD KDP. 3/2000-01, dated 31.5.2000 to the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Government had incurred expenditure of Rs.6622.25 lakhs and the Centre had already released Rs.4785.35 lakhs for these ICDS schemes;

(c) if so, whether the Centre had released the balance amount for these schemes to the Government of Karnataka;

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The Government of Karnataka submitted statement of expenditure incurred by them during 2000-2001 vide their letter No. DWC/ICD/KDP-5/2001-02 dated 28.6.2001 indicating excess expenditure of Rs.2680.83 lakhs during the previous year.

(b) to (e) The Government of Karnataka had incurred expenditure of Rs.6715.49 lakhs and the Government of India released a sum of Rs.7466.18 lakhs during the year 2001-2002.

**Exploiting Information on  
the Rice Genome**

6165. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian bio-technologists are fully geared to exploit information on the rice genome;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out by the Union Government in the field on the rice genomes; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose during the Tenth Five Year Plan and during 2002-2003?

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 Department of Biotechnology in close collaboration with ICAR initiated the rice genome sequencing project. Advanced facilities have been set up at the Department of Plant Molecular Biology, University of Delhi, South Campus and National Centre for Plant Biotechnology, IARI, New Delhi. Scientists have been trained. The Indian scientists have contributed to the preparation of a genetically anchored physical map of rice genome. By performing more than 100,000 sequencing reactions, data for 4.5 million bases have been generated and sequence data of 3.2 million bases submitted to the international data base. The data being generated worldwide, including Indian data are being exploited by our scientists for gene discovery and crop improvement.

(c) and (d) A complete sequence of rice genome will represent an enormous pool of information for rice improvement. Full application of this information will not be possible without understanding the biological functions encoded by the sequenced DNA. A parallel effort is under finalization on functional genomics.

A workshop on Functional Genomics in Rice is being jointly organized shortly by DBT and ICAR. This will be attended by scientists of international fame, rice geneticists and breeders from IRRI, Manila as well as leading scientists from India. The recommendations of the workshop would help in developing a national programme on rice improvement. During the 10th Plan an allocation of Rs.1732.00 lakhs has been made for this programme and Rs. 584.00 lakhs has been allocated for the financial year 2002-2003.

**Sharing of Money by CSIR Realized from  
Licensing of Intellectual Property**

6166. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CSIR shared the funds realized from licensing of intellectual property fee from R&D contract and S&T services; and

(b) if so, the amount of funds realized/taken and shared during the last three years, year-wise; and institute/laboratory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) Yes Sir.

R&D, consultancy and technical services including the intellectual fee component and amount realized from Licensing of intellectual property is enclosed.

(b) The statement-I indicating Laboratory/Institute-wise position of funds realized during 1998-2001 from contract

Another statement-II indicating the amount of funds shared/distributed by each laboratory/institute year-wise during the same period is enclosed.

#### Statement-I

#### *Funds Realized from Intellectual property fee and Contract R&D during 1998-2001*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Lab/Instt.	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
	Contract R&D	Royalty & Premia	Total	Contract R & D	Royalty & Premia	Total	Contract R & D	Royalty & Premia	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CBRI, Roorkee	367.845	46.526	414.371	306.203	42.675	348.878	207.074	18.500	225.574
CBT, New Delhi	336.948	19.955	356.903	427.438	25.474	452.912	480.195		480.195
CCMB, Hyderabad	205.347	9.711	215.058	435.721	10.828	446.549	559.710	10.290	570.000
CDRI, Lucknow	443.670	21.791	465.461	308.217	321.192	629.409	357.730	78.532	436.262
CECRI, Karaikudi	126.033	36.155	162.188	99.175	30.449	129.624	108.442	18.608	127.050
CEERI, Pilani	103.455	0.008	103.463	86.209	6.337	92.546	20.008	0.008	20.016
CFRI, Dhanbad	431.879	152.841	584.720	100.003	23.854	123.857	144.552	-12.988	131.564
CFTRI, Mysore	119.797	15.361	135.158	98.887	23.808	122.695	83.146	12.811	95.957
CGCRI, Kolkata	251.604	10.642	262.246	315.630	4.251	319.881	410.253	1.504	411.757
CIMAP, Lucknow	79.570	2.273	81.843	89.592	2.847	92.439	80.357		80.357
CLRI, Chennai	309.761	3.289	313.050	201.437	11.290	212.727	258.142	1.958	260.100
CMERI, Durgapur	225.195	1.502	226.697	189.237	0.024	189.261	145.040	2.122	147.162
CMRI, Dhanbad	1086.592		1086.592	512.591	59.378	571.969	582.425	39.075	621.500
CRRRI, New Delhi	201.684	6.636	208.320	194.338	13.816	208.154	254.956	77.319	332.275
CSIO, Chandigarh	118.572	2.104	120.676	17.771	2.501	20.272	109.748	-0.479	109.269
CSMCRI, Bhav.	36.692		36.692	25.201	1.100	26.301	49.704	6.250	55.954
IHBT, Pal	29.680		29.680	31.294	0.100	31.394	40.129	0.100	40.229
IICB, Kolkata	6.548		6.548	9.599		9.599	15.948	1.114	17.062

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IICT, Hyderabad	585.944	6.733	592.677	789.926	1.903	791.829	935.867	75.735	1011.602
IIP, Dehradun	240.795	256.857	497.652	350.884	45.185	396.069	369.004	0.117	369.121
IMT, Chandigarh	60.366	14.253	74.619	67.610	24.075	91.685	202.662		202.662
INSDOC, N. Delhi	189.722		189.722	165.381	0.800	166.181	91.172		91.172
ITRC, Lucknow	105.138	3.857	108.995	93.797	0.394	94.191	98.489	0.015	98.504
CSIR, Mad. CX				-0.050		-0.050			
NAL, Bangalore	2507.245	3.701	2510.946	1727.832	4.893	1732.725	2109.347	1.594	2110.941
NBRI, Lucknow	10.215	0.455	10.670	18.363	1.587	19.950	47.252	0.002	47.254
NCL, Pune	966.108	164.377	1130.485	1213.555	15.799	1229.354	1657.458	64.016	1721.474
NEERI, Nagpur	1349.293	41.130	1390.423	778.281	41.819	820.100	743.879	43.479	787.358
NGRI, Hyderabad	250.981		250.981	167.655	0.500	168.155	397.389	0.750	398.139
NIO, Goa	1121.370	-0.590	1120.780	590.156	8.973	599.129	432.989	23.887	456.876
NISCOM, N. Delhi	216.446		216.446	203.934	2.669	206.603	231.768		231.768
NISTADS, N. Delhi	32.859	0.342	33.201	29.536	0.052	29.588	18.357	0.036	18.393
NML, Jamshedpur	114.384	0.753	115.137	113.350	1.152	114.502	96.528	1.500	98.028
NPL, New Delhi	203.021	5.470	208.491	166.646	17.337	183.983	145.111	0.450	145.561
RRL, Bhopal	140.922	10.057	150.979	401.580	9.825	411.405	370.615		370.615
RRL, Bhub.	51.388	12.453	63.841	137.399	0.020	137.419	36.937	20.476	57.413
RRL, Jammu	40.265	0.320	40.585	53.446		53.446	24.160	-0.450	23.710
RRL, Jorhat	77.263		77.263	21.282	8.899	30.181	30.403		30.403
RRL, Triv.	53.191	6.193	59.384	98.259	12.000	110.259	101.770	0.250	102.020
SERC, Ghaz.	118.353	7.844	126.197	73.662	10.145	83.807	78.806	7.194	86.000
SERC, Chennai	200.099	39.468	239.567	244.935	50.000	294.935	272.785	26.451	299.236
CSIR, Hqtrs.	-63.426	52.869	-10.557	189.327	6.932	196.259	95.672	8.496	104.168
<b>Total</b>	<b>13054.814</b>	<b>955.336</b>	<b>14010.150</b>	<b>11145.289</b>	<b>844.883</b>	<b>11990.172</b>	<b>12495.979</b>	<b>528.722</b>	<b>13024.701</b>

**Statement-II**

*Amount of intellectual fees shared by each laboratory  
during the year 1998-99 to 2000-2001*

Sl.No.	Laboratory Name	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	CBRI	2425799	1585122	0
2	CBT	0	0	0
3	CCMB	253800	152400	0
4	CDRI	388717	3139322	0
5	CECRI	34200	494854	1227800
6	CEERI	0	32182	0
7	CFRI	991921	0	0
8	CFTRI	0	0	0
9	CGCRI	0	0	0
10	CIMAP	0	0	0
11	CLRI	1190653	3126316	81010
12	CMERI	0	0	0
13	CMRI	421116	0	1063867
14	CRRI	0	32000	0
15	CSIO	0	0	0
16	CSMCRI	0	0	0
17	IHBT	0	0	0
18	IICB	0	0	0
19	IICT	1062664	2467095	3060376
20	IIP	0	0	0
21	IMT	40533	0	0
22	INSDOC	0	0	0
23	ITRC	92126	65136	20000
24	MADRAS COMPLEX	55796	62454	0

1	2	3	4	5
25	NAL	0	398627	0
26	NBRI	0	0	0
27	NCL	59941	20807	8752807
28	NEERI	1333136	1356625	8148567
29	NGRI	0	0	0
30	NIO	322554	2527042	414932
31	NISCOM	0	0	0
32	NISTADS	172762	70540	0
33	NML	61568	443899	900605
34	NPL	650700	196152	793825
35	RRL, Bhopal	2972530	2392575	0
36	RRL, Bhub.	181005	459934	982309
37	RRL, Jammu	266764	205844	102925
38	RRL, Jorhat	100473	7139	1425
39	RRL, Triv	0	0	0
40	SERC, Ghaz.	1146400	1508800	1222666
41	SERC, Chennai	0	0	0
42	CSIR HQ/CX	0	0	0
Total		14225158	20744865	26773114

**Amount Spent on Centrally Sponsored  
Rural Development Scheme**

6167. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the Centrally Sponsored rural development schemes during the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plan period, till date, State-wise;

(b) the States, especially in West Bengal, where the funds could not be utilized fully; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M. K. PATIL) :  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Construction of Houses for BPL People**

6168. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE :

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be  
pleased to state :



(a) whether the Government propose to provide cheap and durable houses for the people living below poverty line in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have sent any proposals to the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented and the criteria fixed for providing houses to the eligible persons;

(g) whether the Government have set up Rural Training Centres for construction of low cost houses through HUDCO; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Rural Housing Scheme (by merging the earlier Indira Awaas Yojana and its allied programmes) under which grants are provided for construction of houses @ of Rs. 20,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 22,000/- in the hilly/difficult areas to the people living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas. Under the scheme quality houses are to be constructed by the identified beneficiaries themselves.

(c) to (f) It is an allocation-based scheme and funds are allocated on year to year basis. State-wise targets are fixed on the basis of poverty ratio and housing shortage on equal weightage. District-wise targets are fixed in the proportion of rural SC/ST population and housing shortage in a district to the total rural SC/ST population and housing shortage in the State/UT on equal weightage. The scheme is being implemented on continuing basis and the objective of the Government is to end all shelterlessness in the rural areas by the end of the 10th Five Year Plan.

(g) and (h) The Scheme of setting up of Rural Building Centres is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) with the objective of technology transfer and information dissemination, skill upgradation through training and production of cost-effective and environment-

friendly material component. So far, 56 Rural Building Centres have been set up all-over the country. State-wise details are enclosed as statement.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of Rural Building Centre Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	17
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	5
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4
12.	Maharashtra	2
13.	Orissa	5
14.	Rajasthan	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total		56

[English]

#### Decline in Demand for Polytechnics

6169. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the demand for polytechnics in the country has been declined; .

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) There has been increase in the number of Polytechnics in Engineering & Technology approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the country, the numbers being 1096 in 1999-2000; 1129 in 2000-2001; and 1221 in 2001-2002. However, in the recent past, there has been increasing job potential for graduates in Information Technology (IT) and allied disciplines in the job market. Resultantly, there has been more demand for Degree level technical education as compared to Diploma level (Polytechnic) technical education.

(c) Emphasis is given to introduction of more courses in IT and allied disciplines in the Polytechnics.

#### **Cricket Ties with Pakistan**

6170. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

SHRI R.S. PATIL :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have taken any decision to revive cricket ties with India as a first step to improve relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any bilateral or multilateral games or matches have been planned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such decision of Government of Pakistan. However, as per the existing policy clarified to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), the Government considers it inappropriate to participate in a two-nation tournament between India and Pakistan at present. The Government has also taken a decision not to play any matches at non-regular venues at least for a period of three years. India will thus continue to play against Pakistan in multilateral tournaments at regular venues. However, the permission to a particular event will be given on receipt of the proposal on case to case basis after completing requisite formalities.

(c) and (d) A proposal has been received from the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for participation in ICC Champions' Trophy 2002 scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka from September 12-30, 2002. In the tournament all, test playing countries including Pakistan will participate. A decision on participation of Indian team in this event is yet to be taken.

#### **Funds to Panchayats for Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

6171. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY :

SHRI RAJO SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government for centrally sponsored schemes to Panchayats are neither reaching within the stipulated time nor the State Governments are properly utilising them;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make available the funds in time for its proper utilization;

(d) whether the Union Government have decided to release funds directly to the Gram Panchayats;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL) : (a) to (f) At present, under the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), funds are released to Panchayats including Gram Panchayats through the District Panchayats/District Rural Development Agencies on fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions. These funds are generally reaching the Panchayats in time. As regards the release of Eleventh Finance Commission Grants for Panchayats, the funds are being released to the Panchayats through the State Governments. No grant has been withheld by the Government of India so far on the ground of its non-utilisation by the State Governments during the period 2000-2002.

Meetings have been held at various fora with the State Governments to review speedy implementation of the SGRY. Under the Area Officers Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, senior officers visit their allotted States/

Districts to revive the status of implementation of all the Schemes under this Ministry including that of SGRY. The officers of the Programme Division also visit the States/ Districts for reviewing the progress.

#### **Sanctioning of Grant for DIET**

6172. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for sanctioning the second instalment of grant for District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at Pune, Latur, Nanded and Dhule districts of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) A request for sanctioning the second instalment of grant for DIETs at Pune, Latur, Nanded and Dhule was received from the Government of Maharashtra and following amounts have already been released:

Nanded	-	Rs.29.00 lakhs
Dhule	-	Rs. 9.20 lakhs
Latur	-	Rs. 29.00 lakhs

The release of second instalment for DIET at Pune is under process.

#### **Increase in Amount of Awards for Anganwadi**

6173. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of award given to Anganwadi workers at National Level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Disinvestment of EIL**

6174. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to divest the Engineers India Ltd. (EIL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to initiate the disinvestment process?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) Government has decided to divest 51 % equity of Engineers India Limited (EIL) through strategic sale and 10% of equity of EIL in favour of employees of EIL at a concessional price. The appointment of Advisor to advise the Government on disinvestment in Engineers India Limited is underway through open competitive bidding. Press advertisement through national newspapers, namely, Economic Times, Financial Express and Business Standard and also an international newspaper, Financial Times (London) inviting expression of interest from the prospective bidders for acquiring 51 % of equity of Engineers India Limited from Government, was issued on 4.4.2002. The last date of receipt of expression of interest has been stipulated as 17th May, 2002.

#### **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme in Assam**

6175. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sent any proposals regarding Integrated Wastelands Development for rural poverty alleviation through land/water based activities during each of the last three years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period;

(d) the number of proposals cleared, as on date, District-wise, especially from districts of Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Nalbari and Cachar; and

(e) the time by which the remaining schemes are likely to be cleared?

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development/treatment of wastelands/degraded lands in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. No State-wise allocation of funds is made under this programme. However, an amount of Rs 23.38 crores has been released to Assam State for implementation of IWDP projects during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-02). Under this programme priority lists are finalised in consultation With the State Governments for sanction during a financial year.

The project proposals which do not find place in the priority list as well as the projects which are not sanctioned due to non-conformity with the Guidelines for Watershed Development or for other reasons, are then returned to the State Government concerned. A fresh priority list is finalised every year.

A total number of thirty nine projects were prioritized for Assam in consultation with the State Government during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002) and twenty four projects were sanctioned. All the projects which were prioritized during 2001-02 for the State of Assam and were found to be in accordance with the Guidelines have already been sanctioned. The district-wise details including Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Nalbari and Cachar are given in the statement.

#### Statement

*Details of the IWDP Projects prioritized and sanctioned in the State of Assam during the last three years.*

Sl.No.	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	Prioritised	Sanctioned	Prioritised	Sanctioned	Prioritised	Sanctioned
1.	Nagaon	Yes	Golaghat	Yes	North Cachar Hills	Yes
2.	Haila Kandi-I	Yes	Karbi Anglong II	Yes	Nalbari	Yes
3.	Lakhimpur	Yes	Dhemaji	Yes	Dhubri	Yes
4.	Golaghat	No	Jorhat	Yes	Sivasagar	Yes
5.	Karbi Anglong	No	Tinsukia	Yes	Darrang	Yes
6.	Dhemaji	No	Kokrajhar	Yes	Bongaigaon	Yes
7.	Dhubri	No	Sonitpur	Yes	Goalpara	Yes
8.	Sonitpur	No	Dibrugarh	Yes	South Kamrup	Yes
9.	Tinsukia	No	Morigaon	Yes	Barpeta	Yes
10.	Kokrajhar	No	Karimganj	Yes	Jorhat-II*	Yes
11.	Morigaon	No	Cachar	Yes	Golaghat*	No
12.	Bongaigaon	No			Dhemaji*	No
13.	Goalpara	No			Sonitpur*	No
14.	Nalbari	No				
15.	Karimganj	No				
Total	15	03	11	11	13	10

\* Four project proposals submitted by DRDAs from Assam were received in the month of March, 2002. Out of these, one project for Jorhat district (Project-II) was in order and the same was sanctioned. The remaining three project proposals were not in conformity with the Guidelines for Watershed Development and were returned to the State Government for recasting.

**Compensation to Para-Military BSF Personnel**

6176. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether paramilitary forces are also required to perform anti-terrorist and counter- insurgency duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are specific guidelines/rules for grant of compensation in case of injury/death during such operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of para-military personnel/BSF Jawans injured/killed and compensation paid during each of the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the families of those personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO ) : (a) and (b) The Central Paramilitary Forces are made available to the State Governments to/maintain public order. These forces are required to perform various types of duties including anti-terrorists and counter insurgency duties, depending upon the internal security situation prevailing in the States.

(c) to (e) As per extant guidelines of Government of India, the next of kin of CPMF personnel who dies in encounters/ enemy action is entitled to ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 7.5 Lacs. Apart from this, the widow also gets family pension equal to last pay drawn by the Government servant under Liberalised Pension Award (LPA).

As regards injured personnel, disability pension is paid to those who are boarded out of the service. Those who are found fit are retained in service with light duties. In addition to above, all other service benefits like GPF, CGEGIS, Leave Encashment, DCRG etc. are also paid.

The details of Paramilitary personnel including those of BSF, killed or injured, during the last three (3) years, are indicated hereunder :

Year	1999		2000		2001	
	INJ.	KIL.	INJ.	KIL.	INJ.	KIL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BSF	272	80	382	114	257	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CRPF	274	91	195	55	213	109
ITBP	11	5	6	4	38	4
CISF	-	1	-	1	-	-
ASSAM RIFLES	-	12	-	18	23	12

(INJ. - Injured; KIL. - Killed)

(f) Apart from the financial assistance as stated above, the following assistance is also provided to rehabilitate the families of the personnel killed :

(a) Compassionate appointment to the dependants of the deceased force personnel.

(b) Concession in Rail fares to the widows.

(c) Allotment of Agencies of Petroleum Products for the widows.

[Translation]

**Enactment of POTA**

6177. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI :

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where POTA has been enforced and the names of the States which have refused to enforce the said law;

(b) the efforts made by the Union Government to enforce POTA in each and every State;

(c) the names of the States which have their own act to check the terrorist activities in their States;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any action against the States which have not enforced POTA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) No communication from any of the State Governments has been received refusing to implement the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

(c) As per information available with this Ministry, none of the State Governments have acted any special law to "check the terrorist activities in their States".

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the position as stated in parts (a) and (b) above.

[English]

#### Amount Spent by UGC without Records

6178. SHRI T. GOVINDAN :

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'UGC spent Rs.100 crore with no records' appearing in the 'Asian Age' dated 11.4.2002;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), it has disbursed Rs.95.64 crores towards Major Research Projects and Rs.21.72 crores towards Minor Research Projects during past 10 years. No teacher has been awarded more than one project at a time by the UGC. However, a Researcher may have Research Project from more than one agency at a time. 22 Major Research Projects were awarded by the UGC in North-Eastern Region during 1995-98. All these projects have been completed as per the records of UGC. Minor Research Projects are sanctioned by the Regional Offices of UGC. In view of the above, there seems to be no need of any action by Government.

#### High Rise Buildings in Delhi

6179. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high rise and multi-storeyed buildings are coming up unabated in various parts of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the rules including Bye-laws permitting the new constructions in Delhi and the agencies responsible for their enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) High rise and multi-storeyed buildings are permitted and sanctioned only within the provision of MPD-2001/Building Bye-laws, 1983.

(b) According to MPD-2001, Unified Building Bye-laws 1983, the high rise and multi-storeyed buildings are permissible for group housing (Residential), public and semi-public facilities and commercial use Zone. The agencies responsible for regulating unified Building Bye-laws are MCD, DDA and NDMC in their respective areas.

#### Complaints Received by Delhi Police

6180. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing norms for investigation of complaint cases by Delhi Police sent by very important persons/Public representatives;

(b) the number of complaints received by Delhi Police from VIPs and Hon'ble Members of Parliament during the last two years;

(c) the action taken by the Delhi Police and the Government to clear those cases; and

(d) the number of pending complaints during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) The communications received from people's representatives including Members of Parliament are, on receipt, promptly scrutinized and forwarded to the respective Districts/Units or the Vigilance Branch for enquiry, the outcome of which is conveyed to the dignitary concerned in due course. During the years 2000 and 2001, Delhi Police received 4511 such communications of which 28 are pending.

#### Two Million Houses Programme

6181. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched a Two Million Houses Programme all-over the country;

(b) If so, the details of this programme;

(c) the conditions to be met by the beneficiaries under this Programme;

(d) whether the Government have fixed any criteria for the people to be eligible for this Programme; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) The National Agenda for Governance has declared housing for all as a priority area and the Government has decided to focus on the housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end Two Million Housing Programme (2 MHP) was launched in 1998-99 under which 20 lakh houses were required to be constructed annually in the country. Out of this, 7 lakh houses were required to be constructed in urban areas and 13 lakh houses in rural areas for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income groups (LIG) categories through State Government agencies on a demand-driven approach.

(c) to (e) Housing is a State subject. Government of India's role is an enabler rather than builder. The State Governments are required to draw their own action plans to address the housing problems in their States. However, the 2 MHP is basically for EWS and LIG categories. State agencies are expected to select the beneficiaries under this programme from these categories only.

#### **Establishment of Chemical Industrial Parks**

6182. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of proposals from various States to establish Chemical Industrial Parks in their respective States are lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received during the last two years and also in the current year, State-wise, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The need for setting up Mega Chemical Industrial Estates (MCIE) having comprehensive infrastructure facilities for the chemical industry has been felt. State Governments of coastal states were requested to identify suitable sites within their states, which could be developed as MCIE. A list of such proposals received during the last two years i.e. from January, 2000 onwards is in statement enclosed. However, after considering all aspects of the issue and the advice of the Planning Commission, it has been decided that the proposal should be pursued with prospective private promoters.

#### **Statement**

*Details of proposals received from various states to establish chemical industrial parks from 1.1.2000 onward*

S.No.	State	Location details	Date of proposal
1.	Karnataka	Raichur	January, 2000
2.	Karnataka	Agsar, Uttar, Kannada	May, 2000
3.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	August, 2000
4.	Orissa	Paradeep, Jagatsinghpur	May, 2000
5.	Gujarat	Dahej	July, 2000

#### **Closure of Centres under National Open School Society in Andhra Pradesh**

6183. SHRI Y. V. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grants In Aid Committee of the Union Government has decided to close down 2700 Centres under the Open School Society in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Grants-in-aid Committee of this Ministry in its meeting held on 1st July, 1997 had considered the continuation proposal submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Open School Society, Hyderabad and also the proposal of Education Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for investing unspent balances in Short Term Deposits in a Scheduled Bank. The Committee did not find the progress of the project satisfactory and decided to close down the project and asked the Society to refund the unspent balance.

#### **Procurement Scheme of Urea**

6184. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Steps to lower urea subsidy costs mooted" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 13, 2002;

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

(c) whether by introducing the merit based

procurement scheme and working optimum quantity of imports of Urea can save Rs.650 crore and Rs.1725 crore respectively;

(d) if so, whether these two schemes have been included in the suggestions made by the Shipping Ministry for discussion within the Group of Ministers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether by changing the production mix among the 32 domestic Urea plants the subsidy burden can come down; and

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

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

(b) to (g) A Group of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted on the directions of Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) to examine the proposals for VII (1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000) and VIII (1.4.2000 to 31.3.2002 or till new pricing policy comes into existence, whichever is earlier) pricing periods under Retention Price Scheme and give its recommendations. GOM has also been asked to consider the Expenditure Reforms Commission's report and give its recommendations. Formulation of these policy parameters for urea units is under examination and would be announced after approval of the same by the competent authority.

[Translation]

#### Udisha Project

6185. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the States which have implemented the Udisha Project so far and the time by which the remaining States are likely to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : All States except the UT of Daman and Diu are implementing Project Udisha. Daman and Diu are likely to implement.

[English]

#### Computer Centres for Land Records

6186. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computer centres set up in the country for computerization of land records, particularly the Tribal Land, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such more centres in the country;

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

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was started in 1988-89 with 100 per cent financial assistance to the States and Union Territories. The Scheme has already been extended to 582 districts (including tribal areas). Apart from the setting up of computer centres at the headquarters of these districts, the Scheme has also been operationalised in 2787 tehsils/taluks. Coverage of the Scheme will be extended to remaining districts and tehsils/taluks during the 10th Five year Plan Period.

A Statement showing number of districts and tehsils/taluks/blocks covered under the Scheme is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Districts covered	Number of Tehsils/Talukas/ Blocks operationalised
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	308
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	
3	Assam	23	27
4	Bihar	37	
5	Gujarat	25	114
6	Goa	1	12
7	Haryana	19	64
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	37
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14	
10	Jharkhand	22	66
11	Karnataka	27	177



1	2	3	4
12	Kerala	14	63
13	Madhya Pradesh	45	259
14	Maharashtra	35	355
15	Manipur	8	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-
17	Mizoram	9	23
18	Nagaland	8	-
19	Orissa	30	71
20	Punjab	17	-
21	Rajasthan	32	241
22	Sikkim	4	9
23	Tamil Nadu	29	206
24	Tripura	4	14
25	Uttar Pradesh	70	300
26	Uttaranchal	13	-
27	West Bengal	18	-
28	Chhattisgarh	16	98
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1
30	Delhi	9	-
31	Pondicherry	1	-
32	Chandigarh	1	-
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-
34	Daman & Diu	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	-	-
Total		582	2787

#### Allotment of Plots under Noida Residential Plots

6187. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who applied for allotment of plots under Noida residential plots scheme, 2001(I);

(b) whether draw for the scheme has been held;

(c) if so, whether the sectors and plot numbers have been intimated to the successful applicants;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether in the absence of particular number of plots, the applicants are unable to get low rate of interest loan from the Banks/Housing Development Agencies and are compelled to pay heavy six monthly instalments at higher rate of interest to authority;

(f) if so, the reasons for charging higher rate when authority itself has not fulfilled their commitments, as mentioned in the brochure for the scheme; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to safeguard the interests of the applicants?

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

#### Non-Lapsable Fund for North Eastern Region

6188. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Ministries are not providing 10% of its budgetary allocation to the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the name of such Ministries;

(c) the steps taken to rectify such recalcitrant attitude of the Ministries;

(d) whether the Government propose any special drive to spend the non-lapsable fund for North-Eastern Region within a time frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (e) All Union Ministries/ Departments are required to spend atleast 10% of their Budget(s) on schemes/projects for the benefit of the North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. The following Union

Ministries/Departments have been specifically exempted from the requirement because of the location/scheme specific nature of the plan provision in their Budgets :

1. Expenditure
2. Revenue
3. Planning
4. Ocean Development
5. Space
6. Supply
7. Atomic Energy
8. Economic Affairs
9. External Affairs
10. Petroleum & Natural Gas
11. Sugar & Edible Oils
12. Steel
13. Legal Affairs
14. Personnel and Training
15. Bio-Technology
16. Science & Technology
17. Scientific and Industrial Research
18. Social Justice and Empowerment (to spend only 2% of their Gross Budgetary Support relating to Scheduled Caste Sector)
19. Official Language

In order to ensure that adequate Plan allocation is made for the North East (and Sikkim), Union Ministries/Departments are required to indicate a separate Head in their Demands for Grants for the purpose of making lump-sum provision (10% of Budget) for the North East and Sikkim. Shortfalls in meeting this target are pooled in a Central Pool of Resources. The broad objective of this Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources is to ensure the speedy development of the North Eastern Region (and Sikkim). In order to achieve this broad objective, specific and viable projects particularly those in the infrastructure sector are undertaken from the Central Pool for

which project specific assistance is released. Since its operationalisation during the financial year 1998-99, an assistance totalling to Rs. 1346.72 crores has so far (as on 31.3.2002) released from the Pool for various projects in the North East and Sikkim. Assistance from the Central pool will continue to be provided until 10% norm is met by all the Union Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted).

#### **Watershed Development Programme in Karnataka**

6189. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI SHASHI KUMAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any project proposals under Watershed Development Programme to the Union Government during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be considered and approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL) :  
(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development/treatment of wastelands/degraded lands in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Under this programme, the project proposals are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments keeping in view the funds available for the Programme for sanction during a financial year. The project proposals which do not find place in the priority list for the year concerned as well as the projects which could not be sanctioned during the relevant year due to non-conformity with the Guidelines for Watershed Development or for some other reasons, are then returned to the State Government concerned. A fresh priority list is finalised every year. A total number of twenty nine projects were prioritized for Karnataka in consultation with the State Government during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002). Out of these, thirteen projects were sanctioned. All the projects which were prioritized during the year 2001-2002 for the State of Karnataka and were found to be in accordance with the Guidelines have already been sanctioned. The district-wise details are given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the IWDP Projects prioritised and sanctioned in the State of Karnataka during the last three years.*

Sl.No.	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	Prioritised	Sanctioned	Prioritised	Sanctioned	Prioritised	Sanctioned
1.	Belgam-II	Yes	Tumkur-IV	No	Haveri	Yes
2.	Gulbarga	Yes	Tumkur-V	No	Mysore	Yes
3.	Kollar-II	Yes	Bijapur	No	Hassan*	No
4.	Bangalore (Rural)	Yes	Bidar	No	Devangere-I	Yes
5.	Raichur	Yes	Koppal	No	Shimoga	Yes
6.	Bijapur (III)		Dharwad	No	Chitradurga-II	Yes
7.	Dharwad	No	Chitradurga	No	Mandya-III	Yes
8.	Devangere	No	Raichur	No	Kolar-III	Yes
9.	Bidar	No			Raichur-II	Yes
10.	Dakshin Kannad	No			Davangere-II**	No
11.	Hassan	No				
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>8.</b>

\* The project proposal did not conform to the Guidelines. Hence the same was not sanctioned.

\*\* The project proposal was not received from the State Government.

**Slum Colonies/Agglomerates and Slum Households in Chandigarh**

6190. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of slum colonies/agglomerates and slum households in the Union Territory, Chandigarh; and

(b) the details of plans to rehabilitate the slum dwellers and the targeted date for the total slum clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) As per information made available by the Chandigarh Administration, there are twenty four number of slum colonies in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, but no official survey has been conducted by them to verify the households in the slum colonies. However,

Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) conducted a study on slums in 1995-1996 and brought out a report titled "A Compendium on Indian slums - 1996". According to this report, the slum population of Union Territory of Chandigarh for 2001 was estimated as 2.133 lakhs.

An attempt has been made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India to collect detailed data about slum areas of the country and as per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001 the total slum population of Union Territory of Chandigarh is 1.07 lakhs.

(b) The Chandigarh Administration has intimated that the slum dwellers are being rehabilitated under the Scheme called the Licensing of Tenements, Sites and Services in Chandigarh Scheme, 1979. Specific date for rehabilitation cannot be specified as sufficient land is not available with the Chandigarh Administration and the same has to be acquired in keeping with the development plan of Chandigarh and the Periphery Control Plan around Chandigarh.

### Relaxation by CBSE in Land Requirement Rules of Schools

6191. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the land scarcity in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, land-requirement rules for affiliation of Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools have, lately, been relaxed and whittled down by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

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

(c) whether land requirement for schools situated in the National Capital Region and areas around Delhi have also been reduced for affiliation purposes, especially with a view to decongest the capital and to minimise the rush of students commuting between Delhi and the areas around;

(d) if so, the details of the relaxation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the amendment incorporated in the Affiliation Bye-laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) w.e.f. 18.1.2001, the schools located in NCT of Delhi seeking affiliation with the CBSE should possess the land having area less than the following :

- |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| i) Senior Secondary School      |               |
| Teaching in all the 4 streams   | 4000 sq. mts. |
| ii) Senior Secondary School     |               |
| Teaching in maximum two Streams | 3000 sq. mts. |
| iii) Secondary School           |               |
|                                 | 2000 sq. mts. |

(c) to (e) The Affiliation Committee of the CBSE have very recently recommended the proposal regarding relaxation in the Rules relating to requirement of land for the schools located in some adjoining cities around Delhi. However, appropriate decision on this issue has not so far been taken by the competent authority of the Board.

### Foreign Nationals in Indian Jail

6192. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pak Nationals in Indian jails who have completed their sentence and are still languishing in Indian Jails;

(b) whether the Government have asked Pakistan about their repatriation;

(c) if so, response of Pakistan thereto;

(d) If not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the nationals of other countries are also languishing in Indian Jails after completion of their sentence; and

(f) if so, the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for repatriation of foreign Nationals in Indian Jails who have completed their sentence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) There are 24 Pakistani prisoners who have completed their jail sentences and are still in Indian Jails.

(b) to (d) Repatriation of Pak prisoners is an ongoing process. The consular access is provided periodically to the Pakistani prisoners. Once they are identified by Pakistani authorities, the prisoners are repatriated.

(e) and (f) The data pertaining to foreigners in Indian Jails is not centrally maintained. However, as and when, the foreigner completes the jail term, he is repatriated to his home country by arranging travel documents from the respective Embassies.

### Accredited Institutions/Universities by NAAC

6193. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA :

SHRI M.K. SUBBA :

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

(a) the number of Institutions and Universities so far accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) State-wise, particularly in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) whether the National Assessment and Accreditation Council has drafted a comprehensive action plan for the States in connection with the higher education in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this plan has been accepted by the States;

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

(f) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the institutions accredited by NAAC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The NAAC has so far accredited 52 Universities and 177 colleges. The State-wise details are given in statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) NAAC is in the process of preparation of a comprehensive action plan, in collaboration with Higher Education Departments and Universities, for each State for performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation of higher education institutions. It is conducting National Seminar-cum Workshops to promote the awareness of quality assurance in higher education system and so far has formulated an action plan for eight States. State Level Coordination Committees have also been set up for overseeing the process of accreditation.

(f) and (g) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission is paying accreditation expenses to NAAC on behalf of the Universities concerned. It has also provided grants to NAAC, to the extent of Rs. 290.00 lakhs and Rs. 248.40 lakhs under Plan & Non-Plan Schemes, respectively during the 9th Plan period.

*State-wise number of Universities/Colleges accredited by NAAC.*

S.No.	Name of the State	Universities Accredited	Colleges Accredited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04	09
2.	Assam	01	01
3.	Chandigarh	01	01
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	01
5.	Goa	01	08
6.	Gujarat	03	02
7.	Haryana	01	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	01	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	01
10.	Karnataka	06	30
11.	Kerala	02	43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	03	02

1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	07	13
14.	Meghalaya	01	01
15.	Pondicherry	01	-
16.	Punjab	02	01
17.	Rajasthan	01	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	06	63
19.	Uttaranchal	01	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	03	-
21.	West Bengal	07	01
Total		52	177

[Translation]

**Central Assistance to HUDCO**

6194. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

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

(a) the extent of central assistance provided by the Union Government to HUDCO for Housing and shelter improvement scheme under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana from 1991-92 to 1999-2000, year-wise;

(b) whether less amount was provided by HUDCO to the beneficiaries during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons for providing more central assistance to HUDCO during the said period;

(d) whether the Union Government have got it investigated; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the officers found responsible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) As per record, an amount of Rs.54.63 crore was provided as Central assistance by Union Government to HUDCO for Housing and Shelter upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana component from 1991-92 to 1995-1996 and year-wise break-up is placed below as per Statement. This scheme was subsumed under SJSRY with effect from 1.12.1997.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) HUDCO was provided more Central assistance during this period since they had inter-alia laid the ground for training by establishing training institutions including the building centres and had assured to improve their performance so as to expeditiously utilize the available funds.

This was a demand driven scheme and the State Government and the State level/city level agencies were required to come forward for formulating project for shelter upgradation linked with the local needs of the population. Due to the lack of appropriate response from the States/UTs as also non-availability of requisite State guarantee etc., HUDCO could not utilize the entire money released under SHASU components. Government had examined the issue and HUDCO was asked to return the entire and unspent balance along with the interest. HUDCO has already returned the entire unspent balance equivalent to principal amount and interest thereon is awaited.

#### Statement

*Statement showing year-wise Central Assistance Provided to HUDCO under SHASU component from 1991-92 to 1999-2000*

(Rs. in crore)			
Financial year	SHASU (Subsidy)	SHASU (Training)	Total
1	2	3	4
1991-92	10.88	2.72	13.60
1992-93	10.64	2.66	13.30
1993-94	10.45	2.61	13.06
1994-95	9.76	2.44	12.20
1995-96	Nil	2.47	2.47
1996-97	Nil	Nil	Nil

S.No.	State	Funds released in 2000-01 for State-level expenses	Funds released in 2001-2002 for State level & Block-level expenses.	Funds permitted to be utilized funds of erstwhile IMY for State-level & Block-level expenses.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.19		16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.16	2.05	2.95
3	Assam	7.68		

1	2	3	4
1997-98	Nil	Nil	Nil
1998-99	Nil	Nil	Nil
1999-2000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	41.73	12.90	54.63

[English]

#### Indira Mahila Yojana

6195. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have taken up a special programme named Indira Mahila Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made under the programme during the last three years, State-wise, particularly to Assam; and

(c) the details of achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Indira Mahila Yojana, launched in August 1995, has been recast in March 2001 and renamed Swayamsidha. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented by the State/UT Governments.

(b) The details of the funds released to the States during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are enclosed as statement. No funds were released during 1999-2000.

(c) Latest reports from State/UT Governments indicate formation of 23,226 Self-help Groups under the erstwhile Indira Mahila Yojana.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	16.95		111
5	Jharkhand	7.68	45	
6	Goa	2.41		
7	Gujarat	8.43		38.34
8	Haryana	4.92	1.2	24.26
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	27.36	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.92		
11	Karnataka	6.67		
12	Kerala	6.17	15.64	9.92
13	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	64.72	1.4
14	Chhattisgarh	5.92	55	
15	Maharashtra	10.68	55.25	10.75
16	Manipur	2.41	7	
17	Meghalaya	2.91	15.6	2.35
18	Mizoram	2.41		
19	Nagaland	3.16	14	
20	Orissa	10.68	23.3	42.7
21	Punjab	5.42	49.36	0.5
22	Rajasthan	8.43	87.34	
23	Sikkim	2.41	7	
24	Tamil Nadu	12.69	15	65.07588
25	Tripura	2.41	7	
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.23	159.18	10.3
27	Uttaranchal	4.41	22	
28	West Bengal	11.44		16
29	A&N Islands			
30	Chandigarh			6
31	D&N Haveli		6	

1	2	3	4	5
32	Daman & Diu			
33	Lakshadweep			6
34	Delhi	2.66		
35	Pondicherry	2.41	4.73	2.26138
Total		210.2	683.73	365.81

[Translation]

**Dues Against States for Deployment of Para-Military Forces**

6196. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the laid down rules, the expenditure incurred on deployment of the Para Military Forces is to be borne by the concerned State Government; and

(b) if so, the extent of expenditure incurred by the

Union Government on deployment of the Para Military Forces during the last three years and the amount outstanding against the concerned State Governments on this account, as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) Yes Sir, except those exempted from such payment.

(b) Year-wise details for the last three years are indicated in statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Expenditure details*

S.No.	Name of State	Exp. on CPMFs during 1999-2000	Exp. on CPMFs during 2000-2001	Exp. on CPMFs during 2001-2002	Total expo on CPMFs in 3 years	Total outstanding dues as on 1.4.2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199127700	230928023	297952828	728008551	1405866954
2.	Assam	157454363	159565461	219711539	536731363	324924625
3.	Bihar	416350691	293315225	179090018	888755934	1114376097
4.	Delhi	465595988	505679383	1057754566	2029029937	4261316517
5.	Goa	3788434	989540	365499	5143473	0
6.	Gujarat	10909956	17604382	16459445	44973783	16460272
7.	Jharkhand	0	63762071	267047954	330810025	330810025
8.	Haryana	81055296	84255712	153237178	318548186	438415101
9.	Kerala	0	0	2943800	2943800	2943800
10.	Karnataka	11415438	40025718	4212923	55654079	16985019



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Maharashtra	4182054	2916718	18207677	25306449	6939716
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8578249	3871232	9679083	22128564	832010
13.	Orissa	6697830	6432029	37337070	50466929	34971973
14.	Pondicherry	455100	305560	161570	922230	161570
15.	Punjab	185071264	175670978	330602386	691344628	2993238847
16.	Rajasthan	5167333	7011599	653905	12832837	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	145427905	103830388	133767465	383025758	1010220706
18.	Uttar Pradesh	286103827	289595383	319679557	895378767	1759359433
19.	Uttaranchal	0	3029700	1508000	4537700	4537700
20.	West Bengal	54396925	64689083	82226656	201312664	15260142
Total		2041778353	2053478185	3132599119	7227855657	13737620507

*[English]*

#### **Expenditure on Foreign Tours by Ministers**

6197. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the foreign tours of Union Ministers including Hon'ble Prime Minister during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage increase in the amount incurred, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) According to the available information the expenditure incurred on the foreign tours of the Union Ministers including the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Expenditure
1999-2000	Rs.13,46,00,552/-
2000-2001	Rs.20,49,63,930/-
2001-2002	Rs.27,80,85,836/-

(b) Expenditure incurred during the year 2000-2001 was 52% more than that incurred during the year 1999-2000.

Expenditure incurred during the year 2001-2002 was 36% more than that incurred during the year 2000-2001.

#### **Use of External Commercial Borrowings**

6198. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to lift the ban on the use of external commercial borrowings for investment in real estate and property development;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been finalised in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Government has decided that henceforth External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) could be raised for the development of integrated townships as defined by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, DIPP SAI (FC Division) Press Note No.3 (2002 series dated 4.1.2002).

(b) and (c) Government has initiated action to formulate the relevant guidelines in this regard.

### Revision of Syllabus by AICTE

6199. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revised the syllabus for various courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has prepared model curriculum for various courses in technical education which may be used by the affiliating Universities as guide to review their own syllabi. All technical institutions are following the syllabus and curricula of the concerned affiliating University.

### National Police Telecommunication Network

6200. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme regarding setting up of National Police Telecommunication Network has been launched;

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

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the total cost likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D.SWAMI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A National Police Telecommunication Network based on satellite communication technology is in the process of being launched. The network will provide direct connectivity from Police Station to Police Station with facilities of transmission of voice, fax and data to State police organisations and Central Para Military Forces. The project provides for connectivity upto districts headquarters through VSATs and voice connectivity extended upto Police Station using MART (Multi Access Radio Telephone). It also envisages transmission and monitoring of criminal records using software of Crime-Criminal Information System developed by National Crime Records Bureau. Under the project every Police Station in the country will be able to communicate with any other Police Station as well as with any other Distt. Headquarters or State Capital directly. After

Tender evaluation and finalisation, the letter of intent has been issued to the selected vendor. The total cost likely to be incurred is Rs. 97 Crores.

### Expenditure on R&D

6201. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of gross domestic product spent on research and development work by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether some organizations and scientists have lodged their protest about the meagre expenditure on this work and demanded increase of the fund on this account;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : (a) According to available official statistics, the Research & Development expenditure as percentage of Gross National Product is 0.72%, 0.77% and 0.81% in 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### Uniform Regulation for Religious Institutions

6202. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Acts existing in the country to regulate various Charitable Endowments and Hindu Religious Institutions;

(b) whether the Government propose to enact a uniform regulation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether many States, in order to have uniform regulations, have enacted the laws and sent them for approval to the Union Government;

- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (f) the reasons for the pendency of these Acts; and
- (g) the time likely to be taken to clear all these Laws/Acts?

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

#### **Increase in Prices of Formulation Packs**

6203. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Pharmaceutical Prices Authority has increased the prices of 12 formulation packs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of formulations whose prices have been increased;
- (c) the percentage increase of these formulations;

- (d) the reasons for increasing the prices;
- (e) the extent to which the common man is likely to be affected thereby;
- (f) whether these also include some essential drug formulations; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (g) The prices of 12 formulation packs were increased by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) on 10.4.2002. The details in respect of name of formulations, pack size, existing price, revised price, percentage increase is enclosed as statement. The increase in prices ranges between 5.13% to 19.63%. The increase in prices is on account of revision in bulk drug prices, CIF prices etc. Fixation/ revision of prices of Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations based thereon is an on-going process and is undertaken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995.

#### **Statement**

S.No.	Company Name/ Formulation Name/Composition	Pack Size	Existing Price (Rs.)	Revised Price (Rs.)	%age Increase
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	<b>Non-Ceiling Packs*</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>Imported Cases</b>				
<b>I</b>	<b>M/s. Eli Lilly and Company (I) Pvt. Ltd.</b>				
1	Monocomponent Insulin Huminsulin NPH U 100 cartridge (Human Insulin) Each ml contains Insulin Human-100 IU (as Isophane Insulin) Glycerol- 16mg Protamine Base - 0.27mg Di basic Sodium Phosphate, Zinc oxide with 1.6mg M-Cresol and 0.65mg Liquefied Phenol as preservative	3ml Cartridge	198.74	208.94	5.13
2	Monocomponent Insulin Huminsulin Regular U100 cartridge (Human Insulin) Each ml contains Insulin Human-100 IU(as neutral Insulin) Glycerol- 16mg and 2.5mg M-Cresol as preservative	3ml Cartridge	198.74	208.94	5.13
3	Monocomponent Insulin Huminsulin 30/70 U100 cartridge (Human Insulin) Each ml contains	3ml Cartridge	198.74	208.94	5.13

\*Non - Ceiling Price specific to company/pack, inclusive of excise duty but exclusive of local taxes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Insulin Human-100 IU (30% Neutral - Insulin & 70% as Isophane Insulin) Glycerol- 16mg and 0.189 Protamine base Zinc oxide with 1.6mg M-Cresol and 0.65mg Liquefied Phenol as preservative				
II	<b>M/s. Novo Nordisk (I) Pvt. Ltd.</b>				
4	Actrapid HM Vials Highly Purified Neutral Insulin (Monocomponent Human) Human Actrapid-100 IU/ml	10ml Vial	508.15	547.89	7.82
5	Monotard HM 100 IU Vials Highly Purified Insulin Zinc Suspension (Monocomponent Human) Human Monotard-100 IU/ml	10ml Vial	508.15	544.66	7.18
6	Mixtard 30 HM 100 IU Vials Mixture of Highly Purified Vial Neutral Insulin Solution and Isophane Suspension (Monocomponent Human) Human Mixtard-100 IU/ml	10ml Vial	508.15	543.63	6.98
7	Actrapid HM Penfill 100 IU/ml Highly Purified Neutral Insulin (Monocomponent Human) Actrapid HM Penfill-100 IU/ml	5x3ml Cartridge	993.69	1044.70	5.13
8	Insulatard HM Penfill 100 IU/ml Highly Purified Isophane Insulin Suspension (Monocomponent Human) Insulatard HM Penfill-100IU/ml	5x3ml Cartridge	990.55	1044.70	5.47
9	Mixtard 30 HM Penfill 100IU/ml Mixture of Highly Purified Neutral Insulin Solution and Isophane Suspension (Monocomponent Human) Human Mixtard 30 HM Penfil-100IU/ml	5x3ml Cartridge	993.69	1044.70	5.13
10	Mixtard 50 HM Penfill 100IU/ml Mixture of Highly Purified Neutral Insulin Solution and Isophane Suspension (Monocomponent Human) Human Mixtard 50 HM Penfil-100IU/ml	5x3ml	993.69	1044.70	5.13
(II)	<b>Ceiling Packs **</b>				
B	<b>Revision Case</b>				
11	Pyrantel Pamoate Tablets Each uncoated tab contains Pyrantel Pamoate eq. to Pyrantel base-250mg	3's Aluminium_Blister	6.42	7.68	19.63
12	Pyrantel Pamoate Suspension Each 5ml contains Pyrantel Pamoate eq. to Cup Pyrantel base-250mg	10ml Bottle with Measuring Cup	8.36	9.30	11.24

\*\*Ceiling Price is exclusive of excise duty and local taxes.

**Payment of Bonus to Employees  
of U.T. Chandigarh Administration**

6204. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of U. T. Chandigarh Administration have been persistently demanding payment of bonus;

(b) if so, whether the bonus has been paid to them in the past;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the payment of bonus to them during the last three years; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be paid?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The employees of Chandigarh Administration who have opted for pay scales as applicable to the corresponding categories of employees of the State Government of Punjab are governed by the conditions of service as applicable to the employees of the State Government. They have not been paid "bonus" during the last three years as this benefit was not extended by the State Government of Punjab to their employees.

**Training to Civil Defence and Home  
Guard Personnel**

6205. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Civil Defence and Home Guard personnel are being given training to tackle emergency situation/war-time casualties in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such training has been initiated in other States, especially those connected with the Pakistan border; and

(c) if so, the details of training being provided to civil defence and home guards to meet the situation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detailed syllabi are laid down for the training of both Civil Defence and Home Guards volunteers. The Civil Defence Courses cover all the skills required - for example communication, rescue, un-exploded bomb reconnaissance and reporting service, casualty service, camouflage and concealment, fire fighting etc. Home Guards are given basic training in drill (with and without arms), weapons training, fire discipline, crowd control, field craft, patrolling, map reading, fire fighting, rescue, first aid, flood relief etc.

**National Identity Cards**

6206. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to initiate the steps to revive the proposal to issue multipurpose National Identity Cards to all citizens as reported in the 'Hindu' dated April 12, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its objective;

(c) whether this proposal was earlier derailed following the reservations expressed by some States;

(d) if so, the details of reservations expressed by the States last time, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue raised by State Governments;

(f) the time by which the proposed cards are likely to be issued;

(g) whether the Government propose to link the National Identity Cards within the Citizenship Act; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (h) A proposal to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards

(MNICs) to Indian citizens, including the people residing in the border areas of the country is receiving Government's attention. These cards, apart from providing a credible identification system, may have multifarious uses.

The issue of MNICs would involve creation of an identification system for more than one billion citizens, streamlining the existing machinery for the registration of birth and deaths at the grass root levels and choices of institutional as well as technological options for the creation of an integrated data base of personal identities capable of being continuously updated. The Government would finalize its decision only after an in-depth examination of all relevant issues and after making necessary preparations, including the legal backing to the scheme.

Issuing National Identity Cards under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is one of the options available.

The issue of National Identity Cards was discussed and endured in the conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held in 17th November 2001.

#### **Minority Status to Central Universities**

6207. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy of the Government for granting "Minority Status" to the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details of Central Universities in the country which have been granted "Minority Status";

(c) whether the demands to accord 'Minority Status' to some universities have also been supported by the National Commission on Minorities;

(d) if so, whether the Government have examined these demands; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in respect of such demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) Policy norms and principles for recognition of minority managed educational institutions (other than those meant exclusively for imparting religion instruction) evolved by the Government of India and forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in October 1989 are given in statement. However, the definition and scope of the word "Minority" and the related issues, including the indica-

for treating an educational institution as a minority educational institution, are, presently, under consideration of the Eleven-Judge Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. One of the Central Universities, namely, Aligarh Muslim University, is an intervener in the case.

#### **Statement**

1. Minorities can be based either on religion or on language.
2. Minorities may be in terms of a religious or linguistic community which is numerically less than 50 per cent of the population of the State concerned.
3. The agency managing the educational institution will have to possess some legal status - an Association of persons registered under the Societies Registration Act or a body with corporate soul etc.
4. Admission into minority managed educational institutions need not be confined to members of the minority.
5. Right to administer educational institutions shall be subject to reasonable regulations, which may include :-
  - Stipulations regarding conditions of recognition by relevant authorities (such as Directorate of Education, Boards of Secondary Education, universities, AICTE);
  - Qualifications and conditions of service of teachers;
  - a requirement that the educational institutions run by minority shall do nothing which may come in the way of communal and social harmony;
  - a requirement that the institution will not use its privilege as minority administered institution for pecuniary benefit of an individual or group;
  - disciplinary rules of the institutions in respect of their teaching and non-teaching staff being consistent with principles of natural justice;
  - observance of principles of sound administration;
  - enforcement of general laws of the land pertaining to the educational institutions concerned;
6. The minority managed educational institutions shall have the freedom to appoint any qualified candidate.

but it would be advisable for them to select teachers and other employees through Employment Exchange or open advertisement.

7. Teachers in minority managed educational institutions should possess requisite qualifications.
8. The regulations shall not be such as to render the constitutional rights of the minorities nugatory, for example :-
  - Conditions that the Government shall have the right to take over the management of the institution;
  - that the Government shall have powers to constitute managing committees;
  - that the Governing Body of the institution shall include persons other than members of the minority community;
  - that the Government can require the institution to reserve seats;
  - that scholars of the institution would not be eligible to opportunities in higher education;
  - that the Government shall have the right to insist on use of any language as the medium of instruction;
  - that the institution shall not charge fees from students, etc.

The stipulations should be regulatory and/or educational character and conducive to making the institutions effective vehicles of education for minority communities.

9. There shall be no discrimination between minority and non-minority educational institutions in the matter of sanctioning grants-in-aid. Such grant-in-aid can be made conditional upon appropriate regulatory measures to ensure that the funds are used for purposes for which they are sanctioned.
10. Minority managed educational institutions receiving State aid :-
  - shall not deny admission to persons outside the minority on grounds of religion, caste, etc.
  - shall not, without the consent of the pupil or his

guardian, impart religious instructions or compel students to attend religious worship.

11. Procedures should be clearly laid down in respect of :-
  - eligibility of a society/trust to be treated as minority;
  - competent authority to grant recognition;
  - procedure for grant/withdrawal of recognition;
  - time limits for making decision.
12. Where recognition is not considered favourably, grounds of rejection shall be communicated to the educational institution to help it overcome obstacles in the way of recognition.

#### Awards for Propagating Adult Literacy

6208. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Adult Literacy Mission gives award every year for districts which perform well in the Literacy Mission work;

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

(c) the number of districts awarded under Adult Literacy Mission Programme for propagating the literacy in Andhra Pradesh during 2001-2002, State-wise and District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Satyen Maitra Memorial National Literacy Awards are given by National Literacy Mission every year for districts which perform well in the field of adult literacy.

(c) The awards for 2001-2002 have not yet been decided.

#### Allotment of Commercial Booths in Chandigarh

6209. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of commercial booths constructed by the Chandigarh UT Administration/Housing Boards in various rehabilitation colonies are lying unallotted for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the year of construction of these booths and the cost incurred thereon, area-wise;

(c) whether the U.T. Administration is aware that such booths have been misused at many places; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, there are 69 booths in Mauli Jagran lying vacant. These booths were put to auction held on 25.9.2001 and 23.1.2002 but the same could not be disposed off as no bidder was interested in purchasing these booths due to the poor business in the locality. These booths were completed in 1993 at the cost of Rs.26.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d) No such complaints is on record with the Municipal Corporation which owns the booths.

#### **Exploration of New Markets for Non-Timber Forest Products by TRIFED**

6210. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether TRIFED has been exploring the possibilities for getting new markets at the National as well as International level for Non-Timber Forest Products procured by it;

(b) if so, the extent to which the TRIFED has been successful in the endeavour; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure scientific storage of these products in order to increase their shelf life?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) and (b) As reported by TRIFED, it has established 13 Regional Offices (including a "Tribes Shop" in Delhi), 2 Field Offices, 4 permanent procurement centres and one permanent retail outlet. The Federation is also engaged in exploring markets for Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The major NTFP items procured from Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are sold by the branches in Jagdalpur, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad by exploring the markets. At the international level, TRIFED exports NTFPs like Gum Karaya and Lac through its associate shippers to different parts of the world.

(c) Preservation of NTFP commodities in a scientific manner is a high priority with TRIFED. At present TRIFED hires the services of the Central Warehousing Corporation/ State Warehousing Corporation godowns and cold storages for preservation purposes, to increase the shelf life of the products.

#### **IDSMT Scheme**

6211. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARU : :

SHRI AMBAREESHA :

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

(a) the details of proposals received from the State Governments under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) scheme during the last three years year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals cleared and financial assistance provided under the scheme during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals pending and the reasons for not according approval to them, State-wise;

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved;

(e) whether some State Governments have requested to relax the IDSMT guidelines and decentralize some powers like sanction of projects/diversion of funds for the new projects etc.

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

(g) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme, proposals received from 443 towns (including ongoing towns proposals) from different States during the last three years were approved and central assistance amounting to Rs.175.34 crores has been released. Details of proposals approved and central assistance released State-wise and year-wise is given in enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) The project reports of 38 towns received (2001-02) in the Town & Country Planning Organisation



(TCPO) are being processed. Their details are given in enclosed statement-II.

(e) to (g) Suggestions have been received from various State Governments in regard to relaxation of norms relating to alternative projects and empowering the State Level

Sanctioning Committee to redeploy funds under IDSMT so long as no expenditure has been incurred out of the funds released for a particular town, in various review meetings. In the light of above, this Ministry has initiated action to revise the IDSMT Guidelines.

#### Statement-I

##### Central Assistance Released under IDSMT to Towns during 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02

State	Sl.No.	Town	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	Naryanpet	24.00			24.00
	2	Jagitial	37.00			37.00
	3	Chilakaluripet	26.00			26.00
	4	Amalapuram	24.50			24.50
	5	Adoni	4.77			4.77
	6	Sangareddy	26.50			26.50
	7	Gudur	2.59			2.59
	8	Bodhan	30.43			30.43
	9	Chittoor I	66.00			66.00
	10	Tuni		30.00	30.00	60.00
	11	Tirupati I	52.00			52.00
	12	Nellore	50.00			50.00
	13	Gadwal	18.00			18.00
	14	Bhongir	26.00			26.00
	15	Eluru	53.00			53.00
	16	Bobbili		23.00	22.94	45.94
	17	Gajuwaka	30.00	25.00		55.00
	18	Ramagundam	30.00	40.00		70.00
	19	Mahabubnagar	30.00	34.00		64.00
	20	Mandapeta	22.00	8.00		30.00
	21	Tenali		57.00		57.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	22	Nalgonda		36.50		36.50
	23	Nandyal			63.00	63.00
	24	Suryapet			75.00	75.00
	25	Bapatla			58.00	58.00
	26	Kovvur			45.00	45.00
	27	Nuzividu			45.00	45.00
	28	Sirsilla			41.90	41.90
	29	Pedana			14.20	14.20
	30	Anantpur			57.50	57.50
	31	Sadasivpet			37.50	37.50
	32	Anakapalle			48.00	48.00
	33	Kadiri			70.00	70.00
Sum			552.79	253.50	608.04	1414.33
Arunachal Pradesh	34	Changlang	23.00			23.00
	35	Seppa	10.00			10.00
	36	Roing			16.00	16.00
Sum			33.00		16.00	49.00
Assam	37	Nalbari	21.57			21.57
	38	Mangoldoi	22.54			22.54
	39	Goalpara			55.00	55.00
	40	Rangia			29.30	29.30
	41	Hallakandi	20.00			20.00
	42	Dhemaji	16.00			16.00
	43	Bokakhat		15.00		15.00
	44	Digdoi		16.00		16.00
	45	Dibrugarh			105.00	105.00
	46	Hojai			45.00	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	47	Biswanath Chariali			24.00	24.00
Sum			80.11	31.00	258.30	369.41
Bihar	48	Forbesganj			69.99	69.99
	49	Araria		15.00		15.00
	50	Khagaria		15.00		15.00
	51	Narkatiaganj			41.00	41.00
	52	Aurangabad			45.00	45.00
	53	Bilabilua			44.50	44.50
Sum				30.00	200.49	230.49
Chhattisgarh	54	Bikunthpur			22.20	22.20
	55	Champa		30.00		30.00
	56	Janjgeer		30.00		30.00
	57	Balod		16.00		16.00
	58	Bhatapara	30.00			30.00
	59	Raipur		90.00		90.00
	60	Kathgora			16.00	16.00
	61	Dhamtari			50.00	50.00
	62	Korba			70.00	70.00
Sum			30.00	166.00	158.20	354.20
Goa	63	Mapusa	17.00			17.00
	64	Pernem	12.50			12.50
	65	Canacona		8.00		8.00
Sum			29.50	8.00		37.50
Gujarat	66	Nadiad	72.76			72.76
	67	Palitana	23.48			23.48
	68	Borsad		22.09		22.09
	69	Dhoraji	14.93			14.93
	70	Petlad		8.67		8.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	71	Padra	36.00			36.00
	72	Savarkundla		2.50		2.50
	73	Bavla		30.00		30.00
	74	Modasa		2.00		2.00
	75	Idar	25.00	25.00		50.00
	76	Anand I		70.00		70.00
	77	Bardoli		30.00	30.00	60.00
	78	Jamnagar	90.00	90.00		180.00
	79	Bhavnagar	73.00	71.40		144.40
	80	Dwarka	30.00			30.00
	81	Ambaji		13.50		13.50
	82	Mandvi		29.00		29.00
	83	Dakor			32.00	32.00
	84	Dholka	22.00	5.60		27.60
	85	Anjar	22.00	8.00		30.00
	86	Una	22.00	8.00		30.00
	87	Umretli	22.00	8.00		30.00
	88	Gandhidham		70.00		70.00
	89	Jetpur		50.00		50.00
	90	Dhrangadhra		48.00		48.00
	91	Kapadwanj		30.00		30.00
	92	Kodinar			33.00	33.00
	93	Wankaner			45.00	45.00
	94	Limbdi			45.00	45.00
	95	Dhandhuka			45.00	45.00
	96	Khod			45.00	45.00
	97	Prantij			45.00	45.00
	98	Kadi			30.00	30.00
	99	Bagasara			40.00	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	100	Khambhalla			40.00	40.00
Sum			453.17	621.76	430.00	1504.93
Haryana	101	Barwala		30.00		30.00
	102	Charkhi Dadri		30.00		30.00
	103	Yamunanagar		60.00		60.00
	104	Pehowa		19.60	10.40	30.00
	105	Bhiwani		60.00		60.00
	106	Ambala City		65.00		65.00
	107	Sirsa			70.00	70.00
	108	Hansi			50.00	50.00
	109	Kurukshetra			75.00	75.00
Sum				264.60	205.40	470.00
Himachal Pradesh	110	Nahan	32.00	32.65		64.65
	111	Una	15.00	15.29		30.29
	112	Rampur		16.00	16.00	32.00
	113	Dharamsala		32.50	32.50	65.00
	114	Solan	22.00	8.00		30.00
	115	Chamba	16.00			16.00
	116	Theog	12.00			12.00
	117	Kullu	16.00			16.00
	118	Palampur		16.00		16.00
	119	Nalagarh		16.00	32.00	48.00
	120	Jwalamukhi			16.00	16.00
	121	Paonta Sahib			8.00	8.00
Sum			113.00	136.44	104.50	353.94
Jammu & Kashmir	122	Sopore		38.24		38.24
	123	Jammu			145.00	145.00
	124	Anantnag			75.00	75.00
Sum				38.24	220.00	258.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	125	Nippani	32.90			32.90
	126	Doddaballapur	30.50			30.50
	127	Bailhongal	46.98			46.98
	128	Mandya	45.00	70.47		115.47
	129	Bljapur	39.00	46.95		85.95
	130	Lakshmeshwar	36.91	2.00		38.91
	131	Shiggaon	20.06			20.06
	132	Savanur	18.35	18.30		36.65
	133	Gadag-Betageri	45.00	70.12		115.12
	134	Kotturu	24.00			24.00
	135	Malur	24.00	23.82		47.82
	136	Shorapur	18.80			18.80
	137	Kundapura	42.83	4.11		46.94
	138	Sidlaghatta	20.00	18.20		38.20
	139	Arsikere		54.58		54.58
	140	Hunsur		56.43		56.43
	141	Gajendragarh			60.00	60.00
	142	Sira		60.00		60.00
	143	Bangarapet	21.85	21.85		43.70
	144	Koppal		60.00		60.00
	145	Kadur	6.76		31.13	37.89
	146	Holenarsipur I	10.23		29.50	39.73
	147	Chinchoi			32.00	32.00
	148	Muddebihal		18.14	11.86	30.00
	149	Harapanahalli			60.00	60.00
	150	Chennagiri			32.00	32.00
	151	Ron			32.00	32.00
	152	Hassan			120.00	120.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	153	Navalgund	13.00			13.00
	154	Manvi	22.00	4.00		26.00
	155	Davangeri	30.00	40.00		70.00
	156	Gulbarga	30.00	53.00		83.00
	157	Athani		15.00		15.00
	158	Aland		30.00		30.00
	159	Birur		30.00		30.00
	160	Devanhalli		14.00		14.00
	161	Chamrajnagar			30.00	30.00
	162	Mundaragi			12.30	12.30
	163	Kerur			22.90	22.90
	164	Hanagal			45.00	45.00
	165	Indi			45.00	45.00
	166	Tumkur			50.00	50.00
Sum			578.17	710.97	613.69	1902.83
Kerala	167	Pathanamthitta	5.50			5.50
	168	Aluva	15.42			15.42
	169	Kozhikode	31.20	90.00		121.20
	170	Chenganur		62.00		62.00
	171	Varkala		57.75		57.75
	172	Nedumangad			60.00	60.00
	173	Pathanamthitta	8.67		24.50	33.17
	174	Moovattupuzha			24.00	24.00
	175	Ottapalam	30.00			30.00
	176	Kothamangalam	30.00			30.00
	177	North Peravur		30.00		30.00
	178	Kudungallur			15.00	15.00
	179	Irnjalakuda			45.00	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	180	Pala			40.00	40.00
	181	Ponnani			50.00	50.00
Sum			120.79	239.75	258.50	619.04
Madhya Pradesh	182	Multai	21.35			21.35
	183	Khandwa		30.44		30.44
	184	Jaora	23.00			23.00
	185	Chitrakoot	28.00			28.00
	186	Narsinghpur	25.00			25.00
	187	Garoth	14.00			14.00
	188	Biaora	30.00		30.00	60.00
	189	Berasia	16.00		16.00	32.00
	190	Narsingarh		54.98		54.98
	191	Ashoknagar		48.78		48.78
	192	Sihora		30.00		30.00
	193	Umaria			60.00	60.00
	194	Maihar		27.00		27.00
	195	Khajuraho	16.00			16.00
	196	Jhabua	30.00			30.00
	197	Khurai	30.00			30.00
	198	Dhanpuri		16.00		16.00
	199	Nagod		16.00		16.00
	200	Nowgong		30.00		30.00
	201	Sonkutch		13.00		13.00
	202	Barwani			45.00	45.00
	203	Jawad			24.00	24.00
	204	Rajpur			24.00	24.00
	205	Chourai			24.00	24.00
	206	Garhakota			45.00	45.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	207	Sidhi			40.00	40.00
	208	Raisen			45.00	45.00
	209	Churhart			24.00	24.00
	210	Lahar			24.00	24.00
	211	Hatta			45.00	45.00
Sum			233.35	266.20	446.00	945.55
Maharashtra	212	Pachora	24.00			24.00
	213	Warora	24.00			24.00
	214	Bhusawal	55.25			55.25
	215	Deglur	24.00			24.00
	216	Basmath Nagar	26.79	13.81		40.60
	217	Vita	9.10			9.10
	218	Manwath	20.50	28.50		49.00
	219	Mahad	9.00			9.00
	220	Kagal	15.56			15.56
	221	Ausa	12.00	11.20		23.20
	222	Georai	18.00	18.00		36.00
	223	Sawantwadi	10.70	28.80		39.50
	224	Murtijapur	30.67	7.00		37.67
	225	Shegaon	13.45			13.45
	226	Parola		36.00		36.00
	227	Alibagh	14.00	14.00		28.00
	228	Pulgaon	29.00	29.00		58.00
	229	Umred	39.31	4.00		43.31
	230	Vaijapur	24.00	34.00		58.00
	231	Ichalkaranji		10.00		10.00
	232	Wai	30.00	30.00		60.00
	233	Anjangaon Surji	30.00	30.00		60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	234	Mehkar	30.00	30.00		60.00
	235	Kalamb	16.00	16.00		32.00
	236	Daryapur	19.48	51.52		71.00
	237	Amravati		90.00	90.00	180.00
	238	Shahada	30.00	30.00		60.00
	239	Navapur		30.00	30.00	60.00
	240	Kurundwad	32.00	32.00		64.00
	241	Sangola	30.00	30.00		60.00
	242	Ghatanji	16.00	16.00		32.00
	243	Gangakhed			50.60	50.60
	244	Sillod			60.00	60.00
	245	Satana	22.00	8.00		30.00
	246	Dhamangaon	22.00	8.00		30.00
	247	Roha	16.00		32.00	48.00
	248	Kolhapur	30.00	60.00	180.00	270.00
	249	Umerkhed		30.00		30.00
	250	Faizpur		30.00		30.00
	251	Raver		30.00		30.00
	252	Jintur		30.00	60.00	90.00
	253	Desaiganj			16.00	16.00
	254	Akola			135.00	135.00
Sum			722.81	815.83	653.60	2192.24
Manipur	255	Mayang Imphal		32.00		32.00
	256	Moirang			24.00	24.00
	257	Kumbi			24.00	24.00
Sum				32.00	48.00	80.00
Meghalaya	258	Shillong	61.80			61.80
Sum			61.80			61.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	259	Kolasib	12.00			12.00
	260	Champhai	30.00		60.00	90.00
	261	Hnahthial	16.00		32.00	48.00
	262	Saiha	16.00		32.00	48.00
	263	Lengpui			24.00	24.00
Sum			74.00		148.00	222.00
Nagaland	264	Wokha		32.00		32.00
	265	Phok		15.00		15.00
	266	Dimapur		50.00		50.00
	267	Kiphire		15.00		15.00
Sum				112.00		112.00
Orissa	268	Kamakshya Nagar	27.00			27.00
	269	Nabarangapur	57.00			57.00
	270	Brahmapur		158.00		158.00
	271	Nilgiri			32.00	32.00
	272	Athamallik		16.00	16.00	32.00
	273	Anandpur	22.00	4.00		26.00
	274	Soro	22.00	5.00		27.00
	275	Barpali	16.00			16.00
	276	Balasore	30.00	40.00		70.00
	277	Aska		16.00		16.00
	278	Banki		16.00		16.00
	279	Karanjia			16.00	16.00
	280	Kesinga			24.00	24.00
	281	Balugaon			24.00	24.00
	282	Rajgangpur			45.00	45.00
	283	Chikiti			24.00	24.00
	284	Talcher			40.00	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	285	Gunupur			24.00	24.00
	286	Rairangpur			24.00	24.00
Sum			174.00	255.00	269.00	698.00
Punjab	287	Mansa	81.49			81.49
	288	Sirhind	33.00			33.00
	289	Tarn Taran	34.50			34.50
	290	Mukheria	16.00			16.00
	291	Anandpur Sahib	14.00			14.00
	292	Fatehgarh Sahib			34.00	34.00
	293	Muktsar			100.00	100.00
	294	Sultanpur Lodhi	16.00			16.00
	295	Kapurthala	22.00	24.00		46.00
	296	Nakodar	22.00	8.00		30.00
	297	Jagraon		30.00		30.00
	298	Dasuya		16.00		16.00
	299	Garhshankar			16.00	16.00
Sum			238.99	78.00	150.00	466.99
Rajasthan	300	Sardarshahar	40.00			40.00
	301	Nokha			30.00	30.00
	302	Pratapgarh	20.00			20.00
	303	Shahpura	32.00		33.00	65.00
	304	Kapasan		17.00		17.00
	305	Jaisalmer I			32.50	32.50
	306	Udaipur			5.00	5.00
	307	Bikaner		65.00	141.00	206.00
	308	Deshnok			32.00	32.00
	309	Hanumangarh		50.00		50.00
	310	Balotra		30.00		30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	311	Didwana		30.00		30.00
	312	Nathdwara			45.00	45.00
	313	Bhinder			24.00	24.00
	314	Suratgarh			45.00	45.00
Sum			92.00	192.00	387.50	671.50
Sikkim	315	Singtam			36.00	36.00
	316	Jorethang	15.00			15.00
	317	Pakyong	15.00			15.00
	318	Geyzing		16.00		16.00
	319	Soreng		16.00		16.00
	320	Rangli Bazar			24.00	24.00
Sum			30.00	32.00	60.00	122.00
Tamil Nadu	321	Manamadurai	32.00			32.00
	322	Kangayam	10.06			10.06
	323	Veerappanchattiram	7.74			7.74
	324	Poovirunthavalli	2.15			2.15
	325	Tiruchendur	14.93			14.93
	326	Sholingar	25.79			25.79
	327	Vaniyambadi	10.32			10.32
	328	Ponnamaravati	4.85	14.09		18.94
	329	Tattayyangarpettai	14.10	14.10		28.20
	330	Thuraiyur	12.45	12.45		24.90
	331	Chinnamanur	6.58	18.87		25.45
	332	Omalur	7.12			7.12
	333	Nattarasankottai	9.65	9.66		19.31
	334	Denkanikota	11.60	11.59		23.19
	335	Kiranur	8.72			8.72
	336	Surampatti		26.04	26.04	52.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	337	Oddanchatram		9.91	9.92	19.83
	338	Dindigal	40.00	30.00		70.00
	339	Devakottai	16.20			16.20
	340	Vellore	28.00			28.00
	341	Kanyakumari	16.00			16.00
	342	Kinathukadvu		16.00		16.00
	343	Vilathikulam		16.00		16.00
	344	Peravoorani		16.00		16.00
	345	Chengam		16.00		16.00
	346	Periyakulam			30.00	30.00
	347	Thanjavur			105.00	105.00
	348	Rajapalayam			105.00	105.00
	349	Pallathur			21.00	21.00
	350	Sivakasi			64.00	64.00
	351	Ullandurpet			24.00	24.00
	352	Gudalur			45.00	45.00
	353	Thondi			24.00	24.00
	354	R.S.Mangalam			24.00	24.00
	355	Chinnasalam			24.00	24.00
	356	Kallakkadu			35.97	35.97
Sum			278.26	210.71	537.93	1026.90
Tripura	357	Khowai	16.56			16.56
	358	Kumarghat			30.00	30.00
	359	Sonamura		16.00	16.00	32.00
	360	Kamalpur		16.00	16.00	32.00
	361	Teliamura	25.50		51.00	76.50
	362	Sabroom	13.00			13.00
	363	Ranirbazar		16.00		16.00
Sum			53.06	48.00	113.00	216.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttaranchal	364	Dehradun			105.00	105.00
	365	Haldwani-Kathgodam			95.00	95.00
	366	Pithoragrah			40.00	40.00
Sum					240.00	240.00
Uttar Pradesh	367	Basti		79.18		79.18
	368	Khallabad		49.90		49.90
	369	Muradnagar		39.00		39.00
	370	Dadri			33.74	33.74
	371	Loni		59.23		59.23
	372	Moradabad		114.00		114.00
	373	Maghar		15.75	15.74	31.49
	374	Bansi		24.25		24.25
	375	Phaphund			32.00	32.00
	376	Palla Kalan			37.40	37.40
	377	Malihabad			25.53	25.53
	378	Saharanpur		82.00	82.96	164.96
	379	Faizabad		41.55	41.58	83.13
	380	Ayodhya			60.00	60.00
	381	Jalalabad	9.00			9.00
	382	Kunda	13.00			13.00
	383	Kemari	16.00			16.00
	384	Chhrakoot Dham	30.00			30.00
	385	Hariharpur		10.00		10.00
	386	Maharajganj		15.00		15.00
	387	Kakori		16.00		16.00
	388	Niyotani		14.00		14.00
	389	Haralya			12.00	12.00
	390	Amethi			24.00	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	391	Khatauli			41.20	41.20
	392	Sardhana			36.90	36.90
	393	Khokra			29.10	29.10
	394	Babarpur-Ajeetmal			24.00	24.00
	395	Oel-Dhakwa			24.00	24.00
	396	Gohand			19.00	19.00
	397	Milak			24.00	24.00
	398	Handia			24.00	24.00
	399	Jhinjhana			22.30	22.30
	400	Jhansi			135.00	135.00
	401	Mathura			93.70	93.70
	402	Dansgaon			24.00	24.00
	403	Banat			24.00	24.00
	404	Dostpur			19.00	19.00
	405	Niwari			19.00	19.00
	406	Tilhar			20.00	20.00
	407	Deoband			66.10	66.10
Sum			68.00	559.86	1010.25	1638.11
West Bengal	408	Jhalda	3.00			3.00
	409	Mal	6.90			6.90
	410	Diamond Harbour	6.00			6.00
	411	Sonamukhi	5.53			5.53
	412	Birmagar	10.95			10.95
	413	Kaliaganj	6.00			6.00
	414	Gobardanga	26.18			26.18
	415	Chandrakona		7.60		7.60
	416	Kandi	14.06			14.06



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	417	Guskara	7.34			7.34
	418	Bardhaman	73.00	52.12		125.12
	419	Asansol		196.40		196.40
	420	Tufanganj	16.00	16.00		32.00
	421	Gangarampur		55.76		55.76
	422	Mekhliganj		1.00		1.00
	423	Sainthia			42.00	42.00
	424	Dinhata	16.50		16.50	33.00
	425	Baduria			14.00	14.00
	426	Haldibari	16.00	16.00		32.00
	427	Dhulian		35.00	35.00	70.00
	428	Dubrajpur			58.58	58.58
	429	Dainhat	15.00			15.00
	430	Taki	22.00	1.00	67.00	90.00
	431	Egra	20.74	4.76		25.50
	432	Durgapur	32.00	36.00		68.00
	433	Bangaon		50.00		50.00
	434	Ramjibanpur		16.00		16.00
	435	Kharar		13.50		13.50
	436	Khirpai		14.00		14.00
	437	Taherpur			13.50	13.50
	438	Beldanga			15.00	15.00
	439	Jamuria			79.00	79.00
	440	Jlaganj-Azimganj			32.00	32.00
	441	Coopers' Camp			22.00	22.00
	442	Nalhati			40.00	40.00
Sum			297.20	515.14	434.50	1246.84
Pondicherry	443	Oulgaret	30.00			30.00
Sum			30.00			30.00
Grand Total			4346.00	5617.00	7570.90	17533.90

**Statement-II****Proposals Received In TCPO for Coverage under the IDSMT Scheme from the Different States**

S.No.	State/Town
1	2
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>
1.	Bellam Palli
	<b>Assam</b>
2.	Gosaingoan
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
3.	Baddli
4.	Manali
5.	Narkunda
6.	Nurpur
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>
7.	Pulwama
	<b>Karnataka</b>
8.	Chennarayapatna
9.	Alnavar
10.	Annigeri
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
11.	Akodia
12.	Jeerapur
13.	Mangawan
14.	Birsinghpur
15.	Khilchipur
16.	Taindukheda
17.	Rampur Naikin
18.	Manas
19.	Shajapur

1	2
20.	Fampur Bhegelan
21.	Sujalpur
22.	Machalpur
	<b>Nagaland</b>
23.	Kohima
24.	Tuensang
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
25.	Nagram
26.	Mohamdabad Ghohona
27.	Maunath Bhanjan
28.	Mugalsarai
29.	Kasganj
30.	Garhmukteswar
31.	Karnawal
32.	Pilkhawa
33.	Kawana
34.	Sodabad
35.	Ghiror
36.	Charthawal
37.	Modinagar
	<b>West Bengal</b>
38.	Beldanga

[Translation]

**Building Bye Laws in Lal Dora Areas in Delhi**

6212. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in, the 'Dainik Bhaskar'

dated February 21, 2002 regarding deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi;

- (b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether building bye laws have not been implemented in Lal Dora areas of Delhi; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION ( SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA ) : (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The news-item refers to issue of regulation and applicability of Unified Building Bye-laws, 1983 in Delhi.

(c) to (e) The development code in the Master Plan is applicable for the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi. As per the Master Plan for Delhi 2001, villages within the Lal Dora located in any use zone are designated as residential use.

Government letter dated 28.3.2001 has clarified that the moment a village comes in urban area it will not be treated as Lal-Dora. Further zoning regulations of the rural land use would apply in respect of the Lal Dora pertaining to villages falling outside the urban limit.

[English]

#### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

6213. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE :

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

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

- (a) whether a number of States have requested the Union Government for financial assistance in order to provide cooked hot meals to all scheduled caste students under Mid Day Meal scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of such proposals received from each State and the total finances required to cover all the States which have sent proposals and demanded financial assistance in this regard; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 28.11.2001 in WP(C) No. 196/2001, a number of States have sought financial assistance from this Ministry to meet the conversion cost to provide a cooked meal under the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme).

The scheme covers all children studying in primary classes (I-V) in Government, Government aided and Local body schools. Under the scheme, Government of India provides foodgrains free of cost and admissible transportation charges.

(b) As per available information, 13 States and 2 Union Territories have requested for financial assistance from Government of India.

(c) The Government has already conveyed to the States/UTs that under the scheme the cost of conversion of foodgrains into a cooked meal is to be borne by the States/Implementing Agencies. It has been explained to States/UTs that it would not be possible to provide additional funds to cover the conversion cost for preparing cooked meals unless adequate funds are made available for the scheme under the 10th Plan.

#### **Policy on Cadre Transfer**

6214. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the extant policy on inter-cadre transfer of IPS officers which came into force in 1995 does not permit cadre change on the ground of public interest;
- (b) if so, whether All India Civil Service Rules have been accordingly amended and public interest now is no more a ground for cadre change;
- (c) if so, whether the policy before 1995 on inter-cadre transfer of IPS officers envisaged public interest as a ground for cadre-change;
- (d) if so, the names of those IPS officers whose cases of cadre change in public interest were examined before 1995 but projected has not been covered under the said policy;
- (e) the factors taken into account for projecting these cases as not being covered under the policy before 1995 leading to rejection of these cases;
- (f) whether any cadre transfer were denied under the same policy to any IPS/IAS officers; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The present policy relating to inter cadre transfer of All India Service officers which has come into existence w.e.f. 19.9.95, provide for change of cadres of the Members of the Service on ground of marriage between the two all India Service officers borne on different cadres provided the transferee does not get transferred to his/her home State. In addition, the policy also provides for change of cadres on ground of extreme hardship when the nature of problem is such that State to State deputation will not solve the problem.

(b) The policy relating to inter-cadre transfer of All India Service officers is not in conflict with the statutory provisions and as such no amendment in the statutory provisions relating to inter cadre transfers is, called for.

(c) Upto 1985, inter-cadre transfers of All India Service officers were allowed on ground of (i) public interest, (ii) when two All India Service(s) officers borne on different cadres marry, and (iii) when it is established to the satisfaction of the Govt. that the climate of the State of Allotment is definitely injurious to the health of an officer or his wife or dependent children. On 23.5.1985, the policy was further revised and the ground of cadre change was made only for marriage between two AIS officers borne on different Cadres with a provision that the cadre will not be changed to the home State of either of the officers.

(d) and (e) During 1993 case of an IPS officer namely Dr. Rajwant Singh, IPS (AP:85) who was already on inter cadre deputation to Punjab from Andhra Pradesh, was considered for change of cadre from Andhra Pradesh to Punjab as a special case. However, the Central Govt. keeping in view the over-all merit of the case, decided not to change his cadre and instead extended the period of State to State deputation of the officer.

(f) and (g) Inter cadre transfers to IPS/IAS officers, under the above policies in force at relevant point of time were not denied provided the concerned State Governments and the Central Government were satisfied of the merit of the case.

#### **Agreement with Pakistan on South Asian Federation Games**

6215. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Indian Olympic Association visited Pakistan in March, 2002 to work out the fresh dates for the South Asian Federation (SAF) Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard during his visit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three member Indian Olympic Association (IOA) delegation headed by Shri Suresh Kalmadi, M.P., President, IOA visited Islamabad to attend the 27th South Asia Sports Federation Executive Committee meeting on 30.3.2002. The other members of the delegation were Shri B.S. Ojha, President, Gymnastic Federation of India and Shri J.S. Gehlot, Vice President, IOA and President Amateur Kabbadi Federation of India.

(c) and (d) The Indian Olympic Association has informed that the Executive Committee of SASF agreed to hold the postponed SAF Games from 29th March to 7th April, 2003 in Islamabad, Pakistan.

(e) A formal proposal to this effect is yet to be received from IOA and on receipt of the same, the Government will indicate its reaction.

#### **Establishment of Model School**

6216. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to establish a model school in partnership with industry to impart quality education in every State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have mooted a proposal in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Water and Sanitation Project in  
Schools of Andhra Pradesh**

6217. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to utilize T.C. Fund provided by DFID towards implementation of the Integrated Water and Sanitation Project in the schools of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent a proposal for rain water harvesting and sanitation in schools through a Scheme called 'Integrated Water and Sanitation Project in schools of Andhra Pradesh' utilizing the Technical Cooperation (TC) funds of DFID under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP).

It was found that the project proposed by the State Government did not fall within the purview of DPEP. This has been conveyed to the State Government.

12.01 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K.

ADVANI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. SO. 382 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 2002 containing Order regarding addition of terrorist Organisations to the Schedule of the Prevention of Terrorism Act., 2002 issued under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the said Act

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5607/2002]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers-mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5608/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5609/2002]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5610/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers, (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 : -
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5612/2002]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers for the year 2002-2003.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5613/2002]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report\* of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 2000-2001.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5614/2002]

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report\* of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 2000-2001.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5615/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA") : Sir, I lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute

\*Laid on the Table of the House.

for Medical Sciences and Technology,  
Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 2000-2001.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5617/2002]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report in (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2000-2001.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5618/2002]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Account.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, 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.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5619/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF.) RITA  
VERMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information technology, Allahabad, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 1999-2000.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5620/2002]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5621/2002]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2000-2001.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5622/2002]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2000-2001.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5623/2002]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5624/2002]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5625/2002]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 5626/2002]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

(i) I am directed to inform you that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday the 3rd May, 2002 adopted the following Motion regarding filling up of the casual vacancies in the Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto :-

### Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Prem Chand Gupta and Shri Ramdas Agarwal from Rajya Sabha and communicate to Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Prem Chand Gupta and Shri Vikram Verma be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its meeting held on the 29th April, 2002 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.03 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

### Sixteenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

12.03 ½ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMENCE

### Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Reports

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (COIMBATORE) : Sir, I



beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce :-

- (1) 50th Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce and Industry);
- (2) 51st Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry); and
- (3) 52nd Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.04 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

#### One-Hundred-first and One Hundred-second Reports

[English]

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK (MATHURAPUR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests :-

- (1) One Hundred-first Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Ocean Development.
- (2) One Hundred-second Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Science and Technology.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (CHITTORGARH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seven labourers of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan were shot dead in Bihar. ... (Interruptions) I would like to submit that the Government of Bihar should be dismissed. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is this? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall call you all to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday all items were taken up in 'Zero Hour'. You please maintain silence in the House today too. All of you will get chance to speak.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall give you also chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to raise a very important matter. I am glad that the hon. Home Minister is here and I hope that he would respond. Very disquieting reports have come from Gujarat. In fact, a threat has been held out in the form of notice of closure of the relief camps in Gujarat. Ms Anjali Ela Menon - I do not have to mention her credentials; she is totally non-political person and one of the most celebrated painters of this country - had been to Gujarat recently. She has come back yesterday and reported to us at a gathering that inhuman conditions apart, the threat is the immediate closure of the relief camps. I had mentioned this during my intervention about the Doha camps of which notices have been given, but no response came.

Today, I have got information from Gujarat that District Magistrates have been directed to issue closure notices of the relief camps. Whether it is right or wrong, the hon. Home Minister may please say yes or no. Let us for once all together jointly rise above party lines. It is a human matter. I am making a request to all of you to please do it.

As it is, everybody knows that now the temperature there is 46 degree Celsius. There is no proper protection cover at the top; a very thin cover is there under which people have been staying. Even new-born babies are kept on torn gunny bags on the floor. There is no proper facility for toilets, no drinking water, no proper medical treatment, no medicines, etc. All other things are known. Students have no books, no papers, nothing.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (VADODARA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, wrong statements are being given in this regard. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has given notice for speaking in 'Zero Hour'.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Whatever may happen but we will not allow wrong statements to be given in the House. All necessary measures have been taken by the Gujarat Government and the report in this regard has also been sent. ...*(Interruptions)* It is, not appropriate to raise false issue in 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first notice is mine. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your name is there, you will also get chance to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, please. Nothing will go on record except Shri Somnath Chatterjee's submission.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The seriousness of it is that some inmates of some relief camps who tried to go back to their places have been killed on the way. Even there is a reported version of the police that violence began when the residents of an area dominated by both the communities - I am not mentioning any community - prevented those dispersed by the rioting from returning to their homes. They have been prevented from returning to their homes even if they tried to go back to their places because they could not possibly carry on in those relief camps. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how long will the issue of Gujarat be raised in the House?...*(Interruptions)* More than three lakh refugees are living in camps in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)* I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday everyone got chance to speak in 'Zero Hour' so all of you should listen patiently. Thus your turn will come, everyone will have chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are interrupting here. He is telling what he feels correct. Today, also we do not have many speakers, they are only 23 in number.

....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Aditya Nath, please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister and the Home Minister admitted even during the debate here that serious incidents which have happened have to be condemned. Now, is this the way you bring normalisation in Gujarat? We do not want to perpetuate communal riots there. We ask for only human justice. These disgusting people are champions of Hindus in this country!

Sir, I am raising a very fundamental issue. I want to know whether the human beings can have any right to life in that State or not. This is a question. Even today's report tells that two workers who were going to their place of work had been stoned to death. I am not mentioning which community they belong to. But they have been stoned to death. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : You do not have concern for what is happening in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kriplani, there are as many as 23 notices given. All Members will get a chance to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Advaniji you please control them. It is they who will destroy you.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : You have no concern for the law and order situation in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kriplani, please resume your seat. Shri Aditya Nath, do not interrupt now.

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : There is human rights violation in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Here time is being wasted.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, as it is, these camps are being run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with some facilities being given by, though very inadequate, the Government. Now, they are being thrown out of these camps. The DM's notice has come.

Now, I am not referring to the comments of Shri Singhal because there is. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.13 hrs.

(Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA in the Chair)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (FAIZABAD) : You raised such a sensitive issue on one incident. ...*(Interruptions)* Who are you to tell me to sit down, who are you to order me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kriplani ji please sit down. Katiyar ji you also please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : I am not asking you not to speak. My submission is that it is appropriate to raise time and again such a sensitive issue at the insistence of others? Will you permit to hold discussion on other states besides Gujarat? Six dalit persons have been killed in Bihar. 3000 people have been killed in Bihar within three months time, will you hold discussion on it? Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Bihar within three months. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not referring to Shri Singhal's statement because Advaniji has disassociated himself from that statement. Shri Advani, am I right or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. Now you please sit down.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : The firing was ordered by the Government in which people were killed. Will you hold discussion on that also? If anyone raises some subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. Now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Athawaleji, you please sit down.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : I would like to know whether discussion can be held at the insistence of others?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not permitted you to speak, so you please sit down. The Minister of Home Affairs is present here. If he wants he may give his reaction.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO) : Those who have caused fire are preaching others. ...*(Interruptions)* whatever may be the subject matter of discussion they interrupt speakers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Your legislators and councillors are causing riots there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Vinay Katiyar ji you please sit down. Satyavratji you also please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, by this time I would have finished. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chaturvedi, please cooperate.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : As I said, this should be looked at from humanitarian point of view. ...*(Interruptions)* I am happy that Home Minister is here. At least, we will expect him to respond. ...*(Interruptions)* Threats are being hurled. ...*(Interruptions)* In the newspapers reports are coming which are not being denied. ...*(Interruptions)* It is being said that they should convert to Hinduism, and shave their beard off. ...*(Interruptions)* These are some of the things said by the Hindu militants. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Personally I do not know whether it is true or not. But the point is, the Government is directing the closure of camps. As it is, they are in a serious and inhuman condition. When they try to go back, they are not safe. ...(Interruptions) There has to be security. There has to be proper rehabilitation. ...(Interruptions) Where will they go? Their houses have been damaged. ...(Interruptions) They have been burnt. ...(Interruptions) They have no place to go back. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ) : How many times, the same issue will be raised.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (RATNAGIRI) : How peace will be maintained if same issue is being raised time and again after reading news items published in various newspapers. ...(Interruptions) and then he says that he does not know as to whether it is true or not when he does not know the fact about all these things, news items are being referred here. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the Home Minister deal with it. ...(Interruptions) Let the Home Minister contradict it. ...(Interruptions) Shri K.P.S. Gill was sent. We do not know what are the briefs. ...(Interruptions) Now, article 355 has been accepted. I would like to know what instructions have been given by the Government of India in exercise of its power under article 355. ...(Interruptions) It is very important. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have agreed to it. They have already said that instructions are being issued under article 355 of the Constitution. What are they? What do they propose to do? Therefore, there are very important questions. We would like to know the answers from them. ...(Interruptions)

The duty has been imposed upon them. The Central

Government cannot say now that the matter is left with the Gujarat Government. The Central Government has accepted the responsibility. Article 355 is an emergency provision which is contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution. It is dealing with emergency provisions. The Government has accepted the responsibility under article 355 of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, it is too much.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Brahmanandji, please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If they do like this, I am not going to sit. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you have made your point very well. Kindly conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under article 355 of the Constitution, the Government of India has agreed to ensure that the governance of Gujarat is carried on according to the provisions of the Constitutions. Therefore, my demand is that the Government has to ensure that the Gujarat Government carries on its duties and functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which definitely include the obligation to look after the minorities in the State and to provide them full protection, relief and rehabilitation and to see that not a single innocent life is lost nor any property is damaged. In that case, it is the direct responsibility of the Central Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government about the steps they are taking. I would like to know whether they would announce on the floor of the House the steps they have taken and will be taken to compel the Gujarat Government to discharge its Constitutional obligations. If they fail to do so, what appropriate steps do they propose to take in the matter? ...(Interruptions) First and foremost, I do not know the policy of the Government with regard to the relief camps. They are forcibly sending the riot victims back. They are ordering forcible closure of the camps. What are the steps that are going to be taken in this regard? I want to know about that aspect.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri G.M. Banatwalla to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : Sir, it is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that the relief and refugee camps in Gujarat must continue till normalcy is restored; till the people, who are to go back, are provided with dwelling units. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I appeal to the allies of the NDA, those who believe in secularism and human dignity, that they should be respond in this matter. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Government should provide the riot victims dwelling places. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla has given notice. So I have called him to speak.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, my strongest plea is that on humanitarian grounds the relief camps and the refugee camps are to continue till peace is restored, till normalcy is restored. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Sir, whether debate is being conducted on it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Members who have given notices have been called here to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has given a proper notice within the time limit.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : In Gujarat, violence is still continuing. There are ghastly incidents which are taking place. People are burnt alive. People are not being allowed to go back to the villages. They are living under shocking conditions. So, first, peace must be restored. In this time of total insecurity, the relief camps have to continue. It is shocking that directions are given by the Government for the closure of these camps.

These camps are run by the NGOs. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Government has to continue the relief. ...(Interruptions) There are certain camps, with hundreds of people, which are not even recognised by the Government for purpose of relief. These camps should be recognised. Now, the camps are in inhuman conditions. Basic amenities also have to be provided, including adequate relief. Sir, under article 355, a direction has to be issued. The direction to be issued under the Constitution must contain instructions about the continuation of the relief camps till the normalcy is restored. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : This House must be taken into confidence as to the content of the direction that would be issued by the Central Government to the Government of Gujarat under article 355. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention, and, through you, the attention of the Government to the unabated violence which was continuing even till yesterday, while the matter was disposed of in the other House.

Sir, I would like to appeal, through you, to the hon. Home Minister that the entire nation is relieved with regard to one point that there is unanimity at least in one House in responding to the situation in Gujarat. In the constitutional Umbrella, under article 355, entire nation is looking for the action and direction of the Government to the appropriate desk of the State Government. Continued violence even yesterday provides a message that things are still not under control. I would, therefore, urge through you, the Home Minister this. Does the Home Minister consider now at least to issue notice to the Gujarat Government under article 355? Can the Home Minister specify necessary action, including the relief operations, and the security to the people? How would the Government ensure both to Parliament and to the nation that the State Government is put under their notice? If the Government fails to comply with article 355, it would be a mockery of our Constitution.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government, through you, to respond to this matter immediately. Otherwise, the people of India would feel that when the Upper House and the Lower House of Parliament respond together to the issue of article 355, and if the State Government did not act, it would amount to an assault on the Constitution itself. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yogi Adityanathji, please speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am also waiting here to get a chance to speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mulayam Singhji, your notice is not there.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, I have not given notice but it is a serious matter, I, therefore, would like to speak only for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prahladi, Kriplaniji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, as a special case, I would permit you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Sir, you allow Shri Mulayam Singh to speak but after this please also give a chance to me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You may speak when you will be called here to speak. Mulayam Singhji, please speak in brief.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Somnath has raised a very serious matter. This is a challenge to the unity, integrity and harmony prevailing in this country. It also puts a question mark on image of our country before the world. Even after two and half months riots in Gujarat could not be controlled, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, this matter is under your jurisdiction and it should be taken seriously. It is also responsibility of hon'ble Prime Minister and therefore we want to know from him as to what instructions have been issued by the Government to Gujarat Government in this regard?

The Government should take responsibility for the safety of those persons who want to return to their homes from the refugee camps or who want to work in factories or students who want to go to school for study and purchase the required material as these people are being killed. By providing full protection a sense of security should be inculcated among

them. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, what has been done in this regard? The issue of our cooperation is being raised every now and then we are cooperating. Today this question does not pertain to Hindu Muslims but it is the question of unity and integrity of the country. Whether the instructions issued in this matter are being followed? If not, the reasons therefor? Harmony among all the sections of society is in the interest of the country and therefore peace should be restored there at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, riots cannot be controlled until they are in power... *(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs what has been done under Article 355 and what has been done for rehabilitation of those people who have lost their houses. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (PANDHARPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a few days ago, I was in Berhampur. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ramdasji, please take your seat. Geeteji, you may speak now.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the basis of the news item published in Newspapers hon'ble Somnath Chatterjee has again raised Gujarat issue during Zero Hour. While reading out newspapers he told that he has not tried to find out veracity of that news item. Mr. Chairman, Sir there is not two opinion in it that the persons staying in relief camps should be given all possible assistance by the state Government. The persons, who want to return to their homes should also be provided required assistance. ...*(Interruptions)* But along with the State Government we all and this august House is also equally responsible for that. The debate which may again provoke riots there should not be held in this House. ...*(Interruptions)* The House has sympathy for the people living in relief camps and there is not two opinions that they should get the required assistance. But while raising Gujarat issue again and again they blame us for advocating Hindus and we raise objection to that. They interrupt our speech time and again because while condemning the incident of Gujarat we also want to raise the issue of more than 3 lakh Hindu migrant families of Jammu and Kashmir, living in various parts of the country as refugees for the years together. The issues like humanity are discussed in context of the incident of Gujarat, my objection is that why the problems of Kashmiri migrants from Jammu are not discussed in this context.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : We support you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that. ...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Athawale, I have not called you.

...(Interruptions)\*

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing you. Now, Yogi Aditya Nath.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the instructions of Hon. Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is being stated except by Yogi Aditya Nathji will not go on record. Mr. Athawale please resume your seat.

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, 2½ lakh people from Kashmir valley and 1 lakh people from Jammu area and in total more than 3½ lakh Hindu migrants of Jammu and Kashmir are staying in relief camps in Delhi and various parts of the country. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether they are Hindu or Muslims. ...(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Athawale, I have called Yogi Aditya Nath.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Now, I have called Yogi Aditya Nath.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH : They are refugees, what is their fault? They are Hindus. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards instructions given by Supreme Court that the Government should submit its report regarding condition of 3½ lakh Hindu migrants living in various relief camps. I am surprised to say that so called secularists and supporter of humanity have not tried to enquire about the condition of 3½ lakh Hindu migrants staying in relief camps set up in various parts of the country for the last 10-15 years (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rupchand Pal, order please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resume your seat.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gujarat issue is being raised in the House constantly from 1st March onwards. But no discussion has been held on it nor it has been pondered over. Hindus are being massacred in Gujarat whereas these people have not said anything in this regard in the House. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Acharia, he has given another notice for this issue also.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Is it their fault that they are Hindus? Is it a crime to be a Hindu in this country? Whether one can find common citizens of a country staying in relief camps? Whole responsibility in this regard lies on these so called secularist and humanitarians. Hon'ble Home Minister is sitting here, I would like to urge him to make arrangements for rehabilitation of Hindus oustees of Jammu and Kashmir in Jammu and Kashmir and the state be handed over to Army and Article 370 be abrogated. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon' Minister of Home Affairs is here. If you want to hear him, he can speak.

...(Interruptions)

*Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you talking? Please resume your seat. What you are telling is not being recorded. Please sit down.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is reacting to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This would not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir we have held a detailed discussion on Gujarat issue in both the Houses and the Government's stand in this connection is quite clear. Whatever the Government of Gujarat are doing there, the Central Government admit that it is their responsibility to restore peace in Gujarat. We desire that the people rendered homeless and those who are staying in relief camps should be rehabilitated. Hon'ble Prime Minister himself has announced a package of Rs.150 crore for this purpose and subsequently the matter was discussed at length in both the Houses. I do not think there is a need to say more in this regard. The Government in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* I have no information that the relief camps are being closed. Newspapers publish one or the other story daily and whenever we read something unusual we try to gather details about that. We have no such information. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not raised it on the basis of newspaper reports. This is the information I have got from Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : In many cases, I have ascertained and found out that people have returned to their villages and therefore those camps have had to be wound up. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : How many people have returned? ...*(Interruptions)*

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

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : I can tell you that the Government is conscious of its duties under article 355 of the Constitution. We will discharge them thoroughly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No proper answer has been given. The reply is wholly unsatisfactory and irresponsible and, therefore, we walk out in protest...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : I am not satisfied with the reply of hon. Home Minister, therefore we walkout in protest.

12.41 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, Shri George Fernandes, while speaking on the Motion under rule 184 on Gujarat, had insulted the women of India and the dignity of the women of India. He had assaulted the womanhood of India. ...*(Interruptions)* He has still not apologised for his remarks and so we are walking out in protest. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.42 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other hon. Members left the House.*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please, Vermaji, please sit down. Just now I have called Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (BALAGHAT) : As per the decision of Supreme Court relating to refugees of Jammu and Kashmir pronounced yesterday, the officers of Union Home Ministry would visit the camps and submit a report to hon'ble Supreme Court. Had this House debated Gujarat issue keeping in view the decision of Supreme Court, it would have sent an appropriate signal to the public. Opposition did not keep the order of the Court in mind and made a hue and cry merely on the basis of Newspaper reports. The House is not meant for it. Had the opposition kept the order of Supreme



Court in mind, it would have held discussion on these refugees and not in relief camps. As per the figures available, there are 26 thousand Hindu families, 15 hundred Muslim families and 1800 sikh families. The Opposition is not bothered about them. They are raising issues on the basis of newspaper reports. Gujarat issue is going on for the last two months resulting in loss of precious time of the House. Sir, through, you, I would like to urge the House to desist from raising caste and religious issues and take up the plight of refugees of Jammu and Kashmir and direct the opposition parties to consider their plight on humanitarian grounds. This is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Suresh Jadhav.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue during Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have wasted three-fourth of the hour and you are not allowing me to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Raghunath Jha, your notice has been sent to Legislative Branch. You would be informed on receipt of reply from there.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what about me? Life of an MP is in danger. Please listen to me also. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you sit down. I have not yet called you. When I call your name, then you may speak. Now, I have called Shri Jadhavji. You may sit down now.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Sir, I am raising an urgent matter through you. The Central Government have fixed very high premium rate, i.e. 2.5 percent, for insurance of sugarcane under National Crop Insurance Scheme. In view of so high premium rate no farmer is attracted towards this scheme. Therefore, cane growers are not able to avail benefits of this scheme. I would urge the Government to take immediate steps to bring premium rate down from 2.5 percent to 0.5 percent so that maximum number of farmers can avail benefits under this scheme by getting their crops insured.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : You had told that you would give me a chance after this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have told you that copy of your notice has been sent to Legislative Branch for information.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Where should I go? I should

be heard. I have written to the office of the Speaker, the Ministry of Home Affairs many a times. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will be called later on.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Please listen to me for a minute.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have listened to you. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Raghunath Jha, I am not allowing you.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a notice for 'Zero Hour' given by Shri Raghunath Jha regarding attack on house of Shrimati Renu Kumari and provision of security to her. The matter is being taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs for requisite action. There should be no further discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : You allow me to speak. I will conclude within two minutes. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You sit down.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member of the House, Renu Kumari has been attacked thrice including a murderous attack while she was at home. The matter was reported to police. A request was made to Home Ministry and the Government of Bihar demanding for security. But no arrangement was made. I have requested you to direct the Government to provide her security. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you sit down.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Whether the chair has ordered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (JALESAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the Government toward Food Corporation of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh with reference to wheat growers.

Sir, in U.P. 80-90 percent harvesting and thrashing of

wheat is over and 90 percent wheat has reached the house of farmers. Since marriage season is on, the farming community need money, especially small farmers manage the things after selling their wheat crop. The Government of India have announced support price of wheat as Rs. 620 which was Rs. 610 earlier thus a hike of merely Rs. 10. My submission is that diesel, fertilizers-DAP and Urea, pesticides, water for irrigation, electricity everything has become dearer whereas support price of wheat has been increased only by Rs.10.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. S.P.Singh Baghel, you have made your point. There are other Members who want to raise their problems also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL : I would like to request that the support price of wheat should be increased and the procurement centres have not yet been opened to procure wheat at the support price of Rs.620 per quintal. Wheat is not being procured, in Uttar Pradesh, wheat is easily available at the rate of Rs.550, per quintal you can buy as much as you want. The wheat farmers are being paid less Rs. 70 per quintal. The traders are purchasing at the rate of Rs.630, and farmers are selling wheat to FCL at the rate of Rs.550 per quintal, because FCI is deducting 5 to 15 kg wheat per quintal to maintain quality control. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat now.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL : Sir, you are aware that this time quality of wheat is not upto the mark due to less rainfall. This time, the wheat is of inferior quality. I would like to request that the adequate number of procurement centres should be opened and all the wheat of farmers should be procured. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point very well. Do not elaborate it further.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P.SINGH BAGHEL : Sir, in all development

blocks like Jalesar, Sadabad, Nadoli etc. of my parliamentary Constituency, the number of procurement centres should be opened in all development blocks and all wheat from farmers should be procured. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Baghel, please sit down, if you continue your speech, it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (BIKRAMGANJ) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to provide remunerative prices of the crop to the farmers it is very necessary to open procurement centres. The farmer is already suffering, if his crop will not be purchased, he would be devastated. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Kanti Singh, please sit down.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (RASIPURAM) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Regional Cancer Institute, Adayar, Chennai is one of the most important cancer research institutes and is treating almost all cancer patients in advanced stage. This institute had been declared as a centre of excellence during 1998 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The Institute is also recognised by the Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. I request for the customs duty exemption for research consumables and equipment. The Government of India has withdrawn this concession from 31st August, 2001. Most of the molecular biological consumables have to be imported. May I request the hon. Minister to reconsider my request? The hon. Minister of Finance, in the *Key Features of the Budget, 2002*, has announced : "Eight more drugs used for treatment of cancer and some other critical diseases, included in the list of fully exempted drugs." I request the customs duty exemption to be given for these also.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (JODHPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, 75 labourers from Jodhpur district of Rajasthan state were sleeping near the Panchayat Bhawan in Dalla village of Bhojpur district of Bihar. They had gone to Bihar for doing labour work on government contract. Yesterday night, the people of Ranbir Sena started firing bullets on the labourers who were sleeping. Six people were killed on the spot. All of them were working on Government's contract. The Government of Bihar have announced compensation of one lakh rupees to the dependents of the deceased. ... (Interruptions)

\*Not Recorded

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bishnoi, please speak on the subject on which you have given the notice.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request that Central Government should also give aid to the near relatives of the deceased labourers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bishnoi, you have given notice to speak on onion and garlic. I would like to request that please speak on that subject only.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given two notices. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to grant compensation of at least Rs.5 lakh to the families of labourers of Rajasthan killed in Bihar.

Today, not only the farmers of Rajasthan, but of entire country are distressed because they are not getting remunerative price of their crop. Due to this reason, in many states, farmers are committing suicide. The places where farmers produce commercial crops, whether it is onion, garlic or any other item. The export is banned. Today the situation is such that earlier the price of 'rayda' and mustard were Rs.3000 per quintal, now it is Rs.1200 per quintal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have presented your point very well.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, export of garlic and onion is required so that the farmers should get remunerative price of their produce. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, please give me an opportunity to speak for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kriplaniji, I have not called your name.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to give remunerative price of produce to the farmers and to grant permission for the export. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bihar Government do not provide any protection to the labourers of Rajasthan who go to Bihar for work. Atrocities are being committed on the labourers since the time the Babri Devi Government has come into power. Thousands of people are being killed. I would like to request you to dismiss the Babri Devi Government because otherwise the atrocities will continue to be committed on labourers from Rajasthan and their killings will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may sit down.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (ANANTNAG) : I would like to

draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. Two days ago, Pakistani rangers indulged in unprovoked firing on international borders of Ranbirsinghpura sector of Jammu and Kashmir state. As a result of it, the wheat crops of thousands of acres of land got destroyed. All crops were badly burnt. The MP of Jammu area visited the site. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that due to crops damaged on thousands of acres of land, people are not having any food. I would like to know from the Union Government what steps it would like to take to check this unprovoked firing and what arrangement of food and other things would be made for people affected by this?

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there are the largest number of rural artisans in the district of Bankura in West Bengal. In order to help and assist the rural artisans and to improve their technology, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research opened a field station at Bankura in 1982. For the last 20 years the CSIR and its field station at Bankura are helping the rural artisans to improve their technology, giving them scientific and technological assistance.

It is surprising that alongwith this field station and the laboratories situated in West Bengal and the neighbouring States of Jharkhand and Orissa are helping the rural artisans of Bankura district, the CSIR has decided to close down its field station at Bankura. If it is closed down, then the rural artisans, who are getting the largest number of employment there in the rural industry, will be in difficulty. We should revive the rural and traditional industry where there is a scope of large employment. If this field station is closed down, it will have a disastrous effect on the rural artisans of the district of Bankura where largest number of rural artisans are there.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that they should review their decision and they should not close down the field station of Bankura which is doing a commendable work in regard to assisting and giving technological and scientific help to the thousands of rural artisans of the district of Bankura and also the neighbouring districts.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for  
Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three  
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up matters under Rule 377.

- (i) **Need to look into increasing incidents of deaths in Mumbai due to HIV and T.B.**

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST) : Government's attention is drawn towards the increasing death rate of youth in Mumbai. At the all-India level, 19 per cent of deaths have taken place in the age group of 15 to 45 years. In case of Mumbai, the figures for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 show that one-third out of the total deaths which took place in Mumbai was in this age group. There is an immediate needed to study the reasons. Majority of these deaths, it is feared, is due to HIV and T.B. Therefore, urgent action is needed from the Government to create awareness and to cure these diseases.

- (ii) **Need to Supply Adequate Gas to Gujarat for Power Generation**

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (VADODARA) : Sir, the power projects of Gujarat are starved of fuel to the extent of over 55 per cent of their allocation of gas both firm and fullback. The units are working at less than half of the capacity due to lack of gas. To make good this loss, these units are being forced to use costlier alternative fuels like Naptha, which is a burden on the Electricity Board.

I urge the Government that whatever gas has been committed by the Centre must be made available on a pro-rata basis to the power sector without undue diversion.

- (iii) **Need to check the Menace of Elephants in Ranchi District of Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (RANCHI) : The menace of elephants is growing in the rural and tribal areas of Ranchi district in Jharkhand. Due to menace of these elephants the loss of life and crops is being reported. As a result of this, Adivasi people and villages of these areas are not moving out of their places for work, they are not going in their fields for work. The relatives of people who have lost their lives or those whose crops have been damaged, have not been given any compensation. The attention of concerned authorities has been drawn towards this, but till now no action has been taken, due to which there is an atmosphere of terror in the rural and adivasi areas.

Through the House I would like to request that the family of the deceased should be provided compensation of Rs.5 lakh and in case of crop damage, Rs.20,000 per acre may be paid as compensation.

[English]

- (iv) **Need for merger of All India Soil and Land Use Survey (AISLUS) with the Department of Land Resources (DOLR), Ministry of Rural Development**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : Sir, the decision of the planning Commission to close down the All India Soil and Land Use Survey (AISLUS), a subordinate office of the Department of Agriculture and Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture by curtailing the budgetary support for six months period for the last fiscal year, is arbitrary

Sir, AISLUS has infrastructure worth Rs. 50 crore and has modern equipment and apparatus of several crores of rupees to analyse soil and determine its fertility, moisture and other soil classification. It provides scientific data on soil and land characteristic to the user-agencies.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to see that either this vital Department get enough budgetary support or consider the merger of this organisation to Department of Land Resources (DOLR), Ministry of Rural Development.

- (v) **Need to revive Insurance Scheme for banana growers in Tenali Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (TENALI) : Sir, banana growers in Andhra Pradesh have been facing a severe problem of unprecedented low prices. In my constituency, Tenali in Andhra Pradesh, un-remunerative price on one side and crop damage on the other side are throwing the growers in distress.

Sir, banana plantation is a notified approved crop under the Crop Insurance Scheme. United India Insurance Company has started insuring banana plantation in Guntur district, particularly in Kolluru, Kollipara and Brattiprolu mandals in my constituency since 1996-97 and continued till 2001-2002. Suddenly, this facility of insurance has been discontinued this year in the plea that insuring banana crop is uneconomical to the insurance company.

The stand taken by the insurance company is detrimental to the insurance security provided to the farmers and also against the Directive Principles provided by the Union

Government. I urge upon the Union Government to take up this issue with the Insurance company immediately on priority basis and continue the insurance facility to banana growers in my constituency, Tenali in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

**(vi) Need to Ensure procurement of Wheat by Government Agencies in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (ETAWAH) : Sir, while drawing the attention of hon'ble Minister towards a matter of utmost public importance, I would like to say that in Uttar Pradesh, wheat is not being procured at the rates prescribed by the Government, due to which the farmers will have to sell their cereals to brokers at a rate very less than the Government rate. Due to this, there is great resentment among the farmers against the Government.

Hence, the hon'ble Minister is requested to arrange early procurement of wheat in U.P. at Government rate so that the farmer could sell wheat at reasonable rates.

[English]

**(vii) Need to review the Decision to Close Down Central State Farm at Melachengam, Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu**

\*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (TIRUPPATTUR) : Sir, the Central State Farm at Melachengam in Thiruvannamalai District that comes under my Constituency was rendering a good service by way of producing high breed seeds with research input, contributing to several hundreds of labourers over there. It will not be proper to hand over this Central State Farm to the State Government which is already in a financial crisis. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to rope in Multi-State Cooperative Societies and continue the operation as a joint-venture of both the Centre and the State and run the State Farm as a cooperative society enrolling all the agricultural labourers as its members.

I urge upon the Union Government to take it up as a pilot project involving entrepreneurs and agricultural graduates. As ours is a land of agriculture, it would be imperative to drop the idea of closing down and it can be taken up with coordination from the Union Agriculture Ministry, Rural Development Ministry and the Forest Departments of both the Union and the State Governments.

**(viii) Need to Ensure Purchase of Cotton from the Farmers of Kalahandi and Nuapada Districts of Orissa by Cotton Corporation of India.**

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (JAGATSINGHPUR) : Sir, more than twenty thousand cotton-grower families of Kalahandi and Nuapada Districts are facing miseries this year owing to two reasons. The farmers were supplied with outdated Sabita Hybrid cotton seeds which are prone to American 'Bollworm' disease causing reduction of crop yield to almost one-third of the normal yield. Secondly, since the Cotton Corporation of India is not properly operating in the area, the local merchants are offering less than half the price of the normal price to the farmers. More than two lakh quintals of unsold cotton is still lying with the farmers.

I urge upon the Government of India to immediately intervene and direct the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase cotton from the poor distressed farmers of Kalahandi and Nuapada Districts of Orissa.

[Translation]

**(ix) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Dhule a Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra**

SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT (DHULE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year my constituency Dhule (Maharashtra) is experiencing acute crisis of drinking water. The State Government is unable to provide drinking water in this area. Due to scarcity of drinking water, people are migrating to other areas and the factories are also being shifted to other places. As a result of this the people of this area are becoming unemployed. Though the State Government is making arrangements of drinking water through tankers, yet that arrangement is not adequate.

Therefore, through you, I request the Minister of Water Resources to take proper action towards launching of some special drinking water schemes in my constituency at the earliest.

[English]

14.16 hrs.

**THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002\***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House shall take up item no.13 – Bill for introduction.

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 7.5.2002

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

14.17 hrs.

## DELIMITATION BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House shall take up item no.14 - Delimitation Bill.

The time allotted for discussion is four hours.

Now, the hon. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and for matters connected therewith, be taken upto consideration."

Sir, Article 82 and 170 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Eighty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 2002 provide for readjustment.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please quote the rule first. Under which provision you are raising your point of order?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Please see Article 82 of the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, first quote the rule, Do not quote the Constitution. Under what rule you are raising your point of order?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir, a point of order can be raised if there is anything against the Constitution or anything against the rule of the Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not able to quote the rule.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : No, Sir. Constitution is above law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. It is about points of order and decisions thereon. I will read it out. It says :

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House. ..."

Is your point relating to the business of the House?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : The business of the House is to pass the Bill after introduction by the Minister. Here, it is against the Constitution. So please hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : First, you must show the ground to raise your point of order.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : My point of order is that this Bill is against the Constitution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have raised it. I will allow it or disallow it or expunge it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Let me quote from Article 82 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, the Bill is now at the consideration stage. Why did you not raise it at the time of its introduction? The House had granted leave. Now, after granting of leave, how can you raise it?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Please read Article 82 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will read it out.

\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : It is very clear there. It is about readjustment after each Census.

[Translation]

There will be re-adjustment after every census. Sir, census was done in 2001 whereas the hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill on the basis of 1991 census. Sir, the census was done in 2001 and the hon'ble Minister brought this bill on the basis of 1991 census. The constitution says that there will be

[English]

'readjustment after each census'.

[Translation]

It means that after every census, there will be a law for re-adjustment. This Bill is coming after the census of 2001. However, there is no mention of census of 2001 in this bill. In this bill, only census of 1991 has been referred to.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : It is not ready and its result has not been declared.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir, the census was done in 2001.

[English]

Census is completed in 2001. Now we are in 2002. The article of the constitution says.

[Translation]

re-adjustment after each census.

[English]

're-adjustment after each census'.

After the recent census, this Bill has no meaning.

[Translation]

This is on the basis of 1991 census therefore the bill which the hon'ble Minister has brought,

[English]

It is not according to the provision of the Constitution. This is against the constitutional provision of article 82.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would the Law Minister like to say a word?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : If you kindly see article 82, it says :

"Upon the completion of each census the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each state into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may be law determine."

Please see the opening phrase of article 82. It says :

"Upon the completion of each census..."

You may kindly see the third proviso to this. It says :

"Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies under this article."

Now, the requirement is this. Each census is not only required to be conducted, but it is also required to be published. The latest figures available of a published census are of the year 1991 and not of the year 2001. Therefore, as of today, if a delimitation is made of various constituencies, it is as per the latest published figures which are available - that is of 1991. ...*(Interruptions)* It has to be declared officially and therefore, in the absence of any published figures of the census of 2001, the last-published figures are of 1991. If we wait for the latest census, we may not be able to complete the process of delimitation.

It was discussed when the 84th amendment to the Constitution was approved by this House. Those questions were specifically raised as to why we should not wait for the figures of the 2001 census to be published and then do it. At that stage, it was felt by this House - when it cleared the Constitutional Amendment Bill - that the publication itself will take time; the process of delimitation is a two-year process; and therefore, we will not be able to target delimitation by the General Elections of 2004. Therefore, it was felt necessary by this House that the 2001 census need not be waited upon to be published and the 1991 figures may be taken as the basis.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : First you listen to me, then give reply.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I am not able to give reply to your question.

[English]

Sir, the question of whether a Bill is according to the Constitution or not is to be declared only at the stage of introduction of a Bill. If any hon. Member feels that the Bill which the Government is introducing in the House is not according to the Constitution, then, one has to raise the objection at that point of time; and the House or the Chair takes a proper decision as to whether it is according to the constitutional provision or not. When we start the consideration of the Bill, the House had already admitted the Bill according to the Constitution. So, when we start the consideration of the Bill, one can raise the issue but cannot object the basic consideration of the Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : The Constitution is ever right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Law Minister, it also says, "until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published". It has specifically said that the figures after 2000 have been published. Suppose, it is not published, what is the repercussion of law? You have said that it had not been published and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that the constitutionality of the Bill is decided at the time of introduction. But after a Bill is passed, I suppose it has to be certified by the Speaker.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : It has to be certified by the President. This House has to pass it. The other House has to pass it and then the President has to give his assent to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In legislatures there is a different procedure. When the Bill is passed, it has to be transmitted to the President with the signature of the Speaker. Is it not necessary?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it necessary that the Speaker should sign it before sending it to the President?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : No, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : May I in any case clear the doubt? In the third proviso, the figure 2000 has already been submitted by the figure 2026 by the 84th Constitutional amendment. This Bill is pursuant to the 84th Constitutional amendment wherein the word 2000 in the third proviso of article 82 has been substituted by 2026. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL) :

This House has discussed a Constitutional amendment on the delimitation of. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you may read the particular portion of the 84th amendment. You have said, 'subsequent to it'

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Law is clarifying.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, the 84th Constitutional amendment came into force on the 22nd February, 2002. After it was approved by this hon. House and the other House, half of the State Legislative Assemblies have to approve it. Thereafter the Presidential assent is received. There are different articles of amendment in that and the 4th clause of the 84th amendment is that in the third provision of article 82 for the figure 2000, the figure 2026 shall be substituted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My ruling is that the Bill is Constitutional.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given the ruling. The Minister has said that as per the 84th amendment, it is fully constitutional.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am only clarifying the position. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling. The legislation is constitutional.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : You have to protect the dignity of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : It has another meaning. The year 2026 was taken as the year of population basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not here to dispute the fact.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The matter ends when it says, 'substitute 2000 by 2026.'

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Uneven family planning system is prevailing in India. ...*(Interruptions)*



MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Radhakrishnan, it is the Gazette of India, published from New Delhi in February.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has already been debated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : The family planning programme. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has nothing to do with that. We are dealing with the delimitation of constituencies. In the Gazette published on 22nd February, 2002, it says :

"In Article 82 of the Constitution in the third proviso for the figures 2000, the figures 2026 shall be substituted."

So, it is crystal clear.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I call for discussion on the Bill. The Minister may now give his speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when someone from future generation will ask to why Delimitation Bill, 2002 is based on 1991 census i.e. 10 years old census and why not on the census of 2001, we have no answer. Our position will be very ridiculous. This is a clear cut violation of section 82 of constitution. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : After my ruling, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, I beg to move that the Delimitation Bill 2002 be taken into consideration.

Sir, articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001 provide for readjustment and the division of each State into territorial constituencies. (Parliamentary constituencies and

Assembly constituencies) on the basis of the census figures for the year 1991 by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may, by law, determine.

Similarly, articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, as amended by the said Act, which is the 84th Amendment, provide for refixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the population ascertained at the census for the year 1991.

The present delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies is based on the population figures for the 1971 census. The uneven growth of population in different constituencies in different parts of the country as well as within the same State as also continuous migration of people and electorate from one place to other especially from rural areas to urban areas have resulted in strikingly differing size of electoral constituencies even within the same State.

The object of the Bill is to set up a Delimitation Commission for the purpose of effecting delimitation on the basis of the population as ascertained at the census of 1991 so as to correct the aforesaid distortion in the sizes of electoral constituencies. The proposed Delimitation Commission would also refix the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the 1991 census, without affecting total number of seats based on the census of 1971.

Sir, the hon. House had approved the 84th (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which has not become an approved Constitution amendment after the other House approved it and half of the State Assemblies have approved it. There are three principal features of that Constitution amendment. The first was that the basis of delimitation would be the year 1991 and not the year 1971. The second was that the total number of seats both in the entire country as also in a given State would remain frozen at the present figure till the year 2026. This was done primarily to ensure that States which have implemented family planning programme effectively are not discriminated against because of the effective implementation of the family planning programme as against those States which were defaulting States and which would get an indirect incentive by having the number of seats in their States increased. Also, the basis of determination of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is on the basis of 1971 population of these communities would now be on the basis of 1991 census itself.

Sir, the history of this procedure has been that the first

delimitation took place by a Presidential Order in the year 1951. Thereafter in 1962, the delimitation took place the Act of 1952, and the last delimitation that took place was under the Delimitation Act of 1972, and the result thereof were notified on 1st December, 1976.

The principal features of this particular Bill are that there will be a Delimitation Commission which will be headed by a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of India. It will have the Chairman of the Chief Election Commission or his nominee as a member. When we go to every State, the State Election Commission of that State will be a member. The Secretary of the Election Commission will also be the Secretary of this particular body.

The delimitation Commission shall associate with itself a certain number of members, that is, ten persons from the State, five of whom will be the representatives of that State in the House of People nominated by the Speaker and five will be the nominees in the State Assembly, also nominated by the Speaker of that Assembly. The allocation of seats, that is the total number, as I have already said, shall remain unaltered. There will also be an effort to make sure that the number of Parliamentary seats are in a given State and the number of Assembly seats as far as possible are also within the same Parliamentary constituency. The constituencies which are reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be distributed in different parts of the State and located as far as practicable in those areas where the proportion of the population of the Scheduled Castes is comparatively large. The words 'comparatively large' have been used because the effort is to divide these constituencies and spread them over the entire region of the State itself.

As against this, the constituencies which are reserved for Scheduled Tribes shall as far as practicable be located in the areas where the proportion of their population is the largest. This is because in the case of Scheduled Tribes population, the general demographic pattern has been that it is confined to a particular area. Therefore, it is natural that only those constituencies be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates.

The Commission has been given wide powers to obtain the services and records of several authorities such as the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Surveyor General of India and other officers of the Central or the State Government.

An endeavour is to be made that the functioning of this Commission is completed within a period of two years. Last time it had taken much longer. But now, with all the

computerization and other facilities being available and the number of seats not having been increased as only a readjustment is to take place under this provision, it is expected that this work would be completed within a period of two years. I am confident the Members would appreciate that being a constitutional requirement, particularly after the 1984 Constitution Amendment Bill has been passed, this new Delimitation Commission would be set up and the delimitation of constituencies would take place both for the Lok Sabha constituencies as also for the State Assemblies. I am sure Members from both sides of the House will support this Bill.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of the hon. House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde to speak.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Shall I move my amendments now?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may take your speech at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon'ble Minister for bringing the Delimitation Bill because we have been waiting for years for this Bill. The population of India has been increasing every year and accordingly the SC/ST population has also increased. I remember that persons belonging to SC had converted themselves as new Buddhists and to give them full facility, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Later that Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. We were looking into this on behalf of the Government and it hardly matters whether it is the Congress government, the coalition government, Bharatiya Janata Dal Government or Bharatiya Janata Party's government, the people want that whatever constitutional right

[Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde]

they got, they should exercise them and serve the country. The delimitation work was completed in 1971 and a Bill was brought that no delimitation would be done after 20 years. I do not know why this decision was taken. Was the then government afraid that there will be rotation and that if the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes increase then they would get more representation? But even after 20-25 years, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not got facilities. No corrections were made. Just now the Law Minister has mentioned that a Bill has been introduced according to which all Lok Sabha seats have been restricted. The Delimitation Bill which the hon'ble Minister has brought, has been approved according to which all Lok Sabha seats have been restricted and the Delimitation Committee will look after the work of only those constituencies which come under that Bill.

The Question, which hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has raised just now, was right. You see the first census, I have got the figures of 1951, 1961, 1971. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given my ruling. Please do not go back again.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I am not talking on that point, Sir.

[Translation]

The report of delimitation was made public in the second year after the census and election took place. I have been demanding this not from today but since 1992 when I was a member of the Rajya Sabha. ... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK) : The then government did not bring the Bill.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : That is why, I said whichever Government may it be, I shall not blame anyone. I am coming to that point that though the Prime Minister belongs to your party, he is nation's P.M. During 1990, when Shri V.P. Singh was Prime Minister, Shri Paswan had brought a Bill, then Atalji had said that since it was Buddha Purnima that day, some good work should have been done on that day. But they did not make mention of a provision contained in that Bill which I will tell later on. I do not want to name any party. Actually it should be above party politics. Therefore, I would like to

convey my thanks. Though I do agree with construction of sentences, yet I want to move an Amendment. I had a doubt whether the Government explain properly the Aims and Objects of any Bill whenever a Bill is introduced. In the extant case, I am happy to note what first paragraph reads :

[English]

It says :

"Further, article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, as amended by the said Act provide for refixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the population ascertained at the census for the year 1991."

Then, in para 2 it says :

"The proposed Delimitation Commission would also refix the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the 1991 census, without affecting total number of seats based on the census of 1971."

[Translation]

I was slightly doubtful about it. I want to bring Bill No.5 of 1990 to your notice.

[English]

"Neo-Buddhist are a religious group which has come into existence in 1956 as a result of wave of conversion of Scheduled Castes under the leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Upon conversion to Buddhism they became ineligible for statutory concessions like reservation in service and of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies and non-statutory concessions like educational scholarship."

Sir, I would like to point out that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was mentioned. When the Government gave the rights and powers to Scheduled Castes, the Government specifically mentioned about services and of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies.

[Translation]

A similar provision existed in the statement of Objects and Reasons which I want to bring to your notice. When hon'ble Minister of Law replies to the debate on this issue he should clarify it. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Minister had stated the following on 2 March, 1990 :

[English]

Bill No.5, Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

[Translation]

I do not know, what a big joke it is.

[English]

Whether this was to mislead the House or just for the sake of mentioning this particular sentence.

[Translation]

Further it is stated that :

[English]

"Various demands have been made from time to time for extending all the concessions and facilities available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to them also on the ground that change of religion has not altered their social and economic conditions."

[Translation]

I wanted to read it out because when the Bill was at passing stage in 1990, the Government were assuring especially telling that an injustice has been done to Scheduled Castes and they have not got statutory and non-statutory rights and we want to withdraw that Bill. How can we believe them when they clearly say that statutory rights are to be withdrawn. He will say that they were in power at that time. He has used 'Refix' in para two of statement of Objects and Reasons, that the Government are going to refix the constituencies. I do not know, the Government would do it on the basis of census of 1991 or 1971. Upto 1971, population figures were strange. I do not know how the seats for Scheduled Castes have been reduced in the country, especially in Maharashtra. When there were double constituencies in 1952, that included Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and two districts of Andhra Pradesh. Even in that small state, there were 26 seats for Scheduled Castes. During 1957, states were reorganised on Linguistic basis. After that, six constituencies were reserved for SCs in Maharashtra in 1957. These were - Bombay city Central, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Akola, Bhandara and Nanded, six in all. In 1962 also there were six reserved constituencies. These were - Bombay city Central North, Hathkangale, Pandharpur, Khamga, Gondia and Latur. In 1962 also there were 6 constituencies. The constituencies got changed, the districts were changed but the number of constituencies remained six. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar embraced Buddhism

as his religion on 14 Oct, 1956 at Nagpur and elections were held in 1957. During that election also there were six reserved seats and the number of such seats remained 6 in 1962 election too. But it was reduced to 3 seats in 1967 elections. And these were Khamaga, Latur and Pandharpur. In 1977 also, three seats were kept as reserved. These were - Budhana, Osmanabad and Pandharpur. Why I am telling names of the constituencies because when Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in 1956, there were 6 reserved seats. In 1990 Paswan ji made a statement in the House which I would like to quote :

[English]

"An Amendment Bill was passed by the Parliament in the year 1956 under which those Scheduled Castes, who embraced any other religion except Hinduism, are not entitled to get facilities which are meant for the Scheduled Castes."

[Translation]

I could not see it in 1956. If it was done in 1956 then my argument is that how same number of seats remained reserved uptill 1962 and 1967 elections. What was the intention behind the Bill that the Government suddenly reduced the seats from 6 to 3. Why no remedial action was taken when the Bill was introduced in the House in 1990? When Dr. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism in 1956 it was said that all the rights are being restored whereas it was not done and why six seats were not given to us? We had 6 Lok Sabha seats and 36 Vidhan Sabha seats in Maharashtra. These were reduced to 3 and 18 seats respectively. It was not enough. I would like to quote what was stated therein.

[English]

"Manual on Election Law, 1997 - Volume 1."

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 says :

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of the article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely :-

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races or tribes or part of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified in (Parts to (XXII) of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards member thereof resident in the localities specified in relation

[Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde]

to them in those Parts of that Schedule.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu (the Sikh or the Buddhist) religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Castes.
4. Any reference in this Order to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division as constituted on the 1st day of May, 1976."

This should be read with article 341. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are six speakers from your Party. Take this into consideration.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : This is a major issue. But I must point it out to the Government as to how the delimitation has affected the Scheduled Caste people.

*[Translation]*

Sir, even today he is talking of re-fixing. What has happened to the assurance given in 1990? I do not know what the hon'ble Minister is out to do?

SHRI RAM NAIK : He will do good.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I think he is speaking on behalf of the Government, then I will not move the Amendment.

Sir, an assurance was given in 1990. I shall not read out the concerned entire document since I am to move the Amendment. I shall move the Amendment right now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Not now, please speak first.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I do not think the Government would restore 6 Parliamentary and 36 Assembly seats which were reserved after passing of Bill of 1990 whereby Scheduled Castes were provided some rights and New-Buddhists were included in the list. What is the meaning of re-fixing? Scheduled Castes have been granted rights and new-Buddhists have been termed as SCs and no sooner Scheduled Castes became new Buddhists six reserved seats were reduced to three which were not even restored in 1990: Therefore, I am apprehensive whether the Government would consider it or not whereas we want it to be considered.

15.00 hrs.

Since you are from Maharashtra, you would be well aware of the inconveniences. Shri Athawale and Shri Thora contested elections from Pandharpur. Shri Athawale wrote in his papers that he belongs to Mahar caste within scheduled caste—but it was challenged in the High court. It was said that he is not a scheduled caste—but a neo-Buddhist. The issue went for litigation. That is why, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pointing out that had this government made the correction in 1990 itself, then our colleague would not have to suffer all these problems. It was claimed that he does not have the requisite certificate. I won't mention the judgment of High Court since I am not aware of its exact words. But the decision went in his favour. The problems may occur again. Neo-Buddhists may again have to face problems. Therefore my demand is that. ...*(Interruptions)* It seems that hon. Minister is contemplating on it. ...*(Interruptions)* A number of persons were awarded Bharat Ratna due to political considerations, Prakash Ambedkar was nominated, the photograph of Baba Saheb Ambedkar was placed in the Central Hall and they also claimed that in their election manifesto, they have promised to give benefits of scheduled caste to the neo-Buddhists. I have no objection to it.

*[English]*

● Shri Somnath Chatterjee was a witness to all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot discuss among yourselves. You address the Chair.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I have no objection to politicising the issue in elections. But if one wants to give some benefits to one community then it should be given fully. It is not proper to deny them the rights on the pretext that it is not a statutory right in the aims and objects. Even today, here re-fixing is being talked. When the Government's intention is so clear then why the promise of special drive for SCs in services is not being implemented. I will not press this issue. But I would like the hon. Minister to restore 6 Lok Sabha seats and 36 Legislative Assembly seats of Maharashtra, through the bill. Secondly, the 1990 Act, relating to neo-buddhists should be restored.

I have risen to support the Bill. The Scheduled Castes should be given more representation. Everybody uses the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. If the intention is clear and sincerity is there, then this is the opportunity to give something to these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if their work is good, then not only the neo-buddhists of Maharashtra but of the whole country would be obliged to them.

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI (EAST DELHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the delimitation Bill, 2000 introduced by the hon. Law Minister. I congratulate him, as well as the Government of India for respecting the views of MPs, MLAs and the people of the country and taking a decision to constitute Delimitation Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I observed that Shri Shivraj Patil, after discussion, agreed that delimitation should take place on the basis of 1991 census. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh wanted the base to be 2001 census. He is a member of the standing committee. An open discussion was held it was unanimously decided that it is not possible to wait for 2001 as the figures will take a long time to be released. Therefore it was unanimously decided that delimitation would take place only on the basis of 1991 census. It was decided to adjust the seats within the states by adjusting the sizes of legislative segments. It would mean that there would be no alteration in the number of seats of a particular state and thus states having better population control record would not be penalised. I was thinking that only Delhi has sized constituencies, but Mumbai - North of Maharashtra has about 20 lakh voters.

SHRI RAM NAIK : The number of voters is 23 lakh and I represent that constituency.

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI : Similarly, Thane has 27-28 lakh voters. The figures of Delhi would make it clear how glaring are the differences. In outer Delhi there are 31 lakh voters, East Delhi has 24 lakh voters while Chandni Chowk has only 3.76 lakh voters. People want their elected representatives to be with them all the time, but it is not possible due to large size of the constituencies. Therefore, we ought to support the Bill by rising above political lines.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the figures of 2001 census are yet to come. But they believe that Government are doing nothing and they are against increasing the seats of scheduled castes. BJP does not want that injustice is done to SCs of the country. Everything will take place as per the law and the constitution. That is why I support the decision of constituting a Delimitation Commission on the basis of 1991 census. The report of the Commission will be submitted by 2004. The Union Government have done a good thing by introducing the Bill. Not taking too much time, I would like to request all members to support this measure of the Union Government. It is necessary to complete the work of delimitation and high difference between various

constituencies is made minimal and it becomes easier for the elected representative to serve their constituents. You can also take the example of funds under MPLADS. Rs. Two crore are given for constituencies having 3.76 lakh constituents and the same amount is given for constituencies having 31 or 24 lakh constituents. It has a number of anomalies. In my view, the passing of the Bill will greatly profit all of us as well as the people. With these words, I conclude.

15.11 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, ordinarily this should be treated as a routine Bill, which should come after every census but the history of this article as well as article 81 is now contained in the amendments that have been brought about earlier. I need not go into the genesis of it but ordinarily we agree that there should be a proper delimitation of constituencies after every census. It has to be done because whether we like it or not urbanisation is taking place and re-adjustment of population is taking place because of economic and financial compulsions. In order to have a livelihood, people shift from one place to another.

I also agree that unfortunately we have not been able to bring the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the desired status, as desired by the Constitution-makers and so we had to extend the time here every decade. They should not have any grievance whatsoever. I support the contention of Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde. Of course, I do not know the details but the principle should be adopted so that nobody in this country would have a feeling of being left out of the electoral process. Very little, of course, is left out of the outcome of the electoral process but nobody should have a feeling that he could not participate according to his entitlement.

Of course, every moment, we have to ponder why some people have embraced another religion. It is because some people think that they got the monopoly of propounding a particular religion or being the protector of a particular religion. They do not seem to think why large number of people - lakhs and lakhs of them - have embraced another religion under the guidance and leadership of a person, of whom we are all proud and who is venerated throughout the country. There is a clear manifestation of that as mentioned by Shri Shinde. I have no quarrel with that proposition.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

It is said that delimitation is necessary to remove the distortions in the system. Maybe, there are 20 lakhs voters in one constituency and only five lakh voters in another constituency. Nowadays, more and more demands are made of Members of Parliament. I have had the privilege of spending some time here. This is my ninth term. I am mentioning this to highlight the fact that the perceptions of the voters have also changed so far as Members of Parliament are concerned. They want more and more intervention by Members of Parliament in their constituency affairs. There may be several reasons for that. One recent reason is the money that is being given under the MPLADS. They feel that there is some money in the hands of their local MP. Now, the importance of MPs has also gone up from that point of view.

If there are too many people in one area and too little people in another area, that also results in distortion.

Sir, I had the occasion to be one of the associate members when the last delimitation was done. Justice T.K. Basu was the Vice-Chairman who presided over the West Bengal matter. I found that serious work was done and there was cooperation. Of course, there is always an attempt to preserve one's own constituency, if it is a good one. But always one has to take an overall view of the matter. Generally, I had a happy experience of my tenure earlier, though it was a very brief tenure. It cannot be divorced from the other distortions that have overtaken the system.

Sir, everybody is talking of criminalisation of politics, everybody is talking of entry of criminals into different legislative bodies. How is this queering the entire democratic system? How corruption has become one of the major banes of our national life? These are matters which are not only plaguing this country, but they are also eating into the vitals of our parliamentary democratic system, based on election. We have had surfeit of Committees and Commissions with regard to electoral reforms and everybody talks about them. Now, I find as a Minister of Petroleum, Shri Ram Naik has lost some of his vitality for these electoral reforms, but he has always been a champion of electoral reforms. I admire him for this also, apart from many other things. I do not know whether he will be kicked up or down. We see all sorts of speculations in the newspapers.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Friendship will always be there.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Friendship will always be there so long as you do not totally go away, go astray. Do

not clarify too many times yourself. ...*(Interruptions)* We have the privilege of working together, training in this House and working in the same Committees. I have seen his passionate devotion to whatever jobs he does. I admire it sincerely ...*(Interruptions)* This is an issue which nobody can deny. I am sure that electoral reforms is a very important issue in this country. I have the privilege of being a Member of the Committee in 1971, which was set up by the hon. Speaker in which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani were very important Members. There were other important Members also. I had the occasion to work with them. That was presided over by Shri C. Jagannath Rao, the former Minister of Law of the Congress Government. Then, there was a non-official Committee under the leadership of Shri V.M. Tarkunde. I am sure my good friend, Shri Arun Jaitley is aware of it. Then, we had the Dinesh Goswami Committee.

Sir, the recommendations of these Committees have been unanimous. I had thought that when a great champion of electoral reforms like Shri L.K. Advani becomes the Minister of Home Affairs, he would pursue it very vigorously. He used to make a complaint. Naturally, there were a lot of grievances and a lot of reports, but there was no action. After he became the Minister of Home Affairs, when we raised this issue, he said that there has been one issue on which there has been unanimity of views, namely, State-funding of elections. He formed a Committee on that. We had the pleasure of having Shri Indrajit Gupta as our leader, as the Chairman of the Committee. I had the pleasure of being a Member of that Committee. Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra was also a Member. Those Committees were represented by very senior Members. Dr. Manmohan Singh was a Member of this Committee and other Members were also there. In that Committee, certain unanimous suggestions were given and some of them were not very revolutionary because we were conscious about the funds available for this. It was made known to us that not too much funds would be available.

But hardly at all it has been looked into. Now, I believe, two years plus have passed since that report had been made, but no action has been taken. Therefore, delimitation should be treated as a routine matter for what? For removing the distortions in the electoral process. After all, this country has to survive as a democracy based on elected Parliament on the basis of adult suffrage. Nothing can replace that. You are merely re-fixing or redrawing the contours of a constituency because you cannot change the number now. I take it, that is your view also. You cannot change the number now. You have to retain the same number by only redrawing the boundaries of some of the constituencies the object being to remove

as many distortions as possible and make some sort of a similar playing field for every candidate in the election, not like one of the Delhi Constituencies which, I am told, has 20 lakh voters.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I have 23 lakh voters.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So, you have got the distinction of being number one! That is why you are supporting it. But would you like to get rid of any one of them? ...*(Interruptions)* I thought Delhi was first, but you have scored over that.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Thane has 31 lakhs.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (CUDDALORE) : But our Deputy Speaker's constituency has only 21,000.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You cannot add portions of Chennai to Lakshadweep. Therefore, Sir, this is important. I am not denying it because it has not been done for so many years. Even now we have to go by 1991 census; we are not going by 2001 census. We have to go by 1991 census because full results of 2001 census are not available. We shall already be ten years behind. So many change have taken place within these ten years. Therefore, I call upon the Government not to treat it as a piecemeal issue. We are supporting this Bill, but you cannot just wash off your hands of this. You cannot be the beneficiary of the other distortions. If you want to be the beneficiary of the other distortions, we have to do our job of exposing this. Therefore, I think if there is any commitment on the part of the Government, please indicate what are your time-tables on this. It has become absolutely necessary. There are no two opinions about it. We, the Members of Parliament, are ridiculed today. I would not name the hon. Member who said the other day on the T.V. He said : "What is wrong if there are criminal cases against me? I am not yet convicted. People know that I am accused in so many cases, but even then I win." People in jail are winning. We cannot stop them. Therefore, these are matters which have to be looked into. People are ridiculed. Before the last election to Lok Sabha, in one of those discussions on the TV when the audience are brought - Shri Arun Jaitley has innumerable experience, I am sure - the audience were all first-time voters, 18 plus, and one of them said that we today equate a person with *dhoti* and *kurta* to be a crook - not as a politician but as a crook - and everybody clapped. I said : "If this is your perception, for heaven's sake, you come into politics and cleanse it." Merely giving lectures from outside will not help unless good people come into the political stream. We must have to have a Government. We do not want a

Government of this nature perpetually, this motley combination. We have to have a better Government. Therefore, there has to be constant input of good people also.

If criminals, either proved or yet to be proved come in or if other types of distortions come in, if possessing black-money becomes a virtue, if competition in spending money for an election is a virtue, then you cannot get rid of these distortions whether in one constituency there is a population of 11 to 12 lakhs or in another there is a population of 12 to 15 lakhs. It does not matter if all these distortions are not removed.

Therefore, delimitation is only part of the process. It may not be treated as an end unto itself. This can be a step towards that ultimate goal of removing these distortions. I demand that if this Government has any real political will, it should announce, at least, the immediate implementation of the report of the Indrajit Gupta Committee and also start taking action on the Dinesh Goswami Committee to which the present Home Minister was a willing member.

Therefore, I demand that this should be done. Otherwise we will have to feel and realise that this Government is not serious about the electoral reforms.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (CUDDALORE) : Thank you Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity. The Delimitation Bill, 2002 which appears to be a simple piece of legislation is not that simple. Because of its wider ramifications and far-reaching consequences, it is a complex one. I cannot understand as to why there is a greater urgency to pass this Bill now. Only on 3rd May, 2002 the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs wrote about informing the hon. President about this Bill. But on 7th of May, you are before this House to pass it. Recently, there emerged a consensus that the *status quo* as on 1971 shall remain for the next ten years. All of us have agreed in principle that no State must lose the number of seats either in Parliament or in the Legislative Assemblies.

It was agreed that States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala and a few others which have increased literacy rate and reduced mortality rate and effectively controlled population growth rate must not be penalised. These States have done a great job in maintaining a track record in reducing the population over the years. In fact, as an incentive, States like Tamil Nadu must get more seats. But what is happening? In the name of apportioning elected representatives in a geographical area consisting demography figures, if the number of seats are reduced, then Tamil Nadu may lose out, at least, two seats in the Lok Sabha. It is not acceptable to us.

In the name of constituting a Delimitation Commission,



[Shri Adhi Sankar]

you have added a sense of urgency in the vexed or perplexing problem. The Commission will have two years' time and its report notified as an order will become operational immediately thereafter. So, we need to think it over now.

Our leader Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has been expressing consistently his views on this with a foresight. Probably, he is the first leader in the country to raise his voice against the possible fall-out losing the number of our elected representatives in our State that did a commendable job in population control.

The Census of 1991 ought to have taken the count of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also the OBCs as they too have got reservation after 1988. But those demographic sketching has not been done effectively. There is a need to change the reserved constituencies on a rotational basis. There is also a demand to have separate reservation for women. How are we to decide on the existing constituencies to represent all these reserved categories in a rotational manner.

These aspects call for our attention and without attending to them, going in for delimitation could be like opening a Pandora's box. Even the setting up of the Delimitation Commission calls for a consensus after a national debate.

I would like to suggest that the restriction on the number of Members of Parliament in the committees under the proposed Commission must be removed. Constituency-wise representation to all elected Members must be there in the Commission. So, I urge upon the Government to carry forward this needed good move, after thorough deliberations with all political parties and all States in our federal policy.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (PHULPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing Delimitation Bill, 2002, I would like to say that the objective of the Bill is noble, but I have some apprehensions about which, I would like to seek a clarification- from the hon. Minister, through you.

Firstly, as per the constitution of the Delimitation Commission, its Chairman would be a sitting or retired Supreme Court Judge. The appointment would be made by the Union Government. I object to it. As you are aware that while discussing various issues in elections and Lok Sabha we also discuss the likely impact of an issue on the party and its votes-it is done by all the political parties. When the Union Government is empowered to appoint its Chairman, I apprehend that only those judges would be considered who are close to it. Therefore, the arrangements should be of such

a nature that names should be sought from either Supreme Court or hon. President and only those should be appointed who enjoy the confidence of both Supreme Court and the hon. President. Only a sitting judge should be eligible to be appointed as its Chairman, as he is appointed by the hon. President.

Its members would be nominated by the Election Commission and the Election Commissioner of the states concerned but at present State Election Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and they are hardly neutral, especially as they are appointed by the Union Government. We have seen the role played by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, they are very much political persons. Therefore appointing an Election Commissioner as a member of the Commission should be made in an impartial manner. Only those persons should be nominated whose name is cleared by all the political parties. I shall definitely bring this amendment.

Second Issue relates to the appointment of joint members. Under this provision, five Lok Sabha and five Legislative Assembly Members are to be appointed from each state. These appointments would be made either by the Speaker of Lok Sabha or of the Legislative Assemblies concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Five Lok Sabha Members would be drawn from one party or various political parties because as in states like Uttar Pradesh there are many political parties? What would be the basis of their appointment?

Similarly five Members would be taken from the Legislative Assembly. But it is not clear whether these Members to be nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly would belong to a single party or different parties. The hon. Minister should, therefore clarify the real position. The five members from Lok Sabha and five Members from Legislative Assembly have not been given voting right. The Hon. Minister should also clarify their role when they have not been given voting right.

There is a mention of Limitation of Constituencies I would like to say one thing here. Delimitation of Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha Constituencies was done in the year 1971. A very eminent leader of my state, who was the Chief Minister of the State and the also a Union Minister here, is not amongst us. I do not want to humiliate him. Hon. Late Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna is not amongst us now. He has done a lot for Uttar Pradesh and as well as for the entire country. I am not going to cast any aspersion on his personality. But once he was defeated in the Assembly elections from Baran Constituency of Allahabad. In order to ensure his party's victory in next elections, he got the work of delimitation of Constituencies done in entire Uttar Pradesh. He got the

Assembly segment split in such a manner that the persons who were likely to be defeated did not lose the election. So delimitation has since been done in 1971. Now what would be the justification of delimitation of Constituencies in different States where Governments of different parties are in power. It should not be so that the party in power takes good care of the Constituencies where their winning chances are brighter and neglects those areas where the opposition parties stand a good chance to win. In such a situation the opposition parties would not be able to win the elections even for 10 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give some concrete suggestions. You are making points on reasons only. Give some solutions.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL : If we have doubts where should we express them except at this place. ...*(Interruptions)* Everyone knows how do the Governments function.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude, several other Members want to speak on this matter.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL : Even today, a collector can make an MP win by 500 or more votes who was about to lose the elections as also get an MP. defeated even if he was winning. This work is going to be a big one, but it has anomalies at the national level. Governments would come and go, but this would affect the entire nation. I, therefore, want that the Chairman and Members of the Commission should be such persons who have no political influence. They will work in the interest of the entire country as also of the farmers. We should have the same faith on these Members of the Commission as we have on the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

With these words, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Law Minister for having brought forward this Bill. This Bill is absolutely necessary. No Delimitation Commission was set up since 1972. But due to uneven growth of population and also because of migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas, today some constituencies, Parliamentary as well as Assembly, have lesser electorate whereas some have very large electorate.

Sir, last time this august House had passed a legislation for freezing of the number of constituencies. Our party was

opposed to the idea of increasing the number of constituencies. We have a population policy. But if there are no such deterrents such as freezing of constituencies and all, then States do not take effective steps to control population. That is why, States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh suggested to the Government of India that they were opposed to the increase in the number of constituencies. For example, had this freezing of constituencies up to the year 2026 were not done, then today the four States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh that account for 204 Lok Sabha seats would have accounted for 229 seats by 2026. On the contrary, the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala that account for 129 seats in the Lok Sabha today would have got reduced to 113 seats by 2026. These States are implementing the family planning programmes. We also are implementing the National Family Planning programmes in letter and spirit. That is why we were opposed to the idea of increasing the number of constituencies.

Sir, the establishment of a Delimitation Commission is very necessary. It is the need of the hour. Some of the constituencies today only have three to four lakh electorates whereas some of the constituencies have an electorate of 20 to 22 lakhs or even more. So, we need to have delimitation in such cases. We should go in for the establishment of a Delimitation Commission, maybe, after every ten or twenty years. It should be made a mandatory provision.

SHRI RAM NAIK : The Constitution says that it should be done after every ten years.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : But we are not going according to the Constitution. If parties that came to power acted according to the Constitution in all matters, then such a problem would not have arisen. So my suggestion is that hereafter, as has been mentioned in the Constitution, the Delimitation Commission should be established after every ten years.

Sir, there is no mention about the rotation system here. For example, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Janardhana Reddy is from the Nellore district, this constituency, since 1952, has been given the status of being a reserved constituency. What I would like to submit is that other constituencies in the State should also have the opportunity of being given the status of being a reserved constituency. I would like to suggest that it is better to convene an all-Party meeting to resolve this issue.

Anyhow, rotation is not included in this Bill. This Bill is

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

exclusively meant for the appointment of Delimitation Commission. Everybody is demanding for rotation from the beginning. The Law Minister may call an all-party meeting as early as possible and take the views of various political parties on this. If everybody agrees for this rotation, in the next Parliament Session a separate Bill could be introduced for rotation also.

We have to maintain transparency. To take care of that, the Delimitation Commission would be appointed after the passage of this Bill. Section 5 of the Bill deals with associated members. It says, 'five Members from the Legislative Assembly from a particular State, and five Members from Lok Sabha from that particular State.' That is the ratio. Here 'five members' is specifically mentioned but the rules and regulations for their appointment have not been mentioned. What would the procedure be is not given here? Would it be the discretion of the Speaker? Or would it be based on the suggestion of various political parties? The Minister may clarify this point. All this should be done in a very transparent manner. Nobody should be questioned. Earlier, there were rumours that some people were not helpful to those representatives. These rumours are there. I still feel that they are rumours. But without giving scope for even rumours, we have to create a very transparent system for delimitation. If necessary, we can make rules and regulations so that we can have a transparent and meaningful delimitation of the Constituencies. My party is supporting this Bill.

SHRI K. A. SANGTAM (NAGALAND) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to support this Delimitation Bill, 2002. Before I go on with my explanation, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue. The Minister of Law and Justice is a very learned advocate. I am sure he would appreciate what I am trying to say.

When the State of Nagaland was formed, the Naga Hills was a part of Assam and Tuensang Division was a part of the North-East Frontier Agency. When these two areas were amalgamated in 1957, the process for the statehood began. Prior to 1961 when the Naga People's Convention thought of coming to a sort of settlement, the Naga people were demanding independence. The moderates decided that we should come to an understanding with the Government of India by forming the State of Nagaland. The process of giving statehood began from that time. During 1961, when the 16-point agreement was drawn between the Government of India and the Naga People's Convention, the Naga People's Convention demanded for two seats in the Lok Sabha and

one in the Rajya Sabha. But this demand was taken very lightly by the Union Government. Today, even after the 1972 delimitation, this matter is still unresolved.

At the time, when the State of Nagaland was formed, the population of Nagas was only 3.5 lakhs. In 1971, the population grew up to 5,16,440. In 1980 the population grew up 7,74,930. In 1991 it went up to 12,10,546. Ultimately by December 31, 2001 the population grew up to 19,08,636. But as I speak now in this August House, the population is likely to be about two millions. I do not want to argue my case based on population figures only.

But the terrain, the stretch, the length and breadth of the State are so mountainous. We have 17 distinct tribes and 17 distinct dialects. The formation of the State was such that a portion of North-East Frontier Agency Division called Tuensang Division and the District in Assam, which was known as Naga Hills, were amalgamated.

Therefore, I would just argue that when the Government did not pay heed at the time of 1961 Agreement, I think, it is high time now that the Union Government now pay heed to it and try to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats in Nagaland from one to two.

It is not only because of the time factor. The nature of the amalgamation of these two divisions of the State of Nagaland is such that it so demands that. Even the State Assembly of Nagaland, on 19th March, 1999, had passed a Resolution in this regard. They have said :

"It is, hereby, resolved that the number of seats of Nagaland Legislative Assembly be increased from 60 to 80, and the number of seats with respect to House of Representatives in Nagaland be increased from one to two."

Why I am saying so? There are different tribes, different customs, different laws that are being imposed in this area that we need to have this kind of break-up. Unless we have the delimitation also in the Assembly constituencies and increase its seats from 60 to 80, and for Lok Sabha, from one to two in Nagaland, it will be very difficult for anyone there to cover up such a vast area.

Sir, most importantly, it is known to each and every Member of this House that there is an acute law and order problem in Nagaland. Negotiations are on at the moment. It is very difficult for an individual to cover the whole State.

Sir, we have been hearing that there are some urban areas in Maharashtra and even in Delhi with the area of 5

square kilometres but having the population of 3 million. Within an area of 5 square kilometres, having the population of 3 million is all right. But when you are talking about more than 20,000 square kilometres with the population of 2 million, it is really contrasting.

Sir, the two consecutive Lok Sabha elections that I have fought, I have fought under threat. A boycott was called by the insurgents. In spite of that, I could come out. But in the future, I think, it will be very difficult for any individual to fight in that whole State of Nagaland.

Sir, the Indian Constitution is not a very rigid Constitution. Therefore, I think, in this kind of a special case, the State of Nagaland be given two seats of Lok Sabha and the number of Assembly seats there should be enhanced from 60 to 80. With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Delimitation Bill, 2000. Better late than never. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward the Delimitation Bill in this august House after 25 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Delimitation Commission should be constituted after each census as per the provisions of the Constitution. The Delimitations Bill was held up for the last 25 years by successive Government. The present Government have taken this initiative. It should be made mandatory for the future Governments to ensure that Delimitation Commission is constituted after every census so that there are no anomalies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have noticed that today there were references to Shri Ram Naik's constituency Thane Lok Sabha Constituency, Chandni Chowk constituency of Delhi as also the Outer Delhi Constituency. In Rajasthan the population of an assembly segment is 65 to 70 thousand, while that of the other is one and half lakhs to two lakhs. Delimitation of these areas should be done so that such discrimination could be reduced. The hon. Minister has said that the Delimitation Commission would furnish its report within two years. I would like that the hon. Minister should ensure that the Commission should furnish its report within two years at all costs. This should not happen that Commission constituted for conducting enquiries and asked to submit their reports within 6 months linger on for 8 to 10 years. The hon. Minister should ensure that the Delimitation Commission furnishes its report within two years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree to Shri Patel and to the

provision made in this regard that the hon. Speaker Lok Sabha and the Speaker, Legislature Assembly would nominate Members from their respective houses. This is a good measure. But here we have party system. While one party is in power the other is in the opposition. Besides, there are a number of other parties. All the parties cannot be represented in this Commission. But a provision to the effect that speaker from a particular party does not nominate all the Members from his own party, should be made, so that no doubt is created in the minds of people in this regard. Secondly, the MLAs and MPs have not been given the voting right. I would request that they should be given the voting right. When they do not have the voting right, why should be invited. Everybody can explain the position with regard to his constituency. It is there in Government records. Please give them the voting right so that they could also place their view points properly, because they work amongst the common people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member Renu Kumari ji is elected from Khagaria constituency of Bihar. The Alauli area of Khagaria has now been merged with Balia while Barari Constituency of Katihar has been merged with Khagaria, what is the justification behind this. The area belonging to Katihar should go back to it and Alauli area should go back to Khagaria. There are many a discrepancy like this. Similarly there are many blocks, half of which is in one Assembly segment and half in the other. There should be deliberations on such situations. The hon. Minister has taken a right step that the De-limitation Commission would de-limit the Constituencies keeping the natural, administrative aspects in view. I extend my congratulations to him. Moreover, I support that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should get their rights. With these words, I extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister for bringing forward a Bill on Constitution of De-Limitation Commission.

[English]

SHRI P. H. PANDIAN (TIRUNELVELI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Delimitation Bill.

I was going through the Bill. It has been stated in the Bill about the definition, alteration, the number of seats, and also 'matters connected therewith'. I thought that in 'matters connected therewith', we can include 'rotation of reserved constituencies', and so, I prepared myself to participate in the discussion.

People from different parts of the constituency, which was reserved, have challenged before the High Court and

[Shri P. H. Pandian]

the Supreme Court saying that a particular community is deprived of the representatives who get themselves elected to the legislature or the Parliament.

16.00 hrs.

The Supreme Court said that the law is such. It is a constitutional reservation and you have to bear with that. The reserved constituencies continue to be reserved for about 40-50 years.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : It is not permanent. It depends on delimitation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shinde, the hon. Member is not yielding.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Thank you very much for the information. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have a number of communities in the whole of India. There is not just one community in the whole of India. Each community is predominant in a particular constituency. That community is deprived of sending the elected representatives of their choice to the Parliament or the legislature. So, I would appreciate if the hon. Minister would include rotation of seats in this Bill. It will be in the interest of democracy. There is a wrongful deprivation of people to have the elected representatives of their choice from their own community. Though the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes are not predominant in a particular constituency, that constituency is made a reserved constituency. It is high time that the Government should consider population-wise Scheduled Castes in a particular constituency and then say that it is a reserved constituency. If that is not the case, it may be rotated to some other constituency which is predominant in that population.

The Minister of Law knows that the Delimitation Act of 1972 was challenged in the Supreme Court to declare that the Delimitation Act is invalid. The Supreme Court said that once it is published in the official Gazette, you cannot file a writ petition. So, before the publication of this Delimitation Commission's action, let the Law Minister take steps to rotate the constituencies and to delimit some constituencies which may be extra large. In some constituencies total number of voters may be about six lakhs and in others there may be just two lakhs. In Chennai, Villivakkam Assembly constituency is the largest constituency. So, is Thiruchengode constituency. My learned friend, Shri Geete says that one Assembly constituency in Maharashtra has 21 lakh voters. So, do you these 21 lakh of people to participate in the electoral process to elect one MLA? It may be fortunate or unfortunate for the

candidate. It may be fortunate for one political party and may be disadvantageous for the other. It may be advantageous to one community and may be disadvantageous to the other. So, there is no use to re-shape the boundaries. Alteration of boundaries is a welcome measure because some places, some villages or some towns which are not adjacent to the constituency are forming part of the constituency. Some villages which are at the end of a neighbouring constituency are also included in the boundary of one constituency. The Law Minister is shrewd. He is also a practising lawyer. He can also practise law. In Kashmir, one Law Minister argued one case in the court. So, for a Law Minister, it is an exception. I appeal to the Minister of Law to include the provision for rotation of the Scheduled Castes constituencies. Let these reserved constituencies be rotated. So, let us give a chance to the people of a particular constituency to elect their own people. I can cite umpteen number of examples but I do not want to talk on caste basis. In certain constituencies, people complain that they do not have any other choice except to elect the people of the reserved constituency. They also complain that they have not been able to elect their own constituency people or representative. Why do they not move on to some other constituency for some years?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, I object to this. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, though I belong to Scheduled Castes community, I got elected on general seat. There is no such thing in the minds of the people. Lakhs of people are electing me on the general seat. I think this will be injustice to the Scheduled Castes people and it should not be encouraged.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Sir, even from our Party, Shri Ezilmalai Dalit was elected from a general constituency. I only want to ask why a constituency should not be rotated. Why should a particular section of people be denied?

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, if the majority of the population is in a particular constituency, why should it not be continued?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Sir, Delimitation Commission are headed by Justices. They can assess the population. There is no other mechanism. So, when you are using that mechanism for altering the boundaries, why do you not use that mechanism for rotating the constituencies? Why should the same constituency be penalised? Shri Shinde, please do not take it otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY : Sir, it can be rotated on the basis of population. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Even my Constituency can be rotated. Even then I do not bother. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is too much. Shri Ponnuswamy, please take your seat.

SHRI. P.H. PANDIAN : I was representing one constituency for four times. If that is rotated, we do not bother. We respect the law and the Constitution. We would respect the sentiments and the Delimitation Bill. So, when you are introducing this Bill why do you not have a provision belitting the changing situation. Nobody can go to court because the court says that the Delimitation Act was passed in 1972 and it has been published in the Official Gazette also. Now, it cannot be challenged. It can be challenged only before publication. It is the verdict of the Supreme Court. Before this Delimitation Bill becomes an Act you take care of these ambiguities to satisfy all the sections of society, community and all the people in India.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. I would welcome it fully if the provision for rotation is also included.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (DHANDHUKA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister of Law. For a long time people of the country were awaiting the setting up of Delimitation Commission. Now that wait has to come to an end. Therefore, while thanking the hon'ble Law Minister again I would like to submit that in the object it has been stated that there is a provision under Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution to refix the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the basis of 1991 census.

The first question pertains to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. Pandianji has mentioned about the rotation of reserved seat, that a constituency where Scheduled Castes are predominant or thickly populated should be given the status of reserved seat. I support it, however, the rotation system itself has a drawback. Even today where the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate, there is usually low turn out, people do not take much interest in voting. General category people do not go for casting their vote because they feel that they do not have any other choice but to elect a reserve category candidate. Rotation system will create difficulties for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate to win again. If a member elects from the same seat, can establish

rapo with the people of the constituency, instil the confidence among them, assimilate into the people and can carry out the development works in their interest. It will help him in winning the next election. However, in rotation system he has to switchover his work place next time. As such, it would be gross injustice to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Census is taken as an important basis for undertaking general functions such as formulating new plans in the country. As per census there are 31 lakh voters in a Lok Sabha Parliamentary constituency and somewhere the number of electorate is very low. At present, the census of 1991 is being taken as base for this purpose. In Gujarat, number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes community was 33 lakh in 1991 which has now increase to more than 40 lakh. This should be taken into consideration while increasing the number of seats in Gujarat. However, till now, there is limitation that number of seats will not increased. We are discussing this issue for the first time after 1971. A bill has been introduced four days ago through which some castes have been added in the Scheduled Castes list but number of reserved seats are the same. No caste has been deleted from this list. Therefore, it should be given consideration to increase the reserved seats as and when required. I have mentioned that number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes category in Gujarat has been increased from 33 lakh to 40 lakh. Scheduled Tribes people are also in good number there but only 2 seats for Scheduled Castes and 4 seats for Scheduled Tribes are reserved in Lok Sabha for them. Similarly 13 seats should be increased in State Legislative Assembly. You may be surprised to know that though Bharuch seat is for General category candidate, but the candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste category has been winning on that seat in 5-6 Lok Sabha elections. In Sabarkantha Scheduled Tribes are predominant, even then this constituency has been declared as general seat. In place of the present member of Parliament, a woman candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribes was elected earlier from there. It is inappropriate if a constituency where Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are predominant, is not declared reserved constituency. It has been stated here that Gujarat was separated from 'Varahad Mumbai' in 1961. Earlier Gujarat was a part of Maharashtra but after its separation in 1961, justice was not done regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this area. That's why this issue is raised in Gujarat time and again. Therefore, we request you that this matter be looked into minutely before declaring a constituency again as a reserved one. The Committee set up by the hon'ble Law Minister has shown a very good performance. If 5 members from Lok Sabha

[Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma]

and 5 Legislators are included in it, better and desired results can be achieved through this committee. Likewise, some constituencies in Maharashtra have an electorate of 25-27 lakhs. I would like to tell you about my Parliamentary Constituency and you would be surprised to know that my constituency covers an area of around 350 kms. Lok Sabha functions for 6-7 months a year. If I do not attend Lok Sabha Session or I do not get sick or I do not go to my house for a single day, even then I would get the time to visit a village after two and a half years. Under such situation, I do not know how a representative of people can satisfactorily look after its constituency. Similarly, the area of Kutch constituency is also a large one. My colleague Shri Gadhviji is present here. He is also facing the same problem. Therefore, delimitation is essential. These days voters have high expectations from their representatives. You yourself has been an elected member. People expect their representative to be present at the time of death, in family functions and other ceremonies or to attend 'bhajan Sandhya' till 2 o'clock in the night with them. They expect our presence at the time of riot took place in their area, visit to the hospitals to see injured. Today, the voters feel that as they have worked for the representative, he should also help them in all circumstances. They guide us to move along with them in Kargil procession. They want our involvement in solving each and every problem arises in their village. But in such a large area of a constituency with a large number of electorate, it becomes difficult for a representative to pay attention to the people up to their satisfaction. Therefore, hon'ble Minister, I support the setting up of Delimitation Commission.

Besides, the grant given under MPLAD should also be increased for undertaking development works in every village. There are 750-1000 villages, how grant of Rs.2 crore would be distributed among the large number of villages. It creates disappointment among the people. If there is any proposal to fix a limited area, my submission is that a Lok Sabha Parliamentary constituency should be made within the surrounding area of 20 km, keeping in view the geographic conditions of that area. The area of a constituency should not be less than 10 kms or more than 20 kms. Further more, people want that schools, ponds, swimming pools, bus stands, roads and culverts should be constructed with the grant given under MPLAD. Therefore, funds under MPLAD should be increased so that a representative could undertake all these works to make the people happy. Otherwise, it would become difficult for him to win the elections again. I would conclude my speech while giving the last suggestion. As I have said, keeping in view the geographic conditions, the area of a parliamentary

constituency should not be more than 20 kms. It is also necessary that electorates should be in equal number in different constituencies. Funds under MPLAD should be increased to fulfil the expectations and desires of voters. Also there should be a provision for spending the grant given to a district in confidence of the hon'ble Member of Parliament so that he could satisfy the people of each village under his constituency.

You would be surprised to know that except Gujarat, MPs in all states are being provided with facilities like vehicle, driver and petrol to visit their respective constituencies for improving public relations. Neither driver nor petrol is being provided to the MPs of Gujarat when they pay visit to their constituencies. There should be parity with regard to the facilities being provided to the MPs in the country. It is very necessary. Members of Parliament should be given protection all-over the country. But the security system is not upto the mark in the entire country. Security should be given to all members. A guard should be provided to each member if he visits any area or state because mishap can happen at any place with any Member, after every mishap we shout in the House for protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it included in delimitation?

SHRI RATILAL KALILDAS VARMA : It comes under delimitation. A Member of Parliament can not visit such a large constituency alone. He can pay a visit to his constituency properly only when he is provided with adequate security. Only then he could listen to the problems of the people and do justice to them. I have observed that several former MPs have alleged on television and Radio about the use of money power in elections. I want that all candidates should be given the opportunity to address the people of their areas on T. V. and radio. There should also be a strict provision for the use of money in elections. This will lead to the election of an appropriate candidate and a candidate imprisoned for some crime would not be win. The atmosphere of the House has deteriorated due to this also. Delimitation will help to maintain the dignity of the House and an appropriate candidate will win the elections.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs has moved Delimitation Bill, 2002 in the House and that is being discussed here. He is an intelligent person and expert of Law and that is why he is Law Minister today. He has raised the issue regarding delimitation but he does not know its consequences, as he has not contested any election, without practical experience, it is difficult to realise a thing.

A Constitution amendment in this regard was made in 1976 and it has been stated therein that there would be no delimitation upto 2000 and since then it remained as it is upto 2000. The 84th amendment to the Constitution was brought. It has been stated therein that the number of seats will not increase and delimitation will be done. Earlier there was a proposal not to have delimitation. Now the Bill seeks to make addition or deletion in the area of the constituency on the basis of population. In 1984 an amendment was made that number of seats will increase. In the present amendment year 2000 has been substituted by 2026 in various sections of the Constitution. This is the 84th Amendment to the Constitution which has been moved by this Government. According to this amendment the meaning of delimitation has been narrowed down. The number of seats will not increase but there will be addition or deletion in the area of a constituency, there will be delimitation. In examinations when students indulge in malpractices and sometimes they write 'P. T. O.' on their answer-sheets as per the page supplied to them. Just like a student indulging in copying writes P.T.O., it has been written here. Sir, the 84th amendment should be read out here. I am not raising the issue which has already been discussed but it will be raised again as there is a violation. An advocate of Tamil Nadu Court, Shri Vasudevan has filed a suit against the Commission before the bench of Justice Shri B.N. Kripal and Justice Sushri Umapal. Will the hon'ble Minister please tell about its present position? I would like to read out the 84th Amendment made in Article 82. -

[English]

- Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census take after the year 2000 have been published.

[Translation]

In the Amendment, 2000 has been substituted by 2026. Which means that when statistics of census to be conducted after 2026 will be published.

[English]

It shall not be necessary to readjust the allocation of seat in the House of the People to the State and the division of each State in to territorial constituencies under this article.

[Translation]

It has been amended. After readjustment by 84th Amendment

[English]

the allocation of seats in the House of the people to the States as may be re-adjusted on the basis of the 1971 census and the division of each State into territorial constituencies as may be readjusted on the basis of the 1991 census under this article.

[Translation]

In place of third proviso to article 82nd and 84th Amendment has been added. It has been stated therein.

[English]

It shall not be necessary.

[Translation]

I am reading it out in Hindi. After the year 2000, in place of 2000, 2026 should be read - It has been stated therein that allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the States and readjustment of division in territorial in respect of each State under this constituencies article shall not be necessary till the appropriate figures of the census conducted during that period are not published. It means that there can be no amendment in the provision made in 84th amendment.

[English]

It is not necessary.

[Translation]

They have made it just like a student who writes 'F. T.O.'. They want to set up Delimitation Commission. They have substituted it and wrote.

[English]

It is not necessary.

[Translation]

It shall not be necessary. It means that delimitation would not be necessary until the figures of 2026 census were not published. How this Bill could be passed when the provisions made therein are contrary to the Constitutional provisions. It should therefore, be looked into and corrected before taking it to the Court, otherwise, this Bill is unconstitutional. There is a provision until now and by that it will be proved. The 84th amendment made in article 82 says that it shall not be necessary. The clause proposed by hon'ble Minister says that-

[English]

It is not necessary.

[Translation]

The suggestions made in this Bill being moved here are not necessary as per the constitution then how debate is going on it. The hon'ble Minister is an expert of Law and he can study how this has been substituted in 84th amendment. Just as no 'P.T.O.' is written at the time of copying it has been written that it is not necessary. At that time idea of delimitation was not there, number of seats were unchanged, there was



[Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

no addition or deletion in the area of the constituencies. According to this amendment, the number will not be increased upto 2026 and for delimitation it has been written that it is not necessary. There should be amendment in this 84th amendment. This Bill is illegal, unconstitutional and against the provisions of article 82. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on merit.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Now I come to merit. The Bill which has been moved here is a constitutional matter and its propriety should be seen. The question which has been raised here, has not been raised here deliberately. Generally clients are illiterate and they are explained the written matter but in Parliament there are experts and experienced persons so it should be changed otherwise, it will be criticized in the Court. This Law cannot last longer. There are merits but actually there are several disparities in it about the area - for example take up Patna west. Its population is more than 3 lakhs. This is the largest area. Several hon'ble Members have made submissions about their states somewhere the population is 5, 10 or 30 lakh. This type of disparities are there. Some improvements can be made if Delimitation commission is constituted. All parties will have representation in that.

Sir, the question is being raised that hon'ble Speaker has been empowered for that and he takes appropriate and impartial decisions. He seeks opinions of all the parties. It is not proper to say that he will protect the interests of a particular party. Representation of all the political parties is taken care. The various committees also take care that all the political parties are given representation. It is not proper to raise this issue. The issue of rotation has also been raised here. Some Parliamentary constituencies have been reserved since 1952. In some parliamentary Constituencies common man is always in dilemma for this. Earlier there was a concept that a parliamentary Constituency or an assembly segment was reserved for two terms.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR) : Yesterday the concept of two terms was opposed and now just an opposite point is being made here.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I am telling about the actual position. The parliamentary constituencies which had majority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population was reserved for two terms. Any parliamentary constituency which has 14.8 percent population of Scheduled Castes was reserved for two terms and the rotation is done in

case this population is 14.6 percent. But for last 30-40 years there was no delimitation and common man is troubled that it will remain a reserved constituency. No provision has been made in this regard. Hon'ble Minister should explain his position in this regard. Will the reservation provided since 1952 continue upto 2026? Will no other person be given a chance or rotation will be done—the Bill is silent on this issue. He talked of refixing. In the amendment it has been stated that number of seats will be same but number of reserved constituencies in respect of SCs and STs can increase. Should the commission take into account the census of 1971 or 1991 for refixing but the present Bill has suggested to take year 2001 into account for this purpose. Commission has to be set up after the census and in 1982 a headline states that - "readjustment after every census." Readjustment is being done after the census of 2001 but is it on the basis of population in 1971 or 1991. It will be unconstitutional. All these points should be taken into consideration so that purpose of enacting law on delimitation could be served.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I on my behalf and on behalf of my party Shiv Sena support Delimitation Bill, 2002 which has been introduced here. Just now, I heard the speech of hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. He has even said that the Bill which the Law Minister has introduced is illegal. Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Law Minister is a very capable Law Minister and an advocate of Supreme Court and therefore whenever he justifies his views at that time he will tell us as to whether this Bill is legal or illegal. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through Delimitation Bill, we are going to constitute Delimitation Commission. The activities of the ensuing Delimitation Commission have been defined in the Bill. We have been demanding for years that constitution of Delimitation commission is essential because India is world's largest democratic country. Since the geographical area, population and borders of our country are very vast therefore constitution of Delimitation Commission was very essential. On my behalf and on behalf of my party, I would like to thank the Law Minister because through this Bill, Delimitation Commission is being constituted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated in the Bill that the Commission will comprise of a judge of Supreme Court and Members of Election Commission but the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, the Speaker of Legislative Assemblies, the Chairman of Legislative Council, the MPs or the MLAs will have no right to vote. I would request the hon. Law Minister that MPs and MLAs should be given right in this commission. The Delimitation Commission would examine the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly Constituencies and conduct its survey. The long standing demand of the people of this country has been that there should be balance in Lok Sabha constituencies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from Parbhani, Maharashtra. The population of my constituency is 20 lakh out of which there are 12 lakh voters. In Maharashtra, there are many such legislative constituencies where there are around 30 lakh voters. In Thane constituency, which is represented by our party member Shri Prakash Paranjpe, there are 30 lakh voters and it ranks second in the country. It is very difficult task for an MP to approach 30 lakh voters. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be balance in Lok Sabha constituencies. Definitely balance shall be maintained after constitution of the Delimitation Commission and I hope that in future this commission would be able to perform its function properly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly an issue of rotation system regarding SC and ST has been raised. About this system, the view of our party is that it should not be implemented. This system is not proper. Its reason is that our existing criteria for SC/ST constituencies in itself is right. In those constituencies, where the population of SCs is more those constituencies should be reserved for SC candidates. Similarly, in those constituencies where the population of STs is more, those constituencies should be reserved for ST candidates. Therefore we strongly oppose this rotation system.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to give you an example that Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit has been elected from Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency. The entire region is inhabited by STs. If general candidate is elected in that region as per rotation system then voters will have no sympathy with him. They will not cast their vote in favour of general candidate and it will affect development of that area. After that there will be no guarantee of development of that region. I am an MP from Parbhani constituency. If, in future, this area is going to be reserved for SC or ST then I will not pay as much attention towards its development as I should. Hence I oppose rotation system. Population should be the only basis for reservation of constituencies of SC and ST. Besides, after the presentation of report, which Delimitation Commission will be presenting within a year, there will be balance in Lok Sabha constituencies and in future, it would be beneficial for the development of our country also. Therefore, I strongly support this Delimitation Bill, 2002 brought by the Law Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, and with this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK (PONDICHERY) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

I do not want to repeat the points raised by my hon.

colleagues here. The Government, in its wisdom, has brought this Bill and I welcome it though it is a partial measure.

There are a few points on which the hon. Law Minister should concentrate. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he has given a period of two years for finishing this work. Is it necessary to give two years' time? I think, we could finish it within six months. So, this may please be taken into consideration.

The Government has taken a stand that there should be rotation of constituencies. I would like to know whether it could be brought in through this Bill itself at least for the Assembly constituencies though not for Parliament. This is another point that the hon. Minister has to take into consideration. If possible, he may think on these lines.

I have been associated with the Delimitation Commission in Pondicherry, which is my own constituency. If we continuously undertake the delimitation exercise once in ten years, this sort of a backlog would not be there. At least henceforth the Government should make it mandatory that it has to be done once in every ten years.

[Translation]

DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA (OUTER DELHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just wanted to say two- three things. I am thankful to hon'ble Minister and would like to say that even if I work day and night, it is not possible for me to be in contact with the people and solve their problems. In my outer Delhi constituency, 50 lakh people are residing. Except east Delhi, the size of outer Delhi constituency is larger than all other five constituencies combined together. You may guess the difficulty that we may be having. As regards MP fund, the development fund allocated for Chandni Chowk is also Rs.2 crore and even we also get the same amount. In my constituency, only Badarpur Legislative constituency is larger than Chandni Chowk. Similarly, Rohini Legislative Constituency is also larger than Chandni Chowk. We as well as MPs of small constituencies are having problems.

One more problem is likely to come. In this Bill, 1991 has been made the base. Whatever expansion is taking place in Delhi is in Outer Delhi or East Delhi. If we take 1991 as the base year then we will have to take the fact into consideration that there are many constituencies in Delhi where the population has decreased but increased in Outer Delhi after 1991. We have to take into consideration the number of voters at present. Even if the census report of 2001, has not been received, we have got the voters list of 1998 elections. It is very essential to consider that also as base. If we consider

[Dr. Sahib Singh Verma]

only 1991 census as base then we might face problem and once again all constituencies will become uneven. In future also, the same constituencies are likely to expand and therefore it is very essential to keep all these things in mind.

It has been said that constituencies will be made even within two years. Elections are to be held after 2½ years. Hence as hon'ble Member has said, this should be done within six months or maximum within a year. Now it's a computer age. The work which was done manually earlier is now being done by computers. Therefore this work should be completed as early as possible or maximum within a year.

16.53 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

This is very essential and this is affecting not one but a number of hon. Members. One constituency is having 10-12 lakh votes whereas certain others have 18-20 lakh votes - the Constituencies are very uneven. If the constituencies are made even, there shall be equal distribution of MPLADS funds and there shall be uniform development work.

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (MURSHIDABAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has placed before us the Delimitation Bill. The above Bill, I suppose, seeks to set up a Delimitation Commission to work out delimitation of constituencies for Parliament and Assembly elections on the basis of 1991 census. So, I suppose the basis is the population increase throughout the country.

Sir, if we look into the present situation so far as the population is concerned, in 1971, it was 548 million ; in 1981 it was 683 million; in 1991, it was 846 million and in 2001, it is roughly 1027 million population in our country. The population density is increasing per square meter. In 1971, it was 177; in 1981, it was 250; in 1991 it was 273; and in 2001, it is 324. So for the progressive growth rate over the century between 1901 and 2001, it is 330.08 percent. So, it is very much proper to treat it in terms of population increase and hence I would like to support this Bill. Many of our friends have mentioned here about the wide difference and disparity among the constituencies of Parliament and Assemblies of States. I am also stating the same thing. In my State, that is West Bengal, there is an Assembly constituency where the number of voters is less than 70,000 whereas in other constituency, the number of voters is more than three lakh. So, there is a big disparity,

a big difference between the two constituencies. With regard to Parliamentary constituencies also, there is a big difference. I have a report on what has been the average population per constituency. In 1951, it was 7.32 lakhs; in 1961, it was 8.89 lakhs; and in 1971, it was 10.5 lakhs. So, it is better to delimit all the constituencies in the ratio of the population increase.

I would like to read out the last sentence from clause 5(2) of the Bill. It says :

"having due regard to the composition of the House or, as the case may be, of the Assembly."

This is in terms of associate members. Many Members have spoken about associate members. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Law and Justice the procedure for choosing the associate members so far as the Assembly is concerned. My suggestion is that it should be proportionate. It is also not mentioned in the Bill what will be the duties and the rights of the associate members. This should be mentioned in the Bill.

I would like to read out another para from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says :

"The proposed Delimitation Commission would also re-fix the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the 1991 census, without affecting total number of seats based on the census of 1971."

I would like to say that the Government has not made it clear how it would rationalise the constituencies or re-fix the seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without reducing or increasing the number of seats. So it will be better if the hon. Minister will tell us.

It is clear that the delimitation will be based on the 1991 census. But we know that for so many reasons, the census had not taken place in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991. So, what will be the basis in this State so far as delimitation is concerned?

There is no question of reducing or increasing the number of seats so far as the delimitation is concerned, but I have a report from the Population Foundation of India which says that if the Government of India undertakes a fresh delimitation, there will be some problems. There is an assessment in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the number of Parliamentary constituencies at present is 204 and it will be increased to 229. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, the number of parliamentary constituencies at present is 129 and it will be reduced to 113. So, I would like to say that there should be a rational approach. We should not treat it as a

piecemeal subject. We should provide a comprehensive outlook. This is my request to hon. Minister.

With this, I would like to conclude.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (BERHAMPUR, ORISSA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This Bill is a natural corollary to the constitution (91st Amendment) Bill which was passed by Parliament very recently. But while passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, both the Houses of Parliament did not take into consideration the fact relating to increase or decrease in the reserved seats. Even the Standing Committee of Home Affairs also skirted this issue. Now when you are thinking of delimitation, the matter which would require adequate attention is regarding the reservation itself. There are a number of opinions on this point. A cursory calculation made has indicated that the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes will increase by about seven, not necessarily in one State. There may be decrease in some States and there may be increase in some other States so far as the reservations for the Scheduled Castes are concerned. By and large, the seats for the Scheduled Tribes would remain the same. It may create a problem at the time delimitation and it may create a heartburn also because it has been indicated very clearly that the total number of seats would be frozen till 2026. Since the total number of seats would be frozen, there would definitely be an increase in the total number of Scheduled Caste Members in the Lok Sabha - I am talking about the Lok Sabha only - and it may create a problem.

This matter needs consideration by this House and the Delimitation Commission that would be set up at later stage. So far as the rotation is concerned, the manner of it has been indicated both in Statement of objects and Reasons and in the constitutional provisions also. The manner in which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas will be decided and all that is indicated.

In my humble opinion, it would be better to have direct elections and proportional representation. The Constitution provides for proportional representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This proportional representation is in vogue in France, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and many other European countries. When you are thinking of reservation, I would humbly submit that there should be proportional representation; or you may revert to the earlier double constituency aspect of it. Otherwise the constituencies which have been reserved for large number of years for one

particular group, particularly for the Scheduled Castes, will remain the same. It would be necessary to change it, to rotate it, to give scope for general candidates to come in.

Now it is a one-way traffic. The Scheduled Caste candidates can go to the general seats. But the general candidates cannot go to the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes. I have been observing for the last so many years that two constituencies in my State are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There is no scope for the people from that area belonging to the general castes to come to the Lok Sabha because of the reservation which has been continuing in that area. This is a very important matter which has to be taken into consideration.

The second aspect is since we have associate members, five of them would be associate members, gerrymandering will take place. It cannot be done away with. A word of caution for everybody that we should eschew this concept of gerrymandering because it gives a very bad taste when you go for elections.

Hon. Member Shri Ratilal Verma was telling that his constituency is 350 kilometres from one end to the other. My constituency is something like 220 kilometres from one end to the other. A compact area is absolutely necessary and when you think of the associate members, it would be absolutely necessary that they should, in unison, think of a compact area where the constituency should be set up.

Articles 82, 330 and 332 are there. Article 82, *mutatis mutandis* applies to article 170 also. I need not go into the details of all those articles themselves.

But thinking of the Delimitation Bill itself - I have been cautioned not to go far - I would confine myself to say that the Delimitation Bill has come, it is a natural corollary, we cannot do away with it, we must accept it and accept it with a good hope that the Delimitation Commission will keep in mind whatever difficulties have arisen because of the 1972 Delimitation Act and the consequences that have followed.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA) : Sir, this is a Bill about which there is not much of controversy. So, I will be very brief. With regard to clause 9 which deals with delimitation of constituencies, I would submit that there is a provision that publication in the Gazette will be made when the proposals are made and in clause 10, there is a provision that when the proposals are made final, publication will be made not only in the Gazette but also in two local vernacular newspapers and

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

on radio, television and other media. I would suggest that so much of objections have to come after the proposals are made in clause 9. So, the real need for publication to make the local people aware of it arises at the point of clause 9 where objections have to be taken by the local people. So I would suggest that though it has to be published as stated in clause 10 when the final proposals are approved, clause 9 also may kindly provide for publication in the local papers as well as in the media so that the real objection of the people concerned can come.

I am saying this because there are ever so many instances. Though you have provided in the Bill in clause 9(a) that the geographical compactness of the area is to be considered and also the existing boundaries of administrative units are to be considered, there are so many instances where the local administrative units and the constituencies do not fit in when you consider the geographical sense. For example, in my constituency, I have a place which is quite near to my area. Though the administrative unit is quite far, it is quite touching my constituency and the local people have been taking up the matter for a very long time. I am very sure that such type of objections will come when the publication is made as per clause 9. So, that is one of the suggestions that I would like to make.

Regarding the period, as has been already started by many of the speakers, it may be limited to one year or so.

I have also a suggestion which is not exactly concerning the Bill. Why should we not think of delimiting the seats in Rajya Sabha also? I am sure, you will be astonished to hear me saying like this, I am trying to suggest that Rajya Sabha is the Council of states and we have a federal polity and federalism, we should give opportunity to the Council of States being represented by some kind of equality. So, I would submit that though it is not very much to be taken into account at this stage of this Bill, I would say that this is a matter to be pondered over and to be taken into account at a later stage.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (JORHAT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do appreciate the circumstances that led to the decision of imposing a freeze on the size of Parliamentary constituencies and State Assembly constituencies. The logic behind the embargo extended up to 2026 is, no doubt, prompted in the long run by the prospect of development at national level so that uncontrolled population growth which is the bane of development, should be discouraged in very conceivable way.

So far, so good. Yet, the freeze and the decision of the Government to readjust and rationalise the territorial

constituencies on the basis of 1991 Census figures, and further to refix the number of SC and ST seats on the basis of 1991 Census figures raised certain points, which need clarification.

It is not clear how it would rationalise constituencies or fix the number of SC and ST seats without increasing or reducing the number of seats in States to reflect the changes in population figures. In case it ends up with increase of seats in a few States with a corresponding decrease in a few others, the original fear that population-based norms would penalise the States which were successful in pursuit of population control programmes will reappear in the present Bill. Though the extent of disparity which would have happened in the normal process of reconstituting the Parliament through the delimitation of constituencies without any embargo is not wide, yet should it happen, it will be bad in principle.

Why have I raised this point? There was an analysis shown in the national newspaper, which I want to just quote here. It says :

"The projection of seats in Lok Sabha in the wake of the delimitation exercise envisaged in the present Bill will increase the share of seats in the same sets of States which have not been pursuing population control programme effectively. In these States, the number will go up to 219 from 204, and the share of seats in a few States with population stabilisation in accordance with the National Population Policy will fall from 129 to 119."

This cannot be dismissed as a marginal adverse affect. The trend is rather not healthy. I hope the hon. Minister will give a clarification of that.

Another constraint that Government and Parliament are expected to address is the denial of political representation to a large segment where a very sizeable SC and ST population resides outside the reserved constituency. In the normal process of delimitation, since there was a provision for rotation in all the States where a large chunk of ST and SC population resides, they have the opportunity of representation in the State Assembly. But without this rotation, this large chunk of ST and SC population will be deprived of that for a long time—we never know how long. I am not sure, whether this refixing of the number of ST and SC seats will be able to achieve that benefit which we want to give to the great chunk of ST and SC people residing outside the reserved constituencies.

Sir, in the larger interest of social harmony it is imperative that the Government addresses these concerns at the right time. We are awaiting the decision of the Commission as to

how they handle the problem. However, keeping in view the other national imperatives, particularly the present circumstances, I do support the Bill.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY (RAMANATHAPURAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I am inclined to support the Bill, I would like to make a few observations which might take hardly a couple of minutes.

Sir, from the provisions of the Bill we are able to understand that the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha as well as in the Legislative Assemblies are not going to undergo any change. Similarly, the number of the reserved seats is also not going to change. So, the total number of seats is going to remain the same. But delimitation, to set right things in the light of the steep disparities and imbalances arising out of the size and population, is a 'must'. We are happy, though it was long overdue and has come belatedly, that this Bill has finally come before the Parliament. Under the circumstances, Delimitation Bill is a welcome step.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you very rightly touched upon the rotation issue during your presentation. According to me, delimitation as well as the rotation of reserved seats should go together. Instead, the Government has gone with only delimitation. It is the will of many people that the rotation issue should also be taken into account. This was rightly pointed out by Shri Pandian, during his speech, and also by many other hon. Members. It was asked by Shri Ponnuswamy, at that time, that the interest of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes living in a reserved constituency should be protected for which we all are here.

Sir, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that elections to local bodies were held not only in Tamil Nadu but also everywhere in the country. We have had two elections to the local bodies under the new law. These elections were held in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and reservation was not only given to the people belonging to the reserved communities SC/ST but also to women. Rotation of reserved seats had been smooth affair. What we had done there was that in a village if there were ten wards, then we identified, out of the ten wards, two wards that could be reserved for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We identified these two wards on the basis of SC/ST population. The wards that had the majority of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe population, say, 20 percent, or 30 percent or 50 percent, were reserved for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates. In the next election, after five years, the other two wards with maximum Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population

were identified and were reserved for them and, in this process, the requisite number of seats would get reserved, even time on rotation for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Rotation is the need of the hour. In the absence of a rotation system people in the reserved constituency are unable to enjoy the benefit of getting elected for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies for more than 20 to 25 years. That is why this concept of rotation assumes greater importance. We do not have any objection to the norms that you may adopt for rotation.

In time I reiterate that the total number of seats should be protected. Reservation should also be protected. But rotation be employed for reserved seats. This Bill can afford to be complete when delimitation as well as rotation are taken together.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM (VELLORE) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill, I want to mention a few points in support of this Delimitation Bill, 2002 that is being discussed in this House.

I want to know from the hon. Minister why a limited job is assigned to the Delimitation Commission that will be set up with the passage of this Bill. The Election Commission will be the Secretariat to the Delimitation Commission. This calls for an extensive work. This has a two-year term and its order will come into force immediately thereafter. So, we must ensure that our approach is pragmatic. It would have been better if we had arrived at a consensus to evolve a comprehensive Bill.

The Bill we are discussing today aims at readjustment of Legislative Assembly Constituencies within the Lok Sabha Constituencies. It has been stated that the number of Constituencies of Lok Sabha will not be altered. But care must be taken to limit the Assembly Constituencies in populous States. If the seats for Assemblies are increased there, in future there will be pressure to increase seats in Parliament also. It may even result in reducing the Lok Sabha seats in States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, which have effectively controlled the population growth rate.

We must ensure that States that do a commendable job in health and family welfare programmes are not deprived in any way. Instead, such States must get encouragement from the Centre for implementing welfare schemes. There must be a categorical assurance from the Government that at no point of time the number of Constituencies would be reduced. Even if the States with more population get the seats increased, corresponding increase must be assured to States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The Delimitation Commission shall have five Members of Parliament nominated by the Speaker as Associate

[Shri N.T. Shanmugam]

Members in every State. This can be widened and every Member of Parliament may be associated when it comes to his particular Constituency. As such we find a single Panchayat Union falling under two or even three Assembly Constituencies. This gives rise to great problems both to the public and to the elected representatives apart from the Panchayat Union officials. So, the problem must be attended to in time and the Panchayat Union may be delimited in a single Assembly Constituency.

In the 50s we had Two-Member Constituencies to provide for representation to the Dalits also. Later, we introduced Reserved Constituencies. There is a demand that these Reserved Constituencies be rotated systematically. I urge upon the Government to give this as a Term of Reference to the proposed Delimitation Commission. There must be a time limit set for this.

I urge upon the Government to take all political leaders into confidence to espouse the cause of social justice. Let us arrive at a consensus on this.

I thank the Chair for the opportunity.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Law Minister is pleased to move for consideration the Delimitation Bill, 2002. I shall not go to the extent of opposing the Bill. But then, I must submit that at this juncture, the Bill is rather inadvisable and ill conceived on several counts.

The idea is to have a Delimitation Commission. This Commission, on the basis of the population figures of 1991, is to readjust the sizes of the various Constituencies. Now the Census of 2001 has already been completed. We are told that because the exercise or the operation is not yet complete in the sense that all the relevant figures are not available and have not been published, we have to go back to and depend upon 1991 Census.

Now, Sir, look at the situation. The Lok Sabha will have its elections, in the ordinary course, by 2004. We are already in 2002. This Commission, it is said, may be in a position to complete its work in two years. This is, however, a misgiving. The Commission will not be able to finish its work so soon. The last Commission that was appointed, took four years. So, if it takes that much of time, by 2004 when the Lok Sabha goes to the polls, the electoral rolls will be as per the existing ones. We will not be able to have any benefit of this exercise by the Delimitation Commission. That exercise may be possible only for elections to the Lok Sabha -- I am talking in the ordinary course -- to be held after 2004.

It will be a wishful thinking to think that the Delimitation Commission will be able to finish its work in two years; the electoral rolls will also have to be compiled; the electoral rolls will also have to be published and everything will not be over by the time of two years when we will be going to the polls.

Therefore, Sir, by adopting the figures of 1991 Census and having the operation of deciding the sizes of the various Constituencies, we are not going to benefit in the year 2004. The benefit may come in the ordinary course by 2009, and thereafter.

So, instead of going as per figures of 1991 Census, if we, with the availability of the figures of 2001 Census, start immediately with the exercise of readjusting the sizes of the Constituencies, then we may profit by it in the latter half of the second decade of the 21st Century. Otherwise, while the figures of 2001 are all available, we will still be continuing with the 1991 Census.

I, therefore, say that we are told that there may be certain Constitutional constraints. But I do not believe that there are any constraints. But then, supposing that there are -- because the Law Minister so argues that there is an amendment of Article 82 of the Constitution which requires -- according to him, that 1991 Census figures have to be adopted. But then, we can take appropriate measures in order to see that we have an exercise which is a sensible exercise. The fruits of an exercise of Delimitation Commission based on 1991 Census figures may not be available by the time we go in for polls. It may not be a well-conceived idea.

Let us, therefore, move in the direction and do all that is necessary as far as the Constitutional and legal measures are concerned, to be able to reap the advantage of the figures of 2001 Census, which I believe, may be available shortly and in due course of time.

Sir, there are other considerations, which should be taken into account. No doubt, the varying sizes of the constituencies are a great distortion. But these are not the only distortions that we have in our electoral system. There are several other distortions, to which we have not addressed ourselves. Let us address ourselves to those important distortions too and link our operation of delimitation of constituencies also with the correction of those distortions.

I will not take the House into the whole gamut of the electoral reforms and the electoral suggestions that have been made. They are on record. So, let us proceed with them. But I must specifically refer to a grave distortion that comes about as a result of our electoral system because of the hackneyed

voting system that we have. 'First past the post' is the system that we have. The result is that the number of votes that a party secures in the polls and the number of seats that the party secures are at variance. This is a serious distortion.

I do not want to take the time of the House by giving illustrations because the House knows them very well. From day one, since we adopted this voting system, they are there. This distortion is there. The number of votes secured by a party and the number of seats as a result of those votes secured by the party are at great variance. As a result, I am sorry to say that the House constituted with such a defective electoral system does not reflect and is not a true mirror of the entire nation and the society.

The BJP was earlier in the Opposition and I had been attending the meetings of the Leaders of the Opposition since then, for a long time and I know this that even the BJP, at various points of time, stressed the importance of adopting what is called the proportional representation system of voting. This proportional representation system of voting is the cry of the hour. We must address to the distortions created by our electoral system as a result of not following the proportional representation system. We must address it with a sense of urgency.

Even the Law Commission in its 170th report had recommended that a form of proportional representation system should be adopted, to which I will only add that it should be a form of proportional representation system without any requirement of what is technically called a threshold. It should be without any such requirement of what is technically called a threshold.

Then, as a result of this proportional representation system of voting, we can have a House that may claim to be, to a very large extent, a mirror of the nation. *...(Interruptions)* I am only in the introductory words. I have not come to the provisions of the Bill at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Yes. At other times, there is so much shouting going on that I cannot speak. Today the House is calm and quiet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today, on this Bill, Members have taken very little time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Let me go on, Sir. I will not take much time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming to the provisions of the Bill, I

would like to take up the composition of the Delimitation Commission. According to clause 3 of the Bill, the composition of the Delimitation Commission envisaged is different from composition of the Delimitation Commissions hitherto set up. According to the Delimitation Commission Act of 1972, the Commission had three members and two of them have been judges. Now the Law Minister is so unkind to the judges. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is for the Parliamentarians. He has included five Members of Parliament from different States.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I accept it. That is a different thing. But the Law Minister has reduced the number of judges from two to one and the number of officials is two. Therefore, you have two officials prevailing over the Delimitation Commission. One official is the Chief Election Commissioner and the other is the State Election Commissioner. So, there are two officials and one judge, who is its Chairman. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have six amendments in my name. I will not speak at the time of moving those amendments. I will speak now. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to conclude it by six o'clock as there is a function at 6.30 p.m. and there are two more Members to speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I, therefore, have an amendment here that a sitting judge of the Supreme Court should be the Chairman and one more judge should be there so that the number of two judges can be maintained.

I have to emphasise one more fact and then I shall conclude, that is there should be no attempt at gerrymandering of the constituencies. There should be no attempt at trying to upset the proportion of the minorities in a constituency. A clear-cut guideline must be there in the Act with respect to that.

There has always been reservation of seats for our Scheduled Caste brothers. Their number must be maintained. That number must not be reduced. There are however certain distortions which have to be corrected. Sometimes, a particular minority is in a preponderantly large number in a constituency and that gets itself reserved for the Scheduled Castes. That is unjust. Now, the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes must not suffer. The same number must continue. If need be, it may be added to. But at the same time, there should not be deprivation of the other classes of the society. I have two amendments with respect to that and *Inshah Allah* while moving my amendments I will speak elaborately on the need for those amendments.



[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

With these words, though I have not gone to the extent of opposing the Bill yet I feel a greater consideration has to be given to the points made and we have to move with both constitutional and legal measures in the right direction.

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (MUZAFFARNAGAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. The Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is actually a demand of the times. Need for such type of Bill was being felt for long. Many suggestions have been received with regard to this Bill but many apprehensions have also been felt, which I think are right. It has been repeatedly said that such a committee should be constituted having a chairman which may give relief and justice to everyone. But infact these apprehensions are very right. As an example, I would like to tell you that Utranchal is a newly constituted state with three Legislative Assembly constituencies viz. Devband, Sharanpur and Bahadi. Devband Constituency was merged in my constituency Muzaffarnagar-82 which is wholly unconstitutional. I feel that the Government have overlooked it. I am surprised that there is no territorial adjustment in it, there is a distance of 25 kilometres. Kairana constituency also falls in between, which cannot be merged in any way. But the Government, without any consideration as such, merged Devband in Muzaffarnagar. And infact the Kairana constituency should have been merged. Devband is adjoining Kairana and both have same borders. I would like that the Government may rectify their mistake by making amendments in it. This is completely unconstitutional and unfair. It cannot, at any cost, be included in the Muzaffarnagar constituency. It is a clear example of the apprehensions of common people regarding not getting justice. Keeping all this in mind, people of this country want that a system should be evolved which may provide relief as also justice to the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second point is that reservation should be provided on the basis of population and within as less time as possible. This should be completed in one year otherwise I doubt whether you would remain in power till time that you have mentioned and these amendments would remain as they are. Therefore, I wish that keeping all such apprehensions in view, efforts should be made to provide justice to everyone and the entire society may appreciate it. I have especially talked about Kairana and Muzaffarnagar constituencies and I wish that the hon. Minister may kindly introduce amendment to this effect and rectify his mistake.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity

to speak. Hon Minister of Law and other hon. Members have to attend the inaugural function of 'Balayogi Gyanpeeth'. I would, therefore, put my point in short. I am giving stress on the same point discussed by the hon. Members I would like to say a few things first that the hon. Minister of Law may kindly take care of the geographical aspect with regard to the delimitation of the areas. As our Lok Sabha constituency covers three districts. We have district Jalesar in the neighbourhood which is having Agra, Mathura, Etah and Hathras—four districts. So, as far as possible, kindly make delimitation of one Lok Sabha seat in one district. Second should be administrative basis, so that no problem is created from administrative point of view. And the third basis for delimitation should be population.

My second suggestion is that delimitation should be done on the basis of population. At one place, we have an Assembly constituency having six and a half lakh people, while on the other we have a constituency with one and a half lakh population. Delhi, Lucknow and Ghaziabad are an example to it. This Bill contains the Geographical and population basis, so kindly take special care of these facts. Besides, the rotation aspect is very dangerous. It should not be there. If the rotation system is enforced, it would affect our service for the people, and there is a deep relation between the common people and representative of the area. We develop a close contact and intimacy with people of the area from where we contest elections and even the people exercise control over the representative as he is to contest elections from the same place. But in this case if rotation system is implemented, the representative would neglect the people. He would not give any consideration towards development. And so rotation is not in our favour. In any case, it should not be implemented as has been suggested by other hon. Members too. Delimitation would be done on the basis of population, it is also being done on geographical basis too. But one thing I would stress upon is that problems are there at administrative level, when we have to ask about the position from collectors of simultaneously four districts viz. Muradabad or Badayun etc. Similarly our hon. Member from Jalesar, Baghelji also has the same number of districts. We have to give special consideration towards these. The fourth basis should be that the area with more number of Scheduled Caste people should be reserved. One should take care that the Lok Sabha seat should cover one district. I am happy that the hon. Minister of Law is a learned person. He is also a senior advocate of the Supreme Court. He is well known of each rule, each word and has also fought such kind of petitions in the Court. He is in the Government since long. I wish that the five Members may be nominated by the Speaker, he is independent to do

so but would take the advice and opinion of the hon. Minister of Law. Therefore, if there are seven Members instead of five, it would not make any difference. Amendments can be made but they should be so that people could feel that it has been done after having the opinion of the people. Young Ministers like him have to rise high in the country, therefore, he should act without discrimination and should work as fairly as his personality.

I would like to say that there was discrimination in the earlier acts, we are sufferers and that is why we expect indiscriminator attitude from him. I hope that the hon. Minister of Law would give concentration on the four points mentioned by myself.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (NANDURBAR) : Kindly, let me speak, please give two minutes to your tribal Member too. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : All your party Members have spoken. They have taken more than an hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : I am from the tribal area, kindly give two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : All your Party Members have spoken. They have taken more than an hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : I am from tribal area, please give me two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : To speak on this Bill, do not say you are a tribal Member. Even I spoke on this Bill. Do you mean to say that I could not protect the interests of the tribals? Do not say all these things here. All are equal in this House. Your Party Chief Whip gave four names and all of them have spoken. They have taken more than one hour. Now the hon. Minister is on his legs.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO) : The function is at six past thirty minutes. Please let him speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this? Suddenly you give your name and want to be given a chance. There should be some procedure. Please cooperate with the Chair. Because you call yourself a tribal Member, I am not obliged to give you a chance. Just call yourself as a Member. That is enough for me to give you a chance. In all our Constituencies we have two-three Assembly segments which are reserved.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were not in the House the whole of the time. What is this? Suddenly you come and you are asking for a chance. You cannot ask for a chance so suddenly.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody is supporting the Chair. The Chair is to be supported. I have taken a decision to call the hon. Minister to speak. Your Chief Whip has given a list of speakers and I have given chance to all of them.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it is not a question of recommendation. If four Members suddenly rise and ask permission to speak, it is not correct. You must follow some procedure. We must be firm on a certain procedure. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion of this Bill. Almost all the Members have supported it and some basic points have come into light with this discussion.

I would, first of all try to give reply to the statement of Mulayam Singhji regarding three four issues what he raised at the end. All the provisions of this Bill cover the points raised by him. He said that there should not be any constituency which is divided in two or three districts and which may create problem during elections, or census. I am reading part one of clause 9 of this provision, which says :-

*[English]*

" All constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

geographically compact areas and in de-Limiting them, regard shall be had to physical feature and existing boundaries of administrative units".

[Translation]

According to this, the borders of administrative areas, units would be kept in mind. As per the directions issued through this Law, the size of each seat would be almost same at the time when the election areas would be divided before the Delimitation Commission. Of course it is not possible to divide them arithmetically, but some changes can be introduced in order to have equal number of seats with same size.

Sir, the provision of rotation has not been made in this because when discussion on 84th Constitution Amendment Bill of the Constitution was held, some people were of the view that rotation should be there in it, while most of the people were of the view that provision of rotation can cause harm. Members were not unanimous on this view. This provision has not been made in this law since there was no consensus. There are many arguments behind it. One of the argument's given is that one of many disadvantages of rotation is that a constituency having a very low population of ST can be declared a ST constituency while that having a large population of ST's can be declared as a general constituency owing to rotation. Such a situation can also emerge through rotation. Hence this provision has not been included in it since there was no consensus in the House in this regard.

Sir, hon'ble Shinde has raised a very important question as to what will be the status of neo-buddhists after this law since they have not benefited from reservation for many years. This is very clear in this law that the persons belonging to SC and ST sections of society at the time of 1991 census will certainly be treated as SC and ST. I would like to bring to your notice that a provision was made in 1990. The scheduled caste order of 1950 contained a provision under its clause 3 that-

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (2) no person who professes a religion different from Hindu shall be deemed to be a Member of a Scheduled Caste".

[Translation]

Only a Hindu could be Scheduled Caste as per its provision, meaning thereby that a non Hindu cannot be a

Scheduled Caste. The word 'Sikh' was also included in it after an amendment and the situation after 1990 in that " and/or the Buddhist" has also been added to it as an exception. That means a person whether he is a Hindu, Sikh and a Buddhist will be treated as SC under the law of 1990. The list of Scheduled Castes to be prepared by the delimitation commission will also naturally be included as non-buddhist. Several other subjects have also been included. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not present here. He is of the view that though he supports the Bill, the Government ought to fix a time limit in regard to implementing the recommendations made by the committee on Electoral Reforms constituted under the chairmanship of hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta. We would implement its recommendations from electoral reforms point of view.

Several subjects have not been covered in this Bill which also include some controversial subjects. To cite an example I would like to name two laws which we have already introduced in the Parliament. Both these laws have been introduced with a view to bring electoral reforms. First law is before the standing committee. Thus deals with the irregularities being observed in the elections to Rajya Sabha.

[English]

There were aberrations in the Rajya Sabha elections.

[Translation]

I suggested that an open ballot election should be held. ...*(Interruptions)* We had introduced this law in the parliament and now it is before the standing committee for consideration. Perhaps that could come before us in the next session alongwith the report of the standing committee. Similarly no provision in regard to the money received by political parties has been made in the laws. In this connection we went through the laws of countries in the world and saw how the political parties maintain their accounts. We also took into account the manner in which people should donate to political parties so that they could be benefited in income tax payment. We have also introduced this law in the parliament. This law is also before the standing committee now.

The law introduced by us in this session covers, though not fully these recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Inderjit Gupta in regard to state funding of elections. We have also made a provision for indirect funding of state in elections. When this law comes to us with the report of the standing committee perhaps we will

get a subject for discussion. One of the subjects was mentioned by him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Please do not make a provision for state funding because all the money would be wasted and nobody will accept it. Let the practice of accepting donation continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : It is due to the reason stated by Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, no provision of direct funding has been made in it but we moved certainly discuss the ways for making indirect funding once the law comes before the House. It is now before the standing committee for consideration.

One thing he made a mention of and which has especially been recommended by the Election Commission and the law commission as well that a person chargesheeted should not be allowed to contest elections. The Election Commission had also convened a meeting in this regard. Last year I had also called a meeting of all the political parties on 13th December in this regard. This provision was opposed by all except one political party in that if a person could be stopped from contesting an election on the ground of his/her being chargesheeted, it could be largely misused. Some of the opinion that the chargesheet can be filed against the trade unions leaders as well as against the political activists. Police is a state subject and if chargesheet is filed against a person just before election he can not contest the election. Hence all the political parties except Sikkim Ganrajya Parishad had opposed it. Consensus has not been evolved on it yet.

On some other subjects include the questions like what shall be the criteria for the nomination of Members by the Lok Sabha and the Speaker of Legislative Assembly? All the five nominated person would belong to the ruling party in such a situation. We have made it clear in the sub clause (2) of the clause 5 that

*[English]*

"The persons to be so associated from each State shall be nominated, in the case of the members of the House of the people, by the Speaker of that House, as in the case of members of a Legislative Assembly, by the Speaker of that Assembly, having due regard to the composition of the House or, as the case may be of the Assembly."

*[Translation]*

This law also makes it explicit as to how much border representation shall be given to the ruling party as well as to the opposition party by giving power to the speaker of the

House in case of Lok Sabha and the speaker of Legislative Assembly for nominating members having due regard to the composition of the House or, of the Assembly as this caste may be i.e. keeping in view as to how much strength and status of each party including the ruling as well as opposition party in the House or Assembly.

One question was raised by hon. Raghuvansh Prasadji. He said that some person named Vasudevan had filed a case in the Supreme Court that case come for hearing again on 11th January this year but that case was dismissed by the supreme court on the ground that as a constitutional amendment has been made by the parliament in this regard and the delimitations law is proposed to be enacted, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of the judiciary. One more point was raised that this law being formulated is contravention to section 82 of the constitution because the third proviso to section 82 states that

*[English]*

provided that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000, which has now been made 2026, have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the constituencies.

18.00 hrs.

*[Translation]*

He is of the view that if readjustment of constituencies is not necessary till 2026 why it is being done. He said that it is the case of copying done without any application of pragmatism. This is not the situation. It was made clear in the 84th amendment and I have shown then the entire amendment that no readjustment is necessary till 2026. Once you have changed it that the number of seats would be fixed on the basis of 1971 and reassessment would be on the basis of 1991 census. I would repeat it—

*[English]*

The 84th Amendment makes it clear that it will not be necessary to readjust till 2026 after we have readjusted on the basis of the 1971 census the number of constituencies; and 1991 census the division of constituencies into territorial constituencies. This itself has been made very clear in the 84th Constitution Amendment itself. Therefore, the question of this Bill being against the provisions of the Constitution does not arise.

There are several very valuable suggestions which have been made. One of the suggestions has been with regard to the composition.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

[Translation]

We have kept its composition very clear that the sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court should be its Chairperson. Banatwallaji was of the opinion that other Members should also be judges. We had discussed this issue at great length. The Chairman should be a judge to bring impartiality into it but the remaining matters are more administrative than judicial in nature like how much the population is, how many administrative districts are there and how funds would be allocated. Hence we have given it the institutional representation by making a provision that other Members would include the Member of the Election Commission and the state election commissioner. The Election Commissioner of the concerned State would be its Member. The Chief Election Commissioner will be for the entire country or would remain its nominated Member and the sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court would be its Chairperson and it is a fair composition and anyone among us should not feel apprehensive in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (MUZAFFARNAGAR) : Insert sitting in place of retired.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : The suggestion looks quite simple many a times. Sometimes work pressure on the Supreme Court is so much that in the past also whenever it was asked to provide a sitting judge at the time of constituting the commissions there was refusal on the ground that a sitting judge would remain engaged in providing his services to the commission and the judicial work is bound to suffer in this process. This way it does not remain so simple. Besides, a suggestion has also been given. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM) : If there is any difference of opinion, the majority decision should prevail. Majority means that it is among the three. Is it correct?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : It is among the three only. The majority is among the three only.

[Translation]

The last suggestion given was that the term of the commission which has been fixed two years by us is perhaps a demanding one. Banatwallaji had rightly said that previously it was four years. It used to be four years when everything was done manually on paper i.e. Calculations were done manually and there was no computer system. That time the number of seats was also to be fixed. Today the number of

voters in every state is known then the delimitation would be done on the basis of the candidates. Later on the appropriate administrative action would be taken in this regard. When the computer facility is available then most of the work is done before two years and if the entire work is done prior to the next election then the Government would be able to implement the report of the delimitation Commission.

I once again express my gratitude to those Members who took part in the discussion on this Bill and supported it. Now I urge upon the House that this Bill be passed.

[English]

SHRI K. A. SANGTAM (NAGALAND) : Sir, I made one request with regard to the State of Nagaland. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, I take just one minute. The hon. Member from Nagaland wanted to know whether the seats in Nagaland could be increased from one to two. I remember that he raised this question even when the 84th Amendment was being discussed. The 84th Amendment very clearly mandates it. Merely because the population of any one State has increased, we are not going to increase the number of seats. As per the Constitution Amendment itself, there is a freeze on the entire country. There is a freeze on every State.

Therefore, to carve out now as an exception for one State or the other may not be possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 3**

#### **Constitution of Delimitation Commission**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment to be moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to clause 3.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2, for lines 5 to 20, *substitute*, —

"3 (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Government shall constitute a Commission to be called the Delimitation Commission which shall consist of three members as follows :-

- (a) one member who shall be a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, and who shall be the Chairperson of the Commission;
- (b) one member who shall be a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India; and
- (c) the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner, *ex officio* :

Provided that after the nomination of an Election Commissioner as a member under this clause, no further nomination under this clause shall be made except to fill the casual vacancy of such member under section 6.

(2) The Chairperson appointed under clause (a) or the member appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall not be removed from his office except by the President acting in concurrence with the Chief Justice of India." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to vote.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 8**

#### **Readjustment of Number of seats**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I am grateful to the Minister for his reply. The only point is..... ( *Interruptions* )

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I just want a clarification.

I beg to move :

"Page 4, after line 27, *insert*, —

"Provided further that in the process of such determination of the numbers of seats, to be reserved for Scheduled Castes, in the House of the people under sub-clause (a) and in the Legislative Assembly of each State under sub-clause (b), the population of Neo-Budhists to whom their status as respective Scheduled Castes under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders Amendment Act, 1990 was restored, shall also be taken into account as Scheduled Castes for purposes of such readjustment of seats."

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification at this stage. We are in the midst of voting. We cannot have discussion here. Are you pressing the amendment?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : I am neither pressing the Minister nor my amendment!

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde be withdrawn?

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9****Delimitation of Constituencies**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are three amendments to be moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to clause 9.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Para 4, Line 41,--

*after* " is comparatively large

*insert* " and is larger than the proportion of the population of minority to the total." (2)

Page 4, *after* line 44, *insert*,--

"(e) there is no gerrymandering of the constituencies and that the proportion of a minority to the total population in any particular constituency as existing on the commencement of this Act is not reduced." (3)

Page 4, *after* line 44, *insert*,--

"(1A) The Commission shall, before proceeding to formulate its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies evolve, in consultation with the political parties registered with the Election Commission and with such experts as it may deem fit further appropriate norms, in addition to those mentioned in sub-section(1), for the proposed delimitation of constituencies and shall publish them along with its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies under sub-section (2) so that there is complete transparency in the whole operation of delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies." (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to vote.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, I do not want to move my amendment No.8, since the Minister has promised. I am grateful to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put the amendments moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to vote.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10****Publication of orders and Their date of operation**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are two amendments to be moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to clause 10.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move.

"Page 5, *after* line 2, *insert*,--

"Provided that the Commission may, at any time and from time to time, further extend the date so specified," (5)

Page 5, *after* line 29, *insert*,--

"Provided that the preparation and publication of electoral rolls for the several territorial constituencies in accordance with each of the orders of the Commission published under sub-section(1) has been completed and duly published under the provisions of the representation of the people Act, 1950" (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendments to vote.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed,"

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make. There are two small Bills. One is the Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and the other is the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002. If the House agrees, we can pass these two Bills without discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that these two Bills be passed now without discussion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

18.11 hrs.

### VICE-PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up item no. 15.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple and innocuous Bill. I request the House to pass this Bill without any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.12 hrs.

### THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT

AND

### LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 and the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I request the House to pass this Bill also without any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 and the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :



"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill,"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long  
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed,"

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till  
11 AM tomorrow.

**18.13 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on  
Wednesday, May 8, 2002/Valsakha 18, 1924 (Saka).*

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