

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 21 to 29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 21, 2001/Sravana 30, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 401.

Shri G. Mallikarjunappa — Not present.

Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi — Not present.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has lost Patents case, we have moved 'Adjournment Motion' in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Question Hour proceedings.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 402.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia — Not present.

Shri Savshibhai Makwana.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decentralization of Education

+

*402. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to decentralise the education system and give responsibility of the primary education to the Municipalities/Panchayats/local bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA), 1992 have emphasised the importance of decentralizing planning and management of education at all levels and involving people in the process. In accordance with the POA, a Committee on Decentralised Management of Education was constituted to formulate guidelines for the management of education at district, sub-district, and village levels keeping in view the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India. This Committee had indicated how educational structures should be set up at the district, block/taluk levels in pursuance of the Constitutional Amendments. It had also suggested ways for mobilizing community participation in the educational process so that the country could move with a renewed vigour towards the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education. Thereafter this report was commended for appropriate adoption and effective implementation by States and UTs keeping in view the specific situations as well as the spirit of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Education at Primary level is decentralised but the Primary and Secondary education has been centralised in our Gujarat....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, do not force the Chair to take action against you. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akhilesh, why do you behave in this manner every day. This is Question Hour, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Doordarshan Telecast may be stopped.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Akhilesh Singh ji, why are you doing this in the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, do not force the Chair to take action against you. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, your behaviour in the House is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow the hon. Member to ask his supplementaries.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, what is your submission?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I also came to know about it...(Interruptions) You ask the Government to reply to it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can you expect a reply on it in the Question Hour?

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage Shri Ramsagar Rawat and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table of the House

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramsagar Rawat, please go to your seat. You are disturbing the entire House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record please.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please switch off the T.V. Camera.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise your issues in the Zero Hour. Please go back to your seat
....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It has become a daily affair. What is this...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? Please raise this issue later on during the zero hour...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

*401. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to minimise the control of State Governments over the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, whether the States and Union Territories propose to delegate power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in respect of the subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution;

(c) whether any directives have been issued to States/UTs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) A Conference of Ministers of Panchayati Raj of the States was held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi in which it was, inter alia, resolved that State Government intervention/control over Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) should be minimized. It was also agreed in the Conference that the States and Union Territories would devolve functions upon PRIs in respect of the 29 Subjects listed in the XI Schedule and issue executive instructions devolving specific executive powers upon each tier of Panchayats.

2. The Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of Union Territories have been requested to implement the Conclusions reached at the Conference within the time-frames agreed upon during the discussions.

Reservation for Disabled Under SGSY

*403. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3% of the total beneficiaries under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) will be disabled persons living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, whether the policy is being strictly adhered to;

(c) if not, whether the representations have been received by the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the details of districts wherein this percentage of reservation for the disabled persons has not been maintained; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the quota for disabled is honoured?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) As per the Guidelines of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), 3% of the total Swarozgaris assisted under the Scheme are to be persons from Below the Poverty Line (BPL), with disability. Twenty-one districts in the country could achieve the target of prescribed coverage of disabled persons under the Scheme during the year, 2000-2001 (List of Districts enclosed at statement attached). The Minister of Rural Development are not in receipt of any representation in regard to coverage of disabled persons under the SGSY.

2. The reasons for shortfall in achievement of the target in this behalf include the following:

- Lack of sensitisation towards the problems of the disabled persons by the field level Implementing Agencies;
- Scattered distribution of the disabled population and inability of Implementing Agencies to form their Self-Help Groups (SHGs);
- Difficulty in identification of suitable income generating activities for disabled persons;
- Persons with disabilities are often felt to non-earning/non-productive; and
- Difficulty in organising Self Help Groups of persons with different types of disability for taking up income generating activities.

3. All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have again been asked by the Ministry of Rural Development to strive to achieve the targets in respect of disabled persons under the SGSY. Efforts are in hand, including consideration of appropriately relaxing the Guidelines, involvement of NGOs and other institutions (for sensitisation of the Implementing Agencies viz.,

Government Departments and Banks), formation of SHGs of disabled persons, training and capacity building and identification of suitable income generation activities in order to facilitate higher coverage of disabled persons under the Scheme.

Statement

Name of Districts where coverage of disabled persons is more than 3% during 2000-2001

S.No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
2.		Chittoor
3.		Nalgonda
4.		Srikakulam
5.		Warangal
6.	Assam	Barpeta
7.		Mangaldoi (Darrang)
8.	Gujarat	Kachchh
9.	Haryana	Mohinderagarh
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
11.		Sirmour
12.	Karnataka	Davanagere
13.		Bidar
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
15.	Mizoram	Kolasib
16.	Punjab	Bhatinda
17.	Rajasthan	Bundi
18.	Tamil Nadu	Sambhyavaraiyar (Tirunnamalai)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat
20.		Mathura
21.		Kushinagar (Padrauna)

[Translation]

Mining in Unsafe Coal Mines

*404. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mining work had to be stopped at several coal mines due to caving in of land during the last ten years;

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

(c) the details of loss of life and property due to this during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the number of mines declared unsafe due to excessive extraction and where from the illegal mining of coal has taken place, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the illegal mining and safety measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The mining work had to be suspended/stopped at four mines in Coal India Limited during the last ten years due to caving in of land. These are Madhusudanpur and Jhanjhra mines of ECL and Ena & East Bhuggatdih of BCCL.

(b) State-wise, location-wise details are as under:-

ECL (West Bengal)

Madhusudanpur — Production was suspended for about 42 days in 1992 due to subsidence near Madhusudanpur village. The mine is now operating.

Jhanjhra — There was a pot-hole due to which production in Longwall face was suspended for a few days in May, 1996. The mine is now working.

BCCL: (Jharkhand)

ENA — Mining operation was stopped in X, VII & VIII seams through 4 & 5 pits due to subsidence near No. 2 colony of ENA colliery in September, 1992.

East Bhuggatdih — (i) Mining operation was stopped in XI/XII seam through No. 10 pit & new incline and in X seam through No. 9 pit due to subsidence near Katras More, Jharia town in March, 1996.

(ii) Mining operation was stopped in VII/VIII seam through No. 5 pit due to subsidence near Katras More, Jharia town in October, 1997.

- (iii) Mining operation was stopped in X seam through No. 10 pit due to subsidence at Khas Jharia basti near Jharia town in October, 2000.

(c) The details of loss of life and property is as under:

ECL: There was no loss of life and property due to this during the said period.

BCCL: There was no loss of life in any of these two mines. However, one side discharge loader was trapped and could not be recovered in XI/XII seam in the caving/subsidence in March, 1996 & one 200 HP pump motor, switchgear and complete delivery pipe range not buried in the subsidence in October, 2000.

(d) No mine in CIL has been declared unsafe due to excessive extraction and illegal mining.

(e) The following steps are being taken to check illegal mining:-

- Dozing and filling up the illegal mining site.
- Checking/raids by security/CISF personnel. Such raids are also conducted by police.
- Lodging of FIR.
- Collection of intelligence report.
- Round the clock patrolling by security personnel/ CISF
- Close liaison with district administration and state authorities seeking their help and co-operating in curbing illegal mining.
- Black listing the trucks seized carrying illegal mining coal.
- Illegally mined coal and implements seized are handed over to local police.

[English]

Computer Education

*405. **SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make computer education a compulsory subject at the middle and high school levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) In the context of meeting the challenges of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the NCERT's National Curriculum Framework for School Education has discussed the issue of integrating ICT more into the process of learning rather than making it a separate subject of study. This would help students in using computers across the curriculum with the help of advanced technology.

As regards CBSE, it has introduced computer education at the senior secondary level as an elective subject. The students can opt for any of the three subjects, (i) computer science (ii) informatics practices and (iii) IT applications.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has made computer learning compulsory for all its children and they are in process of providing computers to all the schools. So far 292 out of 446 schools have been covered. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has made computer learning compulsory from class VI onwards. For lower classes it is optional. It has provided computers to 679 schools out of 855 so far.

Under the modified Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS), each State/UT would be requested to formulate a Computer Education Plan (CEP). The Government of India would provide funds for items like PC/Printer/CTV, Software Curriculum, furniture, teacher training, etc. KVS and NVS would convert one school per State/UT as a SMART school. KVS and NVS would also cover about 10,000 neighbourhood schools to impart computer literacy in next three years.

Drinking Water and Sanitation facilities in Villages

*406. **SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:**
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 3 per cent of the budget allocation of Rs. 2000 crore in 1996-97 given to his Ministry was utilized during the first 11 months of that year for providing potable drinking water and improving sanitation conditions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is one of the reasons for potable drinking water not reaching the villages and sanitation condition remaining poor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the availability of drinking water in all the villages and to improve the sanitation condition there?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that only 3 per cent of the budget allocation of Rs. 2000 crore in 1996-97 was utilised during the first 11 months for potable drinking water and improving sanitation. In 1996-97, against a total allocation of Rs. 1170 crores for both Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation together, an amount of Rs. 1035.63 crores was released during the first 11 months. During March 1997, Rs. 117.90 crores was released. The expenditure during the entire year 1996-97, as per the reports received, was Rs. 1031.25 crores.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) A Comprehensive Action Plan prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments envisages to provide drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations of the country subject to availability of funds. As far as Rural Sanitation is concerned, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured in 1999 to promote a district-wise campaign approach which is demand-driven with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternative delivery mechanisms. Rural School Sanitation has also been introduced as a major component and entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people.

Use of Technical Terminology by CBSE

*407. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Central Board of Secondary Education is not using standard technical terminology/glossary in its publications viz. syllabus, NCERT recommended books and question papers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Board is using standard technical terminology/glossary in its publications in tune with the terminology used in the textual material published by the NCERT.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Revision of Prices of Formulations by NPPA

*408. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently revised the prices of several formulations, as recommended by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

(b) if so, the criteria adopted by the NPPA to revise the prices of formulations;

(c) whether the NPPA have recommended revision of the formulation prices keeping in view the interests of the industry; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the corrective measures the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) Fixation of prices of scheduled drugs and formulations based thereon is an ongoing process and is undertaken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Revision of prices is also done as and when called for taking into account the changes in input costs resulting in both upward as well as downward revision. The Drug Policy, as amended from time to time, is directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices.

[Translation]

Research and Development on Vaccines

*409. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the vaccines for a number of serious and incurable diseases have already been developed in the country and the work is speedily going on in regard to the development of some more vaccines;

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

(c) whether research is being done to develop the vaccines for the treatment of AIDS/HIV; and

(d) if so, the present position of the research work done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Vaccines for six major childhood diseases, i.e., Tuberculosis, Diptheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles used under Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) are being manufactured in India through conventional methods. A therapeutic immunomodulator (vaccine) for Leprosy, the first of its kind developed by the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi is in the market. There are no side effects. This reduces the treatment duration for leprosy patients. Recombinant Hepatitis-B vaccines have also been developed and manufactured in India. Rapid progress has been made in the research on New Generation Vaccines for six major diseases viz. Rabies, Malaria, Cholera, Japanese Encephalitis, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS under the National Jai Vigyan Science and Technology Mission supported by the Department of Biotechnology. Under the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme, two candidate vaccines for rotaviral diarrhoea are ready for phase-I trial. Work on the development of edible vaccines for Cholera and Rabies has significantly progressed.

(c) and (d) Many research programmes to develop vaccine specific to HIV-I subtype 'C', the most prevalent genotype in India are under implementation. Initial animal experiments indicate promising response. Further studies are in progress on molecular typing of HIV-I isolates, immune responses in human subjects, vaccine delivery systems and establishment of viral repository. Some collaborative projects with international agencies and research institutions have also been taken up to speed up the work.

Threat to National Integrity

*410. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any threat to the national integrity due to the activities of separatist leaders residing in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme of the Government to identify such leaders and sue them for treason;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government consider Hurriyat leaders as separatists leaders; and

(e) if so, the reasons for allowing them to give vent to their separatist views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Activities of certain separatist leaders and organisations do pose threat to the national integrity. Action, including declaring such organisations unlawful, is taken under various laws when sufficient evidence, which can withstand judicial scrutiny, is available.

(d) Going by the stated aims/objectives of the All Party Hurriyat Conference and utterances of some of its leaders, it could be termed as a separatist organisation.

(e) Freedom of speech and expression, though with certain restrictions, is guaranteed under the Constitution. Therefore, from time to time, action is taken against those who misuse this freedom or overstep the limits imposed on it by the Constitution.

Admissions In Private Educational Institutions

*411. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have any control on the various private educational Institutions and Engineering Colleges with regard to the allocation of seats under the Management quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some educational institutions run by private trusts and minority groups, particularly in Tamil Nadu are demanding enormous amount of money for admission to various courses in their institutions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb the commercialisation of education by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) "All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) notified regulations for admissions and fees in professional colleges, in May, 1994. As per the guidelines issued by AICTE, 50% of the seats in every professional college shall be earmarked as free seats and the remaining 50% seats shall be payment seats. The admission for both the payment and free seats are made on the basis of merit list prepared by the concerned State Government agencies. The regulations do not provide for any management quota. The tuition and other fees for professional colleges are determined by State level Committees. No professional institute is authorised to receive from the students any other payment or amount under whatever name it may be called, in addition to the fee fixed by the Committee for a free seat or a payment seat. Further, policy on fee fixation in private unaided educational institutions imparting higher and technical education including management education was notified in March, 1997, the bed-rock of which is avoidance of commercialisation and profit making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities and assets. Through the AICTE Act, the Government has empowered the Council to take necessary action in case a professional college contravenes any of the provisions. As and when reports are received by the Council regarding charging of capitation fee or commercialisation of education by the institutions, the Council directs the concerned State Government or the University to conduct an independent inquiry, the recommendations of which are considered by the Council and appropriate directions are issued."

According Central University Status to State Universities

*412. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the rules and procedure laid down to accord the status of Central University to State Universities;

(b) the State-wise position of Central Universities, particularly in Bihar; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to develop and improve the functioning and quality of these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A central university is established by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament.

At present there are 18 Central Universities in the country. The State-wise position of Central University is given in attached statement.

For the maintenance and improvement of the standards of teaching, examination and research in universities, the Government has set up the University Grants Commission (UGC) which has, from time to time, framed regulations like minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers, minimum standards of instruction, model syllabi for courses etc. With the objective of evaluating all higher educational institutions for their standing in providing quality education the UGC has established National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The Commission also provides grants under various plan Schemes to Central Universities for improvement in their functioning and the quality of education imparted.

Statement

State-wise Position of Central Universities

There are 18 Central Universities (including Central Agricultural University, Imphal) in the Country as per the State/UT-wise break-up given below.

Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	2
Delhi	4
Maharashtra	1
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1
Pondicherry	1
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	1
Total	18

*[English]***Crime Position in Delhi**

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

(a) whether the growth of crime rate in the Capital and slow progress of investigations are the main causes of mounting cases with the Delhi Police as reported in 'The Times of India' dated April 28, 2001; and

(b) if so, the details of corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. There has been a progressive decline in the number of IPC cases reported in Delhi during the years 1999 and 2000. The number of cases pending investigation out of these reported during these two years also came down from 20,171 as on 31st December, 2000 to 9,778 as on 30th June, 2001.

(b) The measures taken to speed up the investigations and improve their quality include imparting of reorientation courses to the investigating officers; use of scientific methods of investigation; monitoring of cases under investigation by senior officers; and deployment of additional investigating officers in crime prone districts.

Funds Allocation to National Commission for Women

*414. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

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

(a) the funds allocated to the National Commission for Women during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the annual allocation for the Commission with so many noble objectives, is too meagre;

(c) if so, whether there is a demand for allocating more funds to the Commission; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

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

(d) The National Commission for Women (NCW) was allocated Rs. 2.50 crores in the year 1998-99 and Rs. 3.50 crores each during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. During the current financial year (2001-2002), the fund allocated is Rs. 5.00 crores, which is a significant step up in comparison to the earlier years. The enhanced allocation would facilitate the NCW to expand its activities during the current year.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

*415. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

(a) the subsidy being given at present on urea, ammonia phosphate and other fertilizers;

(b) whether the Government are giving different subsidy on different fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the fertilizers subsidy is not reaching the farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Urea, being the only fertilizer under statutory price, distribution and movement control, is covered under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme (RPS) wherein the difference between the retention price (cost of production plus a fixed rate of return on net worth) and the sale price is borne by the Union Government as subsidy. Since the sale price of both indigenous and imported urea is fixed uniformly, subsidy is also paid on imported urea. Besides, under the Concession Scheme on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, which includes Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Complexes, concession is provided by Union Government to the manufacturers and importers to make such fertilizers available to farmers at the retail prices indicated by Government for the purpose. While the subsidy to urea units is determined for each urea unit separately, amount of concession (fixed on a quarterly basis) on sale of decontrolled potassic and phosphatic fertilizers is paid at uniform rates to indigenous manufacturers and importers. At present, the amount of average subsidy per tonne of urea borne by the Government is about Rs. 4300. As regards single super-

phosphate (SSP), the retail prices are fixed by the State Governments and the Central Government provides a fixed rate of concession. Rates of concession for decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and SSP are as follows:

Commodity	Final Rates of Concession (Rs. per metric tonne) (Fourth Quarter 2000-2001)
Indigenous DAP	4100
Imported DAP	2550
Murate of Potash (MOP)	3200
Complexes	2306-3886
SSP (1.7.2000 to 31.3.2001)	700

(d) and (e) Benefit of subsidy/concession on fertilizer reaches the farmers as urea is sold to farmers at statutorily fixed maximum retail price (MRP) and decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers at indicative MRPs, which are much lower than the cost of production.

[Translation]

Decontrol of Prices of Coal

*416. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have totally decontrolling the prices of coal produced by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the interests of consumers are likely to be protected after decontrolled the prices of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Pricing of coal has been completely deregulated by the Central Government with effect from 1.1.2000.

(b) Competition between the coal companies, imports and Ministry of Coal representatives on Coal Company Boards are expected to safeguard consumer interests. The situation should improve further in future with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000, which seeks to allow any Indian Company to do coal mining without restrictions of captive consumption.

[English]

Sexual Harassment in Schools

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

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has asked the school authorities to evolve a fool-proof mechanism in order to check cases of Sexual Harassment in their schools;

(b) if so, the number of cases of sexual harassment that came to the notice of the Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have also issued some guidelines to schools in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The CBSE has issued a circular to all schools affiliated with the Board, instructing them to comply with the guidelines prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement delivered on 13.8.1997 for protection of women from sexual harassment at work place. One case of sexual harassment was referred to the CBSE by the National Commission for Women vide their letter dated 6th July, 1999. The case is sub-judice.

Survey on Sea-Bed Resources

*418. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to ascertain the resources available in the sea-bed within the territorial waters and continental shelf;

(b) if so, whether any project has been worked out to exploit these resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Yes, Sir. The Government through Geological Survey of India under the Ministry of Mines undertakes surveys to ascertain the resources available in the territorial waters and continental shelf for non living resources and investigation related to the earth science. As per the information provided by GSI, during the surveys, GSI have already delineated economic heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet off Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka coasts; high grade lime-mud deposit in water depths of 180 to 1200 m off Gujarat coast; 2-5 cm thick sea; Oolites and calcareous sands found in water depths of 50 to 200m off Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts; high grade lime mud deposits in water depths of 100 to 200m off Andhra coast; phosphatised sediments (0.5 to 19.1% P₂ O₅) in water depths of 100 to 200m southeast off Chennai; calcareous sediments in water depths of 1000m, west of Andaman-Nicobar Group of islands; high grade calcareous sands in shallow offshore and lagoons of Lakshadweep.

(b) and (c) There are no projects so far for the exploitation of these mineral resources.

[*Translation*]

National Teacher Education Council

*419. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of General Council of the National Teacher Education Council (NCTE) was held in July 2001;

(b) if so, the subjects on which the resolutions were passed in this meeting; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Union Government to ensure the implementation of these resolutions by the State Governments?

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

(b) The meeting inter-alia adopted resolutions relating to Norms and Standards for teacher education programmes, determination of minimum qualifications for recruitment of teachers in schools, and non requirement of No Objection Certificate in respect of institutions existing

prior to the promulgation of National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

(c) To give effect to these resolutions, NCTE will notify appropriate Regulations for publication in the Gazette of India under Section 32 of the NCTE Act. These Regulations will be applicable to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]

Enrolment in Primary Schools

*420. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

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

(a) whether the Government have any statistical data for the enrolment in the primary schools;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that despite a number of schemes and lot of expenditure on primary schools, the condition of almost all the schools is worse;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to improve the conditions of all primary schools in a time bound manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The number of children enrolled in class-I-V (State-wise) during 1999-2000 (as on 30.09.1999) is given in the statement enclosed. The enrolment in alternative (non-formal) educational institutions is in addition to these figures.

(c) to (e) The Government has been making constant efforts to improve the infrastructure and quality of schools through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard and District Primary Education Programme. The recently launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to expand and improve the existing arrangements for elementary education by providing inter-alia for additional schools, classrooms and teachers and teaching learning material.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ U.T. Admn.	Enrolment ** (1999-2000 (upto 30.9.99)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9112061
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158682
3.	Assam	4005779
4.	Bihar*	10473252
5.	Goa	122345
6.	Gujarat	6146281
7.	Haryana	2081380
8.	Himachal Pradesh	665538
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	893005
10.	Karnataka	6501200
11.	Kerala	2561000
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	11455935
13.	Maharashtra	12076501
14.	Manipur	270092
15.	Meghalaya	319728
16.	Mizoram	124933
17.	Nagaland	171952
18.	Orissa	4615000
19.	Punjab	2137483
20.	Rajasthan	7917364
21.	Sikkim	87511
22.	Tamil Nadu	6083110
23.	Tripura	470271
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	14106511
25.	West Bengal	9469320
26.	A & Islands	39977
27.	Chandigarh	86540
28.	D & N Haveli	27068
29.	Daman & Diu	15860

1	2	3
30.	NCT of Delhi	1324426
31.	Lakshadweep	8323
32.	Pondicherry	104113

* Enrolment in these States include enrolment in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively.

** The enrolment in alternative (non-formal) educational institutions is in addition to these figures.

Captive Mines of IISCO

4205. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited arbitrarily allowed certain private organisations to run the two captive Mines through the contract labour; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Illegal Mining

4206. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal coal mining registered during last three years, State-wise, Company-wise;

(b) whether illegal coal mining is being carried out with the connivance of the officers of the concerned mine; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The number of FIRs lodged in cases of illegal coal mining during the last three years, State-wise, Company-wise are as follows:-

State	Company	No. of FIR Lodged		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
West Bengal	ECL	209	110	180
West Bengal	BCCL	—	—	—
Total West Bengal		209	110	180
Bihar/Jharkhand	ECL	54	45	23
Bihar/Jharkhand	BCCL	2	2	1
Bihar/Jharkhand	CCL	4	25	15
Total Bihar/Jharkhand		60	72	39

(b) No report of the connivance of officers of the concerned mines in cases of illegal mining has come to the notice of the management.

(c) Does not arise in the view of reply given in part (b) above.

[English]

Service Conditions of Employees of Central Social Welfare Board

4207. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board specified the service conditions of employees at par with those obtaining for corresponding posts under the State Government during the year 1956;

(b) if so, whether those rules have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The service conditions of Central Social Welfare Board employees in respect of only two posts, namely Inspectors and Welfare Officers were at par with those obtaining for corresponding posts under the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rules were effective till 1960. There after the service conditions of the employees are being governed by Central Board.

Payment of Dues by IDPL to Andhra Pradesh

4208. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to arrange immediate payment of the dues on behalf of IDPL amounting to Rs. 27,24,15.495 towards electricity consumption charges to APSEER till October, 1998;

(b) whether the Chief Minister has also sent a letter to Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 26-11-98, urging the Government for payment of the said dues; and

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

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

(c) The outstanding dues from IDPL as on 31.12.2000 to Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd. and Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Ltd. are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

AP Transco	3632
APGPCL	1071

IDPL is a sick company before the BIFR under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. These dues would be dealt with in accordance with the decision regarding revival of IDPL.

[Translation]

Loan to GDA by HUDCO

4209. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO had provided loan to Ghaziabad Development Authority for a housing scheme for Central Government employees in 1985 on the instructions of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the agreement concluded between HUDCO and Ghaziabad Development Authority in regard to the rate of interest to be charged from the allottees;

(d) whether the Ghaziabad Development Authority is paying the loan back;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of categories of houses for which the loan had been given and the criteria fixed for each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has provided loan to Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA) for a housing scheme for Central Government Employees in February, 1986.

(b) HUDCO sanctioned the Central Govt. Employees Housing Scheme at Sector-4, Lajpat Nagar, Ghaziabad to Ghaziabad Development Authority in February, 1986. The details are as follows:-

Total number of dwelling units	240
Total Project Cost	Rs. 547.03 lakhs
Total Loan Amount	Rs. 492.28 lakhs

(c) No such agreement exists, other than the loan documents.

(d) and (e) Ghaziabad Development Authority has remitted the entire loan amount in the instant scheme.

(f) Details are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Category/Type	Monthly Income Criteria
1.	Type-A	Upto Rs. 2600
2.	Type-B	Between Rs. 2601 - Rs. 4500
3.	Type-C	Rs. 4501 & above

Violation of Original Purpose by Charitable Hospitals

4210. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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 captioned "Hospitals charitable only when signing land deals appearing in 'The Indian Express' dated August 09, 2001";

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether these hospitals have violated the original purpose for which the land was allotted to them;

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter;

(f) whether these four hospitals are about to be sold out or transferred under the secret deals and Justice Qureshi Committee has recommended cancellation of their lease;

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said committee;

(h) the total number of plots (land in acres) allotted to various institutions/agencies in Delhi to run the charitable hospitals to provide free/charitable treatment to poor and weaker sections during the last three years alongwith the details of institutions/agencies;

(i) the ratio of poor/weaker sections provided free treatment by these hospitals during the said period;

(j) the details of hospitals not giving treatment to the poors/weaker sections as per commitment/settlement made during allotment of land; and

(k) the number of plots (land in acres) recovered from erring hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Out of the four hospitals mentioned in the news-item, allotment of a plot of land measuring about 9 acres in Lajpat Nagar was made to Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust for construction of a hospital on payment of premium at the prescribed rate. The allotment is subject to the terms and conditions of the Lease Deed executed by L&DO with the lessee.

Allotment of land to the other three hospitals viz. (i) Apollo, (ii) Jessa Ram and (iii) B.L. Kapur was made by the DDA. As reported by the DDA, in the case of Jessa Ram and B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospitals, show cause notices were issued for benami sale but the management/lessee of these plots have denied the allegation of sale. As regards Apollo Hospital, the land was allotted to the Delhi Government.

(f) and (g) The report of the High Level Committee is under examination by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(h) to (j) During the last three years land has been allotted by L&DO only to the RML Hospital viz. 2.257 acres for construction of Doctors residence; 1962.785 sq. yards for construction of their facilities; 553.32 sq. yards for expansion of facilities of Dr. RML Hospital and 11 acres to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for construction of quarters for Safdarjung Hospital Employees, especially resident doctors and nurses at West Kidwai Nagar. Most of the Institutions to whom land has been allotted by the L&DO over the years are Government Hospitals. DDA has reported that 4 hospital sites have been allotted by them during the last three years. The total area of land allotted is 5.994 acres. A list of the institutions to whom the allotment has been made by the DDA is enclosed as statement.

DDA has further reported that, as per the terms and conditions of the allotment, hospitals are required to provide free medical treatment to the poor patients to the extent of 10% of in-door patients and 25% of out-door patients. They have further reported that they have received no complaint in regard to any hospital not giving treatment to the poor.

(k) As reported by the DDA, no lease has been determined.

Statement

Delhi Development Authority, Institutional Branch

Details of allotment of Hospital Made During the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of Society	No. of Locality	Area	Date of Allotment
1.	Delhi E.N.T. Hospital & Research Centre	FC-33, Jasola	760 sq. mtrs	20.9.99
2.	Madhukar Multispeciality Hospital and Research Centre	Geetanjali	5500 sq. mtrs	21.10.99
3.	Shanti Memorial Society	Lado Sarai	1000 sq. mtrs.	6.5.99
4.	Mahadurga Charitable Trust	Model Town	8000 sq. mtrs.	9.8.99
Total		24,260 sq. mtrs.	(5.994 acres)	

Home Guards and Other Civil Defence Forces

4211. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made assessment about the funding to Home Guards and other civil defence forces;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about violation of rules in recruitment to these forces in Delhi and other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been reimbursing expenditure on raising, training and equipping of Home Guards and Civil Defence Corps to the States on the following basis:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) All NE States (Except Assam) | 50% |
| (ii) All other States (including Assam) | 25% |

During the last 3 years, i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, a financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 31 crores, Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 31 crores was provided to the States for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards Organisations.

Similarly, during the last 3 years, commencing from the year 1998 to 2001, a financial assistance of Rs. 5.5 crores was provided to the States on annual basis for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Corps.

(c) and (d) The eligibility criteria for recruitment of Home Guard volunteers have been laid down in the Delhi Home Guards Rules, 1959. According to information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, there have been no complaints about the violation of the provisions of the Rules in this regard. However, some representations regarding corruption in the matter of enrolment, re-enrolment and discharge of Home Guard volunteers were received. In order to bring about transparency in this regard, the Government of NCT of Delhi, in pursuance of observations of Hon'ble Delhi High Court have formulated guidelines with the approval of Lt. Governor, NCT Delhi on the subject and the same have been implemented.

Development of Children

4212. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Scheme has been submitted by the National Council for Educational Research and Training for comprehensive and all round development of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to implement the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Action Plan to Check Prostitution

4213. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding prostitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to check prostitution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Though there are a number of studies and reports on commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, there are no reliable estimates of the extent and magnitude of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in India. The Government has not conducted any survey recently.

The Government of India has formulated a Plan of Action to combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children through strategies that cover prevention, legislation and law enforcement, provision of basic services to the victims of prostitution, rescue and rehabilitation, awareness generation and social mobilization. The Central Ministries and State Governments would plan the interventions required and operationalise them. In June 1998, the Government also drafted a SAARC Regional Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. This draft convention seeks to take measures to prevent cross-border trafficking through proper international governmental coordination as well as harmonizing of various laws and legal provisions relating to trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued victims.

Apart from ensuring stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Immoral

Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Government is attempting to bring about an overall improvement in the status of women and children especially the girl child through better education, health care, economic empowerment of women. Schemes for employment and income generation like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Setting up of employment-cum income generating Units for Women (NORAD), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Swarn Jayanti Rozgar Yojana (SJRY) etc. are implemented especially in high supply areas of victims of prostitution and for rehabilitation of rescued victims of prostitution. Efforts are also made through print media and electronic media to project a positive image of women in society and to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards women and girl child.

[English]

Setting up of a BSF H.Q. Near Indo-Bangla Border

4214. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a BSF Headquarter near the Indo-Bangla border in Meghalaya to strengthen security;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken to devise a mechanism to enable the BSF to be in constant touch with the concerned State Government in an emergency situation?

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

(c) There is already an existing mechanism for close and frequent liaison between the BSF and State Administration. In case of any emergency, the State authorities & the BSF can always contract each other.

Cultivation of Pongamia

4215. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil of Rajasthan is fit for cultivating Pongamia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the oil obtained from Pongamia seed is a substitute for diesel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the farmers of Rajasthan are likely to be benefitted as a result 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) As per the data from Botanical Survey of India, *Pongamia* can be cultivated in Rajasthan. Though there is no managed or organized cultivation of *Pongamia* in Rajasthan, however, in Jodhpur the plant produces seeds. The tree grows along the road side and has tolerance to salinity and very high resistance to termites.

(c) and (d) As per a report from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the oil obtained from seed of *Pongamia pinnata* (*honge* oil) has potential for use and replacement of diesel. The *honge* oil has to pre-heated for use since the viscosity of the oil is much higher than that of diesel at room temperature. The power output of the diesel engine remains almost same, though the calorific value of *honge* oil is slightly lower. The initial problems encountered in using *honge* oil were related to choking of filters.

(e) The farmers could immensely benefit from organized large scale plantation of *Pongamia*, specially to meet their energy requirements.

Construction of Toilets in Andhra Pradesh

4216. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the original plan target of Ninth Plan for construction of toilets in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly 50% of the Plan target has only been covered;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of toilets so far constructed during the Ninth Plan, year-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to achieve the target of construction of toilets in Andhra Pradesh during the said Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Urban sanitation being a State subject, the responsibility to plan, implement, maintain, monitor sanitation schemes and to fulfill targets set during the 9th Plan lies with the concerned State Governments/urban local bodies. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the target of construction of toilets from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 is 5, 71, 319 in 113 urban Local Bodies.

(b) and (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the achievement is more than 50% i.e. 67.60% as on 31.7.2001 and also the construction of 44,607 units is under progress. Regular follow-up is being done to achieve early completion of the balance units.

(d) Year-wise details is furnished by the State Government are given below:-

1997-98	6,220
1998-99	59,228
1999-2000	2,79,747
2000-2001	35,307
2001-2002 (upto July)	5,763
Total	3,86,265

(e) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation supplements the efforts of the State Governments under the Centrally sponsored Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS) for Liberation of Scavengers by providing Government of India subsidy and loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) in a synchronized manner on 'whole town basis'. This is a demand driven scheme. 78 schemes covering 110 towns submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned for a total subsidy of Rs. 7,861.06 lakhs and loan amount of Rs. 15,711.33 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5,307.22 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 9,665.65 lakhs as loan have been released to the State Government, respectively. Meetings to review the progress of the scheme and pending issues are held by the Ministry with the State Governments from time to time.

Fire in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4217. DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a fire broke out in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, causing loss of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production work in the Plant has since been started; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was a fire in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant on 29th June 2001. A few number of power and control cables of different sizes were burnt over a length of 40 meters. Estimated loss due to fire is Rs. 9.8 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Shortage of Fertilizers in Bihar

4218. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of fertilizers in the country;

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

(c) the total quantity of urea likely to be supplied to Bihar during 2000-01;

(d) whether the Government of Bihar has asked for an additional quota of urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Season-wise assessed requirement and the quantity of urea supplied to the State of Bihar during 2000-2001 was as under:

(Lakh tonnes)		
2000-01	Assessed Requirement	Quantity supplied
Kharif	7.00	8.23
Rabi	6.20	7.78

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

World Bank Loan for Poverty alleviation schemes

4219. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any loan for the poverty alleviation schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the said on-going schemes funded with the loan in the State; and

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir, There is no specific Urban Poverty Alleviation project funded in Uttar Pradesh by the World Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Reservation of Weaker Sections in Panchayati Raj Institutions

4220. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Institutions have been marginalised in some States;

(b) if so, whether some States have set up parallel Village Development Committees;

(c) whether reservation of weaker sections in Panchayati Raj Institutions have been overlooked;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of Panchayati Raj enactment?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up Gram

Vikas Samitis whereas the Government of Haryana have set up Village Development Committees which seem to be parallel bodies to the Gram Panchayats. The Central Government is in correspondence with the States of Madhya Pradesh and Haryana to sort out this issue.

(c) and (d) The provisions of reservation of weaker sections in Panchayati Raj Institutions have not been overlooked. However, in pursuance of Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme court, pending finalisation of SLPs, Panchayat Elections were held in Bihar without providing reservation for SCs/STs/Women to the offices of Chairpersons at all levels of Panchayats.

(e) The Central Government has been requesting the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure proper implementation of provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 through high-level review meetings, correspondence with the Chief Ministers/Administrators, State Ministers and State Secretaries incharge of Panchayati Raj. A Conference of the Minister of States incharge of Panchayati Raj held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi also recommended for proper implementation of the various provisions as contained in the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992.

Research on Reduction of Sulphur From Coal

4221. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Ltd. has set up a Central Fuel Research Institute for research on Reduction of Sulphur from coal;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the outcome of the research so far in this regard;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Institute in this regard; and

(d) If so, the action proposed to be taken by Western Coalfields Ltd. thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No

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

Missing Files in DDA

4222. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "10,000 DDA files vanish into thin air" appearing in 'The Times of India', dated August 4, 2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the departments to whom the lost files belong;

(e) the reasons for not taking any precautions for the safety of files;

(f) whether there is any proposal to order any inquiry into the matter;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

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

(b) to (d) The DDA has reported that there is no basis to the report and that in DDA, files are reconstructed after verification of all the facts whenever loss/misplacement of any file is reported.

(e) to (h) The DDA has reported that files are kept properly in the Record Room. However, due to large number of files and frequent movement, there may be chances of misplacement of some files, which are duly reconstructed for disposal of the cases. Moreover, in case of loss of file, the matter is enquired into and responsibility fixed.

National Institute of Science Communication

4223. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Science Communication (constituent establishment of CSIR) used to publish the 'Wealth of India' in hard copy; and

(b) if so, the details of Wealth of India printed and published in hard copy during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) a constituent unit of CSIR is printing the hard copy version of Wealth of India (Wol). The details of the hard copy prints in each of the last three years is as follows:

1998-99	Nil
1999-2000	The Wealth of India— First supplement Series, Vol. 1 (A-Ci) (WOI-RM) (March 2000)
2000-2001	The Wealth of India — First Supplement Series, Vol. 2 (A-Ci) (WOI-RM) (February 2001)

Fake Currency/Drugs

4224. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested by the Delhi Police on the charge of possessing fake currency/drugs in Delhi during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) whether the Capital is fast turning into a vast market for fake currency and drugs;

(c) if so, whether the Government have been able to find out the routes of fake currency and drugs in the Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some police officers have been found involved in such gangs;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such officers by the Government; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check the menace of movement of fake currency/drugs in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The requisite details are as under:

Year	No. of persons	
	Fake currency	Drugs
1998	62	697
1999	77	745
2000	66	688
2001 (upto 30.06.2001)	48	428

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Investigations made by Delhi Police reveal that Pak ISI was involved in most of the cases of circulation of counterfeit currency and the fake currency was smuggled into country either directly from Pakistan or via another neighbouring country. Similarly, the disclosures made by persons arrested in connection with seizure of drugs indicate that Delhi is in some cases being used as a transit route to smuggle drugs into foreign countries and the drugs are mostly smuggled into Delhi from some of the neighbouring countries for onward transmission to other foreign countries.

(e) and (f) There was only one case reported during the last two years and till date in which a police official was alleged to be involved. He was placed under suspension and the case against him is under trial.

(g) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the use of the fake currency and drugs in the Capital include collection of intelligence on the drug smugglers, peddlers and fake currency racketeers and maintenance of a close watch on the activities; effective liaison with the narcotics control Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies for sharing of information and intelligence; regular watch on the addicts to apprehend those involved in supply of narcotic drugs; and increased patrolling in the areas prone to such activities, etc. In addition, the steps taken to prevent circulation of fake currency include printing of currency notes with additional security features; issue of press releases from time to time to educate the public to distinguish between the genuine and fake currency notes; and alerting the forward troops of the BSF to be more vigilant against smuggling of fake currency and drugs into the country.

Inconvenience to Public Due to Blockage of Roads in Delhi

4225. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that a number of roads in Delhi particularly the main road of Uttam Nagar have been blocked for the last many years resulting in inconvenience to the public;

(b) if so, whether the agencies engaged in repairing the said roads have failed to complete the work within the scheduled time;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officers in this regard?

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

[Translation]

Corruption and Irregularities in DDA

4226. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV:
SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether raids were conducted by CBI to check the corruption and irregularities in Delhi Development Authority some months ago and several officers were suspended;

(b) if so, the details of the officers who have been reinstated and the officers who are still under suspension;

(c) the details of the officers of the Housing Department against whom inquiry is pending but have not been suspended,

(d) whether action has been taken against junior officials and employees in this regard;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the reasons for reinstatement of the suspended officials without obtaining clearance from the CBI; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to weed out corruption and punish the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The CBI conducted raids at the residential and office premises of some of DDA officials on 10.11.2000 and recommended suspension of the following 9 officials:

S/Shri

1. V.K. Singhal, Director (Housing)
2. M.S. Sharma, Jt. Director (Housing)
3. M.L. Ahuja, Asstt. Director (Welfare)
4. Jagbir Choudhary, Asstt. (EHS)
5. R.P. Sharma, Asstt. (EHS)
6. Satbir Singh, Dealing Assistant
7. J.P. Sharma, Dealing Assistant
8. Ashok Kapoor, PS to VC
9. Smt. Usha Ravichandran, PS to Commissioner (Personnel)

Official mentioned at Sl. No. 3, 6 and 7 were already under suspension in some other cases. The remaining six officials were placed under suspension. One official, at Sl. 9 has since been reinstated.

(c) to (e) The CBI which is investigating the case of Housing Department, recommended suspension of nine officials. Out of nine officials, three officials were already under suspension and remaining six officials were also placed under suspension.

DDA has reported that action against all the officials involved in the case so far has been taken irrespective of their status.

(f) As some of the suspended officials made representations for reinstatement, the matter was referred to the CBI for comments/status of investigation. On receipt of CBI report, the matter regarding reinstatement was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVC advised that since it is an administrative matter, the competent authority may take a decision. Keeping all the facts in view, the disciplinary authority of DDA decided to reinstate one of the suspended officials.

(g) The following steps have been taken to improve the functioning of DDA and curb corruption:-

1. Certain functions like draw of lots have been computerised to bring transparency in the system. These draws are held in the presence of Judges invited from outside the department. Results of draw are duly notified and published through newspapers with a view to eliminate inconvenience to the public.

2. Management information system has been introduced to monitor the progress of operations like conversion from lease hold to free hold, issue of allotment/possession letters.

3. A computerised receipt counter has been introduced where different kind of requests of the allottees are received and replies thereof delivered at the counter itself after 15 days.

4. Orders have been issued that in future no refund will be sent at the address of Special Power of Attorney. It will be given only to the original allottees, generally by post after obtaining Bank Account No. of the allottees.

To curb the corrupt practices prevention and punitive action is being taken. The departmental action is initiated as and when any irregularity is noticed and stern action taken if charges are established during enquiry.

[English]

Disposal of Steel Scrap

4227. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel scrap accumulated in various steel plants is being disposed of only through one company without inviting tenders;

(b) if so, the name of the company;

(c) the reasons for not inviting open tenders for lifting the steel scraps;

(d) whether this is not in violation of the decision taken earlier in February 2000, debarring appointment of sub-contractors; and

(e) if so, the policy proposed to be adopted in order to get maximum profit out of disposal of the steel scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) No, Sir. The process-generated steel scrap accumulated in steel plants of SAIL and RINL is generally disposed off through open tender, or through fixed price sale, where any consumer is free to bid and buy the material.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Renaming of Railway Stations

4228. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present rules and regulations regarding changing the names of the Railway Stations in the country; and

(b) the details of railway stations in the country that have been renamed on the names of prominent national leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The existing policy guidelines contain various broad principles which are required to be kept in view by the State Governments while examining the question of change in the name of villages, town, railway stations, etc. The guidelines, inter alia mention that unless there is some very special reason, it is not desirable to change a name which people have got used to; and that a change should not be made on grounds of local patriotism or for showing respect to national leaders, or, for linguistic reasons, or, for satisfying local sentiments.

(b) The Government of India, in the year 1997 had conveyed its 'no objection' to the renaming of Bhowanipore station of the Metro Railway Calcutta, as Netaji Bhawan Station.

[Translation]

Programmes for Development of Tribals with Foreign Assistance

4229. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of programmes being launched for the development of tribals with the foreign assistance at present alongwith financial assistance received, scheme-wise and country-wise?

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

English]

Installation of Washeries at Collieries

4230. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to notification of the Ministry of Environment, the Thermal Power Plants of Maharashtra State Electricity Board are required to use coal below 34% ash content;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view these guidelines the Government of Maharashtra has asked the Coal India Limited to install the washery at colliery end;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Coal India Limited in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the notification of the Ministry of Environment, Nasik, Bhusawal and Koradi Thermal Power Stations of Maharashtra State Electricity Board are required to use coal containing ash not exceeding 34% on an annual average basis from 1-6-2001.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, MSEB communicated its acceptance to SECL to use the entire quantity of washed coal from the proposed Dipka washery.

(d) SECL/CIL has already taken action to set up a washery at Dipka in Korba Coalfield under Build-Own-Operation (B-O-O) Scheme and initiated discussion with MSEB regarding washed coal supply agreement etc. for supply of washed coal from this proposed washery.

Integrated Education Scheme

4231. CH. TEJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to States, particularly for the disabled children, under the Integrated Education Scheme during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of utilization of the funds, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds under the scheme remained unutilised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) On the basis of the proposals and performance reports, 19 States and 4 Union Territories were released funds to be utilised directly by them or through the Non-Governmental Organisations under the Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) during the last two years. the list is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of the funds utilised by the States/UTs as on 1.4.2001 are enclosed as Statement-II

States/UTs are allowed time to spend on the basis of their progress and reports received from them.

Statement-I

*Assistance to States/UTs (Including NGOs) for Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)
(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1999-2000	2000-01
1.	A.P.	29.57	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	3.99
3.	Assam	—	1.42
4.	Gujarat	323.44	337.62
5.	Haryana	86.38	21.24
6.	H.P.	96.63	—
7.	Karnataka	116.74	226.31
8.	Kerala	236.27	267.31
9.	M.P.	55.19	31.87
10.	Manipur	45.17	—
11.	Maharashtra	—	44.55
12.	Mizoram	15.50	22.41
13.	Nagaland	5.75	—
14.	Orissa	109.73	80.22
15.	Rajasthan	—	154.44
16.	Tamil Nadu	62.18	206.07
17.	Tripura	23.31	—
18.	U.P.	24.82	9.86
19.	West Bengal	12.00	2.72
20.	A&N Islands	16.62	15.43
21.	Delhi	29.42	61.29
22.	Daman & Diu	0.26	0.17
23.	Pondicherry	1.04	3.69
Total		1290.02	1490.61

Statement-II

*Statement to be Annexed with Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4231 to be Answered on 21.8.2001
Asked by Sri Tejveer Singh Chaudhary*

Details of Utilisation of Grants

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Utilised 1999-2000	Amount Utilised 2000-2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	UCNR	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	UCNR
3.	Assam	*	UCNR
4.	Gujarat	323.44	337.62
5.	Haryana	UCNR	21.24
6.	H.P.	UCNR	*
7.	Karnataka	116.74	226.31
8.	Kerala	236.27	267.31
9.	M.P.	55.19	31.87
10.	Manipur	45.17	*
11.	Maharashtra	*	44.55
12.	Mizoram	15.50	UCNR
13.	Nagaland	5.75	*
14.	Orissa	41.95	80.22
15.	Rajasthan	*	UCNR
16.	Tamil Nadu	UCNR	UCNR
17.	Tripura	23.31	*
18.	U.P.	NR	UCNR
19.	West Bengal	12.00	2.72
20.	A&N Islands	16.62	15.43
21.	Delhi	UCNR	UCNR
22.	Daman & Diu	0.26	0.17
23.	Pondicherry	1.04	3.69
Total		893.24	1031.13

UCNR: Utilisation Certificate Not Received
*Not Released

Devolution of Powers to States

4232. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering to grant special powers to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government regarding devolution of powers to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No Such proposal is under consideration. However the Government is of the view that though the resolution passed by J&K Assembly has not been accepted, yet the matters, if any, on which the State Government feels that there should be greater powers with the State and that with such greater powers, they would be able to serve the people of J&K better, then Government of India would be willing to consider it.

(c) and (d) The Government of India set up the Sarkaria Commission to go into the issue of Centre-State relations. Its recommendations aim at developing harmonious Centre-State relations and are being considered by the Inter-State Council, which have all Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of the Union Territories as Members. Out of the 247 recommendations, a view has been taken on 171 recommendations. 95 of these have since been implemented, 16 have been rejected and 60 are under implementation by States and Central Ministries.

[Translation]

Opening of Tribal Shops in Tribal Areas

4233. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to open tribal shops in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith locations thereof;

(c) the number of shops opened so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the tribals shops are likely to be opened in tribal areas of all the States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal at present. However, in order to give a boost to the marketing of handicrafts made by tribals and organic products grown by them, a Tribes Shop was opened by TRIFED on 09.04.1999 at Bungalow No. 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi.

Pending Proposals of Maharashtra with CAPART

4234. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on 1.8.2001 and state:

(a) whether the pending projects of Maharashtra have since been cleared;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Out of 87 project proposals shown as pending in the case of the State of Maharashtra in the reply given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 136 on 01.08.2000 (and not dated 01.08.2001, as referred to in the Question), 13 projects have been sanctioned and 24 projects have been rejected. The remaining 50 projects are still pending.

(b) and (c) The project-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) No specific time-frame can be indicated as clearance of projects depends on completion of required formalities as per the Guidelines of CAPART.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Name & Address of the VO	Present status of the project
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Technology	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Vikas Pratisthan, Satara, Maharashtra	Sanctioned
2.	-do-	Samajik Sadbhav Sangh, Isali, Lay-out, Sudampuri, Wardha	Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
3.	-do-	VANARAI, Pune	Sanctioned
4.	-do-	M.N. Roy Institute for Non Formal Education, Distt. Nanded	-do-
5.	-do-	Vasundhara Sevardhan Samajik Sansodhanani Vikas Seva Sanstha, Distt. Latur	Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
6.	-do-	Rugna Seva Prakalp, Distt. Sangli	Rejected
7.	-do-	Ramdeo Baba Charitable Society, Akola	Sanctioned
8.	-do-	Academy of Development Science, VPO Kashele, Distt. Raigarh	-do-
9.	-do-	-do-	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
10.	-do-	Centre of Science for Villages, Wardha	-do-
11.	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	-do-	Appropriate Rural Technology Institute, Distt. Pune	(Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
13.	-do-	Dr. C.V. Shashadiri Samuriti Charitable Trust, Tilak Nagar, Distt. Latur	Pending (Desk appraisal Stage)
14.	-do-	Gramodaya Sangha, Bhadravati, Distt. Chandrapur	Pending (Awaiting consideration of National Standing Committee)
15.	-do-	-do-	Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
16.	-do-	Kunturkar Education Society, Gowardhan Ghat, Distt. Nanded	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
17.	-do-	Laxmi Bai Sewabhavi Gram Vikas Mandal, Jalna	-do-

1	2	3	4
18.	Rural Technology	Mahabank Agricultural and Rural Development, Bank of Maharashtra, Lokmangal Pune	Pending (Awaiting consideration of National Standing Committee)
19.	-do-	Narayan Ashram, Medona Colony, Boriwali, West Mumbai.	-do-
20.	-do-	Navbharat Shikshan Mandal, Miraj, Distt. Sangli	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
21.	-do-	Pravara Institute of Research in Natural & Social Science, Loni, Distt. Ahmednagar	-do-
22.	-do-	Progressive Friend Circle, PO Mukhed, Distt. Nanded	Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
23.	Public Cooperation	Gramin Utkarsh Bahuudeshiya Sansthan, PO Jarud, Amravati Distt.	Sanctioned
24.	-do-	Mother India Ladies Kin Distt. Latur	Pending (Deferred by Regional Committee in meeting on 13.8.2001)
25.	-do-	Public Progressive Development Circle, Latur	Sanctioned
26.	-do-	Jivan Vikas Mandal, Nanded	Rejected
27.	-do-	The Bright Rural Development Society, Block Parsonoi	Sanctioned
28.	-do-	Vidhya Vijay Shikshan Sanstha, Kandhar	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
29.	-do-	Anand Yuvak Mandal, Nanded	Rejected
30.	-do-	Markendshewar Jan Kalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded	Sanctioned
31.	-do-	Pragnya Charitable Trust, Vithalwadi Road, Pune	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
32.	-do-	Shri Ganesh Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Gondia	Rejected
33.	-do-	Dalit Muslim Magasarvagiya Youth Federation, Umred Road, Nagpur	-do-
34.	-do-	Society for Education in Values and Action (SEVA) Pushpak, Distt. Aurangabad	Sanctioned
35.	-do-	Shri Vivekananda Public Charitable Trust, Pune	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)

1	2	3	4
36.	Public cooperation	Adarsh Gram Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur	Pending (Clarification/additional information from the VO awaited)
37.	Organisation of Beneficiaries	Amar Shakti Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Latur	Rejected
38.	-do-	Sau. Laxmi Yenprediwar Shikshan Sansthan, Distt. Chandrapur	-do-
39.	-do-	Mul Taluka Yuvak Biradari Sangathan, Distt. Chandrapur	-do-
40.	-do-	Jivandhara Sevakshahi Sangathan, Distt. Beed	Sanctioned
41.	-do-	Bahu-Uddeshiya Samaj Kalyan Mandal, At. PO Khublal, Nagpur	Rejected
42.	-do-	Jai Jawan Krida Mandal Avam Vyamshala, Touchir, Udgir, Distt. Latur	-do-
43.	-do-	Shramjivi Mahila Vikas Mandal, At. PO Phule Nagar, Mukhed	-do-
44.	-do-	Rural Education Development & Rehabilitation of Social and Economic Association, Distt. Pune	Pending (Clarification/additional information from the VO awaited)
45.	-do-	Sambodhini Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Distt. Parbhani	Rejected
46.	-do-	Samta Mahila Mandal, Distt. Nanded	-do-
47.	-do-	Rugna Seva Prakash, Distt. Sangli	Pending (Pre-funding appraisal report of project evaluator is awaited)
48.	Watershed Development	Aase Tulja Bhawani Seva Vahvi Sanstha, Dhule	Rejected
49.	-do-	Gramin Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Gadchiroli	Pending (Clarification/additional information from the VO awaited)
50.	-do-	Gyanpith Kala Krishi Shikshan Gramin Vikas Pratisthan, Yavatmal	-do-
51.	-do-	Gangai Mahila Seva Sansthan, Nadurbar	-do-
52.	-do-	Sahyadri Yuva Kranti Mandal, Satara	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
53.	-do-	Gayatri Mahila Shaikshanik Sanstha, Pune	Pending (Clarification/additional information from the VO awaited)
54.	-do-	Mahatma Jyodhiba Phul Vividh Karyakari Sanstha, Nasik	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
55.	-do-	KIBBTUS, Pune	-do-
56.	-do-	Abhinav Bharat Vikas Sanstha, Latur	-do-

1	2	3	4
57.	Watershed Development	Institute of Social Awareness and Reforms, Yavatmal	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
58.	-do-	Prabhat Shikshan Prasaran Mandal, Nanded	-do-
59.	-do-	Rural Development Foundation, Sangli	-do-
60.	-do-	Om Adinath Sampradaya Mohananth, Sangli	-do-
61.	-do-	Lok Panchayat, Ahmednagar	-do-
62.	-do-	All India Apang Kalyankari Bahu-Uddesaya Sanstha, Wardha	-do-
63.	-do-	Magasuriya Yuvaak Vikas and Kalyan Sanstha, Nagpur	-do-
64.	-do-	Model Action for Rural Change, Sholapur	-do-
65.	-do-	Gramin Jan Seva Shikshan Pratisthan, Dhule	-do-
66.	-do-	Shri Armeshwar Bharti Pratisthan, Ahmednagar	-do-
67.	-do-	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Vikas Pratishthan, Satara	-do-
68.	-do-	Data Social Institute, Osmanabad	Sanctioned
69.	-do-	Bhatai Devi Vikas Mahila Mandal, Dhule	Pending (Awaiting consideration of National Standing Committee)
70.	-do-	Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal, Beed	Sanctioned
71.	-do-	Harit Kranti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Sangli	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
72.	-do-	Appasaheb Sarvagin Vikas Sanstha, Nandurbar	Rejected (VO asked to give a small project to RC-Ahmedabad)
73.	-do-	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
74.	-do-	Janiv Jagruthi Sanstha, Dhule	-do-
75.	-do-	Diamond Education Society, Jalna	Rejected
76.	-do-	Bharath Ratin Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	-do-
77.	-do-	VACHAN, Nasik	-do-
78.	-do-	Socio Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitanee, Pune	-do-
79.	-do-	Swami Vikvekananda Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Buldana	-do-
80.	-do-	Vivekananda Education Society, Jalna	-do-
81.	-do-	Sewa Gram Pratishthan, Dhule	-do-

1	2	3	4
82.	Watershed Development	Kunturkar Education Society, Nanded	Rejected
83.	-do-	Society for Promoting Participative Eco System Management, Pune	-do-
84.	-do-	Academy of Development Science, Raigad	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
85.	-do-	Shri Swami Samartha Grumman Vikas Mandal, Dhule	Pending (Clarification/ additional information from the VO awaited)
86.	-do-	GRASP, Aurangabad	Pending (Desk appraisal stage)
87.	Disability Action	All India Apang Kalyankari Bahu-uddesaya Sanstha, Wardha	Pending (Awaiting consideration of National Standing Committee)

[English]

TADA Detainees

4235. SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons lodged in various jails under TADA, as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Since Law & Order is a State subject, the information regarding number of persons lodged in various jails under Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 is not being maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Teacher Pupil Ratio

4236. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present norms of National Council of Teachers Education in regard to ratio for teachers and pupils;

(b) whether NCTE is considering to revise the present ratio;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several State Governments, particularly Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to accept the present ratio of their States; and

(e) if so, the details and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The present Norms of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) varies from 1:12 for elementary teacher education to 1:10 for secondary level teacher training.

(b) to (e) The Council appointed a Committee to review the Norms and Standards for various teacher training programmes. Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee and also keeping the feedback received from the States including Maharashtra, the Norms and Standards for seven teacher training programmes are being revised, and will be notified in the Gazette of India.

Scheduled Tribes Status to Communities in Himachal Pradesh

4237. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has demanded that some more communities may be given the Scheduled Tribes status in the States;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that after the organization, the same communities living in different areas of the State are having different status; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(c) The socio-economic conditions of a community may vary from region to region within a State. Hence, the variation in the specification.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Coal Mines

4238. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines closed down during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their closure, mine-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to make coal mines profitable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The details of coal mines closed down during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are as follow:-

S.No.	State	Number of mines closed during the last three years and the current year				Total
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	Current year	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	4	—	7
2.	Assam/ Meghalaya	—	—	—	1	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	1	—	—	1
4.	Jharkhand	5	1	2	—	8
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	1	—	12
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	3	—	3
7.	West Bengal	4	1	1	—	6
Total		17	9	11	1	38

(b) The main reasons for the closure of mines, were as follows:-

Reasons for closure	Number of mines closed
1. Exhaustion of Reserves	29
2. Safety consideration	1
3. Drowning of pits	1
4. Techno-economic considerations	6
5. Non-availability of land	1
Total	38

(c) and (d) The following steps are being taken by CIL/SCCL to make coal mines profitable:-

- (i) Conversion of underground mines to opencast mines, wherever practicable.
- (ii) Mechanisation of underground mines wherever feasible by introducing SDLs, LHDs and Continuous Miners.
- (iii) Encouraging Voluntary Retirement Scheme to reduce manpower, and facilitate introduction of mechanisation.
- (iv) Effective utilisation of existing resources by motivation to achieve higher productivity by way of close monitoring and incentives.
- (v) Coal Quality Improvement drive in all mines.

Examination Centres for All India Competitive Examinations

4239. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up examination centres for the All India Competitive Examinations like I.I.T. examinations etc. in Raipur, the capital city of the newly created State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the time by which these centers are likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Raipur is already one of the examination centres for Screening Test of IIT examination namely Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) and for several All India Competitive Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

Backlog of Reserved Vacancies in Delhi University

4240. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of July 2001, Delhi High Court has directed Delhi University to immediately clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the university, as per the recommendations made by the Parliament in 1997 and the resolution passed by the Executive Council of the University;

(b) if so, whether the Court in its decision has also stated that the candidates belonging to the above categories should be provided 100% reservation as it is clearly mentioned in the resolution passed by the Executive Council that as long as the backlog of vacancies reserved for these categories is not cleared they will be given 100%

reservation as per the recommendations made by the Parliament;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement the said directions of the Court?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Delhi High Court, while disposing off a Writ Petition filed by the Delhi University Colleges SC/ST Employees Welfare Association on 9.7.2001, has clarified that if there are any vacancies which are to be filled up in terms of the Government orders on filling of backlog/ carried forward reserved vacancies adopted by the Executive Council of the University vide its Resolution No. 241 dated 5.3.2001, immediate steps should be taken to fill them up.

(d) The University has informed that it has already advertised all backlog vacancies in the cadre of Lecturers.

Cases of Violation of Human Rights

4241. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Human Rights violations registered in the country during the last three years, and till June 2001, State-wise; and

(b) number of cases disposed of, out of these, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The details showing the number of cases registered and disposed of in the National Human Rights Commission State-wise during the last 3 years and till June, 2001 are enclosed as statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*State wise Number of Cases Registered in the NHRC During the Last Three Years and Till June, 2001*

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	June, 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	527	614	1003	246
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	42	32	09
3.	Assam	157	178	196	36
4.	Bihar	4069	4409	4273	892
5.	Goa	25	42	65	09
6.	Gujarat	479	533	756	310
7.	Haryana	1273	1661	2577	514
8.	Himachal Pradesh	156	120	121	28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	269	209	293	79
10.	Karnataka	382	659	766	99
11.	Kerala	399	297	450	51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2053	2189	2909	457
13.	Maharashtra	1532	2178	2532	528
14.	Manipur	42	43	33	10
15.	Meghalaya	22	22	06	06
16.	Mizoram	26	01	10	01
17.	Nagaland	09	19	08	01
18.	Orissa	532	641	964	190
19.	Punjab	557	851	1009	279
20.	Rajasthan	1833	1946	2606	606
21.	Sikkim	04	06	16	00
22.	Tamil Nadu	962	1321	1557	269
23.	Tripura	17	53	43	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22017	28598	40444	10066

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	851	804	830	212
26.	A & Islands	07	16	16	02
27.	Chandigarh	45	58	76	19
28.	D & N Haveli	04	07	06	03
29.	Daman & Diu	03	01	05	00
30.	Delhi	2419	3077	4085	1082
31.	Lakshadweep	00	03	04	00
32.	Pondicherry	21	36	42	08
33.	Chhattisgarh	00	00	310	77
34.	Jharkhand	00	00	1208	359
35.	Uttarachal	00	00	2263	488
36.	Foreigners	00	00	39	16
Total		40713	50634	71553	16965

Statement-II

State Wise Number of Cases Disposed of in the NHRC During The Last Three Years and Till June, 2001

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	June, 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	518	321	576	257
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	25	21	06
3.	Assam	192	113	98	42
4.	Bihar	4313	2308	2216	1040
5.	Goa	25	25	29	15
6.	Gujarat	494	319	434	148
7.	Haryana	1465	1131	1591	486
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177	71	68	35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	399	125	119	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	409	441	508	126
11.	Kerala	450	214	306	79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2090	1637	1895	415
13.	Maharashtra	1898	1399	1445	470
14.	Manipur	49	27	15	05
15.	Meghalaya	12	10	03	03
16.	Mizoram	25	02	04	03
17.	Nagaland	16	19	05	03
18.	Orissa	702	450	630	211
19.	Punjab	571	524	599	170
20.	Rajasthan	2298	979	1303	655
21.	Sikkim	08	04	09	02
22.	Tamil Nadu	1392	957	1064	325
23.	Tripura	20	35	31	03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24978	14603	25745	5476
25.	West Bengal	904	526	391	266
26.	A & N Islands	06	10	10	03
27.	Chandigarh	34	40	51	12
28.	D & N Haveli	01	08	03	04
29.	Daman & Diu	03	02	05	00
30.	Delhi	2789	1929	2796	774
31.	Lakshadweep	00	02	02	00
32.	Pondicherry	27	25	25	09
33.	Chhattisgarh	00	00	206	55
34.	Jharkhand	00	00	649	347
35.	Uttarachal	00	00	1513	328
36.	Foreigners	00	00	18	14
Total		46285	28281	44383	11853

[English]

Uniform Supply of Coal By MCL

4242. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether MCL has adopted uniform fuel supply agreement for all its consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Coal being supplied by the Mahanandi Coalfields to Andhra Pradesh is of lower quality than its billing rate;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to sort out these irregularities;

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to alleviate their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) MCL has adopted separate model fuel supply agreements for different consuming sectors like Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Captive Power Plants (CPPs), State Electricity Boards (SEBs), Cement, Sponge Iron Units etc.

(c) and (d) It is not a fact that coal being supplied by MCL to Andhra Pradesh is of lower quality than its billing rate. Coal of 'F' grade is being supplied and is being billed accordingly.

(e) and (f) Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had recently written to the Ministry of Coal about quality and grades of MCL coal, joint sampling, price of coal and fuel supply agreements. A detailed reply has been sent by the Ministry of Coal to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh duly addressing all related issues.

(g) Coal Supply Agreement between Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) and MCL is in advance stage of finalisation, and most of the outstanding issues have been sorted out in a recent meeting.

Closure of ECL Collieries

4243. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether landed cost of the Australian Coal is higher than Indian Coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any proper mining is being done in E.C.L.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this coal is better for power sector;

(f) whether there is huge reserve of coal in Ardha-Gram Colliery of ECL; and

(g) if so, the reasons for its closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal or Coal India Limited (CIL) do not import coal. Coal which is under Open General Licence (OGL) is imported by consumers on grounds of inadequate availability in the domestic market or on cost considerations.

(c) and (d) Mine operations in ECL are done in consonance with the suitable technologies and techno-economical feasibility.

(e) Coal mined in different coalfields of ECL is of different grades. The boilers in most of the power stations in the country are so designed that they can use inferior grades of coal, adequately available indigenously.

(f) and (g) The mineable reserve in ArdhaGram Open Cast Project (OCP) as on 1.4.2001 is 1.40 million tonnes. In ArdhaGram OCP, production had to be kept suspended from 1999-2000 because of continuous agitation by land losers about demands beyond the norms of the company.

Delhi Police

4244. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Police are overworked and fatigued a lot;

(b) if so, the proposed action plan of the Government to provide them necessary minimum basic facilities and relief to overcome tiredness and over-working and modernize the force; and

(c) the action taken to motivate the men of force to make them people-oriented, wean them away from corrupt practices in order to repose confidence among people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Policing by its very nature is a daunting task which demands constant mental alertness; long duty hours; and absolute devotion to duty. The Delhi Police personnel are well trained to deal with this situation.

(b) and (c) The Government have during the recent years taken several concrete measures to modernize Delhi Police and also to improve the service conditions of its personnel. These include replacement of conventional VHF based communication network between the Central Police Control Room and PCR Vans by a state-of-the-art UHF-Digital Trunked Radio System; installation of state-of-the-art "Area Traffic Control System" on experimental basis to cover 47 traffic points in order to improve the traffic flow conditions in the area; upgradation of training facilities at the Police Training College with the procurement of Firing Simulator, Multi-Media Projector and Computer Lab; strengthening of manpower in certain critical areas of policing; grant of Ration Money Allowance to non-gazetted police personnel; and introduction of the scheme of grant of *in-situ* promotion to remove stagnation in certain Group 'C' and 'D' cadres. The measures taken to remove corruption in the ranks of Delhi Police include deterrent action against those found guilty; and setting up of easily accessible facilities to enable the members of public to lodge their complaints against erring police officials.

Welfare of Primitive Tribes

4245. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of allocation and release of funds for the Primitive tribes during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Development of PTGs., the funds are released to the State Governments as well as NGOs on the basis of their specific proposals. A statement showing State-wise funds released during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given in the enclosed Statement. Releases for the current financial year 2001-2002 are yet to be made for which proposals are being received from the State.

Statement

Grant Released Under Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released during	
		1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217.33	129.37
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	36.81
3.	Gujarat	16.80	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	151.36
5.	Karnataka	4.02	27.00
6.	Kerala	25.63	36.34
7.	Madhya Pradesh	135.88	188.61
8.	Maharashtra	15.00	83.71
9.	Manipur	9.74	35.74
10.	Orissa	54.54	236.62
11.	Tripura	108.87	26.40
12.	West Bengal	0.00	119.50
13.	Uttaranchal/ Uttar Pradesh	74.80	0.00
Total		662.61	1071.46

Private Security Agencies in Delhi

4246. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private security agencies are providing protection and security to the citizens in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of private security agencies functioning in Delhi with and without the approval of Delhi Police or the concerned designated authority;

(c) whether the Government have any guidelines in this regard;

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

(e) whether the bonafides of their owners and employees have been verified by the police or intelligence agencies of the Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Committees under Panchayati Raj Institutions

4247. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Planning Committees under Panchayati Raj Institutions have been constituted;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure early constitution of such Committees in the States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The District Planning Committees (DPCs) have not been constituted by all the States/UTs. While some of the States have indicated that they have had not constituted DPCs due to pending Panchayat elections, the remaining States/UTs have reported that they wanted the existing District Planning Boards to continue. A statement indicating the status of DPCs is enclosed.

(d) The State Chief Ministers/Union Territory Administrators have been requested for setting up of DPCs at the earliest. The Conference of the Ministers of States incharge of Panchayati Raj held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi resolved that all States/UTs will constitute DPCs by the end of 31st July 2001.

Statement

Status of DPCs

S.No.	States/UTs	Status of constitution of DPCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not constituted
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not constituted
3.	Assam	Not constituted
4.	Bihar	Yes. Minister-in-charge of 20 point prog. is Chairperson
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Not constituted
7.	Haryana	Only in 4 Districts. Rest under consideration
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Not yet but it is under consideration.
9.	J & K	Not applicable
10.	Karnataka	Yes. In 17 out of 20 districts. After reorganisation there are 27 districts. All DPCs will be reconstituted now.
11.	Kerala	Yes
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes. District incharge Ministers are Chairpersons, Responsibilities of District Government given to the DPCs
13.	Maharashtra	Not constituted
14.	Manipur	Yes in 2 distt. Out of 4. Adhyksha, DP is Chairperson

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	Not applicable
16.	Mizoram	Not applicable
17.	Nagaland	Not applicable
18.	Orissa	Not constituted
19.	Punjab	Not yet but its constitution is under active consideration
20.	Rajasthan	Yes
21.	Sikkim	Yes
22.	Tamil Nadu	Yes. Will become operational after election of members from Panchayats & Municipalities. Chairperson, DP is Chairperson
23.	Tripura	Yes. Cabinet rank ministers are Chairpersons.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes. Ministers are Chairpersons.
25.	West Bengal	Yes in 17 Districts. 'No' in the districts of Calcutta & Darjeeling. Chairman, DP is Chairperson.
26.	A&N Islands	Yes
27.	Chandigarh	Not in favour as 90% of population covered by Municipality
28.	D&N Haveli	Yes
29.	Daman & Diu	Not constituted
30.	NCT Delhi	State PR Act is under submission.
31.	Lakshadweep	Yes. CDC is Chairperson
32.	Pondicherry	Elections not held

Review of Security/Intelligence System in Delhi

4248. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to beat up the security in New Delhi in the light of total failure of security and intelligence system as exposed on 25.7.2001;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the security/Intelligence system in view of the fact that the number of bomb blasts occurred in VVIP and sensitive areas recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Smt. Phoolan Devi was provided in July, 1994 with three plain-clothes Personal Security Officers functioning round-the-clock in three shifts. This arrangement was

commensurate with the threat perception to her security and continued till the very end. The Personal Security Officer who accompanied her on the fateful day made all possible efforts to protect her from the assailants and in the process was grievously injured.

The investigation so far made in the case tends to establish that this heinous act was executed by the killers after meticulous planning over a period of time. The prime suspect had successfully managed to win her confidence and gain access to her as is evident from the fact that it was he who drove her in his car from her residence to the Parliament House earlier in the day she was brutally gunned down. It is not, therefore, appropriate to conclude that it was because of any security lapse that this unfortunate incident took place.

The three incidents of explosions in the New Delhi area in month of May, 2001 were worked out by Delhi Police with the arrest of two militants on July 31, 2001.

Review of security arrangements for VVIPs and VIPs is a continuous process since security arrangements are decided on the basis of prevailing threat perception which keeps on changing from time to time. Delhi Police have, however, further strengthened the overall security environment in Delhi in general and in New Delhi District in particular.

Indian Citizens in Indian Enclaves of Bangladesh

4249. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific problems brought to the notice of the National Human Rights Commission in respect of Indian citizens residing in Indian Enclaves of Bangladesh;

(b) the names of agencies responsible in this regard;

(c) the action taken by each of such agencies in this respect;

(d) whether the recommendations of the Commission are still under consideration; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the final outcome of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received a complaint from Shri Amar Roypradhan, M.P. about the problems faced by the Indian citizens residing in Indian Enclaves within the territory of Bangladesh stating that these enclaves were devoid of facilities such as State Police, Health Centres, Schools, Colleges and other basic amenities.

(b) to (e) India has no administrative control or access to the Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh. There are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India. They are to be exchanged as per the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974. The list of exchangeable enclaves has been jointly finalized. The exchange of enclaves is directly linked to completion of joint demarcation of the boundary between India and Bangladesh. The two Governments have set up two Joint Boundary Working Groups to complete the demarcation work etc.

The Commission considered a report in the matter and closed the case vide its proceedings dated 24.1.2000.

Evaluation of Rural Development Schemes

4250. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evaluated Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith shortcomings and achievements, scheme-wise and year-wise, in terms of financial and physical targets set and achieved; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to recast/ abandon/ formulate new schemes in Rural Development Sector alongwith the justification therefor?

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

(b) All India evaluation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was conducted during September, 1998 to May, 1999 and a Quick Evaluation of seven programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, namely, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), National Social Assistance Programme [comprising National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)], Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Watershed Development Programme [implemented under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Development Projects (IWDP)], Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and Information Education and Communication (IEC) was conducted during 1999-2000.

Scheme-wise and year-wise financial and physical performance of Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Programmes during the last five years (1996-97 to 2000-2001) is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) A new holistic programme namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), covering all aspect of self employment, has been launched with effect from 01.04.1999 and the schemes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been discontinued.

Another scheme, namely, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana was also launched with effect from 01.04.1999 by restructuring Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Further, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Housing

and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) have been restructured with effect from 01.04.1999. New Schemes, namely, Annapurna, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been launched during 2000-2001.

Statement

Programme-wise Financial Performance of Rural Development Programmes during 1996-1997 to 2000-2001

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Total funds available	Utilisation	Total funds available	Utilisation	Total funds available	Utilisation	Total funds available	Utilisation	Total funds available	Utilisation
1.	JRY/JGSY	256124.89	215693.04	287203.50	243938.18	303725.69	252548.29	279587.65	203527.13	249244.24	192923.29
2.	IAY	167206.83	138389.59	176822.38	159147.85	219960.29	180388.45	241863.14	190763.87	259994.26	210996.36
3.	MWS \$	67434.14	49909.96	68816.01	49561.45	67562.68	47434.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	EAS	338354.24	213834.88	342531.87	290496.89	335780.91	288218.49	291066.91	218260.46	243662.18	175790.92
5.	IRDP/SGSY	139824.38	112689.09	130656.53	110954.01	142584.69	116227.66	190766.74	95986.44	152022.47	104868.64
6.	DWCRA \$	10476.60	7742.94	9249.91	7683.73	16848.61	8380.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Trysem \$	10523.30	9783.87	8895.36	8074.14	8674.88	7505.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	SITRA \$	6290.96	3212.76	6286.77	3426.58	9111.20	3912.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	DPAP	22632.91	6957.81	34493.75	17322.11	27929.42	18009.17	8944.23	8944.23	18977.99	0.00
10.	DDP	6974.02	2650.57	14424.00	7403.00	14931.68	7172.73	4922.48	4922.48	13499.07	0.00
11.	ARWSP	116328.50	88500.40	134374.39	109291.74	166912.44	159413.38	175533.35	161534.39	222995.90	144797.93
12.	CRSP	6108.90	6171.21	11269.86	9688.66	10127.19	11755.55	14633.30	10823.20	17179.15	2694.08
13.	NOAPS	47111.55	25782.84	54465.82	36284.48	59463.97	46716.78	60700.43	45501.02	58429.30	42065.72
14.	NFBS	18302.63	6983.99	19779.73	13044.03	21835.78	18795.32	23953.53	19461.93	23449.39	18310.40
15.	NMBS	10089.31	4111.20	9632.30	5460.55	9724.29	7035.44	10131.33	7292.50	9905.67	7544.93
16.	IWDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8307.86	0.00	38689.80	0.00
Total		1223783.16	892414.15	1308902.18	1071777.40	1415173.72	1173513.73	1310410.95	967017.65	1308049.42	899992.27

Statement**Programme-wise Financial Performance of Rural Development Programmes during 1996-1997 to 2000-2001**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		Unit
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	JRY/JGSY	4141.37	3557.23	3867	3958	3966.57	3766.22	0	2683.08	0	2494.44	Emp. Generated (lakh Mandays)
2.	IAY	1123560	333628	718326	770936	987466	835407	1271619	925679	1244320	781549	Dwelling Unit (Nos.)
3.	MWS \$	0	102675	0	103499	0	95164	0	0	0	0	Emp. Generated (lakh Mandays)
4.	EAS	0	3591.61	0	4717.74	0	4279.36	4091.63	2786.17	2594.47	2055.48	Emp. Generated (lakh Mandays)
5.	IRDP/SGSY	214220	144696.24	0	1706609	0	1677182	0	933868	0	939399	Total Swarozgaris (Nos.)
6.	DWCRA \$	30000	37701	30000	34445	102549	192537	0	0	0	0	Groups formed (Nos.)
7.	TRYSEM \$	290154	279635	304129	251387	286696	222431	0	0	0	0	Trainees (Nos.)
8.	SITRA \$	222220	39188	194445	162412	327779	189267	0	0	0	0	Toolkits supplied (Nos.)
9.	DPAP	4995	0	6475	4362	6515	5956	0	0	0	0	Water Sheds (Nos.)
10.	DDP	1663	0	0	1747	2202	2202	0	0	0	0	Water Sheds (Nos.)
11.	ARWSP	89909	41276	99613	116994	104902	112933	90061	74637	79468	64762	Habitations Covered (Nos.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	CRSP	709809	774332	1882851	1387080	1678322	1631272	1575453	1079476	1262400	583404	Sanitary Latrins Constructed (Nos.)
13.	NOAPS	283400	253193	1794517	5093704	4879000	6214000	5087990	5017542	5580675	7413952	Persons Assisted (Nos.)
14.	NFBS	30500	3169	338546	218439	211900	266411	190110	215779	206810	185902	Families Assisted (Nos.)
15.	NMBS	253400	46191	3388456	1557292	1781129	1562072	1781402	1300745	1816393	1287047	Persons Assisted (Nos.)
16.	IWDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	Water Sheds (Nos.)

\$ Scheme discontinued from 1-4-1999

Emp. Employment

Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre

4251. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre at the headquarters of the Meteorological Department;

(b) if so, the details of the functions of this Centre;

(c) whether this Centre would also evaluate all data and quantify earthquake risk and prepare site specific risk maps;

(d) the time by which this Centre is likely to become operational; and

(e) the estimated cost of this new system?

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) Sir, the proposal to set up Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre (EREC) has recently been approved by the Government of India. The Centre will be located at India Meteorological Department. Its principal mandate is to collate and integrate different data

sets and to prepare site specific risk maps for better preparedness planning. The Centre is also mandated to provide an institutional mechanism for multi-disciplinary inputs and expertise to be integrated so as to provide a single window service for earthquake management. Action has been initiated to have the EREC operational and functioning by the end of the year 2001. The approved cost of the Centre is Rs. 38.5 crores to be spent over a period of five years.

Pending Applications From Kerala for FFP

4252. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for providing Freedom Fighters' Pension (FFP) pending for approval with the Government from Kerala in relation to MSP Revolt;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the jail records related to these applicants were not available;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to suggest any other ways to help these freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

case, complete in all respects, duly verified and recommended by the Government of Kerala, eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, is pending.

(b) No applicant has so far claimed Jail suffering for six months or more on account of participation in MSP Revolt.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Committee For the Development of
North-Eastern States**

4253. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up for the development of the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the composition thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has started the work in this direction; and

(d) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

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

(b) A Committee has been set up to administer Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for the development of North East and Sikkim. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

- (i) Secretary, Planning Commission—Chairman
- (ii) Finance Secretary or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member
- (iii) Home Secretary or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member
- (iv) Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department—Member
- (v) Adviser (FR), Planning Commission—Member
- (vi) Adviser (DP), Planning Commission—Member
- (vii) Pr. Adviser/Adviser in-Charge of North Eastern States (& Sikkim) in Planning Commission—Member Convenor.

(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. So far the Committee has met seven times when recommendations were, inter alia made

for various ongoing/new projects in the North East and Sikkim for extending support from the Central Pool. The Committee submits reports to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in this regard periodically.

[English]

Self-Help Groups

4254. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up atleast one self-help group under SGSY in every habitation to be linked with bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial aid to NABARD for setting up of self-help groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for implementing Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) In the National Conference on the Self-Help Group (SHG) movement and the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) held on 23rd & 24th June, 2001 at the National Institute of Rural Development, (NIRD), Hyderabad, it was resolved to form at least one Self-Help Group in each habitation by the year 2004. There are about 14 lakh rural habitations in the country at present.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development have not provided any fund separately to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for this purpose.

(e) The steps being taken for implementation of the SGSY include the following:

- (i) Regular sensitization of the Implementing Agencies and the bank branches regarding the Programme.
- (ii) Providing greater role and incentive to the NGOs for their involvement in the formation and capacity building of the SHGs and for post project monitoring.
- (iii) Enhancement of training cost and making training free of cost for the Swarozgaris.

- (iv) Encouraging States to provide marketing support to the Programme by creating necessary infrastructure.
- (v) Field visits and review of the implementation of the Programme by the Monitoring Committee of the SGSY.
- (vi) Review of the implementation of Programmes in different States by the Performance Review Committee.

[Translation]

Central Coalfields Ltd.

4255. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining work in the Central Coalfield Limited is going on satisfactory;

(b) if so, the profits earned by CCL mines during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for expansion of mining work and to make it more profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The mining work in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has been facing a number of problems like surplus manpower, depletion of reserves in old mines, adverse geo-mining conditions, non-release of forest land and law and order problems etc.

(b) The company has suffered losses of Rs. 85.67 crores, Rs. 149.35 crores and Rs. 121.24 crores during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, respectively. The accounts of 2000-2001 are under audit.

(c) CCL proposes to take up nine new projects during the Xth Plan period. The company is also contemplating to enter into joint venture arrangements for opening two mega opencast projects, viz., Magadh and Amrapali with envisaged production of 12 MTY from each project.

[English]

Refugees in the Country

4256. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of refugees is constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the country's economy;

(c) the number of refugees at present in the country; Nationality-wise, State-wise;

(d) the measures being adopted by the Government to tackle this problem; and

(e) the achievement made so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are about 65,000 Sri Lankas and about 1,08,000 Tibetan refugees in India. Except some Sri Lankans and Tibetans who have been given refuge in India and are given some assistance from Central Government, foreigners from other nationalities are not staying with refugee status. The Sri Lankan refugees are accommodated in 116 Camps in Tamil Nadu and in Orissa. The Tibetan refugees are accommodated in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

(d) In order to safe guard against possible strain, that Sri Lankan refugees can cause on security scenario, complete verification of the antecedents are undertaken by local police as soon as they arrive. The refugees then are sent to different Camps. Suspected persons are sent to special camps and not allowed to move out. The State Governments have been instructed from time to time to strengthen Coastal security. Both Central and State agencies keep watch over the activities in refugee camps.

(e) As far as possible, influx of refugees are discouraged through various measures. As a result of these efforts, the inflow of refugees up to July, 2001 was only 348 as against 4,977 in 1999 and 1620 in 2000.

Smuggling of Children

4257. SHRI PRABHUNATH 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 regarding increasing trend of sex tourism after liberalisation appearing in Hindi daily *Jansatta* dated 3.8.2001;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is no law in country to check child smuggling, sale-purchase of children etc.;

(d) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to stop child prostitution, smuggling of children and their sale-purchase; and

(e) the number of children saved from prostitution, smuggling and sale-purchase during the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

4258. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy have not received the compensation so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay;

(c) the present status of the compensation case and the time by which this process is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government have received any objections against the guidelines issued in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Office of the Welfare Commissioner set up under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 is concerned with payment of compensation of the Bhopal gas victims. According to the available information, 10,29,516 claims were filed for compensation, out of which 10,28,323 cases have been disposed of upto 31.7.2001. Besides this, approximately 3.98 lakhs cases were rejected earlier due to non appearance of parties. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 2.3.2001 had directed to publish a list of such cases for providing a last opportunity to such claimants for restoration of their cases. As a result, 41,255

claimants have applied for restoration of their cases upto 31.7.2001.

(d) & (e) According to the information received from the office of the Welfare Commissioner, no objection has been received against the guidelines issued in this regard.

[English]

Promotion of Education for SCs/STs

4259. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend financial assistance to various States for promotion of education among backward caste students as it is being done in the case of Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) if so, whether any demand has been made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Financial assistance is given by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to various States/UTs for promotion of education among backward class students under the following schemes:-

- (i) Post-matric Scholarships for OBC Students;
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarships for OBC Students;
- (iii) Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls;
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of OBCs; and
- (v) Pre-examination Coaching for OBCs.

(b) and (c) During 1998-99 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post-matric Scholarships for OBC Students, Pre-matric Scholarships for OBC students and Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls Rs. 149.00 lakhs, Rs. 64.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively were released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. No further proposals have been received from the State Government during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (Till 16.08.2001).

Additional Central Assistance to States

4260. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a grant of Rs. 1.20 crore as additional Central assistance for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been released for four new projects in the tribal dominated areas of North Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the quantum of such additional Central assistance has been released to the other States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The Ministry released an amount of Rs. 308.38 lakh as additional grant to the State Government of Sikkim under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for implementation of specific schemes during 2000-2001.

(b) The additional grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for implementation of specific schemes made to other States during 2000-2001 is as under:-

State	Amount of additional grant (Rs. in lakhs)
Gujarat	900.00
Himachal Pradesh	51.50
Manipur	112.00
Orissa	1415.10
Tripura	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	256.55
Meghalaya	144.00
Nagaland	267.50
Chhattisgarh	277.48
Uttaranchal	0.11

Volume of Water in BCCL Mines

4261. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the volume of water available in BCCL mines with particular mention of areas X, IX, III;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the scheme of water supply to the population using the water of Dharmabaindh Colliery; and

(d) the scope of such schemes connecting dewatering mines with water supply to the said population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The estimated volume of water for areas X, IX, and III are as under:-

Area	Volume of Water
X	1873 million gallon
IX	1314 million gallon
III	1318 million gallon

(c) and (d) No such scheme has been formulated. Scope of such scheme depends on techno-economics.

[Translation]

Setting up of Special Dairy Cooperative Committees

4262. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned for setting up of Special Dairy Cooperative Committees under Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women so far in Bihar;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released to the State for these projects during 2000-2001;

(c) the locations where these projects are being implemented along with the number of beneficiaries under the said projects;

(d) whether there is any proposal to sanction more such projects in the State during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Under the scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) one project has been sanctioned in favour of Bihar State Corporation Milk Production Federation Ltd. in four phases for Setting up Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies in Bihar.

(b) The three phases have been implemented. The fourth phase is estimated to cost of Rs. 496.32 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 103.48 lakhs has been released so far. This amount is yet to be utilized in full, such no funds have been released during the year 2000-2001.

(c) This project is being implemented in the districts of Vaishali, Patliputra, Barauni, Tirhut, Mithila and Shahabad. The total number of beneficiaries in the project are 8745 women.

(d) and (e) One proposal from a voluntary organization called Nari Nidhi has been recently received from training women in dairy farming and vegetable cultivation.

[English]

Rural Development Programmes with World Bank Assistance

4263. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Development Schemes funded by the World Bank during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, scheme-wise; and

(b) the progress made on the schemes so far and the target set for completion of these schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Rural Development Programmes with World Bank Assistance

(US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Project's Name	States	Donor	Signing date	Effective from	Closing date	*** LN/CR amount	Distributed upto June 2001
1.	AP District Poverty Initiatives Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA*	12.5.2000	7.8.2000	31.12.2005	111	4.15
2.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	Madhya Pradesh	IDA	5.12.2000	27.2.2001	30.6.2006	110.1	3.48
3.	Raj-District Poverty Initiatives Project	Rajasthan	IDA	19.5.2000	7.8.2000	31.12.2005	100.5	3.63
4.	Rural Women Development and Empowerment Project	Bihar Jharkhand Gujarat Karnataka Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh Uttar Pradesh	IDA IFAD**	14.9.1998 27.3.1997	IDA 26.4.99 IFAD 19.5.99	31.12.2001	19.5 19.2	1.95
5.	Kerala Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	Kerala	IDA	4.1.2001	12.2.2001	31.12.2006	65.5	2.5
Total (US\$ Million)							425.8	15.71

* International Development Association (IDA)

** International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

*** Loan/Credit (LN/CR)

*[Translation]***B.ed. and D.ed. Colleges**

4264. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals to open B.ed. and D.ed colleges in Uttar Pradesh have been lying pending with the National Teachers Training Council for approval for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not taking any decision thereon; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) According to information received from the National Council for Teacher Education, no such proposals are pending with them.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Winding up of Regional Office of CIL**

4265. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up the regional offices of Coal Controller of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the distribution of coal is proposed to be regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Field offices of the Coal Controller's Organisation set up for sampling and analysing of Coal by deploying Coal India Limited's staff have been closed in March, 2001. The Principal office of Coal Controller at Kolkata and its branch office at Dhanbad are still functioning.

(c) The distribution of coal has been deregulated w.e.f. 1.1.2000. Hence, the coal producing companies are distributing/selling coal as per their own policy keeping in

view the demand and availability of particular grade of coal.

Purchase of Mining Machines from Britain

4266. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. propose to purchase some coal mining machines from Britain which are out of use in their coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether usefulness of these machines have been examined in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, CIL invited global tenders for introduction of new technology (use of continuous miners in conjunction with shuttle cars and roof bolters) in certain mines. After finalisation of tenders, two contracts have been entered for Chirimiri and Vindhya mines of SECL with M/s. Joy Kier and M/s. Long Airdox respectively. Two more contracts are under finalisation for Tandsi mine of WCL and Pinoura mine of SECL.

(c) and (d) Continuous miner technology is not in use at present in the mines of CIL although they are in extensive use in Australia, South Africa and USA. The contract is on risk/gain sharing basis.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds in CPWD

4267. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Officers was set up by the CPWD to examine the eligibility of dependents of deceased employees who died in 2000, in regard to their appointment on the compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of persons to whom the jobs were provided on the compassionate grounds alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard;

(d) the names of persons to whom the jobs were not provided and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any disparity has taken place in regard to selection of applicants; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officers?

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

Setting up of a National Biotechnology Commission

4268. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIKVEKANANDA REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has suggested for setting up of a National Biotechnology Commission and appointment of an independent regulator for the fast emerging biotechnology industry in the country;

(b) if so, the main points suggested by the CII in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the final decision in this regard 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) to (c) A "White Paper" brought out by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on "Biotechnology on the fast track: Realizing Regulatory Reform" does not suggest the setting up of a National Biotechnology Commission. The "White Paper" however, has recommended that a Single Window application processing cell headed by a competent officer with full time responsibility be set up. Setting up a dedicated web site, end-product characterization, some changes in the existing proforma and expeditious clearance of the proposals are some of the other recommendations. The "White Paper" is presently under discussion for further consideration by the Government.

Freedom Fighters Pension

4269. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Freedom Fighters, Pension cases received and cleared during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the details of Freedom Fighters' Pensions cancelled during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Details of Freedom Fighters' Pension cases received and cleared by way of rejection or sanction during the period 1.1.2001 to 30.6.2001 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Details of Freedom Fighters' Pensions cancelled during the said period are as under:

Name of the State	Number of cases cancelled
1. Bihar	15
2. Manipur	60
3. Orissa	2
4. Punjab	2
5. Tamil Nadu	2
6. Uttar Pradesh	1

Pensions are cancelled on detection that same were obtained on mistaken grounds, false information, forged documents and/or concealing material facts as the case may be.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	Pension cases received during the period 1.1.2001 to 30.6.2001	Pension cases cleared during the period 1.1.2001 to 30.6.2001
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	31
2.	Assam	13	13
3.	Gujarat	1	1
4.	Haryana	10	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	—

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka	12	12
8.	Kerala	78	78
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4
10.	Maharashtra	3	3
11.	Nagaland	11	11
12.	Punjab	69	69
13.	Rajasthan	6	6
14.	Tamil Nadu	88	88
15.	Uttar Pradesh	56	47
16.	West Bengal	212	212
17.	Pondicherry	4	4
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
19.	Delhi	3	3
Total		611	596

Guidelines for University Students Body Elections

4270. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has
any code of conduct or guidelines for students body
elections;

(b) whether there is any system to ensure that
academic atmosphere in universities is not vitiated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a)
According to the information furnished by University Grants
Commission, no such code of conduct or guidelines have
been issued by the Commission.

(b) and (c) The responsibility to ensure that the
academic atmosphere in the universities is not vitiated,
lies with the respective universities, which are autonomous
in character. The universities have generally made
appropriate provisions regarding maintenance of discipline,

prohibition of ragging, student welfare, etc., in their
respective Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations, etc. The UGC
also, from time to time, issues guidelines in these matters,
including curbing of ragging, to all universities for ensuring
healthy atmosphere in compuses.

Central Assistance Under IDSMT Scheme

4271. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide loan or
assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally
sponsored scheme named "Integrated Development of
Small and Medium Towns";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have not released
full required amount in respect of several towns of
Maharashtra since 1996-97 onwards;

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

(e) whether the State Government has sent several
letters to the Union Government for the release of balance
amount; and

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.
The Union Government provide Central assistance under
the Centrally sponsored scheme named "Integrated
Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) for
towns recommended by the State Governments through
the State Level Sanctioning Committees in respect of
towns having population upto 5 lakhs. The State-wise
details of Central assistance released since inception
(1979-80) are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra have
been released the eligible amount of Central assistance
under IDSMT scheme since 1996-97 onwards subject to
fulfilling the stipulated conditions. The details of towns
covered under the scheme in Maharashtra and the Central
Assistance released to them upto July, 2001 is given in
the statement-II enclosed.

(e) and (f) The State Government does corresponded
with the Union Government for release to balance

instalments of Central assistance in respect of various towns and appropriate responses are communicated. No

eligible proposal for release of balance Central assistance is pending with the Union Government under this Scheme.

Statement-I

Cumulative Release of Central Assistance Under IDSMT Scheme (From 1979-80 to Till Date)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Towns Covered	Total CA Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	47.30	68.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1.43	1.68
3.	Assam	25	7.99	10.66
4.	Bihar	44	12.01	14.79
5.	Goa	9	2.04	1.19
6.	Gujarat	62	32.10	52.11
7.	Haryana	16	8.30	12.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	4.46	6.31
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	3.78	6.48
10.	Karnataka	91	40.70	42.17
11.	Kerala	38	18.30	35.29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83	34.75	39.82
13.	Maharashtra	108	60.53	109.10
14.	Manipur	11	3.78	5.76
15.	Meghalaya	8	2.88	4.48
16.	Mizoram	8	3.07	6.20
17.	Nagaland	9	3.35	5.00
18.	Orissa	52	18.33	20.47
19.	Punjab	33	13.55	24.83
20.	Rajasthan	48	23.82	45.33
21.	Sikkim	9	1.91	2.72

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	111	39.09	54.62
23.	Tripura	13	4.02	4.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	110	39.35	48.06
25.	West Bengal	77	31.30	45.89
26.	A&N Islands	1	0.92	1.24
27.	D&N Haveli	2	1.12	0.16
28.	Daman & Diu	1	0.23	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	1	0.25	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	7	2.41	1.60
Grand Total		1098	463.08	671.42

Note: Releases are Excluding CUISS (Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme)

2. Status of Bihar, M.P. and U.P. Includes Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal Respectively.

Statement-II

*Central Assistance Released under IDSMT to
Maharashtra State From 1996-97 to 2001-2002.*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Town/Year of Release	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3
1996-97		
1.	Khamgaon	13.01
2.	Amaravati	78.00
3.	Shahada	26.00
4.	Navapur	26.00
5.	Kurundwad	23.00
6.	Sangola	26.00
7.	Ghatanji	14.00
Sub Total		206.01

1	2	3
1997-98		
8.	Nilanga	5.19
9.	Igatpuri	20.00
10.	Chandrapur	6.00
11.	Gadchiroli	12.00
12.	Gondiya	24.00
13.	Chopda	6.00
14.	Narkhed	12.00
15.	Malkapur	3.50
16.	Nandurbar	3.50
17.	Chalisgaon	13.97
18.	Hingoli	11.00
19.	Buldana	11.00

1	2	3
20.	Nanded	26.00
21.	Savner	36.00
22.	Achlapur	6.00
23.	Jaigaon	19.57
24.	Wani	21.00
25.	Ambad	26.00
26.	Ahmednagar	66.50
27.	Sangamner	20.00
28.	Pachora	24.00
29.	Warora	24.00
30.	Bhusawal	54.00
31.	Deglur	24.00
32.	Rartur	24.00
33.	Manwat	8.00
34.	Mahad	9.00
35.	Sawantwadi	11.00
36.	Amravati	12.00
37.	Shahada	4.00
38.	Nawapur	4.00
39.	Kurundwad	3.00
40.	Sangola	4.00
41.	Ghatanji	2.00
Sub-Total		556.23
1998-99		
42.	Kopergaon	7.30
43.	Phaltan	23.44
44.	Sangli	70.00

1	2	3
45.	Dhule	60.00
46.	Gandhiglanj	23.20
47.	Basmatnagar	10.40
48.	Vita	9.10
49.	Shegaon	13.50
50.	Tumear	30.21
51.	Umred	14.69
52.	Ichalkaranji	130.00
53.	Gangakhed	25.00
54.	Sillod	30.00
Sub-Total		446.84
1999-2000		
55.	Pachora	24.00
56.	Warora	24.00
57.	Bhusawal	55.25
58.	Deglur	24.00
59.	Basmath Nagar	26.79
60.	Vita	9.10
61.	Manwath	20.50
62.	Mahad	9.00
63.	Kagal	15.56
64.	Ausa	12.00
65.	Georai	18.00
66.	Sawantwadi	10.70
67.	Murtijapur	30.67
68.	Shegaon	13.45
69.	Alibagh	14.00

1	2	3
70.	Pulgaon	29.00
71.	Umred	39.31
72.	Vaijapur	24.00
73.	Wai	30.00
74.	Anjangaon Surji	30.00
75.	Mehkar	30.00
76.	Kalamb	16.00
77.	Daryapur	19.48
78.	Shahada	30.00
79.	Kurundwad	32.00
80.	Sangola	30.00
81.	Ghatanji	16.00
82.	Satana	22.00
83.	Dhamangaon	22.00
84.	Roha	16.00
85.	Kolhapur	30.00
Sub-Total		722.81

2000-2001

86.	Basmath Nagar	13.81
87.	Manwath	28.50
88.	Ausa	11.20
89.	Georai	18.00
90.	Sawantwadi	28.80
91.	Murtijapur	7.00
92.	Parola	36.00
93.	Alibagh	14.00
94.	Pulgaon	29.00

1	2	3
95.	Umred	4.00
96.	Vaijapur	34.00
97.	Ichalkarnji	10.00
98.	Wai	30.00
99.	Anjangaon Surji	30.00
100.	Mehkar	30.00
101.	Kalamb	16.00
102.	Daryapur	51.52
103.	Amravati	90.00
104.	Shahada	30.00
105.	Navapur	30.00
106.	Kurundwad	32.00
107.	Sangola	30.00
108.	Ghatanji	16.00
109.	Satana	8.00
110.	Dhamangaon	8.00
111.	Kolhapur	60.00
112.	Umerkhed	30.00
113.	Faizpur	30.00
114.	Raver	30.00
115.	Jintur	30.00
Sub-Total		815.83

2001-2002 (upto July, 2001)

116.	Desaijanj	16.00
117.	Akola	135.00
Sub-Total		151.00

*[Translation]***Tibetan Studies Institute**

4272. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of advanced Tibetan Studies Institutes in the country and the position with regard to its functioning;

(b) the objectives of the said institutes and assistance being received by these; and

(c) the institutions-wise details of Buddhist Research Publications Academy and Museums set up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnatah, Varanasi was established in 1967 by the efforts of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The institution remained associated with the Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya (now Sampuranand Sanskrit University) till 1975. It was granted autonomy in 1978. In 1988, the Institute was declared a Deemed University, managed with financial support from the Department of Culture.

Objectives of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies are:-

1. Preservation of Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
2. Restoration of Ancient Indian Science and Literature preserved in Tiben Language but lost in the original.
3. To offer alternate educational facilities to the students of Indian Himalayan Border formerly availing the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet.
4. Accomplishment of gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provisions for award of degrees in Tibetan studies.

The Govt. of India provided a grant of Rs. 125.00 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 387.00 lakhs (Non Plan) to the Institute during 2001-2002. No Buddhist Research Publication Academy and Museums have been set up during the last three years by the Department of Culture.

Regional Engineering Colleges

4273. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for granting the status of a Regional Engineering College to an Engineering College;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Living Standards of Urban Poores

4274. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated under the Basic Services Programme by the Union Government to improve the standard of living of the poor people living in urban areas during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the towns and cities of Madhya Pradesh covered under this programme;

(c) the details of the basic problems of the poor people solved under this programme; and

(d) the details of the towns and cities of Madhya Pradesh which are likely to be covered under this programme in the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Does not arise, since the Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) programme is no longer in existence and has been subsumed along with other UPA Programmes in the unified Programme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar

Yojana (SJSRY) launched w.e.f. 1.12.1997, which is applicable to all urban towns in the country.

Development of Computer

4275. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Science has developed a small computer named simputer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of the small computer; and

(d) the extent to which Simputer is likely to be beneficial in the Information Technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has a hand held computing devise, about the size of a palmtop though much more powerful. The Simputer currently reads and speaks in several Indian languages. Information Markup Language (IML) has been created to provide a uniform experience to users and to allow rapid development of solutions on any platform.

(c) It has a 32-bit CPU at 200 MHz, 32MB of DRAM, 24MB Flash for Permanent Storage and I/F 320x240 Monochrome LCD Display Panel.

(d) The Simputer, through its Smart Card feature allows for personal information management at the individual level for an unlimited number of users. The impact of this feature coupled with rich connectivity of the Simputer can be dramatic.

House Tax From Unauthorised Colonies

4276. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to realise house tax from the houses in unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount of House Tax likely to be realised;

(d) whether the Government have made any authentic estimate in this regard; 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 houses constructed in unauthorised colonies are already amenable to houses tax under Section 115 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. However, the method of computation is being simplified by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by adopting the Unit Area method of assessment, as provided in Bye-law No.3(1)(e) of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Determination of Ratable Value) Bye-laws, 1994.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi expect to raise approximately Rs. 50 crores per year.

(d) No, Sir.,

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Killing of Dalits/Persons of Minority Communities

4277. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dalits/people of minority communities killed/injured in the country during the last one year and till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested/punished during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible for the killings;

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to stop such killings in future; and

(f) the details of compensation paid if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The details of

incidence of murder of the members of the Scheduled Castes during the years 2000 & 2001, State-wise, as received from the National Crime Records Bureau are enclosed as statement. Segregated information relating to Minorities is not maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau.

(b) This information is not Centrally maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau.

(c) to (f) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of Crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has, from time to time, been writing to the State Governments stressing upon them the need to take preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures in connection with crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable sections of the society.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have taken the following steps for proper implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, and the Protection of Civil Rights Acts:

- (i) Under the centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments

on 50:50 basis and to Union Territories Administrations on 100% basis for measures undertaken/proposed by them for effective implementation of the above Acts which include provision of adequate facilities including legal aid, the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution, setting up of committees or Special Courts, periodic surveys, identification of atrocity prone areas and providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims/dependents of atrocities.

- (ii) State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to accord priority to implementation and monitoring of the policies/schemes relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (iii) The Governments of the States where pendency of cases is high have been requested to establish exclusive Special Courts for expeditious disposal of cases registered. Forty exclusive Special Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and 78 exclusive Special Courts under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 have been set up in the country for speedy disposal of cases.

Statement

Incidence of Murder of Scheduled Castes During 2000 & 2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	2000		2001	
		Murder	Figures are upto Month of	Murder	Figures are upto Month of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	Dec	10	May
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Dec	0	Feb
3.	Assam	0	Dec	0	May
4.	Bihar	4	Dec	1	Mar
5.	Goa	0	Dec	0	May
6.	Gujarat	11	Aug	—	N.A.
7.	Haryana	2	Dec	4	Apr
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	Dec	0	May
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	Dec	0	Apr

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	11	Dec	11	May
11.	Kerala	7	Dec	3	May
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	Dec	35	Jun (Feb)
13.	Maharashtra	2	Dec	6	Jun
14.	Manipur	0	Dec	0	Jun
15.	Meghalaya	0	Dec	0	May
16.	Mizoram	0	Dec	0	Jun
17.	Nagaland	0	Dec	0	May
18.	Orissa	14	Jun	—	N.A.
19.	Punjab	0	Dec	1	June
20.	Rajasthan	48	Dec	7	Feb
21.	Sikkim	0	Dec	0	Feb
22.	Tamil Nadu	12	Dec	7	May
23.	Tripura	0	Dec	0	May (Mar)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	302	Nov	69	Mar
25.	West Bengal	0	Dec	0	May
	Total (States)	487		154	
26.	A & Islands	0	Dec	0	Jun
27.	Chandigarh	0	Dec	0	Apr
28.	D & N Haveli	0	Dec (Oct)	0	Jun
29.	Daman & Diu	0	Dec	0	May (Apr)
30.	Delhi	0	Dec	0	Jun
31.	Lakshadweep	0	Dec	0	Jun (Mar & Apr)
32.	Pondicherry	0	Dec	0	Jun
	Total (UTS)	0		0	
	Total (All India)	487		154	

Gas-Based Nitrogenous Plant at Dubai

4278. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Petro-chemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. is setting up a gas-based Nitrogenous

Fertilizer Plant at United Arab Emirates to produce 4.00 lakh tonnes of urea at an estimated cost of \$ 170 million;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plant and equipment have already been procured; and

(d) if so, the time by which the plant is likely to be commissioned and completed?

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

(b) The project has so far achieved an overall progress of 57%. Recently the Government of Dubai has issued a letter to the project confirming the supply of Natural Gas for an initial contract period of 15 years starting from the fourth quarter of 2002. SPIC proposes to execute a detailed Gas sales and purchase Agreement with the Government of Dubai in the month of August/September, 2001.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Financial closure of the project is expected by the end of 2001 and the mechanical completion by the end of 2002. The commercial production of urea is expected by first quarter of 2003.

Expert Committee For Restructuring of DDA

4279. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had set up an Expert Committee few years ago to recommend restructuring of DDA;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Committees constituted/experts engaged by DDA during the last ten years i.e. 1991-2001 are:

- (i) M/s Tata Consultancy Services: Appointed on 12.5.1997 for Review of Zonal Accounting System i.e. the existing Centralised Account Units System with a view to streamline the existing system by switching over to Commercial Accounting System based on Double entry. M/s Tata Consultancy Services in their recommendations inter-alia recommended for a separate study to be conducted with the objective to switch over from the current single entry system to double entry system.

- (ii) Two Member Committee: Comprising Shri S.H. Manghani, Retd. Addl. Dy. CAG and Shri W.D. Dandage, Retd. D.G., CPWD was constituted on 11.11.1998 to examine the recommendations of Tata Consultancy Services and suggest the modalities to streamline the existing system. The Committee recommended for continuance of the CAU system and further suggested for streamlining the existing system of accounts.

- (iii) M/s Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyer & Co.: In accordance with the suggestion of M/s Tata Consultancy Services and the Two Member Committee and also in pursuance of the commitment given to the CAG to convert the Single Entry System in operation in DDA into Double Entry System (i.e. Commercial Accounting System based on Double Entry), M/s Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyer & Co. have been appointed on 24.9.1999 as Consultant for this purpose. The consultant after conducting the detailed study of the existing system of accounts and after detailed interaction with the concerned Head of Departments and various functionaries have finalised the chapter/manuals for introduction of CASDE. Necessary training to the DDA officers has also been imparted by the consultants. The quarterly Accounts for the quarter ending June 2001 and September, 2001 have been undertaken. These accounts system of accounts for the year 2001-2002. For computerization of the accounts, detailed study has also been undertaken by the Consultants and it has been decided to undertake the computerization of the accounts from 2002-2003.

Grants to VO's Under NORAD Scheme

4280. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the norms adopted or sanctioning financial assistance and the details of trades for which grants are being given to Voluntary Organisation under the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) scheme;

(b) whether this scheme is being implemented all over the country;

(c) if so, the funds allocated in this regard to each State;

(d) whether grants to voluntary organisations are being routed through the State Governments;

(e) if so, the number of representations received by the Government for not releasing the grants to NGOs by the State Governments; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing a scheme known as Women Economic Programme (WEP) with partial assistance from Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). Under this scheme assistance is provided to voluntary and other organisations to provide training to women in various traditional and non-traditional trades. The norms of each

trade is decided in case to case basis in consultation with technical Ministries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No State-wise allocation of funds is made under the scheme. Project proposals are considered on the basis of their eligibility and merits. A Statement showing the proposals approved State-wise for the year 2000-2001 is enclosed.

(d) Grants are being route through the State Women Development Corporations.

(e) No such representation has been received from NGOs. However, there have been a few representations regarding delay in the release of grants.

(f) Procedure for sanction has been streamlined with weakly meetings of Project Sanctioning Committee. State Women Development Corporations have been asked to monitor the implementation, for which monitoring charges @3% of the project cost is being paid.

Statement

Proposals received from the States/UTs, Proposals sanctioned, amounts released and Women benefitted under Women's Economic Programme (NORAD) during the year 2000-2001

State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Benf.	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	114	4225	176.04
Arunachal Pradesh	8	150	6.41
Assam	31	1485	48.94
Chandigarh	6	296	13.26
Bihar	70	845	71.15
Delhi	34	1100	75.97
Gujarat	38	1940	100.04
Haryana	23	940	41.9
Himachal Pradesh	25	340	15.83
J&K	35	1635	56.47
Karnataka	48	4480	130.86
Kerala	42	1680	52.42
Madhya Pradesh	85	3490	105.33
Maharashtra	63	2940	83.06
Manipur	30	1885	33.52

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	5	300	7.36
Mizoram	14	625	21.9
Nagaland	3	160	4
Orissa	41	1650	54
Pondicherry	10	355	16.98
Punjab	39	2940	142.48
Rajasthan	13	610	16.42
Tamil Nadu	75	2590	65.12
Tripura	12	425	30.82
Uttar Pradesh	176	6670	205.8
West Bengal	36	1455	56.92
Total	1076	45211	1633

This State wise distribution also includes the details of grants given by Central Social Welfare Board to various organizations out of the grant given to them under NORAD scheme. In the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs. 4.00 Crore only was sanctioned to CSWB under NORAD scheme. However, CSWB has also utilized the left over unspent of about Rs. 2.38 Crores of the previous year to the sanction projects in the current year.

The total funds under NORAD in the year 2000-2001 were however Rs. 13.95 Crores only.

Report of Expenditure Reforms Commission on Coal Industry

4281. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Report of the Expenditure Reforms Commission has since been accepted in the Ministry of Coal;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d)

The recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) have been examined in the Ministry. The comments of the Ministry have been duly sent to the Ministry of Finance and their response is awaited.

[Translation]

Constitution of Review Committee

4282. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) have constituted any Review Committee for reviewing the norms for formulating of teachers training curriculums, teacher-students interaction qualification for recruitment of teachers etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of this Review Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) formed a Committee to review the Norms and Standards laid down by the Council for various teacher education programmes. The Committee formed four Sub-Committees. The Sub-Committees recommended revised

Norms in respect of six programmes, viz., (i) Elementary Teacher Training Programme (ii) Secondary Teacher Training Programme (B.Ed.) (iii) Master of Education (M.Ed.) (iv) Certificate in Physical Education (C.P. Ed.) (v) Bachelor of Physical Education (B.P.Ed.) (vi) Master of Physical Education (M.P.Ed.). Further introduction of M.Ed. (part time) course, and liberalisation of Norms relating to instructional and infrastructural requirements were also recommended. Taking account of the recommendations of the Review Committee and the views of the State Governments and the need for ensuring quality, the Council has approved the draft NCTE (Norms and Standards for Teacher Education Programmes) Regulations, 2001, for the above courses, which will be notified in the Gazette of India.

[English]

Health Care for Children Under ICDS

4283. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the functions or objectives of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is immunization of all children who come under the programme;

(b) if so, whether any special emphasis is being given for immunization under the programme;

(c) whether any block-wise target in respect of health care for children has been set under the ICDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Health Care is provided to all the children attending Anganwadi Centres.

[Translation]

Technology Day

4284. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Day was observed in the country on May 11, 2001;

(b) if so, the details of the activities performed on this occasion; and

(c) the impact of the said technology day on the life of a common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Technology Day is celebrated on 11th May every year from 1998 onwards to commemorate the demonstration of India's technological capabilities and progress. The celebrations held jointly by Department of Science and Technology, Department of Bio-Technology and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on May 11, 2001 focussed on the following:-

- (1) A public exhibition on India's capabilities and achievements in science and technology.
- (2) Presentation of Awards instituted by the various Departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- (3) Release of new products based on technological innovation and excellence.
- (4) The various laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) throughout the country observed "open day" on this occasion.
- (5) The Annual Technology Day Lecture delivered by Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala of IIT, Chennai.

Celebratory events such as the Technology Day celebrations are an important means of highlighting and communicating the nation's achievements in the field of science and technology and inculcating a sense of pride in our national capabilities.

Population of Tribes in Jharkhand

4285. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of each tribe in Jharkhand, district-wise;

(b) the names of tribes of which the population have fallen by as much as 20 per cent during the last twenty years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of schemes being implemented for the development of these tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Statement showing district-wise population of each tribe in Jharkhand is enclosed.

(b) and (c) According to the Census figures, the population of none of the tribes of Bihar (including Jharkhand) has fallen by 20 percent.

Statement***Tribe-wise, District-wise Population in Jharkhand (1991 Census)***

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal Communities	Districts												
		Deoghar	Dhanbad including Bokaro	Dumka	Giridih	Godda	Gumla	Hazaribag including Chatra & Kodama	Lohardaga	Palamu including Garhwa	Ranchi	Sahibganj including Pakur	Purbi Singhbhum	Paschimi Singhbhum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Asur	-	126	31	87	10	7400	72	879	246	73	-	167	31
2.	Baiga	31	235	137	06	356	421	511	30	1518	209	48	71	242
3.	Banjara	-	14	22	13	36	90	47	28	104	20	-	58	-
4.	Bathudi	-	78	285	11	10	324	140	01	73	27	57	1414	225
5.	Bedia	01	515	106	1385	38	812	36938	21	50	25821	05	941	5086
6.	Bhumij	106	505	05	62	-	268	433	66	189	335	-	81002	72990
7.	Binjhia	-	03	567	10	19	9797	498	33	62	1760	20	150	71
8.	Birhor	20	177	2150	544	-	321	3455	02	2527	374	99	361	535
9.	Birja	-	118	-	58	10	772	318	426	-	83	-	203	14
10.	Chero	-	55	92	33	-	117	95	-	58923	178	43	-	580
11.	Chick Baraik	07	162	12	39	-	27935	421	159	958	14132	62	129	1629
12.	Gond	171	1909	101	2470	308	19158	800	47	3536	1208	586	2166	11545
13.	Gorait	25	76	78	79	65	425	118	348	44	1977	52	203	443
14.	Ho	13	1316	18	106	-	283	610	65	299	555	57	37947	589109
15.	Karmali	08	104	237	8335	71	291	28925	52	78	8109	112	136	642
16.	Khana	141	601	196	381	86	122812	1151	268	2398	5848	202	11305	1846
17.	Kharwar	654	1310	132	4457	179	6342	2408	7141	131035	579	14950	3572	549
18.	Khond	1051	674	331	425	30	82	121	-	74	47	309	212	517
19.	Kisan	11	103	13	374	23	6460	567	3827	14921	1515	392	97	493
20.	Kora	795	8264	3326	1520	1288	486	183	30	480	579	992	1386	2067
21.	Korwa	142	780	97	149	91	2629	52	125	17844	291	339	484	1123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22.	Lohara	2842	4726	8108	1231	7855	42875	3186	7799	14426	57267	5925	9882	7846
23.	Mahli	4336	8523	14685	5881	2043	10777	7310	5376	1159	21494	5167	9494	9116
24.	Mal Paharia	7075	298	21821	861	8631	4120	2092	1502	1707	3985	26026	326	710
25.	Munda	169	10599	897	10780	432	156995	52254	5905	19225	461002	6352	41423	133129
26.	Oraon	224	9000	1029	3564	5615	387940	45839	127130	157271	351694	7118	9749	31483
27.	Parhaiya	285	85	3519	216	4536	339	878	661	12739	387	5395	105	111
28.	Santal	100180	174020	555192	228433	177806	5171	60633	87893	1105	3639	405459	249731	104777
29.	Sauria Paharia	588	689	8266	315	6440	1318	480	127	199	704	27504	329	867
30.	Savar	—	133	10	63	—	89	23	10	68	15	28	3509	255
31.	Unclassified	210	84	21	40	69	139	28	13	08	515	22	20	38
Total		119085	225282	621484	271924	216047	816988	250586	162694	443266	964422	507321	466572	978069

*[English]***Prostitution in Certain States****Functioning of Deemed Universities and Autonomous Institutes**

4286. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any monitoring agency or mode to monitor and access the functioning of deemed universities and autonomous institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The institutions granted Deemed University Status are governed as per the provisions of its MOA/Rules which are generally based on the UGC model MOA/Rules. There is a provision of review and inspection by the Central Government/UGC of the institute, in the UGC model MOA/Rules.

The other means to monitor the functioning of the deemed universities/institutes is through UGC/Government representatives in their different bodies, namely, Board of Management, Finance Committee, etc.

4287. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that girls and women of some tribes living in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are involved in prostitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one NGO has made study in this regard and submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the welfare of tribal women involved in prostitution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shiksha Yatra

4288. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there was a right to education campaign throughout India in the name of Shiksha Yatra;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

(b) In the memorandum the participants of Shiksha Yatra had put the following demands:

- Immediate passage of the 83rd Constitutional Amendment Bill and allocation of 8% of GNP on education of which 50% should be kept aside for primary education.
- There should be good neighbourhood schools, where children of different classes and communities should be offered free, compulsory, meaningful & equal education. Emphasis should be on girls education.
- Free Education — The concept of free education should be defined. Fees should be waived. School uniforms, books, conveyance, nutritious meals should be made free up to the age of 18 years.
- Compulsory Education — Responsibility and participation of the local schools, administrative units, parents, community and teachers should be invoked to make education compulsory.
- Meaningful Education — Education should be meaningful, joyful and lead towards self-actualisation of the individual.
- Equal Education — Education should be imparted without any discrimination to bridge the gap between rich and poor.
- It is the constitutional responsibility of the Central and State governments to make education a fundamental right.
- Ban on privatisation and communalisation of primary education.

(c) The Constitution (Eighty Third Amendment) Bill, 1997 to make right to free and compulsory education for children in the age group 6-14 years a Fundamental Right was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on July 28, 1997.

After examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and receipt of suggestions in the 165th Report of the Law Commission of India, a revised proposal was placed for the consideration of the Union Cabinet. The Union Cabinet referred it to a Group of Ministers where it is under consideration.

Regarding the other demands, the Government has launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan — a programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education which addresses issues raised in the memorandum.

[Translation]

Extension of Lal Dora Area in Delhi

4289. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lal Dora area of many villages of Outer Delhi, particularly in Tuglakabad has not been extended since 1908;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to extend the Lal Dora in all the villages of Outer Delhi uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the National Capital Territory of Delhi. On receipt of the information, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Strikes in Delhi University

4290. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent strikes in Delhi University have been affecting the educational activities of the University;

(b) if so, the number of strikes took place during the last three years alongwith the duration of strike, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for these strikes; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government to avoid strikes in Delhi and other Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the employees of the University generally go on strike in the beginning of the academic session, particularly at the time of admissions, and before commencement of examinations. The duration of such strikes vary from one week to two weeks and in extreme cases upto three weeks. Their demands also are different on various occasions. These include filling up of vacant posts, compassionate appointments over and above the prescribed quota, regularization of daily wages staff and upward revision of their pay scale etc. Such strikes definitely affect the normal functioning of the University and the University takes all necessary measures to tackle such situations. Efforts are made to resolve the issues raised by the agitating employees by negotiations and whenever their demands are found to be totally unjustified, strict action is taken against them.

Border Lapses

4291. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for sudden armed intrusion by Bangladesh Rifles, the Government have since appointed a probe to fix responsibility on the BSF authorities, manning the border for lapses;

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

(c) the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir. In the face of unprovoked and unwarranted intrusion by the Bangladesh forces into the village of Pyrdiwah in the East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya along the India-Bangladesh border in April 2001, the BSF held its ground valiantly and acted in its best judgement. Therefore, there is no question of appointing a 'probe' to fix responsibility on the BSF authorities manning the India-Bangladesh border.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply given above.

Pending Cases for Employment on Compassionate Ground with BCCL

4292. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of employment of dependents of deceased employees under NCWA lying pending with BCCL headquarter, as on March 31st, 2001;

(b) since when these cases are lying pending;

(c) the reason for their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) 347 cases were pending as on 31 March, 2001;

(b) Each case of employment is processed as and when the requisite documents are submitted by the dependent of the deceased employees and the cases are cleared after observing normal formalities. However it is a continuous process wherein old cases are disposed off, while new ones are added.

(c) The reasons for pendency in the Head Quarters are, mainly, submission of incomplete documents by the dependent leading to requirement for additional information/correspondence with the areas and also stipulation of verification from various district authorities, which takes time.

(d) As soon as the complete documents are submitted by the dependents, the cases will be processed and cleared.

Training to Project Officers under DRDAs

4293. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a specific programme for imparting training to the project officers under the DRDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of project officers trained and the expenditure incurred thereon during 2000-2001;

(d) whether the Government also propose to enhance the powers of these officers to remove bottlenecks in getting institutional finances; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not have any specific/exclusive programme for imparting training to the project officers of the DRDAs. However, project officers from different DRDAs have been attending various common training programmes being organized by the National Institute of Rural Development.

(b) and (c) Since there is no specific programme for imparting training to the project officers of the DRDAs, question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Presently there is no such proposal.

National Rural Road Development Agency

4294. SHRI RAMSHETHH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Rural Road Development Agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Government propose to shortly set up the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) to extend support to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, appointment of part-time Quality Control Monitors, Management of Monitoring Systems and submission of Periodic Reports to the Ministry of Rural Development. This Agency would be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

[Translation]

Committee on Royalty Rates of Coal

4295. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state: ,

(a) whether the proposal to review/increase the royalty rates of Coal is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted for this purpose;

(d) whether the Committee has since given its recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (f) The Government of India has received representations from various coal producing State Governments for revision of royalty rates on coal. Since the royalty rates on coal were last revised on 11.10.1994, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) has been constituted to examine the question of adoption of advalorem basis for determination of royalty on coal. The report of the Committee is awaited. A decision on the matter can be taken only after the submission of the report by the Committee.

[English]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

4296. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure and strengthen the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this scheme is likely to expand the scope of its credit activities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to restructure the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK). However, it is proposed to enhance the corpus fund of RMK so that the scope of its credit activities is widened.

Ceasefire in Nagaland

4297. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The reaction of the citizens of North-Eastern States as well as NSCN after the Government's decision to drop the words "without territorial limits" from the ceasefire agreement; and

(b) the future action plan of the Government for restoration of peace in North-Eastern States, particularly in Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The deletion of three words "without territorial limits" from the ceasefire agreement with NSCN has been widely welcomed in Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. However, there have been protests against the deletion in Nagaland and certain Naga inhabited areas in Hill districts of Manipur.

(b) Government is committed to restore the peace in the North Eastern region. The Government has extended an invitation to all those militant groups who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to give up path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution.

[*Translation*]

Production of Steel

4298. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the actual financial turnover and production of Indian Steel industries as on date;

(b) the extent to which the Steel plants in public sector have strengthened the Steel sector in the country;

(c) the total revenue earned per year from the Indian steel industries; and

(d) the extent to which the gap between the demand and production of steel has been bridged, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) The production of finished steel and estimated financial turnover of Indian steel industries for the year 2000-01 are 29.70 million tonnes and Rs. 60,000 crores (approximately) respectively. The financial turnover has been estimated on the basis of production of finished steel and financial turnover of Public Sector Steel Plants.

(b) The steel plants in the public sector contribute 32% of the total production of finished steel in the country. In addition, they have strengthened the steel sector in the country by successful implementation of state-of-the-art technology in the production of almost all varieties, sizes and grades of finished steel which could be comparable with international standards in terms of quality and cost competitiveness.

(c) The total revenue earned in the year 2000-01 from the Indian steel industry is approximately of the order of 7,480.65 crores by way of collection of customs and central excise duties.

(d) The production of steel in the country is more than the demand and the Indian steel industry is capable of meeting the demand of steel and, therefore, there is no shortage of steel in the country as on date.

[*English*]

Anganwadi Centres

4299. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi centres in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the role and impact of such Anganwadi centres;

(c) whether any review of this programme has been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The number of Anganwadi Centres, in the country, State-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Services such as immunization, health checkup, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, nutrition and

health education and referral services are delivered through the Anganwadi Centres. The beneficiaries under Scheme include children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls.

Various studies have demonstrated that ICDS Programme has made a definite impact on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), antenatal care, nutritional status of children, immunization and school enrolment.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The progress of the programme is reviewed at the highest level and necessary corrective action is undertaken.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadis
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32215
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1426
3.	Assam	14846
4.	Bihar & Jharkhand	33327
5.	Chhattisgarh	19485
6.	Goa	1021
7.	Gujarat	30158
8.	Haryana	13544
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7122
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6261
11.	Karnataka	40066
12.	Kerala	20389
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35052
14.	Maharashtra	44987
15.	Manipur	4308
16.	Meghalaya	2148
17.	Mizoram	1239
18.	Nagaland	2556
19.	Orissa	31855
20.	Punjab	12872
21.	Rajasthan	26477
22.	Sikkim	480

1	2	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	31618
24.	Tripura	3459
25.	Uttar Pradesh	52243
26.	Uttaranchal	3807
27.	West Bengal	41408
28.	A & N Islands	425
29.	Chandigarh	300
30.	Delhi	3842
31.	D & N Haveli	125
32.	Daman & Diu	77
33.	Lakshadweep	74
34.	Pondicherry	677
India		519889

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

4300. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kudremukh Iron Ore Company is a 100% Export Oriented and profit making PSU;

(b) if so, the profit earned by the company during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kudremukh Iron Ore Company has suspended mining operation since July 25, 2001; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The net profit earned by the Company during the last three years was as under:

Year	Net profit after Tax (Rs. in crores)
2000-2001	58.50
1999-2000	58.51
1998-1999	18.53

(c) KIOCL had stopped its mining activities from July 25, 2001 to August 3, 2001.

(d) KIOCL was given a mining lease for a period of 30 years which expired in July, 1999. Subsequently, KIOCL was given two temporary work permits for a period of one year each. In accordance with this permit, the mining operations were being carried out. However, the validity period of the second work permit expired on 24th July, 2001. Since the company did not have long term renewal of its mining lease and also in the absence of further extension of the work permit, KIOCL had to stop the mining operations on 25.7.2001. The Government of India/Government of Karnataka has granted working permission for an additional period of 3 months to the Company to continue the mining operations. With this, the mining operations recommenced from 4th August, 2001.

Killings in Assam

4301. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether militants have killed 10 persons in Guwahati during August, 2001;

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

(c) the number of persons killed by terrorists in the North-Eastern States during 2001, till date, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the militancy in North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to available information, 8 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel and 2 Civilians were killed in a powerful Improvised Explosive Device (IED) explosion caused by the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) activists at Abadipara, Police Station Bijni (Bongaigaon) on 5.8.2001.

(c) During the current year 2001 (upto 31.7.2001) 107 Security Forces Personnel and 395 Civilians have been killed by the militants in the North-Eastern States. State-wise details as follows:

State	No. of Persons killed by the militants	
	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilian killed
Assam	44	168
Meghalaya	09	15
Manipur	15	54
Nagaland	—	05
Mizoram	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	08	—
Tripura	31	153

(d) The Government has taken various steps to deal with the militancy in the North-Eastern States. These include, inter alia, deployment of Para-military forces and army in the State, coordinate action by army, Para-military forces and State Police for counter insurgency operations, declaration of major insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; declaration of insurgency affected States as "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958; reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments and modernisation/upgradation of State police Force. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is being made.

Report on Prison Reforms

4302. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Krishna Iyer Committee's Report on Prison Reforms has not yet been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Production Cost of Chemical Fertilisers

4303. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production cost of chemical and fertilizers in the country in comparison to the International level;

(b) whether the cost of chemical and fertilizers in the country is very high; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps likely to be taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The production cost of chemical fertilizers in the country varies from unit to unit depending upon the technology, feed stock used, vintage of the plant, distance from source of raw materials etc. The production cost of chemical fertilizers in the country is currently higher than the international price. The reason for higher cost is mainly on account of higher feedstock/ raw material cost in India. In the case of nitrogenous fertilizers, plants in the exporting countries are generally based on natural gas. As per available information, the cost of natural gas in those countries is around US\$ 1 per million BTU or less, whereas in India the delivered cost is US\$ 2 for the plants based on gas at land fall point and US \$ 2.5 to 2.6 for the plants based on gas located on HBJ pipeline. The feedstock cost of the plants based on naphtha and fuel oil is still higher. The delivered cost of naphtha at the factory gate is more than US \$ 7 and that of fuel oil is in the range of US \$ 6 per million BTU. The reason for high production cost of urea in the country as compared to the international level is due to constraints in the availability of natural gas which is the preferred feed stock for production of urea. Efforts are under way to import LNG for manufacture of urea, which is likely to be cheaper than naphtha, for manufacture of urea.

In regard to phosphatic fertilizers, the cost of DAP manufactured in India with imported intermediates works out higher than the landed cost of DAP itself.

Education to Adolescent Girls

4304. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various UN organisations in a joint study with the Indian Government has emphasised on educating the adolescent girls through non-formal systems in order to achieve universal elementary education in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Joint Government of India-UN System Education (Janshala) Programme carried out a study titled "Educating Adolescent Girls — Opening Windows" to map experiences on educating adolescent girls through the non-formal system.

(b) Government has taken several steps for the education of adolescent girls through various programmes for universalisation of elementary education and women's empowerment such as the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Lok Jumbish, Janshala and Mahila Samakhya. These programmes have targeted strategies to mainstream adolescent girls into the formal system through bridge courses, camp schools etc. The new centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, (SSA) and EGS & AIE also target adolescent girls. Besides, the Kishori Shakti Yojana under ICDS aims to provide literacy and numeracy skills to adolescent girls through non-formal education.

Pending Land Dispute Cases Before BCCL

4305. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land dispute cases pending before BCCL, as on March 31, 2001;

(b) the areas involved and the quantity of coal reserves thereunder;

(c) the reasons for their pendency and the details about the employment and compensation issues involved therein; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) There

are 30 land dispute cases pending in BCCL as on March 31, 2001;

(b) The areas involved there is 886.93 acres and estimated quantity of coal reserve under this land is 102.56 million tonnes;

(c) The reasons for their tendency mainly are as under:

- (1) Excessive demand for employment
- (2) Disputes amongst land owners/losers themselves with regard to nomination of their dependents for employment.
- (3) Cases in the civil courts where judicial scrutiny and orders are involved.
- (4) Land owners not accepting the compensation/rehabilitation package of CIL.

(d) For early disposal of these cases negotiations as far as practicable are being held with the opposite parties in association with the District Administration and Public Representatives.

Finalisation of Urea Projects

4306. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 986 answered on 27.2.2001 regarding the import of Urea and state:

(a) whether the Indo-Oman Fertilizer Project, Indo-Iran Joint Venture Project and SPIC Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, UAE have since been finalised;

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

(c) the total urea likely to be produced by these joint ventures per annum and the total amount involved in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The requisite details of the Indo-Oman Fertilizer Project, Indo-Iran Joint Venture Project and SPIC Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. UAE are given below against each of the project.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Country	Estimated cost of the Project (US\$ Million)	Capacity in lakh MT (per annum)	Status
1.	SPIC Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. UAE	170	4.0 Urea	The project has achieved an overall progress of 57% as at the end June 2001. The Project is likely to be commissioned by the last quarter of 2002.
2.	Oman India Fertilizer Company SAOC, Oman	969	16.52 Urea 2.48 Merchant ammonia	The Urea Offtake Agreement is under discussion with the Banks/Financial Institutions. The Project is targeted to be completed within 35 months of financial closure.
3.	Indo-Irann Joint Venture Project, Iran	470	7.26 Urea	MoU has been signed. The Project is at a very preliminary stage of consideration and has so far not been posed to the Government for investment approval.

[Translation]

Re-Evaluation of Results in Universities

4307. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that re-evaluation of examination results is done by the Delhi and other Universities;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking four-five months time in declaring the re-evaluated results while normally it takes two months to declare results of an exam;

(c) the proposed corrective measures to be taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether the increase upto five percent in marks is ignored;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) The Universities are autonomous bodies and all academic matters including the revaluation of examination results come under the purview of the Academic Council/ Executive Councils of the Universities. The corrective measures, if any, for improving the re-evaluation system, are required to be taken by the concerned authorities of the Universities. As per the information received from Delhi University, the process of revaluation of examinations is a lengthy process as compared to the original evaluation. However, the University has already initiated action for declaring the revaluation results of one paper within 45 days.

[English]

Extension of Mining Lease

4308. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has recommended 20 years Mining Lease extension to Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the MOEF have curtailed the lease period to five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to rehabilitate Kudremukh work force after five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal in 1999 for renewal of mining lease No. 909 over an area of 4605 ha. in favour of M/s. KIOCL in district Chickmagalur involving 3203.55 ha. forest land under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. No final decision has been taken as yet on the proposal due to an ongoing Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court.

(d) Such an eventuality is not foreseen at present.

Improvement in Educational Standard

4309. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and UNICEF tie up to improve the educational standard and infrastructure in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government have initiated in collaboration with UNICEF, SCERT and NGOs to turnaround the academic performance of 50 schools faring poorly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected inputs provided by the UNICEF to run such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi the Department of Education, SCERT and UNICEF have entered into an understanding to improve the academic performance in Delhi Government Schools. The UNICEF and SCERT are providing inputs to improve the quality basically by training and motivating teachers.

Purchase of Machines by BCCL

4310. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by BCCL in buying coal cutting machines and earth moving equipment till January, 01, 2000;

(b) the details of machines in operation, lying idle and in break down condition; and

(c) the capital blocked in such machines and the amount drained as depreciation, indicating the interest being incurred thereon during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The amount spent by BCCL in buying earth moving equipment for the last nine years is Rs. 393 crores. BCCL has not purchased any coal cutting machines for the last nine years.

(b) The details of machines in operation, lying idle and in break down condition are as under:-

HEMM	In operation	Idle	Under breakdown
	642	Nil	73

All coal cutting machines are obsolete. However, four machines are under operation.

(c) The details of capital blocked in such machines and the amount drained as depreciation, the interest being incurred thereon during 2000-2001 are as under:

(I) HEMM

(Rs. in crores)

	Investment	Depreciation 2000-01	Interest 2000-01
HEMM Idle	Nil	Nil	Nil
HEMM Breakdown	40.0	4.54	2.61

These HEMM, after repair, will again be utilised.

(II) CCM

Capital Blocked	Nil
Depreciation & Interest in 2000-01	Nil

Review of Education Policy

4311. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have appointed any expert committee to review the education policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incident of Burning of Quran in Delhi

4312. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked Delhi Police to inquire into the incidents of alleged burning of Quran in Delhi in March 2001;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Delhi Police registered an FIR on 13th March, 2001 under section 153, 153-A, 153-B, 259-A and 34 IPC at Tughlaq Road Police Station on the complaint lodged by Shri Abdul Wahab Khilji, Secretary General of Markazi Jamat Ahlehadis Hind in which it was, inter alia, alleged that in the course of a demonstration organised on 5th March, 2001 to protest against the destruction of Budha statues at Bamiyan, Afghanistan, the demonstrators burnt a copy of Holy Quran. Delhi Police arrested three persons in connection with this case who were later released on bail granted by the Court. The investigation into the case has since been completed and the matter referred by the local police to the Prosecution Branch for scrutiny from legal angle.

Fresh Threat by Bangladesh Rifles

4313. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fresh threat and attempt made by Bangladesh Rifles to attack in the North-Eastern Frontier of the country;

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

(c) whether the efforts are being made by Bangladesh Rifles to occupy some of the out-posts on Indo-Bangla Border in the Tripura-Cachar-Mizoram area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to foil their attempt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) After the unwarranted and unprovoked intrusion into the village of Pyrdiwah in the East Khasi District, Meghalaya and brutal

killing of 16 Border Security Force personnel in the Boraibari area along the India-Bangladesh border in April 2001; there are no reports of fresh attacks by the Bangladesh Rifles Forces on the India-Bangladesh border.

(e) Government have taken all necessary steps to secure the India-Bangladesh border. These include, inter alia, construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between Border Outposts, intensification of patrolling both on land and the riverine border, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments including night vision devices etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels from time to time.

Indian Talent in Science and Technology

4314. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian talent in science and technology can make India a much developed country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has sought a national science body having its centres in every taluk and major villages to nurture a creative environment for bright youngsters; and

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

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) Indian talent in science and technology has great potential to make the country a developed nation. India has exceptionally strong talent in various fields of S&T ranging from Basic Sciences, to Technology development in strategic fields like Atomic Energy, Space Research, Defence, Agriculture, Biotechnology, Medicine, and Information Technology among others, which could make India a developed nation in the near future. Recognising this, Government has prepared a Technology Vision 2020 in various key areas required for nation building.

(c) and (d) The Central Vigilance Commissioner Shri N. Vittal, in his personal capacity has delivered a lecture "India and Technology" on the eve of National Technology Day on 11-05-2001 where, a suggestion has been made for setting up of Nation Wide Community Science Centres at grass-root level practically in every taluka and major villages for improvement and development of technology. Government have taken note of this.

Status of Employees Working in NISCOM

4315. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees have been working in National Institute of Science Communication (a constituent establishment of CSIR) on temporary/contract basis for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on June 2001;

(c) whether the competent authority propose to take necessary steps for appointing these employees on permanent basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details of contract workers working for more than 10 years at National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), a constituent unit of CSIR, as on June, 2001 is as follows:

Sr. No.	Group/Grade	Scale of pay	Number of workers
1.	II(1)	Rs. 3050-4590	11
2.	I(1)	Rs. 2550-3200	13

(c) Based on directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India a scheme entitled "Casual Worker Absorption Scheme 1990" has been formulated for absorption of such workers in CSIR, including those working at NISCOM.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Expansion of Education

4316. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance provided to various States, particularly to Chhattisgarh for expansion of education, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government review the work done by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides Central assistance to various States/UTs including the State of Chhattisgarh, under various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for expansion of education. The assistance provided to States/UTs during the year 1999-2000 is given in the Statement enclosed. The Ministry has designated senior officers as Area Officers in-charge of different States/UTs who make regular visits to monitor the progress of implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in States/UTs. The States are also required to furnish the accounts of the expenditure incurred out of the grants released under different Schemes. Further, Budget documents from various States/UTs are received and analysed to facilitate education planning and timely monitoring of plan expenditure.

Statement

Releases to States/UTs under centrally sponsored schemes and Central Schemes during 1999-2000

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32709.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.84
3.	Assam	7550.52
4.	Bihar*	4734.84
5.	Goa	57.35
6.	Gujarat	3498.85
7.	Haryana	2538.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2198.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.38
10.	Karnataka	14901.34

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	2439.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	19267.44
13.	Maharashtra	5627.13
14.	Manipur	340.10
15.	Meghalaya	19.05
16.	Mizoram	535.77
17.	Nagaland	153.55
18.	Orissa	5779.53
19.	Punjab	1542.79
20.	Rajasthan	11212.14
21.	Sikkim	111.26
22.	Tamil Nadu	4334.31
23.	Tripura	285.99
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	15995.21
25.	West Bengal	4470.23
26.	A & N Islands	16.62
27.	Chandigarh	18.46
28.	D & N Haveli	6.52
29.	Daman & Diu	1.31
30.	Delhi	529.92
31.	Lakshadweep	3.73
32.	Pondicherry	80.55
Total		141228.52

* The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the areas of newly formed States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively.

[English]

Construction of MIG Flats by DDA

4317. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is constructing MIG Flats on the land which was initially shown as District Park in Paschim Vihar, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is not in violation of Master Plan;

(c) if not, the break up of the green areas required as per provision of Master Plan 1962 and Master Plan 2001 in the Paschim Vihar residential colony; and

(d) the other amenities being providing in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that they have taken up construction of 304 Nos. MIG flats on a piece of land measuring 2.30 hectares between Group Housing Pocket No. 1 (GH-1), Paschim Vihar and DTC Depot on Outer Ring Road. The land-use of the said plot of land is 'Residential' as per Draft Zonal Plan of Zone 'G'.

(c) Paschim Vihar Scheme covering an area of 1063 hectares is planned for a population of 2.01 lakh. As per Zonal Plan, 197 hectares of green area has been earmarked in Zone G-17 (Paschim Vihar). The requirement of 'Green Area' for this area as per MPD-1962 and MPD-2001 is 123 hectares and 100 hectares respectively.

(d) It has been informed by the DDA that 1 Polytechnic, 3 Hospitals, 1 College, 11 Higher Secondary Schools, 31 Primary Schools and 63 Nursery Schools have been provided in the area. Besides this, 1 District Centre, 3 Community Centres and 16 Local Shopping Centres are also proposed to be provided.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Schemes in Rural Areas

4318. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitor the schemes formulated by the State Governments for providing drinking water in rural areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The progress of implementation of the Rural Water Supply Programme is monitored through the periodical reports furnished by the State Governments. Monitoring of implementation of the programmes is also undertaken

through Area Officers of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. These Area Officers make periodic visits to the States under their charge and report the corrective action required which are communicated to the State Governments for action. Further Rural Water Supply Programme funds are released in two instalments. While releasing the second instalment, fund utilisation certificates, audit certificates and implementation progress are scrutinised.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds for Infrastructure Facilities to Andhra Pradesh

4319. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking financial assistance for provision of infrastructural facilities like water and sanitation to nearly 47 thousand primary and upper primary schools and primary education to girl students in rural areas of the State;

(b) whether the State Government have also conveyed its desire to spend its share in the scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) the Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent two proposals viz. (i) proposal for rain water harvesting and sanitation in schools through a Scheme called 'Integrated Water and Sanitation Project in Schools of Andhra Pradesh' utilising the Technical Cooperation (TC) funds of Department for International Development (DFID) under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and (ii) proposal for approval of District Elementary Education Plans for 4 non-DPEP districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Hyderabad under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which also includes interventions for education to girl students.

Regarding the proposal at (i) above, it was found that the same did not fall within the purview of the DPEP

which has already been conveyed to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. As regards proposal mentioned at (ii), the District Elementary Education Plans have been appraised and necessary funds will be released after approval as per norms of the Scheme.

The assistance under the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, will be on a 85:15 sharing basis during the IXth Plan, 75:25 during the Xth Plan, and 50:50 thereafter between the Central Government and State Governments. Government of Andhra Pradesh has already agreed to meet its share of 15% during the current year.

Collection of Demolition Cost by Local Bodies

4320. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local bodies/authorities have collected the demolition cost from the owners whose illegal/unauthorised constructions and encroachments have been demolished in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantum of amount collected by each local body/authority during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) MCD has reported to have recovered year-wise amount on this account as under:

(i)	1999-2000	Rs. 2,40,840/-
(ii)	2000-2001	Rs. 2,65,525/-
(iii)	2001-till date	Rs. 1,61,175/-

DDA has reported that it has not collected demolition cost from the owners so far. However, it has decided to recover demolition charges in the development area and DDA flats from 1st April, 2001 onwards, after working out the demolition cost.

NDMC has reported that it does not collect demolition cost from the owners. However, it is working out a mechanism to charge the cost of demolition from the defaulters.

Encroachments and Non-Forest Activities on Green Belt

4321. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: 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 Captioned "Encroachment, non-forest activities take toll on S. Delhi 'Green' belt" appearing in 'The Indian Express' dated August 8, 2001;

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

(c) the proposal of the Government/DDA to restore this forest and quantum of funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the areas declared as 'green belt' by DDA are facing the same situation and DDA is not maintaining green belt area properly and also not removing encroachments from this area;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the quantum of green belt area/forest area in Delhi and the area out of this has been neglected and fallen prey to encroachment and felling of trees?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that two very old encroachments exist in the said City Forests in the shape of:

- (i) Temple of Garage (known as Ravi Dass Temple): and
- (ii) One Tax stand

Both the cases are under litigation.

Apart from this, the portions of boundary wall are damaged by trespassers. They are restored on regular basis.

(c) Addition of trees is a regular annual feature. This year about 3000 saplings have already been planted. DDA has a budget provision of Rs. 90 lakhs for maintenance of the City Forest area during 2001-02.

(d) and (e) The green areas under the DDA are being maintained properly. No new encroachment is being allowed to come up within the green areas. It is also taking steps for removal of encroachments and relocation of jhuggi clusters from green areas.

(f) The total green area/forest area under the jurisdiction of DDA is 11166.02 acres. The approximate area under encroachment is 309 acres.

Mega Fertilizer Projects

4322. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded in principal, approval for the four Mega fertilizer projects in 1999;

(b) if so, the details of the projects;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government have not given final clearance so far to these projects;

(d) if so, the rational behind withholding the final clearance for so long; and details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The following four urea projects in the Public/Cooperative sector to be set up within the country were accorded 'in principle' approval by the Government in April, 1999, subject to investment appraisal by Public Investment Board (PIB).

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

Investment appraisal of all these four urea projects was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. In June 2000, a proposal for taking a final investment decision on these projects was considered and deferred by the Government. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding the viability of the projects, desirability of encouraging use of liquefied natural gas as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts.

Holding up of Militants in a Mosque in J&K

4323. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fierce exchange of fire to flush out militants held up in a mosque at Shopian in South Kashmir in the last week of May, 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of security personnel and the number of militants killed/injured in the said exchange of fire;

(d) whether it is a fact that the militants held up in the mosque were later on given a safe passage;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for which the militants were given safe passage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) As reported by State Government on 30.5.2001 militants occupied a Mosque at Kharwara Shopian District Pulwama in South Kashmir. The area was cordoned by security forces and militants were asked to surrender, but they refused to surrender and opened fire on security forces.

One SF Jawan and one SPO were killed in the exchange of fire. No loss of life on the part of militants was reported.

(d) to (f) A strategy is apparently being pursued by terrorists for taking shelter in religious places with the primary objective of inviting retaliatory action from security forces, thereby arousing religious sentiments of common people in favour of so-called 'Jehad', and at the same time breed hatred against security forces. In all such operations security forces have observed restraint to maintain sanctity of religious places.

Security forces have the latitude to deal with such emerging situations based on the ground level exigencies of each particular case and to plan their operations in such a way that minimum possible damage to religious structures takes place without compromising the objective of the operation.

Strategy to Tackle Terrorism

4324. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up the blueprint of strategy to tackle the growing threat of terrorism in the country;

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

(c) whether the experts have also pointed out that there are various reasons, why the groups of people take to terrorism;

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

(e) the concrete steps being considered to counter terrorism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Government is aware of the efforts being made across the border to sponsor terrorism in the country by weaning away the misguided youth and exploiting various socio-economic factors and religious sentiments. Central Government in conjunction with the State Governments is taking steps in the affected areas, to accelerate economic development and redress the genuine grievances of the people. Government have also adopted a well coordinated and multi pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advances sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. As a result of coordinated action, several terrorist modules have been neutralized.

Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with various countries to enlist their support in countering the activities of militant groups.

Funds are also reimbursed to the States under the Scheme of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, incurred by the States on combating terrorist/militant/extremist activities.

Gauge for Delhi Metro Rail Project

4325. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gauge for implementing the Delhi Metro Rail Project; and

(b) the advantages of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As provided in the Detailed Project Report approved by the Union Cabinet, the Delhi MRTS Project has adopted 'Broad Gauge' as the gauge for its rolling stock.

(b) The advantages of Broad Gauge, as given by the Ministry of Railways, are as under:-

- (i) Broad Gauge has 15% higher passenger carrying capacity than Standard Gauge.
- (ii) Integration of Urban & Suburban Transportation system leads to optimal utilization of available tracks and other costly infrastructure by urban and suburban rail services.
- (iii) Sustainability of indigenous production of Broad Gauge equipment and rolling stock resulting in economies of scale.
- (iv) Customer convenience due to integration of urban & suburban rail services so as to afford seamless travel services between urban and suburban rail transit systems.
- (v) Easy transportation of rolling stock from manufacturing units.

Swadhar Scheme for Women

4326. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a special scheme called "Swadhar" which focuses only on providing shelter and various other basic amenities to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funding pattern of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Scheme is yet to be finalized.

Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes

4327. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued fresh guidelines to the State Governments for effective implementation and proper monitoring of various Rural Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the findings of various impact assessment and concurrent evaluation made in respect of implementation of these guidelines;

(d) whether some States are facing difficulties in execution of fresh guidelines, especially in respect of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Fresh guidelines to the State Governments have been issued in April, 2001 indicating a four pronged strategy for implementing the Rural Development Schemes, which include:

1. Creation of Awareness about the schemes
2. Transparency
3. People's Partnership
4. Accountability — Social Audit

(c) No impact assessment or concurrent evaluation of these guidelines has been made so far.

(d) and (e) No report of difficulties in execution of these guidelines have been received from any State.

[Translation]

Development of Wasteland

4328. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated for Wasteland Development Programme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the manner in which this amount was spent, State-wise;

(c) the benefits accrued therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have any plan to allot agriculture land to the landless workers; and

(e) if so, the details of such allotments made during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). The budget allocated under IWDP during each of the last three years and the current year is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1.	1998-99	82.10
2.	1999-2000	82.00
3.	2000-2001	13.00
4.	2001-2002	210.00

(b) and (c) IWDP is a demand-drive programme and funds are released on project to project basis. The watershed development projects under this programme are implemented over a period of 4 to 5 years with the active participation of the local people through the Watershed Associations and Watershed Committees. Successful implementation of these projects result in benefits such as enhancement in productivity of land by checking soil erosion and increase in ground water table, employment generation, improvement in the economic status of the people living in the project areas etc. Funds allocated to IWDP in a particular year are released to ZPs/DRDAs for ongoing projects as well as for new projects under the programme. The details of funds released (State-wise) under IWDP during last three years and current year upto 31.07.2001, is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(d) and (e) The distribution of wasteland is done by State Governments/UTs depending on the availability as land is a State Subject. The total area of wasteland distributed throughout the country till March, 2000 is 147.47 lakh acres. The State-wise distribution has been given in the Statement-II enclosed. While distributing land, the interest of the poor landless agricultural workers is always kept in view by the Government.

Statement-I

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02 (upto 31.7.01)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	981.21	949.08	2181.93	70.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	48.10	79.98	322.01	91.98
3.	Gujarat	546.17	491.73	758.14	4.87
4.	Himachal Pradesh	188.42	684.16	818.65	70.00
5.	Haryana	90.52	43.78	51.23	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	136.40	100.00	272.06	44.86
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	37.63	74.21	0.00
8.	Karnataka	513.41	707.33	432.11	0.00
9.	Kerala	78.55	0.00	120.39	76.83
10.	Maharashtra	242.53	347.93	345.45	248.49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	210.53	931.14	763.48	864.50
12.	Orissa	263.19	536.39	573.00	64.84
13.	Punjab	6.60	7.70	74.61	69.62
14.	Rajasthan	292.55	487.17	971.86	85.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.26	484.93	769.87	81.15
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1464.51	1462.15	1483.77	154.01
17.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	327.03	0.00
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	24.52	197.69	520.01	252.56
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	65.09	142.28	0.00
21.	Manipur	285.52	167.56	329.56	50.00
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	451.32	0.00
23.	Nagaland	485.81	264.42	992.00	47.46
24.	Sikkim	176.10	261.56	203.00	0.00
Grand Total—Funds Released		6199.90	8307.42	12977.97	2276.86

Statement-II**Distribution of Govt. Wastelands as on March, 2000.**

Sl.	Name of State/UT	Area Distributed in lakh acres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.02
2.	Assam	5.89
3.	Bihar	13.21
4.	Gujarat	13.81
5.	Haryana	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17
7.	Karnataka	13.72
8.	Kerala	4.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.79
10.	Maharashtra	10.23
11.	Manipur	0.32
12.	Punjab	1.10
13.	Orissa	7.26
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.07
15.	Tripura	1.32
16.	Uttar Pradesh	24.89
17.	West Bengal	4.32
18.	Goa	0.05
19.	Mizoram	0.74
20.	Rajasthan	0.93
21.	Delhi	0.06
Total		147.47

*[English]***Enactment of New Law to Replace FCRA-1976**

4329. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act-1976 has totally failed to prevent free flow of foreign funds to some NGOs in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to repeal FCRA and replace it with a stringent law to prevent free flow of foreign funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a new law is likely to be enacted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government is considering certain changes in the law governing the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by voluntary organisations to remove short comings noticed in the present law.

(e) No time frame can be indicated at present.

Compensation to Dependents of Terrorists Killed

4330. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item regarding relief to kins of terrorists as reported in 'The Indian Express' dated July 20, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has issued any instructions to the Government of Punjab in this regard; and

(c) if so, the complete details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Punjab was advised to formulate a proposal for extending relief to the kin of civilians/policemen/terrorists killed during the militancy period in Punjab for the consideration of the Government. However, the report from the Government of Punjab is awaited.

Admission of SC/ST Students in Technical Institutes

4331. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee recommended for ensuring admission of students of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community to the fullest extent of the quota of seats reserved for this community during the year 1993;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of seats offered in different faculties/disciplines in all the specialities/super speciality courses in the Technical Institutes and Regional Engineering Colleges during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the number of students from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community admitted to the said courses in different faculties/courses including their percentage as compared to the total seats during the said period; and

(e) the reasons if the said recommendation has not been implemented satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee has recommended admission of students from SC/ST community as per the quota reserved for them. The centrally funded technical institutions including Regional Engineering Colleges follow the reservation policy of the Government of India. Relaxation of age and marks in qualifying examination are also available for SC/ST students in these institutions. The percentage of actual admission of SC/ST candidates varies from institute to institute, courses and in different years. The micro-details of admission in the Institutes are not maintained centrally.

Pending Water Supply Schemes of Maharashtra

4332. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are providing financial assistance for water supply schemes under the small towns having population of less than 20,000 under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, whether about 20 schemes are lying pending with the Union Government in respect of Maharashtra State;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to make certain amendments in the norms for sanctioning the aforesaid schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the time by which these schemes are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, in July 1996, the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra had requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider relaxation of the norms for providing water supply at the rate of 100 litres per capita per day instead of 70 litres per capita per day under the AUWSP. The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation had conveyed its inability to consider the request due to limited availability of Central funds under the Programme.

Assistance for Technical Education

4333. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to extend necessary assistance to States to promote technical education; and

(b) if so, the financial provisions made for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No regular financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to promote technical education in the States. State Governments are ordinarily required to make provisions for promotion of technical education in their Budget. However, the Ministry occasionally provides financial assistance to States for specific purposes, such as Central assistance to State Governments for implementation of

revision of scales of pay of teachers in degree level technical institutes in the States. In addition, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry operates schemes such as Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence; Research and Development; Thrust Areas in Technical Education under which financial assistance are provided to technical Institutes in the States. No State-wise budget provision is made for such assistance.

Projects Approved by CAPART

4334. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned by CAPART, especially in the tribal and rural areas since its inception, State-wise/Union Territory-wise, particularly in respect of Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of agencies which have been provided financial assistance by CAPART, State-wise, Union Territory-wise, location and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flying Ships

4335. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIT, Powai has developed "flying ships" to ferry passengers in the Himalayas and the North-east;

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

(c) the time by which its design is likely to be developed and perfected for greater usage in the remote plans?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A feasibility study for the design and development of airships for transportation of goods and passengers in Uttaranchal State is being carried out at IIT Bombay. Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), an autonomous institution under Department of Science & Technology, Government of India is supporting this feasibility study. The detailed finding

from such a study would provide a basis for further consideration of options available for other areas as well as for consideration for development of airships.

People's Participation In Water Supply In Rural Areas

4336. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for people's participation in providing drinking water in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by the Government as the alternate ones for using the funds provided and lying with Collectors?

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

(b) Reforms have been introduced on pilot basis in Rural Water Supply sector to institutionalise people's participation in Rural Water Supply activities with effect from April 1999. This aims to ensure long term sustainability of the rural water supply systems and sources. 63 districts spread in 26 States of the country have been identified by the State Governments for implementation of sector reform projects. Out of this, 61 projects have been approved and sanctioned. The concept envisages to demystify Rural Water Supply technology to the rural population, enhance their awareness and equip them to plan, sanction, partially fund capital works, implement, manage, operate and maintain Rural Water Supply schemes of their own choice themselves.

(c) Government funds for implementation of sector reform projects are released directly to separate accounts opened in the name of Zilla Parishad (ZP) or District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) only. Contributions received from the community are to be placed in the account of Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) for implementation of the schemes. Community contribution, if any, received and lying with Collectors, is required to be transferred to the account of VWSC.

Computer Education In KVs

4337. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers are available in the Vidyalayas in Delhi and Maharashtra where computer fee is being charged; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) In all the KV's in Maharashtra and Delhi in which computer fee is being charged, computers are available. A fee @ Rs. 20 per student per month is being charged for the maintenance of the computers.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

4338. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to link 1.4 lakh villages by road under 'PMGSY' (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) has been cleared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the criteria fixed for connecting villages in the first and second segment;

(e) whether any relaxation in case of hilly States and desert habitations has taken into consideration;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which all the habitations are likely to be connected by road?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana seeks to provide connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road, to the Unconnected Habitations in the rural areas, in such a way that Habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in three years and all Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of the Tenth Plan Period (2007). It is estimated that the total cost of the Programme may be to the order of about Rs. 60000 crore.

In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas, the objective would be to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

Autonomy to Colleges

4339. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges give autonomy, till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the proposals to grant autonomy to colleges in Madhya Pradesh and other States are lying pending with the Government;

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

(d) the action taken by the University Grants Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 131 colleges spread over in 29 universities in eight States have so far been given autonomous status under the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges being run by the University Grants Commission. A State-wise break-up of these colleges is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Presently 42 proposals for grant of autonomy to the colleges in different States are pending with the University Grants Commission. A State-wise break-up of these colleges is given in the statement-II enclosed.

(d) Concurrence of the concerned State Government is a pre-requisite for consideration of any such proposal by the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has, therefore, requested the respective State Governments to communicate their concurrence for conferment of autonomous status to the concerned colleges.

Statement-I

Statewise Break-up of Autonomous Colleges

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Gujarat	01
3.	Himachal Pradesh	05

1	2	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	40
5.	Maharashtra	03
6.	Orissa	11
7.	Tamil Nadu	48
8.	Uttar Pradesh	04

Statement-II**Statewise Break-up of proposals for Grant of Autonomous Status of the Colleges**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04
3.	Bihar	01
4.	Karnataka	19
5.	Maharashtra	02
6.	Madhya Pradesh	01
7.	Orissa	02
8.	Tamil Nadu	11
9.	Nagaland	01

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

11.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock*

[English]

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, every day the House is being adjourned...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not 'Zero Hour'. You can take up the issue tomorrow, not today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you, you can take up this matter tomorrow, not today. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I appeal to you all to take up this matter tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'. You will get your chance tomorrow, not now. Do not convert any time and every time into 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

14.01¹/₄ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I on behalf of Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi, beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1999-2000.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4008/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2001, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4009/2001]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4010/2001]

14.01½ hrs.

[Translation]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 6th sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 20 March 2001.

[English]

14.01¾ hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Manipur for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4011/2001]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the statement by the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs.

[Translation]

At this stage Shri Chandranath Singh and Some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You will get a chance tomorrow in the Zero Hour. This is not Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, You will have to go to your seat. I warn you. This is not the way to conduct in the House. Your conduct is unbecoming and I seriously take note of it. Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may take it up tomorrow. It is not 'Zero Hour'. Do not convert every discussion in the House into 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, please go to your seat. I am giving the floor to Shri Chandra Shekhar to make a submission.

...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

At this stage Shri Chandranath Singh and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

14.04 hrs.

MISMANAGEMENT OF UTI FUNDS

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balla, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue in the House because

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

it is being talked about all over the country that an industrial house is influencing the entire Governmental set up. Be it our Executive or our legislature, it is influencing all the wings. The matter was raised by Shri Naqvi and Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, but nothing has been done. It was also in the news that this industrial house sold a share for Rs. 390 to the Government which it had purchased at Rs. 60 and thus, they have received Rs. 1070 crore from the UTI. They have diverted this amount in the name of fake companies. Even it has been stated in the Auditor General's report, that the calculation of the income tax to be paid by them is also not correct.

Not only one like this but many more instances keep coming to light. It has been stated referring to the hon. Prime Minister for that a CBI probe against the UTI and the said Industrial house has not been ordered. I do not know how far it is true. I would like to know from the Government that if such order has been given or any action has been taken then the Government should bring it before the House and the entire country so that this impression could be dispelled that this industrial house can do whatever it wishes and the Government would overlook its every act and if the Government have not taken any action, then, through you, I would request him to kindly look into the matter. I had written a letter to him one and a half month back but it has not yet been acknowledged. I do not want to go deep into details, but only wish that this should be inquired into and the people of the country should not carry this impression that the entire Parliament can be taken for granted on this issue, executive can be made inactive and the entire machinery of the Government can be influenced.

Sir, today it is UTI tomorrow it can be IDBI or day after tomorrow it can also be ICICI. All these financial institutions are now under a cloud. I am surprised that how any senior officer of the department of Finance is immediately transferred at the instance of a particular person or a particular industrial house. Hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here, these acts are done even without informing him. The people have a feeling that this industrial house is capable of getting anybody appointed and transferred anywhere. I would not have raised this issue, but where ever I go, I am asked as to why the Parliament is silent over this issue. Why the matter was not discussed when it was raised by Naqvi Sahab and Munshi ji in the House. People ask us as to why we are silent, that is why I am raising this issue here. If people will carry such an impression that this industrial house can have its way and the Government will remain inactive and the Parliament tongue tied, what else can be more ominous than this.

Sir, this is not a threat, but if the Government do not take any action in this regard then I would be compelled to prepare a document of the mis deeds of this industrial house and distribute it in the entire country. But then I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to mind this act of mine. I am saying this cutting across the party lines, and not because the hon. Minister of Finance is helpless. He is my friend. So many things are in the air against him and he is, unnecessarily being compelled to take all these allegations over himself. I feel that such helplessness of the hon. Minister of Finance is neither good for himself, nor for the country. People who cannot oppose that family, oppose the finance minister or a particular person in Government. This is not a healthy sign for a democratic set up. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government I rise to respond to the issue raised by Shri Chandrashekhar ji in the House. Though he has not taken the name of the industrial house but I as well as the other Members of the entire House know as to which Industrial House he is referring to.

[English]

SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): We do not understand this. He may please clarify the position.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: How can I clarify what he has said?

[Translation]

Sir, in this regard, I would only like to submit that a CBI investigation was conducted in regard to the transaction made in 1994 between this big industrial house and the UTI. The CBI, after the investigations, had requested the Ministry of Finance to give permission for registering a case in this regard. At that time it was mandatory for the CBI to take permission from the Government to register a case. The Ministry of Finance sent the reply to CBI in December 1996. In this view there were no sufficient evidence to register a case and thus the CBI was not granted permission. Recently a renowned Chartered Accountant of the country Shri Guruswami had written a letter to me. He mentioned many such facts that are in conformity with the comments made by Shri Chandrashekhar in the House today and had said that UTI has been in loss in this deal. As this news was published in the newspapers, I received a letter from this industrial house and they have challenged that the given figures are not correct. No sooner did this fact was

brought in the cognizance of the House, a three member committee was constituted by the Ministry of Finance to go into the details of all deals of UTI during the last ten years. This committee comprised Shri Tarapore, former Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri Bhine, retired Chairman of the Bank, and Shri Raghavan, former Director of CBI. These people have been given a time-period of three months. They are investigating into all the facts brought into the notice of the Government as to what errors were committed in various deals of UTI in the last ten years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to assure the entire House that the Government is in no way under the pressure of any industrial house. The Government would definitely bring out the truth before this august House and the people of the country.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.)
America is doing this..

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please do not interrupt now. This is the limit.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister wants to respond. Do you not want to hear him?

...(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice for Adjournment Motion has been disallowed by the hon. Speaker. Now do you not want the Minister to respond?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had raised the matter in the morning and the Question Hour did not take place. He is again raising the same issue.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let met complete. You do not even want the Presiding Officer to speak. I would like to know whether you want to hear the response from the Minister or not. I am allowing him now.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today a news has been published in the newspapers regarding Basmati rice, which has given rise to anxiety amongst the hon. Members which is very natural as it is our main concern to protect the interests of our farmers who produce various varieties of rice. And therefore, I assure the House that this would, in no way, hamper the interests of the farmers...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker even then the hon. Ministers have raised their issues...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are talking sitting in your seat. You should get the permission of the Chair before you speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I have already stated that in view of the feelings of the hon. Members I would ask the hon. Minister of Commerce to come here tomorrow and give a statement in the Zero hour. If the hon. Member have any questions, they would be immediately answered by the hon. Minister of Commerce, I can assure this much.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister of External Affairs may make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North-West): What is the guarantee that the Question Hour or the Zero Hour would be conducted tomorrow...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This guarantee is to be given by the Members, whether business during Question Hour or Zero Hour would be conducted or not.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, we have not received copies of the statement of the Minister of External Affairs. It has not been circulated to the Members...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: There is no time to raise any issue here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, this is not 'Zero Hour'. You will have 'Zero Hour' provided all of you give a chance for it. I cannot guarantee because even today you have seen what has happened. Now, whatever issue may be.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Sir, what is the guarantee that the Zero Hour would continue, whether the hon. Members would let the House run...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Alvi, I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: We are giving the guarantee that it will take place.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow, if all of you permit, we will have 'Zero Hour'. Then you can raise your matters. Now, the hon. Minister may make his statement.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, I would raise only one point. We are gentle Members of this House and that is why, we are not able to raise an

important issue. Sir, what has happened in West Bengal yesterday? Twenty MLAs had gone to meet the Chief Minister...(Interruptions) They were thrown out by the police. There is no Fundamental Right, there is no democratic right and there is no human right...(Interruptions) Everywhere police atrocities are going on, murders are going on, kidnappings are going on...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, will you resume your seat for a moment?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, 20 MLAs of our party have been thrown out. They were bodily lifted by the police and thrown out...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mamataji, you may give a notice tomorrow and take it up tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, will you give an assurance that you will allow us tomorrow?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dhama on a large scale has been staged at Jantar Mantar today. Chandrashekhar ji and all the leaders of the Congress party have extended their support for removal of this Government which is involved in various scams. Many opposition parties have supported the Rashtriya Janata Dal, infact everyone has supported it. We are with the farmers, labourers and the youth to unite the opposition and remove this unjust Government, we all have joined hands and have staged a "mahadhama" over there...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the dhama at Jantar Mantar is being staged by the corrupt people against corruption. I request that this may be enquired into...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The UTI and many other scams occurred during the reign of this Government, also took place.

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked the hon. Minister of External Affairs to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, Bihar Bandh is being observed today we have heard that firing has taken place in Patna...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this going on in the House. Members from both the sides rise whether anything happens in Bihar or in Tamilnadu. I wonder whether they really intend to run the House or not?

[English]

Some norms have to be followed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not tolerate this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, you will be given copies of the Minister's Statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): The Minister should not take it casually. These are old Parliamentary conventions that copies of Statement, in Hindi and English, are circulated. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is taking it casually. It is not correct...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am sorry to say that at any point of time, in Lok Sabha, copies are not circulated. They are only given to the Secretariat and not to the Members...(Interruptions) Ask the Secretary-General. He will decide it. I am not the persons to decide it. Otherwise, there is no problem for me. I would have circulated the copies to the Members. Former Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil, is also here...(Interruptions) You can ask him...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): As far as my understanding goes, any statement coming from the Minister has to be provided to the Members so that they can study them. It is not only in English but in Hindi also...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Shri Pramod Mahajan is a boy in the Lok Sabha...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am not as old as you are. I checked up with the Secretariat and found that never are these copies given to the Members. What are you talking?...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: When it is pointed out that the Minister should not be casual about it, he is not prepared to accept it...(Interruptions) There is no point in losing the temper like this...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The mood of the Chair is also to lose the temper.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request you to clarify the position...(Interruptions) I would like the Chair to clarify the position for the future...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would clarify the position now. Will you please resume your seats?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let the hon. Deputy-Speaker clarify the convention. Then, you will know who is the boy and who is the old person...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rule is that copies will have to be given after the Minister makes the statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Does this ruling apply for this case only?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is the general rule.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Then, it is not correct. You have given the ruling and we will accept it. But this is not the case...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the ruling that copies will be circulated after the Minister makes the statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, copies will be given to you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): When?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After the Minister makes the statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It should be possible for the Government to circulate the copies before the statement is made...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the UTI Scam is a very big scam....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, you will be given a copy.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: We need the copy and also the resignation of the Hon. Minister of Finance...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I accept your ruling as far as this case is concerned. I am not challenging it. But let the record be correctly presented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It would be correctly presented. I am getting it verified. In this case, I am giving the ruling that copies would be circulated after he makes the statement.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This ruling is not confined to this case alone.

This ruling may be used in other cases also. That is why, let us be clear on this point. The reason why copies have to be given to the hon. Members is that in the other House, questions are asked by the Members—not one Member but all the Members can ask questions. That is why, when I was sitting in the Chair, the House had been adjourned because copies were not given...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, please listen to him. We will accept your ruling as it is. But let them not feel that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says is correct. We will accept your ruling. There is no problem about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My ruling is that after his Statement, copies will be given.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Shri Shivraj Patil has clarified it in the House itself that the House was once adjourned because copies were not made available.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If Shri Shivraj Patil is right, I will correct myself.

[English]

14.26 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent Goodwill visit to Nepal

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform hon. Members that I made a goodwill visit to Nepal from August 17 to 19.

The purpose of my visit was to personally convey to His Majesty King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev the deepest condolences of the President, the Prime Minister, the Government, and the people of India at the grievous tragedy that had struck Nepal in June. I also conveyed to His Majesty the good wishes of the President and the Prime Minister.

This visit was undertaken to also convey to the newly elected Prime Minister of Nepal, His Excellency Shri Sher Bahadur Deuba, reaffirmation of India's commitment to building further on the existing friendships and cooperation between India and Nepal.

I took the opportunity of the visit to meet with the President of the Nepali Congress, Shri Girija Prasad Koirala, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Madhav Kumar Nepal, the President of the Nepal Sadbhavna Party, Shri Gajendra Narayan Singh, the President of the Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa as also senior statesman, Shri Krishna Prasad Bhattarai.

While my visit was essentially for the purpose of conveying goodwill, and for reaffirming India's commitment to our traditional ties of friendship and cooperation, issues of interest to the two countries were also discussed. Some apprehensions had been voiced, in the media in Nepal, about the renewal of the existing Trade Treaty between our two countries. I conveyed that India remains fully committed to the growth of industry, in Nepal, enhancing trade between the two countries and growth of employment in Nepal. There were, however, certain issues that had emerged during the implementation of the Treaty over the past five years which now need to be addressed, then discussed between the two countries, and necessary adjustments made. I expressed confidence that in the forthcoming discussions between the technical delegations of the two sides, this would be resolved to mutual satisfaction. There had also been concerns expressed in Nepal about the possibility of adverse consequences, of a minor floor control embankment being constructed in district Siddhartha Nagar, of Uttar Pradesh. I conveyed that though technical provision had been made in this embankment for water to flow through 12 Regulators, and that there was unlikely to be any adverse impact, yet construction was promptly halted after the concerns of His Majesty's Government were received by us. Since then, technical officials have met at site and will meet again. About apprehensions that this embankment might cause damage to Lumbini, I affirmed that these were totally unfounded. Lumbini is as sacred to India as it is to Nepal.

I reiterated our willingness to jointly develop the water resources of Nepal so that Nepal becomes an energy exporting country. The leadership of Nepal assured me of their desire also to make progress in this field.

I conveyed the Government of India's appreciation of the movement towards dialogue on the Maoist question and hoped that this would reach a successful conclusion.

Our continuing concerns with regard to the clandestine use of Nepal's territory for anti-Indian activities by the Pakistan ISI were also conveyed. I received a firm assurance from His Majesty's Government that any such activity against India would not be tolerated and that necessary steps would be taken.

My exchange of views with political leaders in Nepal was most fruitful, constructive and forward looking. I found unanimity that the ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries should continuously be strengthened, in a spirit of friendship, for the benefit of the peoples of Nepal and India.

I am happy to report that relationship between India and Nepal continues to be that of mutual trust and friendship. I am confident that these ties will continue to remain extremely friendly and cordial.

14.32 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 6 Shri Pramod Mahajan.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ganesh Chaturthi is tomorrow. Lakhs of People will perform the Ganesh Pooja in Maharashtra tomorrow and therefore we had requested for a parliamentary holiday. This is a very big festival which is celebrated in the entire world.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give a notice for holiday for tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give notice for tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21.8.2001.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill enhancing the salaries of Members of Parliament...(Interruptions) We are incompetent to legislate on this subject when the country is passing through starvation deaths...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Lakhs of People celebrate Ganesh Chaturthi in Maharashtra....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He cannot make a speech at the introductory stage....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, you are well aware of the rules. At this stage, the legislative competence of the measure is to be opposed and not the merit of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: When the country is passing through starvation deaths, we are incompetent to legislate such a legislation. The Supreme Court has already directed the Government to give rice to the rural people. When that precedent is there, we have no right to legislate on a wage hike. It is immoral, improper and highly objectionable. I, therefore, oppose the Bill...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to give reply to the objection raised by the hon. Member?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I have nothing to say. This Act has been amended 24 times. The Parliament is well within its legislative competence to enact this law.

Regarding the other observations made by the hon. Member, I do not want to refer to the same at this stage because they are not relevant for my introducing the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I introduce* the Bill.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir tomorrow is Ganesh Chaturthi, Lakhs of people celebrate this festival and so tomorrow should be a parliamentary holiday....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, you can take it up tomorrow. You give notice for raising this matter in the 'Zero Hour' tomorrow. Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to enhance the capacity of Alkalide Factory Producing Life-Saving Drugs at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an alkalide factory in Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh, equipped with modern facilities and is producing life-saving drugs. This factory is earning a lot of foreign currency. Keeping in view the domestic demand and foreign demand for these life saving drugs. There is a need to increase the capacity of this factory. With such an expansion, there will not only be an increase in the production of drugs and an increase in foreign exchange in flow, but this would also save foreign exchange and would provide employment to the qualified youth. The income of lakhs of farmers, engaged in cultivation of "opium" a basic ingredient for drugs produced in the said factory, would also be increased as they would get remunerative price for their produce.

I therefore, request the hon. Minister that the present capacity of the said alkalide factory may be doubled. This alongwith the benefits to lakhs of peasant families, would provide employment to the unemployed persons in large number and the country would earn foreign exchange worth crores of rupees.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Deputy Speaker, tomorrow we have the great festival of 'Ganesh Chaturthi'. This festival is celebrated by crores of people.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

We stage a walkout from the House in protest against the non-declaration of Ganesh Chaturthi as parliamentary holiday.

14.37 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Subodh Mohite and some other hon. Members left the House.

(ii) Need to Improve Telephone Service in Jalagaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra.

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN (Jalagaon): 96 telephone exchanges are functioning in my parliamentary constituency (Maharashtra) presently. 42 of these exchanges are connected with F.O.C. Rest of the 54 exchanges are running through open wire system. We are receiving a lot of complaints regarding irregularity in functioning of all these 54 exchanges. The telephone services in villages falling under many of these exchanges has become totally non functional for the last three months due to which the people of this area are facing a lot of difficulties. 354 kilometres length of OFC is required in order to connect these 54 exchanges with the Optical Fibre Cable System (OFC).

I, therefore, through you, request the hon. Minister of Communications to kindly issue orders for immediately allotting optical fibre cable to my parliamentary constituency, Jalagaon.

(iii) Need to Provide Special Economic Package For Rajasthan for All Round Development of Desert Districts of the State.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Sir, I am an M.P. from Jodhpur Constituency of Lok Sabha, which is a desert district. There are in all 14 such districts in Rajasthan. All such facilities provided to hill regions are also required to be given to these districts for development. Neither any industry would be established in these regions, nor infrastructure would develop in the rural and urban areas unless these desert districts are given special assistance. Even today, there are no proper facilities of roads, water, power, telecommunications, schools, Post Offices, hospitals etc. in these desert districts especially Jodhpur.

Sir, I request the Hon. Prime Minister to announce special package for desert districts.

(iv) Need to Expedite Completion of Pending Marketing Plans of Oil Companies

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): There is paucity of fuel in far flung areas of the country. The Government have suspended the work of around 11 "Dealer Selection Boards" with regard to the allotment of petroleum and LPG agencies, which has affected more than 100 revenue districts of the country. I am sure that the Government must have resolved the reasons behind the suspension, as already four months have passed. Sir, whatever reasons are furnished behind such suspension but I feel the Government are trying to discourage the marketing plans of Public Sector Oil Companies like I.O.C., B.P.C.L., H.P.C.L. and I.B.P. Sir, the marketing plans of Government owned oil companies are pending for a number of years.

Sir, I request the Government to immediately give approval to the pending marketing plans of the Government owned oil companies.

[English]

(v) Need to take steps for all round development of Malda district in West Bengal.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, a new Sub-divisional Headquarter in my constituency Raiganj has been created at Chancal within Malda district where immediate support is required in the Ninth Plan allocation for having a 250 bed modern hospital with special treatment support in heart, kidney and paediatrics. This Sub-Division is the most under-developed zone of West Bengal. A Degree Engineering College in the Ninth Plan last phase or in the Tenth Plan document must figure along with total metalled road in the entire route of Mahananda embankment from Noorganj to Harishchandrapur in this Sub-Division to facilitate economic activities.

A college at Harishchandrapur and science stream in all the colleges is extremely essential by the end of the Ninth Plan. The Planning Ministry of the Union Government may kindly take initiative jointly with the State Government in response to the Prime Minister's speech at Red Fort on 15th August, 2001, to overcome regional imbalances in the Plan proposals.

(vi) Need to revamp urea manufacturing unit at Durgapur, West Bengal.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, regarding availability of LNG in the State of West Bengal, a meeting was arranged by WBIDC (West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation) where the representatives of

[Shri Sunil Khan]

Vavasi Oil and Gas Pvt. Ltd., India, Al Manhal International Company, UAE, were persuaded by the Government of West Bengal to reroute their proposed gas line from Gopalpur to Allahabad via Durgapur. Durgapur plant, as you know, is shut down since June, 1997 due to higher cost of production mainly because of high cost Naptha used in this unit as feed stock. The recently submitted revival proposal of Rs. 399 crore ensuring a production of 3 LMTPA prepared jointly by the unit management, Officers' Association and CITU has dealt elaborately with the provision of dual feed options too. The project is still new and under the consideration of the Government. Further since, LNG will now be available at the doorsteps of HFCL, Durgapur unit by January, 2004, it is high time to set up a Brown Field Project of at least 7.26 LMPTA urea manufacturing complex in addition to the revamping the older unit.

I urge upon the Union Government to revamp the unit immediately so that the requirement of urea of more than 10 lakh tonnes for the State of West Bengal can be met up, to some extent, and the employees of that unit are benefited.

(vii) Need to Provide More Railway Facilities at Ferozabad Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh is famous for its glass work all over the world. People have to visit this place in view of the large scale trade activities here, but face a lot of problems in the absence of proper rail services. One can, very well image the problems being faced by the travellers in the absence of computerised reservation facility. There is no stoppage of important trains at Firozabad. There is no stoppage of 2308 Jodhpur-Howrah and 8475 and 8476 Neelanchal, from New Delhi to Puri, which has stoppages at Aligarh and Etawah, the same is the case with 2815 and 2816 Neelanchal Express common people and traders face a lot of inconvenience due to non-stoppage of these trains at Firozabad.

Reservation quota in the trains, which stop at Firozabad is also insignificant. The reservation quota in the said trains is as follows:-

3484 down Ganga-Jamuna Express-2 berths, 5708 down Barauni Express-4 berths, 4517 Unchahar Express-2 berths, 5707 UP Barauni Express-2 berths, 3111 UP Syaldah Express-4 berths, 2312 down Kalka Mail-2 berths of II Class A.C., 2419 up Gomati Express-2 Chair car

and 2312 down Kalka Express-3 general seats, 3008 down Sangam Express-only 4 berths and 5064 down Awadh Express-34 berths, although earlier it was 40 berths.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Railways to provide stoppage of trains at Firozabad and increase the quota of reservation too.

(viii) Need to Provide Reservation to Backward Classes in Allotment of Dealership of Petroleum Products.

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the allotment of dealership of petroleum products. Many incumbents from backward classes have also applied for the dealership of Petroleum products but in the absence of reservation for such classes, they failed to get the allotment.

People belonging to backward classes are demanding to ensure the reservation for such classes in the allotment of dealership of the petroleum products.

Therefore, I demand from the Government to fix reservation quota for backward classes in the allotment of dealership of petroleum products.

[English]

(ix) Need to Upgrade Railway Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam, Tamil Nadu and also to open a new suburban rail terminal there.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Arakkonam): Sir, at present, the Railway Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam does not get many job orders and the Workshop is not used to its optimum capacity. To upgrade the Workshop and to enable it to get many job orders, the Workshop may be modified to include mechanical related works also. The workers in the Workshop are required to be given training for this modification. This would not only help Railways to utilise the full capacity of the Workshop but also generate more economic activities and also employment opportunities for the skilled youth.

There is also an urgent need to open suburban Railway Terminal near Arakkonam Bus Stand for the convenience of daily commuters, who run into tens of thousands, since the present Arakkonam Junction, which is the only rail terminal, is located far away from the town.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to upgrade Railway Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam and to open a new suburban rail terminal at Arakkonam, both of which are the long-felt needs of the people of my region.

- (x) **Need for Implementation of the decision to provide concession to silk exporters under Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme.**

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme is the only WTO compatible incentive still existing for exporters. This scheme, introduced in 1997 by the Director General of Foreign Trade, became hugely popular with the Indian exporters and this helped India to push up its silk exports in particular. On 6th November, 2000, the Department of Revenue came up suddenly with a circular notifying that 'it was generally never the impression of the Government to allow DEPB in case of embroidered silk garments and silk fabrics and made-ups'. Thus, 15 per cent of DEPB granted to silk was suddenly withdrawn and silk exporters faced the threat of recovery of DEPB granted over a period of three years from 1997 onwards. A high level Committee took a decision that Government will allow a one-time dispensation and that there will be no recovery of DEPB. Further, it was decided that all the pending DEPB disbursements after the 6th November, 2001 will be done by applying a value cap of Rs. 750 per piece. But the Department of Revenue has so far not issued a formal circular to its field dispensations at various airports in the country about the decision taken and the silk exporters continue to suffer.

I request the Government to look into the matter.

- (xi) **Need to Run Mahakaushal Express Between Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Jammu Tawi.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Sir, Mahakaushal Express running between Jabalpur and Nizamuddin is required to be extended upto Jammu. There is no means of transport between Jabalpur and Vaishno Devi Shrine. People and their representatives have been making this demand for a long time.

Therefore, Government is required to provide approval to run Mahakaushal Express between Jabalpur and Jammu Tawi.

[English]

- (xii) **Need to strengthen Public Sector Banks.**

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you are well aware that our people are the worst affected because of mounting unemployment and rise in the prices of essential commodities. The public sector banking is a tool in fighting against this menace whereas private banking will further escalate the problems. There can be no parallel to public sector banking in the country. We cannot think of progress of our economy without public sector banking.

Three decades ago many of the banks were nationalised for the prosperity of our country. But now privatisation of public sector banks has picked up speed.

In fact, it is the State controlled public sector banks, which will have to look after the welfare of our people, particularly the middle class and those who are still below the poverty line.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to revoke the concerned Bill and take all other necessary steps for strengthening the public sector banks instead of resorting to privatisation of public sector banks.

- (xiii) **Need to lay Railway Line Between Parwanu and Darlaghat Via Kunihar In Himachal Pradesh.**

[Translation]

COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Sir, it is well known that the largest cement plant in Asia has been established by M/s Gujarat Ambuja at Darlaghat, distt. Solan in Himachal Pradesh. Since Darlaghat is not connected with any railway line, Kalinker is transported to Nalagarh/Ropar by trucks via Shimla Mandi highway. Hundreds of trucks engaged in this job not only cause hinderance in the smooth running of traffic but have become pollution hazard also. State roads and bridges and culverts built on rivers and nallaas are getting badly affected due to the movements of these trucks carrying cement. Several accidents are also taking place.

The laying of Parwanu-Darlaghat will not only ensure the pollution free atmosphere but also provide an easy means of transportation of cement, Kalnkar and other produces of agriculture. Moreover, it will also promote tourism in the State.

Sir, I request the Railway Minister to arrange to conduct the survey of this new railway line between Parwanu and Darlaghat connecting some important places like Baddi, Kunihar, Akri etc.

[English]

14.53 hrs.

INFLUX FROM PAKISTAN (CONTROL)
REPEALING (REPEAL) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Item No. 8 of today's List of Business.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, this Bill is not that important that we discuss it. It is only a Repeal Bill and we all support it.

I would like to just inform the hon. Minister that though this Bill is now out of the Statute Book, it has a relevance to the history of our National Struggle. Unfortunately only two States of India are the victims of the partition and also of the passport-visa system. They are the States of Punjab and West Bengal. Their sacrifices are the most. They lost not only their lives during communal riots but they left their property in the then Pakistan from 1947 to 1949 and later after 1951.

I was born in the undivided India, two years before the Freedom, which is now Bangladesh. I know the agony and the pain of my parents. At the midnight, after 12 o'clock, we were all sleeping and suddenly my mother packed up everything and we started walking for an uncertain destination and came to the border of India, the land which gave us refuge and everything.

Sir, at that hour of crisis, people of Punjab and people of Bengal in thousands and millions came to this part of India and they were identified and nicknamed 'refugee'. They had sacrificed everything for the national movement....(Interruptions)

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): In the case of Bengal, the name, 'refugee' was not given to them....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I remember about my parental home, where we used to shout *Vande Mataram*. One day, 180 people were killed in the town of Barasat by the Britishers. I remember, the freedom fighter late Ashwini Datta, and other freedom fighters, who launched the battle towards *Khadi* were beaten and many of them went to jail. They all had to leave their homeland and came back during partition and settled in various places. People of Lahore, Punjab, Ludhiana, Dhaka and Chittagong had sacrificed everything and came here. When they came to India, I am grateful that the then Indian Government immediately provided them shelter, education, support and all kinds of things. The problems of the settled colonies of the refugees, which my dear colleague Shri Tapan Sikdar will agree, have not been settled till today. Take the cases of Andamans, Dandakaranya, Mana camp in Raipur, Coopers camp in West Bengal and in Pilibhit, where from Shrimati Maneka Gandhi comes. In these places, people are still not able to feel that they are in a free India to get the treatment. Even today, whenever we try to harm some people as agents in the name of Bangladeshi, you some time make a mixture and even hit those people who were here for the last decades.

Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Minister is, have this Bill repealed but please have a look on two accounts — (a) find out the living conditions of the people who have been suffered in Dandakaranya, Mana and in various other camps, where they have got the title right in respect of their properties and their holdings, and what are the support they have got; and (b) whether *pattas* have been ensured in respect of the people who have already settled in the colonies, whether the development process is slow or not, and how they are moving. This is my humble appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir.

Finally, Bangladesh liberation struggle had started in 1971. Hundred million people came to India and the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, provided through her Government and the Parliament, enough support to them. Till today, the districts which took the burden in that hour of crisis and provided shelter to these people have not yet been compensated in their development process. One of the districts is my district, where more than one million people were given shelter and home. A few of them could not go back and Sir, you know the reasons. Most of them are Hindus. Still they are in the streets. I know about a few families, who are begging in the streets. The Government should have taken due consideration on this issue. Sir, many of the freedom fighters who came to India after partition could not carry their documents with them. They only quoted some reference about the jail where they had suffered. Supported by a

few co-prisoners, they got freedom fighters pension. I can tell you about the two families. The great martyr Surya Sen in Chittagong and others came to this part of the country. They quoted the jail records but still they have not been provided with freedom fighter pension. Therefore, I would request you to give some importance to these facts, to take cognisance of this matter and provide justice to those who have been in the united India and who did everything to make the country free from the British Raj and became a victim of partition and settled in Punjab, West Bengal and other places, and especially those who have been settled in Andamans.

With these words, I support this Bill. I appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to take cognisance of these facts and the hard realities in respect of the problems of the refugees settled in the colonies of the country, including that of your own Minister's constituency, Dumdum, which have not yet been resolved till today.

[Translation]

15.00 hrs.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has introduced a bill regarding Influx From Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952. In this regard, Hon'ble Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has described the pain and agony of the partition era. In 1949, a rule was made for the people migrating from Pakistan to India. Later after repealing the said Law, this new law was formed in 1952. Now, it is stated that in 1974, Indo-Pak visa laws were formulated and the law which was formulated in 1952 has become irrelevant now. Indo-Pak Visa law is for ordinary people who wish to move between the two countries but I would like to now from the Government what alternatives does the Government have for those terrorists who enter the country without any visa? I mean to say that all the rules and restrictions are for common man while terrorists and anti-national elements have no check. Hon'ble Minister should tell about the number of people from Pakistan who entered our country without visa. It is stated that following the enactment of Indo-Pak Visa rule 1974, there is a need to repeal the earlier law of 1952. However, what plans the Government have to counter the urgent need of the country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we belong to the culture of "Vasudhav Kutumbkum". I would like the Government to make investigations in this regard. There is no restriction on the movement of goods under W.T.O. Due to it Basmati rice has vanished from the market. However, restrictions should be imposed on the movement of

people. I would like this system of Passport and visa to be abolished so that people from all over the world visit our country. Our people are capable of earning their livelihood anywhere in the world. The Government should reply in this regard and investigate the matter. We want that system of visa and passport should be abolished. What type of law is this which restricts the movements of common man but allows the unrestricted movements of terrorists and criminals. Movements of goods under WTO are also restrictions free. Such a law should be repealed and we support it. The Indo-Pak visa law should not restrict the movement of common people. Our country divided but our way of living is same. Pakistan had been part of India. We want that the system of Passport and visa should be abolished from all over the world and people should have the facility to move from one place to another. As people from all over the world have freedom to visit India, they should have the liberty to move anywhere in the world. We have vast population which can move to the other countries, earn money, serve the humanity and propagate our cultural values. Why are we boasting our culture and confining it to our own country? Therefore, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the infiltration of terrorist from other countries poses a threat to the International Security of our country. Passport and visa laws have been meant for common man but which law has been formulated for these infiltrators? What control the Government has on them? These infiltrators carry out violent activities in the country through I.S.I. They are involved in terrorist activities in Kashmir and creating tension in border areas. Therefore, the Government should clarify the situation in this regard. Then we will see whether to support it or not.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to put forth my views. Sir, the Government has brought the bill regarding the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Bill, 1952. The Government is trying to repeal the act which was formulated when refugees from Pakistan and Bangladesh had come to our country. However, I would like to request that something should be done for the displaced persons of Pakistan and Bangladesh which has not been done till date. In 1971, an agreement was signed between Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Muzibur Rahman. Prior to which a Pact was also signed between Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Liyakat Ali Khan. As per this pact, an agreement was made to provide rehabilitation to the displaced persons who had come to our country after 1971. Refugees from Pakistan and Bangladesh came to several states of our country particularly Punjab, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar etc. Earlier, our country was not divided but after partition, R.R. Departments were opened in several States

[Kumari Mamata Banjee]

to complete the work of refugee rehabilitation. Now, several States have abolished this department. They also abolished the RIC, rehabilitation industries, industries corporation etc. which were set up for providing economic rehabilitation. The Government's plan to rehabilitate and to give recognition to refugees and to regularize their colonies has also not been completed till date. Central Government has sent funds to the States but there are many problems in this regard. These problems are in my State also. That Fund has not been utilized entirely for refugee rehabilitation. In many places like Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and also in my State, rehabilitation has not taken place and it has become a problem. I would like to state that you may repeal the law but before doing so it must be ensured that what our Government had stated in Nehru-Liyakat pact and Indira-Muzirbur Rahman pact formed after position is implemented. I very well remember that I raised this issue when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister.

[English]

We are grateful him for that.

[Translation]

He approved the free-hold rights for refugee rehabilitation. As refugee rehabilitation is a State subject, State Governments also provide some assistance. I know that this Government want to take positive stand regarding refugees. The Government has taken some positive stand in this regard. BJP's stand also favours refugee rehabilitation. However, it should be checked how many colonies have been registered for the rehabilitation of refugees. As we have sentimental relations with the refugees, it would be inappropriate to repeal the law. On many occasion, people from Pakistan and Bangladesh border visit our country. There are borders like 'Nadia' and north 24 Paragana in West Bengal. People from Bangladesh have an emotional relation with our country. They visit our country regularly. Union Government has paid attention towards it and like Delhi-Lahore bus service, but and rail service has been started for Bangladesh. I agree that Government has done something but there is a need to monitor which has not been done till today. It should be checked whether the money released to State Government is utilized properly or not?

There are many people who could not get education and employment. Earlier, they used to get economic rehabilitation from I.I.C. but even that has been stopped now. I would like that before repealing the Act, hon'ble Minister should pay attention towards the distressed persons and officials.

[English]

I support this Bill but, at the same time, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister because the same problems are there in Assam and other places in regard to minorities. Sometimes, they are raising the issue like deletion of names from the voters' list etc. They have to see who the genuine persons are and the Government has to take care of them according to the agreement signed by the Government. I am not saying that it is a problem only of Assam, West Bengal or Punjab; it concerns the entire country. I would request the hon. Minister to please ensure that people who came to India under the India-Bangladesh Agreement, do not suffer for political, religious or any other reason. They should be protected.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is more than 50 years ago that this Bill was enacted and a lot of changes have meanwhile taken place.

But I am very sorry to mention about the unfortunate people who are the victims of partition. Their rehabilitation has not only been tardy but in many places it has been very incomplete. Even the people who had gone to Madhya Pradesh, Dandakaranya, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and such other places on the request of the then Union Government, are still facing very many difficulties. Even in West Bengal there are one crore people who had come to that part of the country in different phases. But, unfortunately, the Union Government - the Congress Government at that time - had tried to absolve themselves; relinquish the responsibility of rehabilitating these poor people who are the victims of partition. I am not apportioning any blame. It is known to every student of history as to how partition took place, the conspiracy of the British Raj at that time and many more things. I am not elaborating on them. The students of history know it as to who was responsible for partition.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: It was your Party, the CPI(M) that supported it...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Please do not try to have these old, wrong ideas. I request you to please study history...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal, we have reserved only half-an-hour for this Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am addressing you. The hon. Member is trying to derail me.

* The United Council of the Refugees Committees is a broad-based organisation which submitted a memorandum

to the Government of India, which was the Congress Government then, for a minimum support of Rs. 1726 crore for rehabilitation of those people who had come to this part of the country in West Bengal numbering about one crore. But, unfortunately, the Congress Government did not listen to them; rather they had done away with that Rehabilitation Ministry.

Now, the BJP-led NDA Government are going one step further. They are not only relinquishing this responsibility but even more. In Delhi, the refugees who have come to Delhi, who are poor people and who are earning their livelihood here through hard day's work are being called infiltrators and the Delhi Police officials are punishing them and they are taking them to the police stations and harassing them. This is happening in Maharashtra also. Several times, on the floor of this House, we have drawn the attention of this Government as to how these poor refugees in Maharashtra, who had come from that part of the erstwhile Pakistan, which later became Bangladesh, are being harassed and that this Government Government has a responsibility for them. The RCI is being dismantled as is done in respect of many other public undertakings. It is being done away with.

Sir, I am concluding. Although it is a simple repeal Bill, the Government should consider that the victims of partition who are still there, many of whom are still suffering, need some sympathetic consideration. They have a demand to the Government that they should be adequately helped for their rehabilitation.

I again reiterate this demand. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in this connection.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramjilal Suman, earlier also you were called to speak but you were not present in the House. Please speak precisely. Put forth your views in one or two minutes only because only half an hour has been fixed for this complete bill and it is going to be over soon.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the division of Hindustan and Pakistan was an artificial division. The Government should make concrete efforts for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention one thing about the bill regarding Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Bill, 2001 that people of Hindustan and Pakistan visit each other. Therefore, to and fro of these people should be made more easy.

In 1977 when the present Prime Minister was the Minister of External Affairs of the country, it was agreed that Government should adopt a liberal attitude while issuing visa and passport to the people visiting India and Pakistan as we have an emotional bonding with Pakistan. Many people of our country have their relatives in Pakistan. People of both the countries have friendly relations. The most important thing is that people of both the countries wish to have friendly and cordial relations between them. Rulers of Pakistan may create an atmosphere of hattered but citizens of Pakistan are not in favour of creating tension between the two countries. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the people coming here from Pakistan face several difficulties if they extend their stay. The Government should take stringent action against terrorism but its behaviour towards the common man of Pakistan should be positive. This much was my submission.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister regarding the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act that after the war with Pakistan in 1965, large number of refugees from East-Pakistan and Bangladeshis have come in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. Chandrapur is my parliamentary constituency in Maharashtra. Just now, Shri Rupchand Pal has stated that the refugees are harassed in Maharashtra. It is wrong. They are not being harassed rather the then Government and Shrimati Gandhi provided them houses, land and agricultural facilities. However, these days, they are facing another big problem. Seventy thousand families have been rehabilitated in my district alone out of which 65% people belong to scheduled castes. They are called "Namshudra". In West Bengal, they are being provided with the facilities given to the Scheduled Castes. However, in Maharashtra they are not provided with the facility of 'namshudra' due to which they are deprived off education and jobs. I would like to state from the hon'ble Minister that State Government has consulted the Central Government several times in this regard. Central Government should direct the Maharashtra Government to give the status of Scheduled Caste to the 'namshudras' who have been rehabilitated there and all facilities should be provided to them. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the bill to amend the 1952 law has been brought here. Just now, Shri Naresh Puglia has stated that Scheduled Castes people belonging to 'namshudra' society have come in West Bengal and

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

Maharashtra especially in Mumbai. Their demand is that they should be treated as citizens of India since they have been living here for the past so many years. They have not been provided with the right to vote till now. My demand is that as the Government has given shelter to refugees in our country, it should give citizenship to these refugees and should pay attention towards them. People from Pakistan also visit our country. However, good people are not being given the opportunity to visit our country but insurgents and terrorists are coming every day. A stringent law is required to be enacted in this regard. We are in favour of friendship between India and Pakistan but Musharraf ji is not interested. I request the Government that friendly relations with Pakistan should be maintained but if Pakistan is not ready to do so, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee should cancel his tour to Pakistan. The Government should reconsider its decision to visit Pakistan. I would like to know from the Minister whether the visit of Shri Atal Bihari is going to be cancelled or not? It can be detrimental for you if Shri Atalji's tour is not cancelled. This much was my submission.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very simple Bill. The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952 has become redundant, inoperative and it need not have to be retained in the Statute Book.

Hon. Members Shri Dasmunsi, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Rupchand Pal and others have spoken on this Bill. I am thankful to all the hon. Members for highlighting a number of issues, mostly the problems of the refugees who came from Pakistan and Bangladesh and settled down in a number of places in this country. Most of the facilities are yet to be given to them. They have highlighted all the problems, and I am very thankful to them. However, at the same time, I would like to mention that they are in no way connected with this Bill.

The purpose of this Bill is simply to repeal the Repealing Act. In the old Act of 1949, there is a provision to give permits to the nationals coming from Pakistan into our country. That Act was repealed in the year 1952. According to the saving provision in clause 3, a person who came from Pakistan may be residing somewhere in the country. Therefore, when we asked for information from the State Governments and also the Union Territories, we got the reply saying that no such person from Pakistan holding this permit was residing in their respective States or Union Territories. That is why, it has to be repealed.

So far as the problems of Bangladeshi refugees, who settled down at Dandakaranya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other places, are concerned...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): A lot of people migrated to India because of partition. Those people who have migrated from Pakistan as well as from Bangladesh have their own property in their country of origin. Crores of people have migrated to India. Did you take any steps to recovery their properties? Did you initiate any steps to see that these properties are returned to those people?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This issue is not connected with the present Bill, Shri Radhakrishnan. You are talking about something else.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It is their loss.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This issue is not connected with this Bill. The Minister has taken note of the grievances expressed by the hon. Members.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I do not say that it is connected with the Bill. The thing is that their own properties are left out there and they should be brought back.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: After the Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of 1974, the movements of Pakistani nationals are being regulated by the visa and passport system.

So far as the Bangladeshi refugees are concerned, as Kumari Mamataji and others represented, the problems of these refugees will be definitely dealt with in accordance with the laws. So far as the problems pertaining to the freedom fighters' applications are concerned, I have taken note of that.

So far as Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's argument is concerned, definitely we are determined to face these Pakistani terrorists who are straying into our country. Our Paramilitary Forces and our Army are controlling them. We will definitely control them and there is no problem in it.

Of course, rest of the points have been noted and they will be dealt with in accordance with the laws.

* I, therefore, request you to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 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 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs.

PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (REGULATION AND PREVENTION OF MISUSE) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very small amending Bill. It provides that the Members of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha who are Members of the Central Supervisory Board, under this Act, would cease to be a Member of that Board if they are elevated to the posts like the Speaker, Lok Sabha, or the Deputy-Speaker, Lok Sabha or a Deputy Minister, or a State Minister or a Cabinet

Minister or a Deputy Chairman or Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This House had passed similar amendments in case of the Governing Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and PGI, Chandigarh. So, this is a very small and an innocuous Bill meant to provide more facilities to all those Members who are not elevated to higher posts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The scope of the Bill is very limited. Time allotted for this Bill is 30 minutes.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, the title of the Bill is 'Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Betiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it should be passed as it is...*(Interruptions)* It is not any issue. The second bill can be taken up...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing in it, second bill should be taken up...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): No, how can the second bill can be taken up...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a very small bill. Hon'ble Minister has stated about it just now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, this Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. I am very much in agreement with the hon. Minister when he says that this is apparently a small Bill, yes but in essence it has had wider ramifications as far as our society, in particular, is concerned and as far as our country, in general, is concerned. This amending Bill seeks to terminate the membership of the Central Supervisory Board which is constituted under section 7 of the Act and which includes three women Members of Parliament. It says that consequent upon a member becoming a Minister of the State or a Deputy Minister or the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker of the House of the people or a Deputy Chairman of the House, his/her membership from the

[Shri Adhir Chowdhary]

Board shall stand terminated. I do not find any excuse to oppose this Bill.

Sir, I would rather prefer to seize this opportunity to express my concern and draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some relevant issues. It is because it relates to our population and it also relates to gender inequalities in India. We know that the population balance is now being distorted much to the discomfiture of all of us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chowdhary, you can have a general discussion on population on the Constitution Amendment Bill. That is the reason why the BAC has given only 30 minutes for this Bill.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, when I have got the opportunity of having Dr. C.P. Thakur as the hon. Minister of Health, I cannot resist my temptation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You resist your temptation till the next Bill.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, I would just take a few minutes. This Bill talks about pre-natal diagnostic techniques regulation and prevention of misuse. But the Government cannot ban devices like the ultra-sonography, amniocentesis and clorofic biopsy. These relate to genetic disorders. If those genetic disorders get manifested and detected early, then they could be prevented. There are ten million people in India who are suffering from various kinds of genetic disorders and further more, about 5,000 diseases relating to genetic disorders have been discovered so far. So, it is a continuous process. I would like to know as to how the Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis could be prevented. In short it is called the PGD. Pre-Natal Sex determination is done after a woman conceives but the process of pre-implantation is different. It relates to the embryonic stage.

The question is as to how you would prevent those people who indulge in determining the sex through Flourescent *In Situ* Hybridization.

The Bill was passed in 1994 and it came into force in 1996. I would like to know whether the Government has got any effective tool to prevent misuse of gender identification, especially so in the case of techniques of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis. How do we prevent the people who are going to indulge in this practice through this process? In India, as far as our population is concerned...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Cloning of human embryos will come soon.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: It is the most recent syndrome.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, this is a very limited Bill.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Cloning of human embryo is an international issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are encroaching upon the hon. Member's time.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He has conceded to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he has not. If he had conceded, he would have yielded to you.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Males in India are outnumbering females by 5 to 8 per cent. In developed countries, females are outnumbering males by 3 to 5 per cent. I have been struck by my conscience to think whether we have been blessed or blemished by science. You cannot deny the fact that only by enacting laws you cannot prevent this evil practice. A social movement is imperative for this. From womb to the tomb, the girl child suffers miserably. Gender inequality in the opportunity structure is so pervasive that childhood becomes dicotomy splitting into girlhood and boyhood.

A child has a right to be born. But the life of the girl child is snuffed out at birth? If this gender discrimination continues like this, a day might come when polygamy might again have to be restored to in our society. If this continues like this, sexual crime will also go up in our society.

Taking into consideration all these aspects, we need to adopt a holistic approach in this regard. It is detrimental to our society and to our country. Predilection against the girl child should be banished by awakening the conscience of our countrymen.

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill with certain reservations.

Sex determination can be done, as the previous speaker has said, through the methods - (1) Chronic Villi Biopsy, (2) Amniocentesis, (3) Ultrasonogram, and (4) Chromosomal Sex Determination from Buccal Smear test. This Bill consists of two parts. One part is the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, and rules framed thereunder and enforced with effect from 1st January, 1996. I would like to put a pertinent question to the hon. Minister.

Though the Act came into being in 1996, still the incidents of female infanticide are on the rise. That is again attributed to the sex determination test.

The child sex ratio has come down consistently from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001.

The female infanticide is attributed only because of the sex determination test. In the first trimester months of the pregnancy, they are certain provisions for detecting genetic or metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, certain congenital malformations of sex linked disorders and for prevention of the misuse of such techniques. For this purpose, we cannot ignore the ultra-sonogram and other diagnostic techniques.

Sir, though the female infanticide has been banned through the Act of 1996 which came into force from the New Year day of 1996, I must congratulate the NGOs who had filed a PIL in the hon. Supreme Court of India in this regard and on 4th April, 2001, the hon. Supreme Court had come out with a direction to the Centre. I may be allowed to quote it. The hon. Supreme Court says:

"The Medical Council of India (MCI) as the professional watchdog should have stepped in *suo motu*. It is not too late. MCI should set the ball rolling.

Law alone cannot tackle social crimes like female infanticide. Law is only a tool, often an ineffective instrument as experience shows. What is needed is a campaign to change the mindset of the people. NGOs are better cut out for the job, not the Government."

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I also want to speak on this bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak on the next bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to tell why I want to speak on this bill...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can mention it while speaking on the next bill. That bill is also related to the Medical Council. You can make your points during the discussion on that bill also.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, that is different...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, please speak for two minutes only.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the bill contains amendment of a single clause but it is an important one. I do not know why Members want to get it passed without discussion. These members are in favour of female infanticide. Supreme Court has stated time and again that this law is not being implemented effectively. Discussion should be held on this bill. People of the country and over all world are aware of the contents of this bill, whether it is being implemented or not...(Interruptions) will it topple down this Government?

Sir, it is a very important bill. The bill which was meant for detecting Chromosomal abnormalities, genetic or metabolic disorders is being used for sex determination also. The child sex ratio has come down drastically in Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi during the year 2001. The law was enacted to detect genetic or metabolic disorders or other sex linked disorders but on the contrary it is being used for sex determination. We all are aware that in the country like ours people do not prefer girl child. They prefer only male child. This is the mindset of the people. At some places there is a practice to see the child after six days of birth and if it is a girl child, they kill the child. Such a social evil is prevailing in the society. Therefore, several laws are being enacted to stop this evil. Supreme Court has stated that this law is not being implemented effectively.

[English]

"The Supreme Court, in a Public Interest Litigation, filed by the Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT) and others Vs. Union of India and others, has issued directions on 4th May, 2001 to the Central Government, State Governments and appropriate authorities to take steps for effective implementation of the Act."

[Translation]

Effective implementation of this law is not taking place. The Government has brought this clause but I do not know about the action taken for its implementation. On investigating the matter it has been found that practitioners have made such tests as a part of their business. How the Government is going to punish them? I have an apprehension that their practice is going on but the Government is not willing to conduct discussion on it.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]
[English]

"A technical committee under the Central Supervisory Board has been constituted to examine the possibility of amending the PNDT.

[Translation]

The Government intends to amend the act and to constitute a sub-committee in this regard.

[English]

"Keeping in view the emerging technologies and to eliminate the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Act."

[Translation]

Supreme Court has given this direction. It has also been found that the girl child ratio has come down. What has been suggested by the Government in this regard and what improvements are taking place in this regard? That's why I am saying that the law in this regard is not being implemented in true letter and spirit. Whether the Government will fall on such a trifle matter? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion on this issue should be continued. The direction issued by the Supreme Court should be implemented and a massive publicity should be made among the people in this regard. People are opting for pre-Natal sex determination test and if it is a girl child they opt abortion. In this way such an evil is creeping in the society. I request the Government to implement the law effectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have many examples, therefore, extra time should be allotted for discussing such an issue. I have figures in this regard. How the law will be implemented? Why the child sex ratio is coming down? What the Government is going to achieve by amending this act? Hon'ble Minister himself is a doctor. I have heard his speech at many places and I would like the members of this House also to be apposed of these things. Therefore, I would like to caution the Government to desist from getting it published in the Gazette to keep a check on this practice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister should reply to the points which I have raised.

[English]

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to participate in this important debate.

Sir, as you know, the PNDT Act of 1994 came into force in the year 1996. But the Supreme Court order said:

"It appears that despite the PNDT Act being enacted by the Parliament five years back, neither the State Government nor the Central Government has taken appropriate action."

"Sir, you know although there is a slight increase in the sex ratio in the recently held census, the aspect that alerts us, cautions us is that there is a decline in the sex ratio of those who are under the age of 6. This trend is perceptible in the well off States like Punjab, Delhi and Gujarat. As for example in Punjab, it is 777 females as against 1000 men, in Delhi the number is 965 and in Gujarat it is 875."

I know that a social movement is necessary against this evil and drastic changes are also needed in the Government policies.

The act of female foeticide is possible because of the role played by a section of medical community who is advertising and encouraging sex determination tests for identifying the sex of foetus and for subsequently aborting the female foetus.

My proposal is that special court should be formed for speedy trial of the guilty and punishable measures should be taken against the couples who are having such investigation. Secondly, there should be mass education programme starting from college level regarding the menace of female infanticide.

There should be awareness campaign on population explosion, environmental problems, and atrocities on women. The matter of atrocities on women should be combined with the awareness against female infanticide. Patients register of ultrasound and amniocentesis centres should be regularly checked by health authorities to find out if there is any discrepancies.

Otherwise, rampant practice of sex determination will continue and that will lead to the abortion of female foetus and doctor will get escaped by citing that contraceptive failure as the reason for abortion which is legal.

"Sir, this year has been declared as the year of empowerment for women. But it is matter of regret that the Government has failed to reserve one third seats for women either in Legislative Assemblies or in Parliament. It is indeed regrettable that the Government has not been

... Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

able to introduce the Bill even in the House. So many Acts have been passed for the welfare of women after independence. But I am sorry to say that these Acts have not been implemented even after 54 years of independence due to the attitude of the Government and lack of political will. The condition of women has been deteriorating day by day politically, economically, socially or in her family life. They have been deprived of their Constitutional rights and have remained at the receiving end in every field. More than 20 lakh female foeticide have taken place till now. My party and I support this important Bill with the hope that the implementation of the Act will provide the women their long over due right and help them to live their life with dignity and honour.

Thank you once again for giving me the opportunity for participating in the discussion."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): Sir, first of all, I thank the hon. Members for taking keen interest in this Bill. It is a small Bill. Certain very good points have been raised by Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Dr. V. Saroja, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, and Shrimati Minati Sen.

Sir, actually since this Bill was enacted, many new techniques, as pointed out by Shri Chowdhury, have come in practice. The hon. Member has made a mention about the medical termination of pregnancy. So, there is some conflict between the new technique about this Act and the medical termination of pregnancy also. So, we will be coming possibly in the next Session of Parliament with a very extensive Bill covering all these aspects. The Government is very active in this. The Government is taking help of the State Governments as also the religious leaders. Akaal Takht has done a commendable job in this regard. They have issued instructions to all their Gurudwaras that they should help in this programme. Many religious leaders have participated in it. So, we are very active. It is a social evil and it will have to be fought by all of us.

So, with these few words, I request that the Bill be taken up for consideration and passing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 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 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

15.51 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Actually, the necessity for this Bill has arisen because of the erstwhile Soviet Union breaking into different countries. Many medical colleges situated in those countries attract Indian students. They go for studies. Their standard varies. Every time it is not possible for the Indian Medical Council to go there and inspect their degrees. Just as America, England and other countries have done, now we are going to propose an examination. So, anybody who is going there for medical education has to satisfy that he has got the basic pre-medical qualification as is required in this country. If they pass this examination, they will be included in the Register of Indian Medical Council.

This is the sum and substance of the Bill.

*.....*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill is also thirty minutes. This has been decided by the Business Advisory Committee. Now, Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan to speak.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we welcome this Bill. At the same time, I would like to say that we have to respect the friendship which we were having with the erstwhile USSR. They were helping us for the past fifty years in all respects. Now they are divided. As the hon. Minister has said, Schedule-III, part-2 says that only the candidates receiving degrees of Medical Science, USSR and the degrees of Medicine from the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR are given.

Also, regarding West Germany certain institutions are mentioned. In the same way, even after the merger of East Germany and West Germany, Karl Max University and Martin Luther University of East Germany are given separately. Similarly, Czechoslovakia is now divided into two countries. In their case also, the MD of Charles University, Prague is given in the Schedule.

Here I would like to stress that those countries were with us for the past fifty years. They have helped us a lot also. Now many of the rural students are going for their studies to the erstwhile Russian countries because the annual expenditure is very low there. If you pay Rs. 2 lakh, that is sufficient for the whole year. But, here you have to pay Rs. 6 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh and that too then and there. When they go there and complete their studies, the certificates brought by them are not accepted here. A number of people are suffering due to this.

I am happy that the hon. Minister has taken cognisance of this fact. This issue should be taken up immediately. Wherever there are universities which have been with us for fifty years, they should be recognised as our own friends. We should not be again going for screening. We are screened in American Universities. But why should we have to screen our own students getting degrees from Russian Universities? They were with us; they are with us. Those countries are our old friends and they will ever be our friends. Therefore, that attitude may be taken into consideration. There should not be any stringent attitude by taking up the screening test which is not acceptable to their standard of education. I am not denying that we should maintain our own standard but at the same time, we should show some leniency towards

friendly countries. On the other hand, we are not totally recognising Western countries. When our Master Degree holders go to UK and other American States for their basis studies or for further studies, they start from the beginning of it. We can apply the screening test at that time so that we can be at par with other countries. Therefore, I suggest that there should be some sympathetic attitude towards Indian citizens who are Russian students.

Inclusion of it in this Schedule is mainly for Government jobs. Government should also come forward to give jobs to the degree holders from the universities of Russian and other Eastern countries. Section 25 provides that foreign studies can be recognised. But here, we are going for further amendment and saying that if you have got a basic degree from any Indian university with another degree, then there is no screening. This is according to the latest amendment which is now proposed. But I would suggest that Section 25 should be applied for the Russian students.

We are in the WTO regime. There is TRIPS Agreement and other service areas. A lot of people are going to come here and a lot of our people are going abroad to get jobs in any private sector undertakings in medical sciences. We should make them at par. 136 countries already signed in the GATT Agreement. Why should we not have the same thing here? If a university is recognised by the Government of a country, then in the same way, our university degree should also be recognised by them.

Thirdly, at this juncture, I would speak about regulation of other degrees, even though it is not within the Medical Council Act. There are plenty of people who are addressing themselves as Homeopathy (London), MS, Surgeon and are also doing their practice. But nobody is going to regulate it. Now, poor people, just looking at 'London', are going to them for better treatment. I am not saying that they are not getting better treatment. But some sort of screening test should be conducted for those types of people. There are people who are getting benefits by adding their own degree, by having a graduation and a certificate. Especially from Germany, they are getting homeopathy degrees and these people are accepted by the common mass because they are giving quick treatment very cheaply. Previously, there was a thinking that bare-foot doctors should be allowed. There should be some thinking on it so that these people who come within the rules and regulations, should undergo a screening test by which they can also be regularised. They may not have the fear at any time that they may be penalised or taken action against by the local police and other people by giving petitions to the concerned authority.

Finally, sympathy should be shown towards the erstwhile countries of Russia and friendly countries like Czechoslovakia and at the same time, we should also maintain our own standard of education. I welcome this aspect but at the time of rule-making there should be something different for different countries.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Betia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Medical Council Act, 2000.

Sir, it is true that a large number of Indian students used to study in erstwhile USSR and before the disintegration of USSR, a large number of medical colleges here were given recognition by Medical Council of India and started a screening test in the country.

16.00 hrs.

For selecting those candidates who could get admission in medical colleges in USSR. The children of many of our community friends used to get admission there and had been getting their degree in medical or in engineering faculty from various institutions of USSR. Then they would easily get their names registered. After the disintegration of USSR many such institutions cropped up there which started providing admissions in lieu of payment in dollars as largesse or donations. This trend became so frequent that even the matriculate started to get admission in medical colleges. So much so that the students who were not with science background up to 10+2 level which was mandatory for getting admission in MBBS, got admission in it in exchange of paying hefty sums in dollars. Many an institutions made it a sort of profitable trade and get their name associated with various medical colleges and started to advertise it in newspapers etc. They lured people to try to get admission in various medical courses abroad. Many persons got their names registered through these institutions. The need for registration has arisen in view of the fact that many under qualified and incompetent persons got the MBBS or MD degree from many such institutions which are not recognised by MCI. I support this Bill because this screening test criteria is applied everywhere. To cite an example, if an American gets his MBBS degree from an Indian college, then he will have to pass the examination of U.S. Assembly in order to be able to get his name registered there. Similarly a British will have to face 'plague' examination on his returning to Britain after getting his MBBS degree from India. It has been going on from quite some time in our country that persons without any preliminary qualification for getting admission in medical courses had been collecting their degrees without any

difficulty. This is the reason for starting this screening test. In my opinion, it is a delayed step. Even Bangladesh and Sri Lanka started screen test before we could do it. My friend Shri C.P. Thakurji is sitting here. We studied as colleagues in Jesus and Mary Medical College and he was Senior to me.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Doctor C.P. Thakur has been conferred with Bharat Ratan. Hence, have you also been conferred the same?

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: No, I have been conferred Padamshree...(Interruptions). Both of us used to study together. The admission in Medical colleges is not given to the candidates below seventeen years of age and the duration of the course is five years besides the internship of one year duration. In total it takes six years to complete MBBS. Then if one intends to get admission in post graduation course MD or MS then it is necessary to qualify the competitive examination. The result is that no student of the stream is able to get settled before the age of 30-32 years. Hence the prime time of their life is spent in the struggle to get settled. Hence I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to think over this aspect especially in view of those students who go to erstwhile USSR or Russia to get the medical degree. They have to learn the Russian language for one year besides the six years duration of the course. Then these candidates have to undergo internship for one year in India once again. Then this screening test will have to be faced by them as per the provision of this Bill. I would like to ask as to how many times in a year this screening test will be held. My suggestion is that this screening test should be held at least twice in a year. Moreover, the standard of this screening test should not be very tough at par with the standard of AIIMS test. If the screening test is made very tough then these candidates will not be able to get their degree till up to 40 years of age. When we used to study in Medical college, a student not able to pass the examination for five years was termed as log lord. Such a student was made to live separately without any roommates for years and fun was made of him. This thing should not happen to these students now. It is my submission to Medical Council of India that it should oversee the functioning and level of performance of those colleges which are being recognised by it. It should also keep an eye on the inspection being carried out. Once during such an inspection in Karnataka, some patients were brought in a bus from the hospital and the local doctor engaged in private practice were presented as the teachers of that medical college. Medical Council of India have even recognised the colleges lacking in basic infrastructure like proper building etc. Hence, there should be a proper arrangement and a standard of inspection

[Dr. M.P. Jaiswal]

should be maintained. The Government of India should evolve a criteria for recognising a college. We are talking about screening. Capitation fee upto Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs is being charged for medical courses abroad.

The Chairman of Medical Council of India continues to hold office for life time once selected. The Government should amend this rule and consider the option of election to this office. I do not want to name anybody. However, many such persons have served a Chairman of MCI whose premises have been raided by the CBI and property worth crores of rupees including fixed deposits have been seized from their premises. It can be easily understood as to from where this money has arrived. It clearly implies that a lot of money is charged as bribe for recognising the medical colleges. It has been heard about one medical college that only 100 students used to study here. These students had to deposit Rs. ten lakhs for passing out the first year of the degree. Afterwards this same story was repeated for second and final year examination. It is a matter which needs to be investigated. The hon. Minister is himself a renowned doctor. He should be concerned about it. I am of the opinion that there should be a check upon the activities of Medical Council of India including the amendments in the existing provision as regard the tenure of its Chairperson where under he can remain at his post for lifetime.

I support the proposal of screening test contained in this Bill. I would like to submit that its level should be such that the candidates who have obtained their degree from Russia and abroad may qualify easily. Else they might also be designated as 'lord' like the one's in our days. These candidates have spent five to six years of their career in studying abroad. Hence it is not proper not to extend recognition to them. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention towards it.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Respected Sir, it is with a certain reservation that I support this Bill for the purpose of amending the Indian Medical Council Act.

As the hon. Minister himself has confessed that this serves only a limited purpose of conducting screening test for the purpose of those who get degree from foreign countries, get adequate knowledge and skill in the medical field. But it is further limited to universities which are situated in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. It is absolutely necessary that we should ensure the standard of medical practitioners who are actually dealing with the life of the people.

With this amendment, I do not think that the ultimate aim, which the hon. Minister is seeing ahead, is ensured or guaranteed because when we make a survey of the entire situation in the health sector, and so also the medical education, what we see now is that the medical education as well as the health care systems are becoming business centres or industries for profit-making in various parts of the country. I am not making any mention of any State because that will offend the hon. Members from those States. But it is very clear and known to all of us that in certain States, a large number of private medical colleges have come up like mushrooms.

Though the Apex Court in a landmark judgement had stopped capitation fees, under some guise, even Rs. 20 lakh or Rs. 25 lakh or Rs. 40 lakh are being taken by the managements for giving admission to the medical students. Under these circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister, who is from the same profession, that a comprehensive Bill should be brought about to change the worsening situation. The health care at the primary level is very poor. Even those very qualified doctors, who get degree from Indian universities and who actually take the Hippocratic oath but become hypocrites in their profession, are not maintaining the Hippocratic oath in letter, law and spirit. To control the mispractices going on in this sector, I would request the hon. Minister that a thorough study should be made and on the basis of such a study, a comprehensive Bill to change the situation should be brought about in the near future.

In this connection, I would also like to mention one more point. In different parts of the country, including Kerala, which is known from better health scenario and many other indices which are showing progressive move in Kerala, human beings are treated as guinea-pigs, and experiments of drugs, which are coming from foreign countries for lucrative purposes, are being experimented and tried on human beings. All these should be taken into account.

I once again appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, to consider the request to bring in a comprehensive Bill, not merely making amendments here and there.

DR. RANJIT KUMAR PANJA (Barasat): Sir, I stand to support the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2001 with certain comments.

Firstly, in No. 2, in the term 'primary medical qualification' has not been specified. I expect that some modification has to be made in this regard. It should be more explicit. It should be equivalent to MBBS of the Medical Colleges of India. Unless that is specified, some

of the degrees in the medical qualification abroad might go unnoticed.

Secondly, the curricula should at least be similar.

Then, I think, the screening test for registration of foreign medical degree should be made mandatory. The examination need not be very strict, but the professional quality of the applicant should be judged. He should have the basic requisites of a M.B.B.S. doctor in India. Then, the foreign medical qualification should be a recognised qualification obtained from a recognised university. We should not be partial to any particular country because they are our friends. To keep the standards of medical profession, I think, the foreign medical qualifications should have been obtained from a recognised university, which is listed by the Medical Council of India.

Then, some hon. Members expressed concern about the functioning of the Medical Council of India. I think, the Government should sit with the Medical Council of India and, if necessary, they should review and correct the rules and norms of the Medical Council of India for recognising the degrees of the new universities.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the amendments suggested by the hon. Minister in this Bill, but I would like to make one or two suggestions. In the modern world, especially after the signing of the WTO Agreement, we have to have a list of all the universities that are there throughout the world. It has been mentioned here that the erstwhile Soviet Union and other countries have more and more medical universities. For example, we do not know what are the qualifications prescribed by Charles University. Similarly, nothing is mentioned about Canada and the United States of America. We do not know whether their medical education is superior to our medical education or inferior. I would like to know whether those students who have completed their studies in Canada and the United States of America will also undergo the screening here. If that is the case, all the universities of the world should be put in the list and we should see whether their qualification is synchronising with us. Otherwise, those students will be facing difficulties, because the standard of our degree may be equal to their degree or may be even slightly different. So, the Medical Council of India or the authority, which the Government fixes for evaluating, will have to evaluate the degrees of all the universities of the world. In the Schedule, only a few universities have been listed. The world is changing fast. Our students are going out of our country for medical education because it is very expensive here. So, we have to carefully evaluate all the universities.

Secondly, Clause 25 speaks about the citizen of India possessing medical qualification. When a citizen of India is being recognised by a university outside the country, then naturally he can practice here also. So, there is no necessity for any screening. As my colleague, Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan mentioned here, all the universities should be evaluated and the Government should give enough publicity as to what are the universities to which the students can go and what are the universities to which they cannot go.

Then, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should come forward with a stringent amendment to regulate the medical colleges that are coming up everyday, because they are taking Rs. 20 lakh or even Rs. 30 lakh from the students to give them admission. The poor people cannot afford to go for medical education now.

Instead of evaluating the degrees being brought from outside, have you ever evaluated our degrees and medical colleges? As my friend has mentioned here, the Medical Council is giving permission to the medical colleges without much careful consideration. I do not make an allegation. But a number of medical institutions are coming up. Nobody knows whether the standard is being maintained or not. An early inspection is there. At the time of starting a college, if there are 300 beds and 25 acres of land, one can start a college. Thereafter, what is the position of the college? Nobody knows about that. Can you not think of a situation wherein we can put some bar and also have an evaluation? Now, auction is going on. One person is giving Rs. 20 lakh and another Rs. 22 lakh. It goes on like that. There should be some control over the seats. My submission is that there should be a universal gradation of all the universities. It should be made public so that every student should know which are the colleges or universities outside India. Now, the students are going outside India. There should be some evaluation of the universities by some authority.

The last point is regarding the degrees in Homeopathy, ayurveda, etc. I come from the State of Kerala where Ayurveda is predominant. There is Naturopathy, Siddha and so many other things. You have to evolve some method for evaluation. Otherwise, there will be so-and-so Homeopathy Degree from London or Edinburgh. There will be words that we would not understand. So, you have to come out with a comprehensive legislation about the Indian system. That should be made public so that they could not be cheated. Especially the Indian medical education will have to be brought to a level that is affordable to the common man. That is all the more necessary in this country. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I also want to speak on this Bill...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is not in the list.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I want to say something very important in this regard...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Bill was half an hour and now it is going to be more than one hour. Now you speak on the next Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is urgent to pass a Bill without holding discussion on it and it tantamounts to a fraud with parliamentary system. How can a Bill get passed without holding discussion on it? Why are we here then? Shri Madan Prasad Jaiswalji was suggesting to pass it without holding discussion over it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has allotted half an hour time for this Bill. It is not right to you to speak on every Bill. You speak for two minutes only.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. MASTER MATHAN (Nilgiris): Sir, you should allow the back-benchers...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If your name has been placed by your Whip, I will call you.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in this Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act brought here in the House according to which the candidates who have got their medical degrees from abroad will have to pass the screening test. In the past, the foreign returned qualified persons were given more weightage. It is being said that this provision is being inserted to outdo those persons who have been getting their medical degree from abroad in lieu of giving money as donation. However, the same practice is taking place in our country also whether the Government are aware of this theory that though not in Bihar, people in other States have been getting registered

in the professional colleges by donating 15-16 lakhs as capitation fee and there are some Members here who are running colleges.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Health Minister had been student of Patna Medical college and he knows everything. The amended clause provides for a screen test for those students who have got their degree from abroad. Here Russia is being mentioned repeatedly in this context. Do Government have evidence to support this clause that all those who have got their degree from abroad are not up to the mark and they need to face screening test to prove their worth. As far the efficiency is concerned many such doctors have been roaming around who lack proficiency even though they are not foreign returned. The Government should consider all these aspects. It has been reported in the Hindu Newspaper.

[English]

"Indian medicos graduating from Russia: in a soup"

[Translation]

Only those persons have been made to suffer who have got their degree from abroad. It has been said in its reply that:

[English]

"The medical qualifications of 29 institutions in Russia and other CIS countries are recognised qualifications. The list of 29 institutions included in part II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 is at Annexure-I. However, recognition of medical qualification M.D. (Physician) granted by two institutions, namely, Daghestan State Medical Institute, Russia and Azarbaijan Medical Institute in Ajarbaijan has been limited upto 31st December, 2005. Some of the Indian students who have obtained medical qualifications from Russian institutions could not be registered by the Medical Council of India due to certain deficiencies observed with reference to their eligibility criteria for admission to medical course they had undergone, migration of students from unrecognised to recognised institutions and non-compliance of internship training. The affected students had challenged the decision of MCI in their petitions in High Courts and the matter is presently *sub judice*."

[Translation]

I would like to know one more thing from the hon. Minister as to what would happen to the matter which is

pending in the High Court. How can the hon. Minister bring amendment when the matter is sub-judice? Is the Government not responsible for ruining the lives of those students who have studied abroad? The students go to study abroad only after obtaining proper permission and consent of the Government. Then why are they being made to suffer and face humiliation after their returning back to the country? What arrangement has the Government made to check the practice of donation and capitation fee for obtaining degree? This has also been noticed that the names of the persons are being registered once they pay Rs. 25 lakhs. There should be an arrangement for giving admission to even those students in medical colleges who have got less marks. Besides, there should be proper infrastructure including good teachers in the medical colleges. But there is no arrangements for all such thing. Despite this recognition to colleges is given and the people are getting their names registered in such colleges. This practice is continuing unhampered. What steps have been taken by the Government to check this practice? The Government intends to hold screening tests for students getting their degree from abroad but I would like to know as to what will happen in case of others. Shri M.P. Jaiswal is also a doctor. Ragging takes place in Medical colleges. The hon. Minister Shri C.P. Thakur was his senior and Jaiswal was a junior. Hence he might remember the ragging he had to undergo. Senior indulge in ragging to boost their ego and it is equally true and even more so in regard to medical and emergency colleges. The Supreme Court has given its ruling for enacting a law to prevent ragging. This question is not being raised by me alone, court will also look into it. Hence, the intention of this law is not to compromise on merit which is quite good. However, the candidates who have studied abroad should not be harassed on this pretext. The Government should make it clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, not even two minutes are allotted for your party in this half an hour slot...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something on it...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Sir, I would also want to say something in it...(Interruptions)

[English]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sir, please allow me to speak on reservation...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak on the next Bill.

...(Interruptions)

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Sir, please allow me two minutes...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Dr. Saroja wants to speak on this Bill. Please allow her to speak for two minutes. She belongs to medical profession...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sir, I would like to speak a couple of words on the issue of admission in it...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Sir why are not we being allowed...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhaura, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On each and every Bill, you cannot take part. Now, the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Sir, it is being done deliberately, hence registration is being done in lieu of money...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not being done deliberately. All the parties had decided for a time of half an hour and each party has taken its own time to present its view point...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: MCI kept on providing registration in exchange for money. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it started to refuse registration. The aggrieved persons went to the Supreme Court and the case is pending in the Supreme Court...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sir, Raghuvanshji has said that the MCI is providing reservation to the NRI's in exchange of a few dollars by doing away with the reservation of SC and ST people...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: I am staging a walkout from the House in protest of denial to me of an opportunity to speak.

16.33 hrs.

Then Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura left the House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Do the Government intend to pass this Bill without holding a debate on it...(Interruptions). Those who want to speak should be given an opportunity to speak. Dr. Saroja wants to speak on it. If the Government wants to get these bills passed without holding any discussion over these, it can ensure the passage of these bills at one go for it enjoys a majority...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, you have decided the time yourself. Why did you agree on allotting half an hour for the Bill in the Business Advisory Committee? This is what you have decided. How will we manage this way.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the BAC, it was agreed upon by all the parties and only Half an Hour been allotted for this Bill.

[Translation]

Share of your party does not come to even ten minutes. However, how many minutes have you spoken on it...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Those persons in the House who want to speak over it, should be allowed to speak. I demand that no one should be prevented from expressing his views in the House...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak on every Bill. We have a lot of legislative business which we want to pass.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No one can be prevented from speaking in the House.

It is customary in Parliamentary system that debate should be held over a Bill so that the country may come to know about it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not have any complaint in this regard. You speak on every Bill. You speak for long and do not leave time for others to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this Bill. Actually, as I pointed out earlier, the necessity of this Amendment arose because of many students going to different countries and the standard of some of the medical institutions was not up to the mark. It was not possible for the Indian Medical Council to go into all the Universities inspecting all the degrees.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, just resume your seat.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sir, I just want to ask one clarification. My clarification arises out of the decision of the Supreme Court...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sardar Buta Singh, do you want to ask a question? Yes, you please ask one question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sir, my question arises out of the latest decision of the Supreme Court saying that in the highest studies namely the medical institutions and the engineering colleges, there will be no reservation for the admission of the SC & ST boys and girls. Here is the Minister who has brought another element of reservation for allowing the NRI to spend a few dollars and get seats reserved. We want to know which is this category. Which Constitution has permitted you? Why have you allowed this new category to be created?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Saroja, you please ask a question. That is all.

DR. V. SAROJA: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to support this Bill because in medical education, the quality of the service counts than the quantity. In this context I want to an observation. We as delegates visited Russia. Hon. Speaker was also there in the delegation. We happened to meet the students' community there. They have addressed the following problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Saroja, you cannot make a lengthy speech. You ask a question. That is all.

DR. V. SAROJA: I am here to raise the problem only...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): When Bihar gets a chance, why not Tamil Nadu?

DR. V. SAROJA: Our own students are there. This is the essence of the Bill. That is why we have brought forward this Bill. What has happened? In Russia, we happened to meet the students' community. Hon. Speaker was there as the Chairperson. The problems brought out by the students in Russia are that they did not know that there is a Common Entrance Exam being held in every State. I request the hon. Minister to send a circular to the Education Departments to sensitise the parents and the students about the Common Entrance Test. This is my first point.

Secondly, the hon. Supreme court has given the direction about the fee structure. Most of the students who are there in Russia are not knowing about the fee structure brought out by the hon. Supreme Court. I request the hon. Minister to send a circular to all the concerned State Health Ministers to sensitise the parents, students and also the voluntary organisations...(Interruptions). The Embassies of both the countries are not aware of the students and the standard of the institutions in which they are getting admissions. They are not aware of it. So, I would request the hon. Minister to keep track of the institutions and the students. They should keep track of the movement of the students from India, what is the quality of education they get abroad and whether those institutions are recognised by the MCI. This Bill provides for the screening tests. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, having spent six-and-a-half years in the medical course, what type of screening test is going to be there. The hon. Minister will have to enlighten this House about the quality of these tests.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make just one suggestion regarding this Bill. I support the purpose of this Bill but I have one or two suggestions regarding the Medical Council of India and its recent functioning.

There have been many news items regarding the functioning of the Medical Council of India recently. They are very much corrupt and corrupt practices are going on...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask your question and conclude now.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I want to refer to a news item in *The Times of India* of the 7th December, 2000...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to ask a question or not?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, ask your question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I want to know what measures did the hon. Minister take so far to remove corrupt practices there. Income tax raids were conducted in the house of the Chairman of the Medical Council of India and crores of rupees have been recovered. What action did he initiate?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat now.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: This is very important. Has any action been taken by the hon. Minister to remove corruption in the Medical Council of India?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now except what the hon. Minister says.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, I thank all hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion.

Actually, because of the breaking down of the Soviet Union into different States, different institutions came up there. It was not possible for the Indian Medical Council to go every time to inspect each institution and certify whether it was fit or not.

In other countries like the USA and England also, they have introduced a uniform entrance test. So, we are doing this on those lines.

As my old friend pointed out in respect of Soviet Union, there should be some sympathy towards them. There is also a diplomatic problem. If we were going to say that we would recognise the degree awarded by one State and not the degree awarded by another, we would be asked why we were differentiating between the two States.

Some hon. Members have raised a point about the malfunctioning of the Indian Medical Council. We will look into the also. We will also see that the medical education in India is of some standard and that there would not be any corruption in the medical colleges...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: What about the reservation aspect?

* Not recorded.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: This Bill is just for admission to the MBBS course and not for post-graduate courses.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: We want to know why you have stopped reservations in the MBBS course?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: It has not been stopped.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Perhaps, the hon. Minister is not informed about it.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: That is only in respect of super-specialities. Even in super-specialities also, we have reduced the percentages.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: You have now created a new category by accepting dollars and giving admissions.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: This is only for the basic MBBS degree.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Many of the universities in India are giving reservations in post-graduate courses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Chandra Dome, is this the way you get up and speak without the permission of the Chair?

...(Interruptions)

DR. C.P. THAKUR: This Bill is basically to help 400-500 students who have to go from one place to another for getting a degree...(Interruptions)

I have noted the feelings of hon. Members on corruption in the Medical Council of India. I will look into it.

I now beg to move that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall 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.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

16.46 hrs.

OBSERVATIONS BY DEPUTY SPEAKER

Circulation of copies of statements by Ministers

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today when Shri Jaswant Singh, hon. Minister of External Affairs stood up to make the statement regarding his recent visit to Nepal, hon. Member Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other hon. Members demanded that copies of the statement should have been circulated to the Members in advance. Thereupon I had observed that copies of the statement would be circulated after it was made by the hon. Minister. Sarvashri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Madhavrao Scindia and Shivraj V. Patil submitted that as per the convention, copies of the statement should have been circulated in advance.

I have since gone through the past practice and procedure in this regard. Copies of the statement received from the Ministry are treated confidential till the statement is actually made in the House. The hon. Minister may also alter the text of the statement before it is actually made in the House. Further, in the Lok Sabha, no clarificatory questions are allowed on the statement of the Minister.

Therefore, copies of the statement proposed to be made by the Ministers are not circulated to Members in advance. They are supplied later to the Members through the Publication Counter. This has been a well-established convention of the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, they always do like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This position is now made clear.

16.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINETY-FIRST) AMENDMENT BILL

(Amendment of Articles 55, 81, 82, 170,
330 and 332)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up item no. 11.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, it is the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Can it be passed in this House? What is the position? It is an amendment to the Constitution and not an ordinary Bill. You should not do it like this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, we are yet to go through the procedure.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: We cannot do it casually. That is what I want to tell you. This is an amendment to the Constitution. It has to be taken with all the seriousness and also by following the procedure that is to be adopted before amending the Constitution. Merely by moving and passing it is not sufficient and that is not proper also. The hon. Minister of Law and Justice is here. He is in the know of the things. He knows things better than me. Why should I tell this to him? He can very well understand. I need not tell him. He should not take it up casually. That is all that I want to submit here...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as part of the forty-second amendment to the Constitution, certain provisions of the Constitution were amended as a result of which the number of seats on the basis of population was frozen on the basis of the 1971 Census. All elections thereafter, both for the Lok Sabha as also the State Assemblies, have been on the basis of the 1971 Census. The number of seats has remained the same and the delimitation of constituencies has been on the basis of the 1971 Census. These provisions, which were amended by virtue of the Constitution amendment, also had a provision which *inter alia* mentioned that the said delimitation processes and those population figures will be construed, until the

relevant figures of the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, as a reference to the 1971 figures. Therefore, till the year 2000, the figure of the 1971 Census was to be taken into consideration. Now, we have crossed the year 2000 and we are in the year 2001. Therefore, both Houses of Parliament have a constitutional obligation to make a further provision in this regard.

16.51 hrs.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sir, this particular Bill, therefore, seeks to amend six different provisions of the Constitution and the spirit of the amendment in totality of these six provisions, which have been amended, is that the number of constituencies as existing today on the basis of the 1971 figure will be frozen. The rationale for which the number of constituencies will be frozen and subsequent increases in population will not be taken into consideration while determining the seats for election to this House and also to the State Assemblies, essentially has been that there are some States which have implemented the family planning programme very effectively and there are some States where it has not been effectively implemented. The National Population Policy also envisages the year 2026 as the year in which the population of the country would stabilise. Therefore, what was true till 2000 is sought to be frozen till the year 2026, that is, the year in which we anticipate hopefully that the population figure in the country would stabilise. The effect of this amendment would be that the number of constituencies in each State, and therefore totally throughout the country, would remain as they are at present.

However, it has been noticed that on account of population growth which has taken place disproportionately in some areas, the constituencies have become odd-sized within the given States. So, while the number of constituencies in a given State would remain the same, in regard to their sizes which have become grossly uneven, there would be delimitation conducted and each one of these constituencies, as far as practicable, will be brought to even size. For instance, in the election in 1998, in Delhi, there was one constituency of Outer Delhi which was having 29.3 lakh voters while there was another constituency of Chandni Chowk which was having only 3.7 lakh voters. So, the difference of size between the two constituencies was such that one was almost eight or nine times larger than the other. Therefore, the first two principles are that as far as the number of Lok Sabha seats is concerned, the seats will be frozen at the present figure. But within the States, there would be

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

delimitation and subsequent to the passage of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, there has to be a specific legislation, the delimitation law, under which the process of delimitation would be undertaken so as to make all constituencies, more or less, of similar sizes.

The last limb of the Amendment which is being sought about is relating to articles 330 and 332 with regard to the seats which are going to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. That reservation would also have to be updated, that is, in proportion to the population of these two particular communities, the reservation would also be updated on the basis of the 1991 Census. The precise distinction which has been made throughout, therefore, is that the number of seats is frozen as they were on the basis of the 1971 Census, and the adjustment of constituencies and the change in the number of SC and ST constituencies would be on the basis of the 1991 Census. The reason why we have taken the 1991 Census and not the 2001 Census is that the anticipation is that the figure of 2001 would be accurately available only towards the end of 2002.

If we waited till that date before we brought these changes and if the process of delimitation starts thereafter, then it takes time because it is a long process. This time the time expected to be taken is much lesser. For instance, on the last occasion, it was done after 1971. It was notified in 1972 and it was completed in 1976. But this time the exercise is a little smaller because the number of seats would not increase. It is only the distribution of seats which is to be done. Also, with more modern gadgets of information technology—computers are available now—the process would be faster. So, there may be some reduction in time. The anticipation is that if we approve this Amendment now and thereafter the Delimitation Bill, perhaps, the next anticipated elections could be, as far as possible, attempted to be on the basis of the last confirmed figure of the Census which is available, which is 1991.

These are the various ingredients. Article 55 deals with the Presidential Election and the quotient of each State with regard to the Presidential Election. Article 81 deals with the election to the Lok Sabha. Article 82 deals with the readjustment of constituencies to make them even-sized. Article 170 deals with elections to the State Assemblies. Article 330 deals with the question of Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People, and similarly Article 332 deals with the question of Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative

Assemblies of the States. These are the consequential changes on account of the spirit of this Constitution Amendment.

I propose to this hon. House that this Constitution Amendment Bill be taken up for consideration and approved by this hon. House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for discussion is three hours. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, 38 minutes time has been allocated for your Party.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, there are three objectives that this Bill seeks to achieve, and it has been very lucidly explained by the hon. Minister.

The first objective is to freeze the number of the Members in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies. This was done in 1976 and now it is again tried to be done for a period of about 25 years to come.

My Party has no objection to this kind of provision. As a matter of fact, the Congress Party has decided to support this Bill in its broad outline. But I am on my legs today before this august House to make some submissions. These are my own, and they have nothing to do with my Party. As a disciplined member of the Party, I will stand by the directives given by the Congress Party.

I do not find that the logic which is adopted to frame this Bill is not totally wrong. But I have my own views and I am submitting these views to this House to be used, if possible, to amend this Bill now and, if it is not possible, later on, if possible.

The first objective is to readjust the constituencies. It is rightly said that some constituencies are too big, some constituencies are small, and readjustment of constituencies is necessary and it has to be done. It does not require any more comments.

The second objective is to freeze the number of the Members. On this point, I have to make some observations on my own behalf. What was the population in 1975? It was nearly 70 crores. In 2001, we are about 100 crores, and in 2026, we would be nearly 140 crores. The hon. Minister says that the population will stabilise in 2026.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I find it very difficult to accept this optimism. In 1976 it was thought that the population may not increase because of this provision. But population has increased and has reached a figure of nearly 100 crore and more. What is the guarantee that population would remain where it is today? I find it very difficult to accept this logic. To think that because the number is frozen, population will not increase is not correct.

Sir, the State of Rajasthan has passed a law which provides that if a citizen has more than two children then, he or she will not be allowed to contest in elections to the District Body, in elections to the *Talukas* and in elections to the *Gram Panchayats*.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Such provisions are there in Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, it is there in Andhra Pradesh also. So, if you want to control population, a law of that kind is going to be more effective than this kind of law. I do not understand the logic adopted by the Government. Now, in the Statement of the Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been stated that as part of the National Population Policy Strategy recently decided to extend the current freeze on undertaking fresh de-limitation up to the year 2026 as a motivational measure. What kind of a motivational measure? This logic is not acceptable. Whom are we trying to hoodwink? This is not correct. Something else is required. If any law that could be helpful in controlling population is required, then a law like disallowing a person to contest elections if he or she has more than two children will be more useful than a law of this kind. The Government is proposing a law on a logic which is not acceptable and is also not correct. It is not scientific. I am not saying that I am opposing this Bill. I am saying that the logic adopted by the Government in framing this Bill should not have been adopted.

Sir, the number of Members in the Lok Sabha in 1976 was 545. The number of Members in the Lok Sabha in 2001 is 545 and the number of Members in the Lok Sabha in the year 2026 is going to be 545. Each Member of this Lok Sabha today represents more than ten lakh voters. In the year 2026, each Member of Lok Sabha would represent nearly 15 lakh voters. Even today there are constituencies where a Member represents nearly 30 lakh voters. I think, there are two constituencies, namely, the Outer Delhi Parliamentary constituency and the Thane Parliamentary Constituency which have nearly 30 lakh

voters. How do you expect a Member of the Lok Sabha to help its voters and explain to them as to what a Government is doing? What would happen if in a real parliamentary and representative democracy one Member of Lok Sabha is expected to represent as many persons as some other countries have their population? There are countries which have about 20 lakh people and they have sixty seventy Members of Parliament. But here one Member of Parliament is expected to represent nearly 30 lakh people. Is this correct?

Is this logic correct? I repeat that my party is going to support this measure. I am going to vote in favour of this legislation. However, I would like the hon. Minister and the Members of this House to consider whether there is any logic in freezing the number of Members of Parliament, if we really wish to have a representative democracy with the number of people living in the country growing by leaps and bounds. Is there any logic in this? In the United Kingdom, a Member of the House of Commons represents only seventy thousand voters. In India, a Member of the House of the People represents nearly seven lakh voters on an average. Why should this not be considered and altered?

There are objections to this kind of a proposal and I understand that. As the representatives of the people looking after the entire country, we have to take into consideration the objections raised by some of the States. One of the objections raised is that a State which has implemented family planning programme in a proper manner and restricted the increase of its population, would be in a disadvantageous position if the number of seats are allowed to be increased on the basis of the population of a State. It would mean that those States which have implemented the family planning programmes in a proper manner would suffer. This is a very valid objection. We cannot brush it aside. But, it is not beyond human ingenuity to find a formula to do away with this kind of injustice, this kind of disparity, this kind of inconvenience, which would be caused to the States which implemented the family planning programmes in a proper manner. It can be possible for us to find a formula which can say that on the basis of increase in the population of a State that has implemented family planning programme in a proper manner, increase in the seats in other States should be allowed so that no State is allowed to have an advantage over any State that has implemented the family planning programme in a proper manner. It can be possible. But, I think this issue has not been considered. If it had been considered, it would have been proper.

Sometimes the objection taken is — if you increase the number of Members in the House of the People, the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

increased number will be too big and till not be possible for us to provide the seats for the Members to sit in the House. May I submit that the number of Members of the House of the People in India is 545. China is a country which can be compared with India in this regard. The population of China is nearly equal to that of India. It is only these two countries which can be compared with each other as far as population is concerned. What is the number of Members sitting in the Peoples National Congress of China? It is three thousand. What kind of a parliamentary arrangement do they have? ..(Interruptions) Let us not laugh at it. Let us consider it sincerely. If any one has any objection, he can raise it. But let us not laugh at it. Let us not brush it aside simply because it is done in China. That will not be a correct approach. As far as population is concerned, India can be compared only with China and with no other country in the world...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Their House meets only for two days in a year.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member can make a point of he likes. I have already said that I am supporting this Bill. I am putting a point forward for consideration of Members. The Member need not be impatient to rebut what I am saying here.

I am saying that the highest body in China has three thousand members. I am not saying that the House of the People in India should have three thousand members too. The point I am making is that we should not be afraid of an increase in the number of Members of this House.

Some times, people ask and ask others also, "Where is the place for them to sit?" Well, for India to find a place for the Members to sit should not be difficult. It should not be difficult for the Union Government and the State Governments also. Even without spending a single pie, this building of ours can accommodate all the increased number of Members. This House can go to the Central Hall and the Rajya Sabha can come to this House. It is a simple solution, And, the activities in the Central Hall can go the auditorium and the library.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj V Patil, what about the Chair position then?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There will be more spacious Well...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Then, they say, "where will be the time for the Members to speak?" Well, my stand has been that it is not proper for India to work for only 90 days or 110 days in a year's time. Even the smaller countries like Germany have been working throughout the year. Germany is a country where the private enterprises are taking the responsibilities of providing facilities to people more than what India is doing, and yet with this kind of population and these kinds of situations in our country, we are working nearly for 90 days. It is not correct. If we work for more days, it should be possible for us to work better. Then, it is said: "How would you maintain the decorum in the House?" Well, a small change, Sir, will really help this House and the Presiding Officers to maintain the decorum.

In almost all the Parliaments of the European countries, the Members do not speak from their seats. They speak from the podium. This simple change of asking the Members not to speak from their seats but to speak from the podium will certainly help us to have a better decorum in the House. These things are not beyond our ingenuity and beyond our capacity to manage. So, there should not be objections raised against these kinds of things...(Interruptions)

Sir, these are my views. My leader and my party are in consonance with the views which are contained in this Bill and we are going to support it. I am expressing these views for the present and the future considerations of this House.

Sir, the third objective which this Bill seeks to achieve is to readjust the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats, and we support this. Our party supports this. We support this fully. It has to be done in accordance with the provisions in article 330 of the Constitution. We support it.

But I have two apprehensions in my mind and I am putting these two apprehensions before the hon. Minister and before this House for their consideration. One apprehension is that there would be an increase in the number of the Scheduled Caste seats but there may not be any increase in the number of Scheduled Tribe seats. So, there is no problem as far as the Scheduled Caste seats are concerned. There would be an increase. It is said that there would be an increase of about seven seats. Well, we welcome it. We want it. But this should not create some kind of misunderstandings between the people in our country. Well will it not be possible for us to commensurately increase the number of general seats also. My humble suggestion is that if seven seats are increased, they should increase only seven general seats.

It will obviate the difficulty. It will help us to overcome this difficulty. It should be possible if it is acceptable to my leader, my party, their leader, their party and all other leaders in the House.

The second apprehension in my mind is that we are allowing the increase in the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe seats. We are not putting any embargo on this number.

So, it will be allowed. As far as Scheduled Tribe seats are concerned, I think, there would not be any change, but in the case of Scheduled Caste seats, there will be a change. But we are not allowing any increase in the general seats. I apprehend that this kind of disparity may be challenged in a court of law, on the ground of discrimination. What would be the judgement of the Court, I do not know. There would be certain other points which will be considered, like increase in population. You are allowing an increase in the number of seats as far as the Schedule Caste or Scheduled Tribe seats are concerned and you are not allowing the same kind of increase in the general seats. This may be challenged. And if this is challenged, how would you overcome it? That is the question. I know that the courts have decided that there can be a formula adopted to help the disadvantaged people in the society; and that is why, this principle should not be applied. But here, you have already helped them with this and you are not helping the others.

My suggestion or my request to the hon. Minister is that we have to have a provision in the law itself which will not allow this law to be challenged in a court of law. I am not saying that you should be afraid of it, but I am saying that we have to find out some device which will not allow this law to be challenged in the court of law, and even if it is challenged, it should not be decided against the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

I have no more suggestions to make on this Bill. I have already said that this Bill is acceptable to my Party and we are going to support it; and thus, the job of the Law Minister is easy in this respect.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I stand to support the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000. The affair of Constitution amendment has had a tortuous course. Sometimes it had hit dead ends and sometimes it went into blind alley. Now, of course, it has come after it was cleared by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and we are discussing this matter here.

Before I go into the provisions of the Bill proper, I would like to submit that Shri Shivraj Patil has very eloquently put forth certain facts. On some of those facts I find some flaws and holes.

Again, before I go into the Bill itself, I would like to quote a Grecian Ode by Pindar, which says:

"Strive not, my soul, for an immortal life, but make the most of what is possible."

What is possible now has to be taken into consideration? The electoral reforms are a continuous process and we are on the way of making adjustments, which is a continuous process. We have to think of continuous process that has to be gone into, in order to ensure that we have a certain number of seats in the Lok Sabha and a certain number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies, and the indirect election where the value of a vote is to be counted. So, as the hon. Minister has said very succinctly, six amendments are proposed in this Constitution Amendment Bill itself with a view to ensure that the seats are frozen. Once we think of freezing of seats, naturally we have to come to the population problem that is facing this country for the last fifty years.

May I, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, go into the National Population Policy which was introduced by the NDA Government in the year 2000? The National Population Policy has indicated that the total fertility rate should be brought down.

As Shri Shivraj Patil said, the replacement level has to be 2.1. If you have replacement at 2.1, it would be possible to attain the population replaceable growth level of the year 2026, to ensure that we do not have more people in this country. That is why, in this amendment Bill itself, the year 2026 has been indicated. It is a fact that there is disproportionate number of voters indifferent constituencies. I invite the attention of Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to his constituency of Silchar where the total number of voters is eight lakhs whereas in Delhi, you have 30 to 35 lakh voters in one constituency.

So, there are disproportionate number of voters. The people from the rural areas are coming to the urban areas. You would kindly see from the UNDP statistics which have been provided that in 1975, the urban population of India was 21.3 per cent of the total population whereas in 1999, it has gone up to 28.1 per cent. About seven per cent increase is there due to the exodus from the rural areas to the urban areas.

[Shri Anadi Shau]

Moreover, the total fertility rate (TFR) was 5.4 in 1971-72. It has come down to 3.3 in 2000. But 3.3 is not ideal. As I said earlier, it has to be 2.1. Till now, nearly nine States in India have 2.1 fertility rate which is the required ideal rate for replacement levels. Fourteen States have 3 per cent fertility rate. The delinquent States are five including my State. They are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. It is good that in Rajasthan some sort of steps are being taken to control the population growth. But these five States are recalcitrant States or delinquent States which have been creating problems for the entire country itself. These five States account for 44 per cent of the population of the country. The growth rate in these five States is about 4.4 of the TFR. If that is the thing, then it would create problems for us. Keeping that in view, this Constitution Amendment has been thought of.

Now, when we are thinking of the population, the population policy which has been envisaged by the NDA Government has three objectives in mind. One is the immediate objective; second is the medium term objective, and the third is the long term objective. I am not going into the details of those objectives. The first objective is to see that the population is controlled. When you are thinking of controlling population, we have to think of the re-production level of women, literacy, malnutrition, nutrition itself, and so many other factors which have been indicated in the national population policy itself.

I need not go into the details of what has been indicated in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as Shri Patil has very clearly indicated, would create confusion. That is matter which will come up at the time of de-limitation itself. Article 327 of the Constitution of India talks about de-limitation. That was done in 1972. It almost took four years. After this Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed, the De-limitation Commission will be set up and they will take up the matter. In taking up the matter, the De-Limitation Commission may come across certain difficulties. It is my personal opinion that one difficulty will be in regard to Article 81 (2)(a) which says:

"there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States."

I do not know how it would be possible to have it same for all the States because in one State, the population has gone up very high and in another State it might have gone down as has happened in the case

of Kerala. So, it would be very difficult. But that will come up during the De-limitation Commission's deliberations.

Since this is a matter which has to be taken into consideration. I thought it would be proper on my part to indicate it now, so that confusion does not come at a later stage.

So far as the Statement of Objects and Reasons is concerned, as Shri Shivraj Patil has said, reservation for the Scheduled Castes — not the Scheduled Tribes because in the case of Scheduled Tribes there is no difficulty at all — may create a number of problems. In some States — I would not name them — the total number of people in the Scheduled Caste category has gone down. In some other States it has gone up. But, since you are freezing the number of seats in the States, I do not know in what manner all these problems can be solved.

I only give instances of the SC and ST population as it stood in the year 1971 and in the year 1991. As against the total population of 548 millions in 1971, the SC population was 80 millions which accounted for 14.50 per cent of the total population. The ST population was 39 millions and this accounted for 6.9 per cent of the total population. In 1991, the total population of India was 846 millions of which 138 millions were of the SC category which accounted for 16.33 per cent. So, what was 14.50 per cent in 1971 has become 16.33 per cent in 1991. In the ST category, as against 39 million people in 1971, in 1991, their number has gone up to 68 millions and the percentage to 8.08.

So, I do not know how it would be possible to look into these problems. As we say, in the case of ST, only the largest has to be taken into consideration when reservation is made. But, insofar as SC is concerned, larger number of people has to be taken into consideration. This may create problems at the time of the delimitation of constituencies.

The second point which needs to be thought of is about rotation. The Dinesh Goswami Committee had taken the rotation part into consideration in the year 1991. But this 91st Constitution (Amendment) Bill is not taking into consideration this aspect of the 71st Amendment Bill. It may be necessary to have some sort of rotation once we think of the larger number of people in a particular constituency belonging to the Scheduled Castes. If there is a change in the demographic pattern of the Scheduled Castes vis-a-vis the general caste people, naturally some rotation has to be thought of. That has not been properly

spelt out now. This would require a little bit of thinking when we go into this Bill.

Before I conclude, I have to say that we have to come together to see that the population does not grow; that by 2026, as we have been very optimistic in bringing this Bill, the replacement level remains the same; and that there are not more number of mouths to feed that what has been thought of today for the year 2026. For that matter, the growth rate has to be confined to two per cent of the population. We can confine it to that level since our life expectancy has gone up and the mortality rate has gone down because of the population policy, because of the advancements and developments made in the field of health, etc. Infant mortality rate has also gone down. We have introduced a number of projects to see that the people have a very good healthy life. With this kind of healthy life and the low morality rate, the reproductive state of people should be good. Therefore, what is required is a commitment from us, from this House, and from the people of India. The commitment has to be that the voluntary informed choice and consent for reproductive health services and family planning have to be adopted by all of us.

Only then it would be possible to freeze the number of seats and it would be possible to ensure that there is no difficulty in taking up the Constitution Amendments which are required from time to time. And it may so happen that we may give a little bit of more seats to the urban areas and less number of seats to the rural areas. If the development process goes in a steady manner, it may so happen that in another 20 years, people from the urban areas may also come to the rural areas. Of course at that time, the younger generation who would be coming to Parliament would think of changing the process that we are setting today to ensure that more seats are given to the rural areas and proper readjustment is made.

When I conclude my speech, I would request that the population of India, which has grown five-fold compared to the three-fold population growth of the world, should be checked. How has it to be checked? We have to control our own system itself and a further very strict embargo has to be put in ensuring that the population does not grow. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the names of ten Members to speak as per the list and voting will be at 7.30 p.m.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I think we should reduce our speeches like the population...(Interruptions)

Sir, it seems to be a logical extension of the decision, I believe, of all the parties. It appears from the Committee's Report that the *status quo* is to continue. Of course, there is one view which Shri Shivraj Patil has said — the more, the merrier. But I do not envy the Speaker of the House of the People with 3000 Members. We need bigger Wells and we need a sturdier Speaker.

What is essential is a proper representation of the people. After all, this is a participative democracy. We should have a proper representation in the House. But functioning of the Parliament does not depend on the number but in the quality of participation. That is a matter which probably we should pay greater attention. I can understand the hon. Speaker going away to his Chamber instead of being faced with the situation that we are having. Unfortunately, and when I say unfortunately, there does not seem to be a much greater appreciation these days and probably, this is a matter which we must pay greater attention to than passing the Bills like so many Bills have been passed.

This freezing came in 1976 by Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Bill. I had the occasion to be here. Hardly there was any discussion on that. Since then, I do not find any real study of the situation. Now, the Census of 2000 was mentioned. Can it not be given effect to? The census figures would be available towards the end of this year. Next year, I do not know how many elections are going to be held. Nothing will be done now. The only thing is reorganisation of the constituencies. Nothing will be done now. What is the necessity even to go into the 1991 census? Delimitation takes a long time. For some part, I was the representatives from my party in the Delimitation Commission which also includes non-officials and Members of Parliament from those areas that are taken from States.

I had gathered some experience there as to how does it work. Of course, they try to work as objectively as possible. There was no reason to expedite it now. It could have been done based on the 2000 Census. Anyway, I am not raising it as an issue of confrontation. Let us not try to give an impression that through this Bill we shall be able to control the population. After all, nobody produces children on the basis of who will be representing his son in Parliament. I do not know why it is being repeated here. One could have understood the so-called justification then. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that it was done to boost family planning norms. Of course, family planning is essential for this country. Everybody admits that, but no Government follows that. Dr. C.P. Thakur is in-charge of this, but he has not done anything towards this objective.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I know a Health Minister who was in charge of family planning had lost his job because he had twelve children, and rightly so. The Statement of Objects and Reasons states:

"There have been consistent demands, both for and against undertaking the exercise of fresh delimitation."

This is the great contribution of Shri Arun Jaitley. It further states:

"Keeping in view the progress of family planning programmes in different parts of the country, the Government, as part of the National Population Policy strategy, recently decided to extend the current freeze on undertakings fresh delimitation up to the year 2026 as a motivational measure to enable the State Governments to pursue the agenda for population stabilisation."

What is this? He is trying to tell the people that it would help them in reducing the population. How will it help? Dr. Thakur, please tell us. Has the Law Minister discussed it with Dr. Thakur?

What is happening? What is the motivational measure? Please tell us. They Southern States have practised this more successfully. Now, comparatively, they would be losing some seats if it is done. Then, it would be a de-motivational measure. Is getting more number of seats a motivational measure or not? Nobody wants more people in this House because there would be problems of space, elections, etc., and the complexion of this House would be different. Therefore, the Government is adopting an *ad hoc* measure and tries to continue with the *status quo*. The Forty-Second Amendment Bill has come as a precedent for them. So, they are following it. The only change that has come about is that the year is changed from 2000 to 2026. The one good thing that I found in this Bill is that there would be a census in 2021 and we will get the results by 2026. Happily, I won't be there at that time to trouble others. So, for the next twenty-five years it would continue. It is almost an exercise for the purpose of maintaining the *status quo*.

I suggest that the Government should be serious about this. I would have expected that the matter should have been discussed by the Law Minister as to how the Objects and Reasons would be fulfilled by this law. I do not know what are the steps that are going to be taken towards this; I do not know how it will help us; and I do not know what is the connection between the number of Members and the fertility rate in this country. This is only

ad hocism and this is only to carry on the present state of affairs.

It seems that one should not bother about it. Some re-arrangement, fortunately, is going to be made. I hope something is going to be done. Shri Vijay Goel will be unhappy. His Chandni Chowk constituency may have a little more people. I do not know about Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. But the outer Delhi people will be happy. Probably, they will be happy to shed some of their members. These are only peripheral things which have been happening. But we do not want to create a problem here. Let the Government get it through. But let them announce it here. The reply should be given by the hon. Health Minister also. Mr. Health Minister, do not just pass it on to him. I do not know as yet whether he is practising family planning or not...*(Interruptions)* He is a young man. Let the hon. Health Minister tell us very positively about this. I am very serious about this issue.

Sir, we discussed the Golden Jubilee Celebration of India's Independence...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: At least, after a 'long time, I think we are witnessing some humour in this House!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you. You may recall what happened. We had the privilege of being here when we discussed that issue. We had a Special Session for the Golden Jubilee Celebration of our Independence. We had the great distinction of being free from any party restrictions when we spoke. We all agreed that any hon. Member can say anything he liked, without any political or party consideration. The first common issue everybody spoke was about the need of population control. All the hon. Members who participated in that debate talked about this. The common refrain was, apart from the development of the country, the need of population control. We solemnly passed a unanimous Resolution. It was moved from the Chair. Shri Sangma was the hon. Speaker then. I believe, Sir, you were also there in the House. But then what happened? This is a way of saying that national commitment is there. But it is there only in a Resolution. Are we not concerned that we are now having more and more poor and illiterate people in this country?

Somebody is talking of the media lapse. I do not know where he is. Who is interested in the media lapse? Why does he go away when important matters are discussed. What is happening? I request the Government to tell us about it. Dr. Thakur, how many people are getting proper treatment in this country? How many people are getting jobs? You do not mind about it. This

Government does not mind taking away jobs from the people. This Government is thriving on VRS. Therefore, these are matters which are not looked into. Mr. Minister, you are mentioning about population here for the sake of public consumption as if this Government is ever at all concerned about population measures. You are trying to give an impression that you are so concerned that it would provide motivation for family planning and hence you are bringing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. That is your great concern for the Constitution. Of course, you have finished the basic structure already after Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi's speech yesterday...*(Interruptions)*

Today, the blessings of RSS were given to him as we find...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, do you not like the name of RSS? I am using the name which should be the *mantra* to you. Do you object to the blessings of RSS on Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi who has faithfully carried out the principal policy of saffronisation. Shri Yerrannaidu, he has done it notwithstanding your objections to it. Your objections were thrown to the winds. Where is the DMK? Its objections were thrown to the winds. Not a single reference was made to your objections. This is a subject of purity in political life.

This is the subject. This is called political principle and morality, which are lacking in this Government. They are lacking in their sincerity to the importance of population control. You are only paying lip-service. This Bill will be passed. We shall also support this. But this Government shall spare us by getting out of the power.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I stand to support the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000. Six amendments are proposed in this Bill. There was a consensus in the meeting of the political parties held on 13th May, 2000 to put embargo and to freeze the constituency number in every State. We are the first to represent this case to the Union Government. The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu represented many times to the effect that *status quo* should be maintained.

In 1976, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi amended the Constitution to bring in amendments in the National Family Planning Policy for freezing the constituency number. This Government is also continuing the same thing. Hence, we support this amendment.

The second amendment is regarding the uneven growth of population. Due to migration, some constituencies have a population of more than 15 lakhs or 20 lakhs or even 30 lakhs, some constituencies have two lakhs or three lakhs. So, we should start the task of

bring in delimitation of constituencies as early as possible. There is a lot of demand about it not only from the public but also from the elected representatives. After passing this Amendment Bill, we have to again amend the Delimitation Act. The Delimitation Commission has to go into the uneven growth and migration of population to equalise all these constituencies.

According to the 1991 Census, we have to increase the SC and ST constituencies. My Party would extend its support if it is done without increasing the number of seats. Once we put the ceiling, beyond that number, we cannot increase the seats for the SCs and the STs. Social justice depends on the population. We provide reservation under the Constitution of India. If they get two or three more seats out of the unreserved quota, there is no problem. We are very happy to give more seats for the SCs and the STs, according to the population.

We want to balance the population. But it is very difficult. Even though this is one of the measures, even some States have imposed some restrictions. For example, if you have more than two children, you are not eligible to contest in the local body elections. Likewise, we can also bring in a provision for the MPs and the MLAs...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it with retrospective effect?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Not with retrospective effect but with prospective effect. Some State Governments have already passed a legislation to implement this with prospective effect. When some States are adopting that formula, why not we adopt for the Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures? If it is possible, I would suggest and request the hon. Law Minister, through you, to bring in such a legislation, which would also add to the reduction of population.

With all these suggestions, I support this Bill. The viewpoint of the State Government has been well taken by this Government. We fully support all these proposed Constitutional amendments.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, Shiv Sena. While supporting the Bill, I would like to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Now, we are adjusting the constituencies according to the population of voters and we are going in for rationalisation. As the hon. Minister has stated, according to 1971 Census our population was 70 crores and

[Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul]

according to the forecast of the Government, in the year 2026 our population will be about 144 crores. But we are keeping the number of Members of this House and the Assemblies same. I could not understand the reason for this. So, I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister on this aspect.

Secondly, when we adjust the constituencies according to the population of voters, I think, there will be some administrative problems. For example, one constituency may be spread in three or four districts. An hon. Member may be a member of the District Development Committee in one district now, but when we amend the Constitution through this Bill, that hon. Member may be a member of the District Development Committee in three or four districts. Then, there will be a problem while distributing the fund through the MPLAD Scheme also. There are many Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the States and in that respect also we will face some administrative problems. In fact, we are already facing such problems in some places.

Thirdly, now there is a specification of a constituency that a Member is coming from a particular district. But in future, there will not be any specification and a Member may have to give some name other than the name of the district. I think, these will be the problems that we may be facing after passing of this Bill.

Sir, many hon. Members have supported this Bill. I also support this Bill, on behalf of my party.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill, on behalf my party, D.M.K. The allocation of seats of Lok Sabha was made on the basis of the Census taken in the year 1971. According to 1991 Census, there was a decline in the rate of growth of the population in the State of Tamil Nadu. Due to decline in the rate of growth of the population, earlier there was a proposal to decrease the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in our State. So, the people of Tamil Nadu were against the policy of the Government. Even our former Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was against this policy which was brought about by the Central Government at that time.

He agitated and requested the hon. Prime Minister to stop the proposal to decrease the seats and to make it as it has been there.

Our TDP leader, Shri Yerranaidu, spoke very well. I appreciate his speech. When we decide about the seats, we have to make the policy about family planning compulsory. Tamil Nadu is number one State in following the Government's policy for implementation of family

planning. Instead of giving a reward for that, they are trying to punish us by declining the seats. It is an injustice. I would request the hon. Minister to implement the policy for family planning on a compulsory basis in the case of all communities and religions. This is a good policy. The Minister should take it forward. Otherwise, one religion will be thickly populated and another religion will be thinly populated. One part of the country will be thickly populated while the other part will be thinly populated. We do not know how this Government will justify these facts.

You are increasing the seats according to the population. When you make a comparison of the SC and ST population in 1971 with that of today's population, they were thickly populated. Now, according to the population of the SCs and STs, I demand that you raise the number of reserved seats for the SCs and STs. I also request this Government that the seats should not be decreased until 2026. These may be increased and not decreased. That is my request and also my party's request.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, I am grateful to you for having called me for the second time to speak on this important Amendment Bill. I wholeheartedly welcome the initiative taken by the present regime to obviate an important issue of delimitation. At the same time, I confine myself to raising some of the important issues connected with the present Amendment. After all, why has this Bill been brought forward before this august House? It is to put an embargo on taking fresh delimitation of the constituencies until the publication of the population Census by 2001, which is not possible now. Therefore, this Amendment has been brought forward. In a way, it freezes the Lok Sabha and the Assembly seats at the current level till 2026. The inherent object - we also see it in the objects of the Bill - is to boost the population control measures and to effectively carry out the family planning measures in tune with the national population policy. This is one of the most important objects.

But what had happened in 1976? The same Amendment was carried out. The object stipulated at that point of time was also the same. It took nearly 25 years. After the expiry of these 25 years - now, we are in 2001 - we could not achieve it.

18.00 hrs.

Now, we are protecting it for another 25 years, till 2026. The same freeze was done in the Constitution (Forty-Second) Amendment Act, the same embargo was carried out in it. After 25 years, we could not effectively

implement a very important measure concerning the entire nation.

India's economy cannot be sustained unless we have an effective population control. This we have been echoing right from the days of Independence. But now, we come with another amendment that we are not able to do the delimitation till 2026, which amounts to saying that we will not be able to control the population figure till 2026. Where our past experience is that we have not effectively carried out, though the people from some of the Southern States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka benefit out of this Bill.

If this Bill is not passed, we would be placed in a very precarious situation of losing many number of seats in the Lok Sabha as well as in the Assemblies. If this Bill is not passed the Southern States, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Kerala and Karnataka would be losing a sizeable number of seats in the Lok Sabha. Whereas the States in the Northern region, the BIMARU, that is, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh would be gaining more seats. Their seats will go up to 219 from 204, whereas we will be giving up almost about 16 seats, if this present situation continues till 2026 and if this Bill is not passed.

I would like to point out that the suggestion made by Shri Shivraj V. Patil is confusing and will put the matter in a much worse situation. The reason being when learned Shri Shivraj Patil suggested ways and means of expanding the Parliament, increasing the number of seats and to maintain decorum, he was unable to point out how the seats of the States, which sincerely, impressively follow the population control, can be increased in the Lok Sabha. He is not able to give any suggestion in that regard. There is no solution to that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is only a suggestion. You may or may not take it.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: So, what kind of a measure or what kind of a solution you will have to provide and solve the problem.

The States in the Southern region are sincerely and wholeheartedly following the population control measures. There are laudable measures which these States have taken. Are they to be penalised just because they sail with the policy of the Government? Are they to be punished? This is the moot question, which haunts our minds.

As far as we are concerned, we will stoutly oppose any move that would reduce our representation in the

Lok Sabha. We will stoutly oppose any method that would bring down our representation in the Lok Sabha. Therefore, unless otherwise the Government have a holistic approach on the National Population Policy, unless the Government effectively implements it, this problem cannot be solved.

The Constitution (Forty-Second) Amendment Act, which has already been passed and after this Amendment in 2001, again the whole thing will be back to square one. In 2026, the same situation will be prevailing and the *status quo* will continue. The hon. Minister of Health is here. He should spell out what kind of measure he has got for population control. What kind of incentives they are going to give to the States which effectively follow the population policy.

Now, on paper we say that this is the measure to motivate the States to control the population. Sir, it is only on paper. No State is aiming seriously to have a control over the population. They have so many other things. More than the demographical calculation, there is a political link. We should not be penalised on any account. This is one point.

Secondly, there has to be a uniform policy, a uniform measure and a uniform method by which the population can be controlled and contained by all the States. The Central Government should take initiative in this regard. One State is effectively following it and the other is not intending to follow any control. I want to know as to what measure you are going to have it, what are the checks and controls that you are going to have on that State. When a State is not able to conduct the *Panchayat Raj* election, you are cutting the funds, which are released, from the Government of India. Why do you not think of a such a measure? We can have a law saying that for becoming a Member, if a candidate who has got more than two children would not be allowed to contest the election. Likewise, there has to be a legal embargo. There has to be a stringent law to effectively implement the population control. Otherwise, the *status quo* will continue in the year 2026 as well.

Sir, I would like to point out certain initiatives, which we have taken in our State. If this amendment is not passed in 2026, the State of Tamil Nadu will be losing 11 seats out of 39 seats. Is this the price which we are going to pay? Is this the award which you are going to give to such a State? Sir, in Tamil Nadu, suppose a couple limits their children to two female kids. On the date of birth, a sum of Rs. 20,000 is deposited in the name of the child if it is one female kid, and if they have

[Shri T.M. Selvaganpathi]

two female kids, then each kid is given a sum of Rs. 15,000 by way of a deposit, and after the children become major, they can use it for their marriage or for higher education. The Government of India should support this type of incentive. This type of incentive should be enforced on other States as well. Unless the law is stringent, the *status quo* will continue.

Our apprehension is that this amendment should not be brought forth in 2026 again. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a clear-cut population policy and a uniform population policy to strive fearlessly and effectively pursue the agenda with regard to population control. Our point is that the progress of implementation of family planning should be uniform throughout the nation irrespective of what State and which religion they belong to. Therefore, the Government should come out with a uniform policy for all the States.

Sir, I conclude.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I strongly oppose my friend Shri Selvaganpathi's suggestion that persons with two children should only be allowed to contest the election. Sir, I have got four daughters. It should be prospective and not retrospective.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our very smart and handsome Minister, and a personal friend of mine, has said in this introductory speech that this is what is going to stabilise population in 2026. I started calculating as to what would be my age at that time. I would be about 96 years. Already in my constituency, my political opponents are saying that I have become old because I am now 67 years. So, I will not be there in 2026, and my party may not give me the ticket after some time, but the Minister will be there. I would request him to write a postcard to me at that time as to what the population is.

What Shri Selvaganpathi has said is right. The article here says that after 2026, in Andhra Pradesh, the number of constituencies will reduce from 49 to 39. In Tamil Nadu, it will come down from the present 39 to 31. In Karnataka, from 28 it will become 27. My friend from Kerala is very rightly annoyed because in Kerala, 20 will become 16. That is the incentive in this Bill. So, it should have been drafted very carefully. I do not know what is the average number of children your Cabinet Ministers have. But I must say the Cabinet Secretary has not done a very good job. The reason being today we cannot but ought to extend the situation. If you open the Pandora's box of re-organising and re-orienting the constituency, there will be a serious situation all over the country. already you must be reading the articles regarding both

the States of Uttaranchal and Jharkhand which have been reconstituted. Even the situation might come to that position as is being done by the Election Commission. Some of the States may be overlapping Jharkhand as well as the existing States. It may overlap the position in Bihar and in U.P. also. So, this is really big problem.

I have got eight editorials. I collected just for the sake of interest. Almost all of them have supported this. But they have said that it is not a foolproof method. But one lady journalist—I am sure you know her—has written that you should do some exercise on gender basis. If you do something on gender basis, it will serve two purposes. Yesterday our Prime Minister has said in a meeting before the ladies that you reduce your demand, then only we can act on your demand. Like that, she has also suggested that this is an opportunity. After the delimitation, the constituency where there are more ladies should go to them irrespective of whether it is reserved for SC or OBC or for anybody. The other constituencies should go in different manner.

Again another editorial has criticised the Government very badly, and said that this Government is only creating confusion in the country. They are not solving any problem. It is not a Congress paper. It is also a paper which originally supported you. Probably, after the *India Today*, she has changed her mind and she is telling this. Now, the question is that either today or tomorrow you have to do delimitation. You cannot avoid this for days together. We had also avoided that when we were in Government. You are also avoiding. This is why we are supporting you on this cause. We have no other alternative. But I think some high powered Committee should be constituted and basically something should be done.

We cannot encourage population to go on like anything. We cannot also say that those who have controlled the population should be discouraged. No, it should not be done. I do not know my Party's opinion but I think, in my opinion, you have to keep some economic criteria. Those who are taking money from the Planning Commission, those who utilise property and those whose achievements are much better can get better incentive than others. I come from an area. Some time I differ with my colleagues. They say North-Eastern States are neglected. But whether we utilised properly whatever the money we have taken. If somebody just sees it or if you see that, the utilisation is very poor for which sometimes we feel shy to come and sit before you. But there are certain States like Arunachal Pradesh whose utilisation of Government funds is much better than many of the States in South and other places.

So, why should they not get the incentives?

Today, in Assam we are suffering because no *panchayat* elections have been held. When we go to Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, the hon. Minister of Rural Development, we are unable to get funds because *panchayat* elections have not been held. He very frankly tells us that the *panchayat* elections were not held and so funds would not be released. It is also connected with the delimitation exercise. The Government that was there previously did not want to face the elections because the delimitation had been done in such a manner that they could not come to any conclusion. Our population pattern is that we have Hindus, Muslims, Assamese and the tribals. This pattern itself creates a situation where it cannot be done easily.

On behalf of my party, I support this Bill. For a change, we will give our full support. We will stay up to 7.30 p.m. But do not take it that this is the beginning of supporting all your Bills. It is not so.

You have to give us something in your speech. I am sure, you would do so because I have known you. You must have something in your own mind. I am spelling out my views and you may also please for once tell us your views and the views of the Government on how the problems could be solved.

18.17 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

With these words, I support this Bill. I would very humbly request that something positive must be done whereby population growth is controlled and the purpose of delimitation is also served.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the 91st Constitution Amendment Bill and hope that we will come upto the expectations and faith reposed by the hon. Minister while introducing this Bill. I am of the opinion that this Bill will pave the way for enacting provisions in regard to delimitation.

Sir, adjournment should be made after each census. This Constitution Amendment Bill proposes to amend the Article 55 of the Constitution dealing with the election of the President. Article 81 (1) which deals with the composition of the Lok Sabha is also proposed to be amended through this Act alongwith the Article 170(1) dealing with the composition of Vidhan Sabhas and the articles 330 and 332 which deals with providing

reservation to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also a huge difference in the number of voters from each constituency. To cite the example of Presidential election, the value of MLA's vote is calculated by dividing the total population of each State with the total number of MPs, it represents and a criteria is fixed by that. This is an imbalanced criteria and it needs to be amended. Though the census of year 2000 should have been made the basis for delimitation, however it was not done, hence the number of seats has been freezed till 2026. Had the census of 2001 been taken as the basis of this exercise, year 2000 would have been covered in it automatically. Hence it was necessary to bring this amendment. On the basis of it criteria for 2026 will be evolved.

It has been stated in the objects and reasons of the Bill that the seats belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be fixed later on. However, what criteria have been fixed for doing it? I would like to know as to whether or not their number will be increased because the number of seats for Lok Sabha is fixed. It comes to 550 with a total of 530 from States and 20 from union territories. What is the need to increase it. Constitution has provided for 550 seats and as regards the State Legislative Assemblies it has been said,

"That the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred and not less than sixty Members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State."

It directly implies that there can be upto 500 Members of a Legislative Assembly. So far only Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has 403 Members. There is a scope for improving this number further and it has been permitted under the provisions of the Constitution also. I would like to read out the amendment proposed to be made through this Bill. The third proviso of the article 170 is that:

"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 read just the total number of States in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of such States into territorial constituencies under this clause."

However, it does not make it clear whether the number can be increased or decreased. In this regard, I read out the proviso to article 82:

"Provided also that until the relevant figures for the first census after the year 2000 have been published it shall not be necessary to read just the allocation

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

of seats in the House of people to the States and the division of territorial constituencies under this article."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know as to whether the number of seats for Legislative Assemblies can be increased or not when the word 'allocation' does not exist for them and the Constitution provides that this number can be fixed upto 500. I have already said that the number of Lok Sabha seats have been increased to the maximum as per the Constitutional provision and there is no more scope for its increase. When there is a room for increasing the number of seats in Legislative Assemblies, whether these may be increased or not?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population of the country has been increasing by leaps and bounds. A large section of our population wants to multiply itself rapidly with a view to capture power because our's is a democratic country and the representatives are elected on the basis of majority voting. It has been claimed that it will check the growth rate of population, however I want to submit that there is a need to enact stringent laws for checking the population growth. Even the persons having more than two or three children should be debarred from contesting elections. If this is not done then the growth rate of a particular section of population will increase unhindered. Those people are confident to come to power after 2026 after sending their elected representatives in large numbers. Hon. Minister is a well known jurist. He should formulate a scheme to combat this threat.

You have good knowledge of national and international Affairs. I request you that stringent laws should be made in this direction otherwise the basic purpose of not delimiting parliamentary constituency till 2026 on the basis of assumption that there will be no increase in the population and if the population increases as per the census it will be adjusted, will be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the constituencies of Lok Sabha and State Assembly have not been delimited for nearly 20-25 years. This delimitation is quite essential. Several constituencies are geographically very big. There are also constituencies which are 500 km in length and 400 k.m. in breadth. While there are constituencies spreading hardly in 5-7 k.m. in radius. There is one parliamentary constituency which has only 35 thousand voters and there is another constituency of Shri P.M. Sayed is one such constituency where there are only 35 thousand voters. There are several example where the geographical area of the constituency can be

substantially increased as for example the Chandni Chowk and the outer Delhi constituencies. There is one parliamentary Constituency in Mumbai where there are 12-13 lakh voters while there is another constituency which have 35 lakh voters. Thus there is big difference in the number of voters in various parliamentary constituencies so there is need to fill the gap. At the end while supporting the bill I would like to request that effort should be made to take action in this direction and if required Act should also be amended.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ninety-first Constitution Amendment Bill is being discussed in the House. I feel that some of the Members are giving wrong argument without any serious thought. They feel that people have deliberately increased their population to have more Parliament seats. They are saying that people have deliberately increased their population. There are several smaller States in the country. There is one State which have only one M.P. while the other State is big enough to have 85 M.Ps. There is also one state that has 10 MPs. Now small States will say to as to how another State have got representation of 85 M.Ps. The States are as it were initially reorganised.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now they are bringing this Constitution Amendment Bill. The amendment Bill was introduced in 1976 on the basis of 1971 census. Now Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought in 2001. 1991 census has been treated as base. The students will be taught during next 25 years that Constitution Amendment Bill, 2001 was based on the census report of 1991. The basis has been increased from 1971 to 1991 which is alarming. The question will be raised about census. I do not understand why such laws were made by the Government. There are six assembly seats in one parliamentary Constituency in Bihar while in U.P. there are five assembly seats. In some Parliamentary Constituency, there are seven, nine and eleven assembly seats. Thus we find that one M.L.A. represents five lakh people and we represent 10-12 lakh people. How this discrepancy will be removed. Thus in different parts of the country some one represents seven lakh people and some one thirty lakh people. It should be rationalized and the existing number should also be maintained. The existing number of Members of Parliament will be frozen till the year 2026.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently there are 30 State assembly seats in Uttarakhand. If the number of assembly seats are increased to 70 it will contradict the Constitution and the law. Please clarify as to what measures have been taken to remove the contradiction. When the law

was formulated the State was not reorganised. ...*(Interruptions)* On that basis the number of seats of MLA will also not be increased in the State. It means that after division of Uttar Pradesh 22 Assembly seats have been transferred to Uttaranchal State and if Hardwar is included its number will be 30. But in the recently passed State Reorganization Bill there has been provision of 70 assembly seats...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: There is provision in the Constitution.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please do not tell me, ask this to the Minister of Law...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thawar Chand Gehlot ji, you please sit down.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I had just now read that it will not be less than 60 so it had to be done...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am not objecting on the increase of seats. I am raising technical question that when you are amending the Constitution, then the number of existing seats will not be increased. But you have increased the assembly seats. Is not the Acts of the Constitution applicable to that? The hon'ble Minister of Law should clarify whether he has taken into account this point or he has brought this amendment without any deliberation. The legal experts know it very well how to make right thing wrong and wrong thing right. It is amendment of the Constitution and not a Act. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: He speaks wrong and when caught, he simply denies it...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You speak only to interrupt my speech. So please clarify my points regarding the contradiction. after the reorganisation of three States, number of assembly seats in all the States have been increased while they are saying that they will maintain the existing number of seats. There is contradiction between the increase in the number of Assembly seats and the Amendment Bill seeking to freeze the number of seats. We do not have any objection if legislation is brought to increase the number of reserved seats all over the country after delimitation. We have objection in general case however in that case we do not have any reservation. Under what law of the country, the seats which were reserved in the beginning are reserved even today? I do not understand as to how the reserved seats of Assemblies and the Parliament are still reserved. The Minister of Law should clarify this point as

to under what law it is in existence or whether it is illegal as he is going to amend the Constitution when everyone is supporting the Bill, I thought I should raise the real issue. If the whole issue is considered in the context of population control, Somnath Dada had expressed apprehension that the number of assembly seats in some States will decrease or some States will get more representations and this is not related to population control. Population control is a separate issue and the common people should be given information regarding this so that the population control measures could be effectively implemented.

Now it is being discussed to bring legislation to debar those persons who have more than two children from contesting the elections. Usually 1000 persons are elected representatives and even if they bear children their contribution will be insignificant towards the population increase of the country. Who are giving such wrong argument that such legislation should be brought for 1000-500 persons? I have serious objections to such wrong argument. They talk irrelevant things. I agreed when they were talking about Tamil Nadu. There were 85 Parliamentary seats in U.P. Now another State has been carved out from the State. Bihar is also divided as a result of this Parliamentary seats have reduced from 40 to 15. Out of that there are few candidates who win with a margin of 25000 votes while I have to contest in a constituency having 20 lakh voters. How irrational it is? What is solution to this? On the one hand rational things are discussed and on the other hand there are irrational things? Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh lobbies are dominant in the Government who have say in the Government and their wishes can not be ignored and the present proposed constitution amendment is result of that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that whatever Constitution Amendment Bills are introduced in the Parliament, it should be based on some principles. The present Constitution Amendment Bills is not based on any principle. It does not have any uniform policy. I am not ready to support it. The Democracy is based on the power of votes and the fate of the Governments are decided by the number of votes. So the number of Parliamentary seats of a State should be based on the population of the State. The Constitution Amendment Bill which has been moved in the House is not based on the uniform policy. Since you have majority in the House so you may get this Bill be passed by the House but it is not based on the common principle of justice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is in the absence of a common principle that on the one hand while we have smaller States having four lakh population while on the other

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

hand he have States having 10 to 15 crore population. *(Interruptions)* Your Government did not do anything to win our support. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, now you please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, your Government did not do anything to garner our support. Their Government lack in principle believe in partialism and is sectarian. You should introduce Bill promoting national unity so that our country may progress. So I can never support this Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Raghuvansh Babu now you please conclude, otherwise your speech will not go on record. So you please sit down.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I know what is condition of 'Dalits' in BJP led Government. They are living like bounded labourers. You all know what is position of Shri Karia Munda who is a tribal. The situation is not the same in Bihar. All the Dalits are leading a respectable life in Bihar. The Dalits are getting more respect in Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Babu, now you please sit down. I am inviting next hon'ble Member to speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding after saying one more thing. There is a person named Ram Surat Dom who lives in Bihar. Laloo Prasad ji took tea with him at the same bench. From this you can guess as to how much respect is given to dalits in Bihar. You will not find such example anywhere in the country. The respect that is given to Dalits and tribals in Bihar are not present anywhere in the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, your speech is not going on record. Shri Prabhunath Singh.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while opposing the Constitution Amendment Bill, I conclude and resume my seat.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Constitution (Ninety first Amendment) Bill, 2000, I am giving some minor suggestions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the hon'ble Minister was moving the Constitution Amendment Bill he was telling that 1971 census has been considered as the base and some increase especially in the reserved seats has also

been mentioned. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what will be the benefit of this Bill as, 1971 census has been considered as the base for reflecting 1991 reality. The people's representatives are elected on the basis of population, whatever State it may be, so if the number of seats are not increased with the increase in the population then it will not be beneficial in any way. So you are completing only paper formality by introducing this Bill but the real purpose will not be fulfilled unless the work of delimitation of Constituencies is not carried on.

Just now you were telling that in Delhi while one constituency has 23 lakh voters and there is also constituency of two-three lakh voters. The figures are so massive while you do not have correct number of voters. I would like to cite one example in this regard. A large number of people from Bihar and UP come to Delhi to work as labourer and as far as I feel that they are more than fifteen lakh but only five lakh of them might be included in the voter lists. When only five lakh of them are included in the voter list then the figure is as massive as 23 lakh. If all those people are included in the voter lists then you can guess the number of voters. So unless the delimitation of constituencies is done, and equal burden is given to each of the representative, it is not going to benefit the people. The issue of population control has been discussed. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, while she was the Prime Minister of the country had made ample effort to control the population growth of the country. Today, no one, whether her supporter or in opposition questions her political and administrative capability. However, the way she wanted to control the population through legislation ultimately led to her defeat in the general election and the Congress Party was wiped out from the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. So the aim of population control cannot be achieved by legislation. I am not able to understand as to on what basis you are telling that everything will be alright by the year 2026. How everything will be alright, what is the basis for it? So please do not make towering claim in this regard. Unless you win the confidence of the people and convince them, you can not control the population. I am telling this because there are religious communities in the country who do not believe in population control and there are some other communities in the villages who argue that Lord Krishna was the eighth child of his parents. They are also waiting for the eighth child to be a Krishna. It is a true that no one can deny from this fact that it is due to the illiteracy among the village people that they think like this but the confidence will have to be infused among the people. You are telling that those who have more than two children will be debarred from politics. How much population you may control from this measure?

It is not an effective measure. So you will have to take every section and group of society into confidence to achieve the goal. If you want to implement it in the field of politics, you may do it but it will create trouble for Raghuvansh Babu and Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. So you may implement it but you should also implement in the case of Government Servants that those who have more than two children will be forced to take compulsory retirement. When you are making legislation to debar a person from contesting election on the basis of the number of children, you should also implement the same law in the case of Government officials. You should also think something about farmers too. You can not force them to retire but you may do this that those farmers who have not more than two children will be entitled to have means of cultivation like seeds etc. at a subsidised rate. Possibility is that you may get some benefit from this. You should do something for labourers also. Unless the people are taken into confidence in this matter legislations will not bear fruits as many successive Governments have formulated laws regarding this but nothing substantial have been achieved in this direction. So please do not do it through legislation. I would like to suggest that the Government should take people into confidence to control the population.

Along with this you also say about increasing the reserved seats. It is injustice. If you want to increase the number of reserved seats then increase the number of seats for all as the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are elected on the basis of their population in the respective States. If the reserved seats are increased arbitrarily then it will be at the cost of others. So please increase the number of reserved seats as per the population otherwise if only the number of reserved seats is increased and general seats are frozen, then it will give wrong signal through out the country. I feel that you will not take such steps that will give wrong signals to the country. Without involving myself into a long speech I would like to request that if the number of seats are to be increased it should be increased on the basis of the population of the State as the representatives are elected on the basis of the population. If you want to control the population. If you want to control the population, effort should be made to find out some new measure after taking into confidence the people of the country. The legal provision in this regard will not bear any fruit.

With these words I conclude and support the Bill.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important Bill and if the Government intends to freeze the number of Lok Sabha and Assembly seats till

2026 there is nothing to object however the way the hon'ble Minister intends to change the constituency according to population has made me apprehensive about the intention of the Government as I doubt the integrity of the people who are in the Government. Today casteism is at the height all over the country. This evil is deep rooted in the political system. I am not blaming any one party or holding responsible it for this evil. Today the political system of the country has become such that every political party is compelled to give ticket to those persons who belong to the majority caste of the particular constituency. It is because of this that anti social elements whom the society hate have become hero of their respective castes. I would not like to tell openly or name any particular person but it is a question of unity and integrity of the whole nation. I would also like to urge the Government that it should honestly assure the House that in course of delimitation of the constituency it may be ensured that a part of constituency predominantly inhabited by a particular caste is not separated from that constituency so that population of any particular caste is increased and the MP of that particular caste wins the election. I am apprehensive because of the people who are running the Government and the way they are running the Government. Most of the M.Ps have the experience during the election and it is also my experience that when one goes to cast his vote he finds that one particular community dominates in any polling station...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alvi ji, only five minute is allotted to your party so please speak in brief.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I have just now started my speech and you are telling me to conclude in five minutes.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Please speak on family planning.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: He does not know whether it is Family Planning Bill or some thing else. If you ask me I will resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you to speak in brief.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I have just started, I would not like to give a lengthy speech rather I would like to speak to the point. I would not like to deliver a lecture. I am well aware of the efficiency of my speech. So I am concluding in 10 minutes. The truth should come on the surface.

While I was contesting election in my Parliamentary constituency the names of the Muslims voters were

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

removed from the voter lists...*(Interruptions)* you please listen. You are not allowing me to speak. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please do not disturb. Let him speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, what is this happening?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Goel Saheb, I will also not allow you to speak, I know at least this much. Voter list was torn. Those who had gone to cast their vote were informed that their names were not included in the voter list. It is a matter of integrity that is why I am urging the Government that it should assure us that no trick will be played at the time of delimitation of constituency and caste factor will not be misused for the benefit of any particular community.

Besides this I would also like to tell that voting should be made compulsory. In many of the constituencies Dalits are forcibly stopped from exercising their voting right. So the constitution should also be amended to make the voting mandatory in the country.

Strict action should be taken against those officials who are involved in blocking people from voting.*(Interruptions)* If it is implemented even half of the BJP candidates will not be able to win the election. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please do not disturb him. He has few time left.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: You have somehow won the election in the name of Babar.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: You had contested election in the name of Babar.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: You are obsessed with Babar. You scare in sleep after seeing Babar in the dream. The importance of Babar is blown out of proportion that is dominating you. Please do not be afraid of history. Neither you understand history nor any other thing. You became M.P. in the name of Rama.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You, please directly address the Chair.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Then ask him to keep quiet because I have to give reply to his questions. If voting is made compulsory then only competent people will come to power instead of those who make hue and cry in the House and want to suppress the voice of others.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say that the Government should also consider about the electoral reforms. Along with this Bill, that matter is pending since long. The Government should pay attention towards electoral reforms, voting system and the functioning of election commission and a comprehensive Bill in this regard should be brought forward in the House.

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jaitleyji has introduced the Amendment Bill in the House. According to this Bill the number of Lok Sabha seats will be frozen till 2026. This has been done while considering the objections of some States. It is true that somehow or the other the problem of population should be checked. There is also a contradiction in this Bill. This Bill provides for increasing number of seats for the Members of a particular caste, the Scheduled Castes based on the census of 1991. On the one hand the Government is giving message to all the people of the country that seats will not be increased on the basis of population, on the other hand it is increasing the seats of particular caste on the basis of population. That is why I am saying that there is contradiction in this Bill. The population of this country can be controlled only when there is no increase in the population of any class. If even a single class takes interest in increasing the population then it will become difficult to check the population growth of country. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the provisions of this Bill should be universally applicable. It should be applied to all classes and sects of the society as it applies to all the States.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: The population of which class is increasing?

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH: You first read the Amendment Bill. In this Bill there is a provision that general seats will not be increased, only reserved seats will be increased. In this way, we find that ratio of general seats will go on decreasing from the proportional point of view. My submission to the hon. Minister is that if we delete this clause from the Bill then the Government will be successful in conveying its message of checking population.

As far as the question of problem of population is concerned, the Government is adopting every means for checking the population explosion. During the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi various laws were enacted but I

would like to say that population cannot be controlled by merely enacting laws but as Shri Prabhunath Singh had said a clause should be inserted wherein the provision for punitive action, against the families not complying with small family norms, are mentioned either by curtailment of their ration-quota or withholding their scholarships or denial of licences. In this way, we should take initiative. If we take initiatives then certainly the people who have not been paying attention towards small family norms will be discouraged and a new beginning in the direction of checking the population of the country will start. I do not want to give a long speech. I would like to add one more point that any particular section of society or any State of the country or any service class should not be encouraged for increasing population. I would like to raise one more point that since we have accepted reservation for OBC in Government jobs, they should also be given reservation in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Party is supporting this Bill, that is why, we are supporting it. But there is no meaning of introducing this Bill for amendment because nothing will come out of it. It talks about no changes, no de-limitation, no rotation, and no increase of seats. I do not know what is the meaning of this Bill. Of course, Shri Arun Jaitley, the hon. Minister, is a good lawyer but he is arguing a bad case. Nothing is there in the Bill which he has placed before this august House.

In 1952, Parliament formulated 545 constituencies. For the last 50 years, we have not rotated the constituencies. It is my personal view. My Party has already taken the decision to support this Bill. But I have to express my viewpoint. The constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were fixed. Sir, 70 to 75 per cent of the population belong to other community. But they could not contest elections from other constituencies. They are fighting election from their constituencies only for the last 50 years. we are ready for the rotation. We want to fight elections from other constituencies. Let other people contest election from our constituency. We can work for the party. We are not bothered about it. Where is the democracy? What is the meaning of article 14? Are you protecting article 14? As Shri Shivraj Patil has said, we could shift this House to the Central Hall. What is the meaning of adult franchise? I do not want to elaborate on these things. Everything has been explained by Shri Shivraj Patil and Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

Sir, I would like to make three points. As far as de-limitation is concerned, it will not serve the purpose. I do

not know whether they are increasing the seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If that is the case, there is some meaning of this Bill. They are trying to take advantage of the votes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by giving these seats to them. They would not be able to succeed because they have failed utterly. The DoPT issue is still pending with the Government. They could not come out with a solution. The hon. Prime Minister assured on the floor of the House twice. But he could not solve that matter. In Karnataka only 300 engineers are affected. Yesterday, Government of Karnataka issued the orders for demoting them because the Supreme Court has given a decision according to which before 20th they have to issue orders.

19.00 hrs.

The fate of 200 engineers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is sad. They are demoted. This is the situation. Members of Parliament of all parties belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes forum urged the Prime Minister that this is a genuine case. But they were not able to solve this problem. By saying that these are Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe seats, they are thinking that in the coming elections, we will achieve something. I am not for that purpose. What is the ratio of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? It is 27.5 crore and what about the seats for them? We are legitimately eligible for seats based on this ratio of population. About 27.5 crore of the population of this country belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do agree that you have to give seats to other communities also. You can increase the number of seats for them. We have no objection for that. But this Bill will give no useful results. Shri Shivraj Patil has mentioned that the number of seats will be increased by seven. We welcome it but it should not be at the cost of other communities. You can simultaneously increase the seats for other communities for which we have no objection. But it will not serve the purpose.

The Welfare Minister is representing 20 crores of our population. All the MPs, irrespective of parties, have requested that it should be elevated to Cabinet rank. But that was not taken up. We have urged upon the Prime Minister but that was not elevated. Unfortunately, the Minister is very much interested in animal welfare than the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Animal welfare is very important for her than the welfare of SCs and STs. It is very kind of her and we appreciate that she is taking interest in animal welfare. it should be taken care of by Shri Ajit Singh and not by Shrimati Maneka Gandhi. But this is what is happening. Some funds have been diverted to other areas. Even funds which have not been sufficiently given have also been diverted. No doubt, she

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

is dynamic but not working sufficiently for the welfare of these people.

Shri Jaitley, this Bill will not serve the purpose. Ultimately, we have to support it. We had decided to do it once in ten years but today, you have decided to do it in 20 years. I have clearly said that without rotation, there is no meaning of introducing or passing this Bill.

I would like to inform this august House to the Minister, through you Sir, that this is like a hidden agenda. If you think of a political advantage, it will not help you. Only the Congress Party, under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, has to come to power. Only then, the problems of the weaker sections of the people will be solved. The programmes on delimitation and rotation will come out not from you people but from the Congress Party. But, as decided, we have to support the Bill. No results will come out. Nothing useful will come out of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra may speak now.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support Constitution (Ninety-First Amendment) Bill introduced by hon. Minister.

I am happy that today the entire House has unanimous decision over this Bill that it should be passed. But after listening to the views expressed by learned colleagues, I feel that there is some contradiction in this Bill. In Para 4 of the objection and reason of the Bill it has been written that the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures should be refixed on the basis of population as per the 1991 census.

The opinion of the hon. Members is divided on this issue. I have come to this conclusion after listening to the speech of Shri Shivraj Patil, who is the senior leader of opposition party. He opines that an increase should not be effected in the number of seats for a particular section of society but it should be based on total population. He is a scholar and also a senior leader of opposition party. I have heard his views. The opinion of the senior leaders of my party is not different from his views.

Sir, in the Constitution the provision of reservation was made for 10 years so that the weaker section of society comes at par with other sections of society and we are still continuing this reservation policy which is a welcome step. But this will once again give rise to dispute, enmity among people and involve legal procedure also. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that keeping in view the sentiments of people, if at all the number of seats have to be increased it should be increased on the basis of population and not on the basis of particular section of society...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: This is the opinion of BJP.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I had this thing earlier. Perhaps, you would not listen it. I have come to know this from the statement of Shri Shivraj Patil who is the senior leader of opposition party. He is present here, you can ask him. He also had the opinion that if at all the number of seats have to be increased, it should be increased on the basis of population...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: This is a good thing.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Besides other Members, Members from our side also have expressed their views. (Interruptions). This is true. I also remember the day when Sanjayji was alive. During the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi efforts were made to check population but since it was propagated in a wrong manner, despite everything people got angry and defeated the Congress. Further so far as the population control is concerned, law and social efforts both are needed. An effort was made recently in which all the Saints be they Christian, Muslim and Hindu said that they would make efforts to control population. Besides, provision should also be made in law. You just tell me, is this not an injustice?

Sir, recently an hon. Minister from Assam has tendered his resignation. He married twice. I would like to say that the restriction should be imposed on a person having four wives. The marriage of a person getting married more than once should be termed as illegal and restriction should be imposed upon them. Restriction should also be imposed upon Government employees and farmers. In South-India, the population has been controlled. The number of seats should not be decreased there. However, the number of seats should be increased in those areas where the population has increased. With these words, I conclude my speech.

* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful for giving me this opportunity to speak. I stand here to support The Constitution (Ninety-First Amendment) Bill, 2000. I stand by my party to support this Constitution Amendment. I am aware of what this Amendment is all about. But I would like to express the sentiments of the people of North-East, particularly in the context of three States which have only one MP each. With regard to Union Territories, there is no problem because the responsibility is shared between the Centre and the States. But full-fledged States like Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim have one MP each. When the State of Nagaland was formed in 1963, an Agreement was arrived at between the Union Government and the Naga people. It was a 16-point Agreement. I would like to quote a portion of that 6th point of the agreement. Under this heading Representation in the Parliament, it says:

"Three elected Members shall represent the Nagaland in the Union Parliament, i.e. Two in the Lok Sabha and One in the Rajya Sabha."

But because of the population was small at that very moment, the Government said that we had to wait till the population increased. In 1963, our population was only 3.5 lakh. Therefore, the representation was given only for one Lok Sabha Member. We have got 19 lakh people as per the 2001 census. Looking at the responsibility that one has to carry out as a full-fledged State like Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim, we have got only one representative. The other States like Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have got two Lok Sabha Members. We have also got 16 tribes in Nagaland. There are different languages and customs in the State and its character is quite complex.

I would like to stress here that ever since the State was formed in 1963, since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time, the Centre has been paying a lot of attention and giving a lot of consideration to Nagaland. I am very happy that this august House is also attaching a lot of importance to the North-Eastern States, particularly to Nagaland. On 19th March, 1999, Resolution was passed by the State Assembly of Nagaland. It goes like this:

"It is hereby resolved that the number of seats of Nagaland Legislative Assembly be increased from 60 to 80 and the allocation of seats with respect to the State of Nagaland in the Council of States and the House of Representatives be increased from one to two, and one to three respectively."

So, I would like to express here the sentiments of the State of Nagaland and its people. The Central Government is attaching importance to the North-Eastern States, particularly to Nagaland. I plead that this Resolution be accepted which was adopted by Nagaland Assembly.

Some hon. Members have expressed their view about this legislation and I am fully aware as to why this Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward. But, in the case of our State, from 1963 till today, only one seat has been given. As a single Member representing Nagaland, I have to run from pillar to post to get everything done. Suppose I have a problem in my State, there is nobody to do roaster duty in the House in my absence but whereas States like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and others they have got two Members who can share the responsibility.

So, I would request the Government of India and the august House to consider my request. In respect of the State of Nagaland, the number of Lok Sabha seats should be increased from one to two.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I rise to support the Ninety First Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2000. On behalf of my party, we have been instructed to support this Bill. But I have my personal opinions also.

This Bill has been discussed threadbare. But I would like to raise some points where I have my personal opinion. At the outset, as has rightly been stated by Shri Selvaganapathy relating to the situation of population explosion in the country, I would like to State that during my college days, one of the History Professors used to say one thing about *Mahabharata*. The 18 *parvas* of *Mahabharata* were by the sage Vyasa. As a student of history, one can write, speak and narrate certain historical situations threadbare for hours together. But one can also, as a student of English literature, mention the same situation in only one sentence.

He used to narrate about the *Mahabharatha*. The *Mahabharatha* war was fought - Yudhisra got, Duryodhana not. That is the whole history of *Mahabharatha*. Similar is the case with regard to what has been discussed today, as has been rightly pointed out by elder brother, Shri Trilochan Kanungo. We are discussing about the dichotomy of the representatives present here in this House. A Member represents 29

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

lakh voters - with one Member, with one vote; we have another Member in this House, whose constituency comprises only 29,000 voters. This is the dichotomy. The Constitution says that after every Census, the Government and the Parliament should strive to bring in equity between this dichotomy. I think that an attempt was made in the Seventies. Later on, even today, we are not actually attempting to meet that challenge. The challenge of today, is the apprehension which has been expressed by the hon. Members from the Southern States. What has happened? I am not going to deal with other topics. But I want to raise one aspect which has not been discussed till now.

Already the Southern States which have a better record of the economic progress, have already been penalised — it is not that they are going to be penalised by limiting the Central financial assistance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: If you do not allow me to speak, then I can sit down.

Already the Southern States have been penalised. The Central financial assistance has been limited to the Southern States because of its economic development, according to the recommendation of the Eleventh Finance Commission. I would turn this as a laudable decision if more funds are provided to the weaker States like Orissa, Bihar, which have been neglected repeatedly by different Governments. But the most pertinent question is as to whether it has any effect on population control. A number of suggestions have been made thereto.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention by my humble remark. Freezing the Lok Sabha seats and Assembly seats, at the current level, earns only a temporary relief. We are only postponing the problem to the year 2026. But what is the remedy? This is the time I think where we can get some benefit from our learned friend, the hon. Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley to come out with certain suggestions. What should we do? How to modulate our ideas? In 2026, the next generation will be sitting here. Many of us also will be sitting here, I am sure. How are they going to face that problem? In 1976, we shifted it to 1991. Again, in 1991, we shifted it to 2000. Again, we are shifting that responsibility to another generation. How do we modulate that idea? Population, definitely, is going to modulate our representative character in this House. But, how are we going to do that? How are we going to meet that challenge of dichotomy?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Chandigarh is an exception, after the division of Punjab. Similar is also Lakshadweep. So also Thane and Outer Delhi.

I would like to conclude by saying that freezing the Lok Sabha seats and the State Assembly seats, at the current level, earns only a temporary relief.

Thirdly, by giving an indirect reward for failing to keep the population in check, which is the national objective, the Government is partially undoing the intent of the present legislation. This could have been avoided had the Government been able to resist the pressure of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes lobby and stuck to 1971 Census as the uniform basis for these amendments.

SHRI ANANDA MOHAN BISWAS (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words in this debate on the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000 brought by the hon. Law Minister before this august House. I support this Bill. But I would like to say that this Bill is not above criticism. The hon. Minister is freezing delimitation of constituencies till 2026, by linking it with the National Population Policy. But it is nothing but beating around the bush.

Sir, we know that our fiscal policy is based on planned economy and the success of our economy is depended on the national population. So, our population must be concise. This is the first and foremost ingredient for the success of our economy. But the methodology adopted by the Government is curtailing the fundamental rights, human rights and constitutional rights of the people whereas on the contrary they boast of championing the cause of human rights, democratic rights and fundamental rights.

Sir, we have set up so many commissions in this country. We are also thinking of brining about electoral reforms, which includes State funding of elections. Now I feel that this Bill is lacking prudence. I would like to mention here that the hon. Minister did not apply his mind properly while placing this Bill before the House. There is no clarity in this legislation. For example, there are 3 lakh voters in a constituency and in Delhi whereas, there are over 30 lakh voters in a constituency in Mumbai. In the State of West Bengal, there are 3-1/2 lakh voters in an Assembly constituency and in another constituency there are only 85,000 voters. So, if the number of constituencies remain fixed till 2026, what will be the actual situation? It may so happen that by 2026 the large Parliamentary Constituency may contain well over one

crore voters. How can an MP effectively attend the problems of such a huge population to their satisfaction?

Sir, article 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide for political reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and this concession had been given to them based on 1971 Census. But in this Amendment, the privilege that has been given to them will also be frozen till 2026, after the 1991 Census, in the process suspending their constitutional rights for the period between 1991 and 2026.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA MOHAN BISWAS: In spite of all these anomalies, I support this Bill, with the aforesaid reservations.

[Translation]

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that after a long time, it has taken a good initiative by bringing forward this Bill and at the same time it has tried to bridge the gap between its speeches and actions. Through this Bill, the Government intends to amend the Constitution of the country. We look forward to hon. Law Minister that he would ensure that this Bill is implemented at the earliest. This law is the need of the hour. Under the provisions of the Constitution some of the seats were reserved for 10 years and a provision was also made for rotation of such seats. There are a number of seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies which continue to be reserved since 1952. However, if these seats are rotated, it would provide opportunities to the deserving people belonging to downtrodden strata of society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the community to which I belong has been subjected to injustice for long. Alongwith Lok Sabha, there are several Vidhan Sabha where the seats have not been rotated. I would urge upon the Government to take this aspect into account when delimitation is done because it will benefit all the communities and classes of the society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all Members have said that increasing population is a matter of concern and it should be taken care off. As far as I am concerned, I feel that every person though he may belong to any class or community, if he is honest towards his country, he will be definitely concerned with this issue. The problems of the country would continue to increase alongwith the increasing population. No party can find its solution. But

for this, restrictions should not be imposed. I would like this Government to enact a law that ensures justice to the people belonging to all communities and classes. I hope the Government will implement this law at the earliest.

19.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This should not happen that after bringing this Bill, the Government boasts of initiating and taking credit to have brought this Bill. I feel that some communities are coming to the conclusion that through this Bill the Government wants to impose restrictions on them. This thing should not happen. This Bill is a welcome step and if it is implemented at the earliest, it would help create this impression that this Government sincerely wants to enact and implement this law and not just pretending to do so. I hope that this law would come into force at the earliest. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy has a small point to draw his attention. It will help you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must thank the Minister because I have had the benefit of interaction with him since morning on some of the aspects of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I am in total agreement with the basic objective of this Bill. I wish to place on record two reservations. One, there is no need to freeze the number of seats in the State Legislatures.

The basic objective of the Bill is to freeze the existing proportion of seats in Lok Sabha among the States. Therefore, we are exceeding the brief by freezing the number of seats in State legislatures. I do not want to amplify the point for want of time.

The second point, I am coming to, is this. This is going to be based on 1991 Census. We are passing this amendment in 2001. Therefore, reference to 1991 is rather not tenable. If we go back to pre-Forty-Second Amendment situation, the expression used in the Constitution was 'the last preceding census'. No year was mentioned there. Even now, in my view, it is not too late to replace the word '1991' by 'the last preceding census', in which case the following things will follow:

The delimitation will take place once in every ten years, which was the original objective of the Constitution,

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

makers. You are freezing the process of delimitation. The Constitution-makers have envisaged delimitation for every decade. The process of decennial delimitation is being decimated.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Law Minister to consider this. At the last minute, even if he cannot reconsider the freeze on Assembly seats, kindly consider this. Otherwise, this Parliament and the State Legislatures will have to amend the Constitution three times to meet the same objective in the next 25 years.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The hon. Minister has a good image, he is soft spoken and he is performing his work very well, as his name suggests. I request him to pay attention towards the plight of primitive tribals. I had left for my constituency on Friday from here and reached Malegaon on Saturday at 4'O Clock. The leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was also on a visit to Malegaon. Malegaon Legislative Assembly has a population of about 5.5 lakh people. I attended three meetings there and then wound up my visit to this constituency. Next day, I left at 7' O Clock in the morning and visited three tehsils of Surgaana, two of them being Thrayambakeshwar and Peth, about which Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde knows very well. However, I could only cover one tehsil during the entire day. With due apology to Shri Shivraj Patil, I would like to state that he referred to the number only and not the area. It would be injustice to the tribals. Presently, there are four Scheduled Tribe members from Maharashtra, which will increase to eight next time. There are 40 Scheduled Tribes Members in the House at present and their number would also go up since the area is going to increase. The length of my constituency from east to west is 250 kms and from South to North 150 kms and it comprises of eight tehsils. Therefore, the area of constituencies reserved for tribals would be doubled. I do not understand why the hon. Minister mentioned the issue of census in this Bill, it is a big programme. I request him to exclude it.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill which Shri Arun Jaitley has introduced, provides for freezing the number of Lok Sabha seats till year 2026. I think it is not proper. I was under the impression that a Bill providing for increasing the number of seats will be moved, but it seems that as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has told Shri Arun Jaitley that he was finding difficulty in running the

House with present strength and it would add to his difficulty once seats were increased, he advised against bringing such a Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was under the impression that the Bill would provide for freezing of seats only till year 2004 because elections would be due in that year and this Government will not be coming to power then. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 27.5% of the total population in the country. If you are not increasing other seats, I would suggest that the seats reserved for SC and ST should be increased. I am not opposed to increasing the number of general category seats as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I request Minister of Law that the present strength of Lok Sabha should be increased by 300 as little scope will be left for introduction of Women's Reservation Bill unless the present number of seats are increased in this House. I would request all women Members not to cast their vote in favour of this Government unless present strength of Lok Sabha is increased by 300 seats. I would especially request Kumari Mamata Banerjee, I do not know whether she has been included in the Cabinet or not but I would request all women members sitting on the other side that if they want 33 per cent reservation for women, they should ask Shri Arun Jaitley to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats. We support reservation for women and want that Lok Sabha seats should be increased.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 14th October, 1956, Baba Saheb Ambedkar embraced Buddhism in Nagpur. After that, six Lok Sabha and 18 Vidhan Sabha seats were reduced. At that time, there were 56 Members in Vidhan Sabha. When Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh became the Prime Minister, he decided to give incentives to Buddhists, but seats were not increased. There should be an increase of 3 Lok Sabha seats and 18 Vidhan Sabha seats in Maharashtra. That is why, I do not support this constitutional Amendment Bill. I would like to tell all women Members that 50 per cent women Members support our view point and that is the reason they defeated the Congress party. I request all women Members who are present here, including Soniaji, who has supported this Bill in her speech to oppose this Bill at the time of voting. There should be reservation for women. I request Shri Arun Jaitley to consider this point.

"Agar aap seatein nahi badayenge to hum tumhe aapas mein ladayenge, aane vale chunav mein hum tumhe harayenge aur phir sab milkar hum apni sarkar banayenge."

[English]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must at the very outset express my gratitude to the large number of Members of the House, who spoke on this particular Bill. Almost all of them, barring, perhaps, the last speaker, supported the legislation. I would urge the hon. House not to follow his advice because if his advice is followed, a very great constitutional vacuum would be created.

The delimitation process decided by the 42nd Amendment lapsed in the year 2000. Therefore, this House has to make a constitutional arrangement for the future. This constitutional arrangement for the future can only be on the basis of a complete consensus, which was arrived at before the Standing Committee where it was decided to freeze the number of seats till the year 2026.

I must also express my gratitude for the fact that a very large number of suggestions have been made which were not essentially partisan in character. But on various issues such as the population policy, the need to effectively enforce it, very constructive suggestions have been made. There are a few suggestions, which have been made which I would only like to respond to.

I am conscious of the fact that the debate has gone on for a very long time and I will try and be very brief.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, while supporting this Bill, raised a few questions which, he said, he was raising in his individual capacity. He felt that there was a need to increase the number of seats as far as Parliament is concerned. And for increasing the number of seats, the principle rationale he felt was that the size of constituency is becoming very large, and the size becoming very large, it is becoming difficult for Members of Parliament to be in regular touch with their constituents because the number of constituents today is in several lakhs. If this 100 crore population becomes 140 crores by 2026, then, perhaps, the difficulties of Members of Parliament would increase. Now this fact have been discussed specifically in deliberations by the Standing Committee. As against this, the counter-viewpoint was also discussed. In fact, he made very constructive suggestions. Actually, if the number of seats is increased, perhaps, the Lok Sabha could be housed in the Central Hall.

The problem was not architectural but it was more conceptual. The conceptual problem was this. How is it linked to the Family Planning Programme? This is linked to the second question which was raised by him and by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The Family Planning Programme has to be enforced by the States. The Central Government has a responsibility. There are some State

Governments which are trying to effectively implement the Family Planning Programme. Now, those States which are effectively trying to implement the Family Planning Programme, if they are faced with the political disincentive that their representation in Parliament will decline because they have effectively implemented the Family Planning Programme, we are then creating a disincentive for those who are effectively trying to implement the Family Planning Programme in this country. Before the Standing Committee which was headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, we were faced with these two dilemmas. The constituencies are becoming very large. As against this, we must, therefore, freeze the number of seats as at present on the basis of 1971 figure and continue this freeze for 2026 because the National Population Policy which has been announced for which efforts are being made to implement, the target date is 2026 by which we expect, if properly enforced, the population stabilisation takes place. Therefore, the House being sovereign, will certainly have an opportunity at that time or any time before that to consider whether this process which has been decided by this Amendment today requires to be altered or does not require to be altered. Therefore, it was felt that there is an intrinsic link between freezing the number of seats. The freeze will not create an incentive for those who are not enforcing the Family Planning Programme. The freeze will not create a disincentive for those who are effectively trying to implement the Family Planning Programme.

This being the position, it was felt that the freeze must continue till the year 2026. This was the consensus amongst all political parties; all Members of the Standing Committee were of the same view. While continuing the freeze till the year 2026, we are all conscious of the fact that particularly between 1971 and 1991 due to the rapid growth and urbanisation that took place, distortions have come into play with regard to the sizes of individual constituencies. Therefore, to remove those distortions, we have to constitute a Delimitation Commission, which would take all the relevant factors into consideration and while delimiting the constituencies, as far as possible make sure that the constituencies of similar sizes at least within a State. The number of constituencies in every State is going to be frozen. It was therefore felt that within a particular State, the constituencies would be of similar sizes. Of course, one problem would remain. Between two States the constituencies may be of different sizes. There could be areas, which, because of geographical factors could be smaller. As a result of the freezing that is taking place with regard to the number of seats, the figure could be different. But within the State, they would be of similar sizes.

A question was raised with regard to what was being perceived as a new provision being made with regard to

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

the proportion of seats of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There is no new provision being brought about by this particular Bill. Article 330 is a part of the original Constitution. Article 330 says that as far as practicable the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats would be in proportion to the population of the communities. That principle is being given its logical extension as far as this amendment is concerned. Nothing new on that score is being added.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): Is it not a disincentive for family planning for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is a decision, which the Standing Committee considered. The consideration and consensus was that there was no occasion today to start reviewing what was the original provision in Article 330. The figure and the proportionality that is there in the Constitution need not be reviewed today. This was the consensus that had arisen among members of various political parties.

A question was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to which I had referred in my opening statement. Today, we are in the year 2001. The 2000-2001 census has already taken place. Why are we therefore referring to the 1991 census in this legislation? We are referring to two particular censuses. For the purposes of freezing the number of seats, we are referring to the 1971 figures even today and it will continue to operate. For readjustment of constituencies, we are referring to 1991. The administrative anticipation is that the accurate figures, after tabulation of the last census would be available only by the end of 2002. Since it would be available by the end of 2002, if the exercise of delimitation were to start thereafter, it might not be possible to conduct the next elections on the basis of the 2000-2001 census. Last time, the process of delimitation took four years from 1972 to 1976. This time, it is expected to take much lesser time; but it would still take sometime. Last time, the entire delimitation had to begin afresh. Today, the seats are not increasing but the readjustment of seats is taking place. Also additionally, we have new technology and computers are available whereby this process would become easier. Therefore, it is on account of this fact that the next election might be relatable to the 1991 census rather than to the 1971 census that we have consciously take this decision.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Are you apprehending Lok Sabha elections in 2002?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I do not hallucinate.

A question was raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh: 'Whilst we are freezing the number of seats, why have we increased the number of seats in the recently created Legislature in Uttaranchal?'

[Translation]

You have questioned as to why we increased the number of seats in Uttaranchal. We have to increase the seats because it is written in Section 170 of the Constitution that the number of seats in any Vidhan Sabha cannot be less than sixty. Therefore whenever a new state is created, it will have atleast 60 Vidhan Sabha seats.

[English]

Hon'ble Member Shri Rashid Alvi raised a question. He, in fact, thought that the delimitation is being done or proposed to be done for some collateral purpose, there is some tinkering of the constituencies which is going to take place. He probably was under an erroneous impression that the Government undertakes the exercise of delimitation. The Government does not do it. After this amendment becomes law and a part of the Constitution, this House will have an occasion to consider a separate legislation which will be the delimitation law. Under that delimitation law, the principles on which delimitation is to be done like equality in terms of population, contiguity and various other factors are mentioned in the law itself. As regards the body which will do the delimitation, there is also a participation and involvement of various political interests also in that body. That is in association of them. That body will also be constituted by virtue of that law and the exercise of delimitation is entirely done as far as that body is concerned.

There were some suggestions with regard to the feelings of some hon. Members of the North-East. I certainly respect those views. I am sure that this House, when it legislates in future, will keep those sentiments in mind.

Sir, two very important questions were raised by hon. Member Shri S. Jaipal Reddy. One is with regard to the point as to why we are freezing the number of seats in State Assemblies. He felt that because of the incentive of the family planning programme, you may freeze it with regard to Lok Sabha so that no State which is a defaulting State in terms of family planning programme gets an advantage over the performing States; but within their own Assembly you can keep increasing the number of seats. I may just mention that this is the only question on which one of the hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha had disagreed with the views of the Standing Committee. He had raised this objection repeatedly when it was raised

and I would just quote what the Chairman of the Standing Committee had mentioned then. It is a very sound logic.

"Regarding freezing of Assembly seats the same logic as to that of Lok Sabha applies because it was considered that more people more number of seats; the whole Act has a disincentive to the population control policy; never it is in respect of the Lok Sabha seats or the Assembly seats. Therefore, it was thought that these should be frozen at the population level of 1971 and the number of seats should be made available on the basis of delimitation".

It was effected in 1971. This logic prevailed in 1971 when this amendment was passed and this logic has been applied to Assembly seats and it continues to operate even today. This is the view which Shri Pranab Mukherjee has taken, which found favour as far as the rest of the Standing Committee except one Member.

The second question which he raised was that when we are extending the deadline that we are going to delimit today, are we going to bind ourselves for the next 26 years, when particularly after the 1991 census we will have the benefit of the 2001 census or 2011 census or 2021 census? May I just suggest that when the original Constitution was drafted, the provision in the original Constitution was that on each occasion, for the purpose of delimitation, the figure of the preceding census had to be taken into consideration?

In 1976 it was felt that this exercise may not be required to be repeated every ten years. Therefore, after the original Constitution had continued to hold force, then every time a census is over, delimitation, naturally, would follow even though the changes maybe marginal or substantial. The 1976 amendment then linked it to the 1971 census and in 1981 and 1991 the then Legislatures felt that it was not necessary to do the delimitation again and, therefore, they did not carry this forward. Today we are feeling that because the 1971 figures may have become a little out of date, it is 30 years behind, we need to have a fresh round of delimitation now. It will always be open for the Parliament when they have future census figures available, if they find that a considerable deviation from the preceding census figures to just change the date which we are now pegging on at 1991 to either 2001 or 2011. But it will be open to the wisdom of this House to consider changes at that time. There is no such bar that this House will not be able to do this. The House is sovereign. It will always be within its rights to bring about those changes.

After all, every ten years, for the purposes of reservation, we make amendment and make appropriate

extensions also. Therefore, it will always be within the rights of this House to consider the situation every 10 years whether a fresh delimitation is required and therefore, that date will have to be altered in the Constitution accordingly. Sir, these are some of the broad points which have been raised.

Of course, one question was raised with regard to whether seats on the basis of reservation should be rotated or not. The issue has been specifically discussed, but then it was felt that a Constitution amendment has to be on the basis of a larger consensus in the House and since there was no larger consensus even before the Standing Committee, they did not find favour with this particular suggestion. Sir, these are some of the basic questions which have been raised. I am once again very grateful to the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill and who supported this legislation...(Interruptions)

This question of Maharashtra has also been raised. Certainly, the Delimitation Commission will be constituted after this amendment, when the legislation is passed. It will be open to the Delimitation Commission to take the increase of population or any change in population into account. Therefore, the entire process would be fixed on that basis by the Delimitation Commission itself. That is a decision which the Commission will have to take if the number of reserved seats is to be increased, which are those seats, identification, fixing the boundary of those seats. That is an exercise which the Delimitation Commission will do in every State where changes of population have taken place.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): May I know from the hon. Minister how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats are going to increase?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have this calculation with me. I have with me, on the basis of 1991 Census, the changes of population which have taken place with regard to every State. Now, this exact calculation will have to be made by the Delimitation Commission. That will be a statutory authority which will be constituted. They will do the exact calculation and therefore, it is not proper for me to hazard a guess at this stage.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Members who have supported this Bill and I commend to this House that the Bill be adopted.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Sir, I am a Member of the Standing Committee. We felt that it was not necessary for the Standing Committee to discuss this matter then as it was within the purview of the Delimitation Commission. So, it is not as if we have

not recommended, but we have to speak about it. He has summarily rejected it as if the Standing Committee has not recommended it. This is not correct.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission, may I inform one thing to the hon. Minister?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be at least one clarification from ladies' side also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It is the Speaker who has to remind you all.

Sir, I am giving you that wherever replacement levels have been successful, it is because the women there have been empowered and they have the right to participate in the decision-making. At the risk of sounding like a feminist, this is an undeniable fact of our country. In the States where the women's status is at the lowest, you have the highest population. I rest my case.

MR. SPEAKER: Before voting procedure, Members who have not been allotted seat numbers may kindly record votes of their choice through Division Slips provided by the Division Clerks/Supervisors. They may indicate their name, identity card number, constituency, State and date on the slip.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, everybody, you should sit there only.

...(Interruptions)

20.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be done by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared-

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 1]

[Time 20.02 hrs.]

AYES

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Behera, Shri Padmanava

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.
 Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
 Bwismuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy
 Chandel, Shri Suresh
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai
 Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
 Chowdhary, Shri Adhir
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
 Dahal, Shri Bhim
 *Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
 *Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
 Durai, Shri M.
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
 Galib, Shri G.S.
 Gaman, Shrimati Hema
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
 Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Goel, Shri Vijay
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
 Hamid, Shri Abdul
 Handique, Shri Bijoy
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jag Mohan, Shri
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jain, Shri Pusp
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
 Javiya, Shri G.J.
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.
 Jos, Shri A.C.
 Joshi, Shri Manohar
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.
 *Kanungo, Shri Trilochan
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khabri, Shri Brij Lal

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Khunte, Shri P.R.

Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

*Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri V. Dhanajaya

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

Meena, Shri Bherulal

Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal

Mookherjee, Shri S.B.

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Munda, Shri Kariya

Muni Lall, Shri

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.

Murugesan, Shri S.

*Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Deepak

Patel, Shri Mansinh

Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh

Patle, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
 Patil, Shri Amarsingh Vasantrao
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
 Patil, Shri Jayasingrao Gaikwad
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 *Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
 Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.
 Puglia, Shri Naresh
 Radharksihnan, Shri Pon
 *Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
 Rajendran, Shri P.
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati
 Raman, Dr.
 Ramshakal, Shri
 Rana, Shri Kashiram
 Rana, Shri Raju
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Rawale, Shri Mohan
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
 Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
 *Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Sahu, Shri Anadi
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
 Saiduzzama, Shri
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
 Saroj, Shri Tufani
 Saroja, Dr. V.
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 *Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
 Sen, Shrimati Minati
 *Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 *Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
 Shanta Kumar, Shri
 Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumar
 Singh, Ch. Tejveer
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
 Singh Rajkumari Ratna
 Singh, Sardar Buta
 *Singh, Shri Ajit
 Singh, Shri Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap
 *Singh, Shri Charanjit
 Singh, Shri Chhatrapal
 Singh, Shri Lakshman
 Singh, Shri Maheshwar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajo
 Singh, Shri Rampal
 Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba
 *Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Shyama
 Sinha, Shri Manoj
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh
 *Somaiya, Shri Kirit
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
 Subba, Shri M.K.
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Swain, Shri Kharabela
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
 Thakur, Dr. C.P.
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
 *Thomas, Shri P.C.
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
 *Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
 Tur, Shri Tarlochan Singh
 Uma Bharati, Kumari
 Vaiko, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Sh. Ratilal Kalidas
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
 Venugopal, Dr. S.
 Verma, Prof. Rita
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
 Vetriseivan, Shri V.
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Virendra Kumar, Shri
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
 *Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

[Division No. 2]

[Time 20.15 hrs.]

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction* *, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 284

Noes: 002

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7

MR. SPEAKER: For Clauses 2 to 7, there are no amendments. If the House agrees, I shall put clauses 2 to 7 together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

* Voted through Division Slip

** Shri Sundar Lal Patwa, Shri Fagga Singh Kulaste, Shri Ram Naresh Tripathi, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Kirti Somaiya, Shri Trilochan Kanungo, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Shri Ali Mohd. Naik, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, Shri Ajit Singh, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Shri Charanjit Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad Singh, Shri P.C. Thomas, Shri Dalit Ezhimalai voted through division slips.

AYES

*Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baal, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Baxla, Shri Joachim

*Begum Noor Bano

Behera, Shri Padmanava

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh

*Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

* Voted through Division Slip

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.
 Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy
 Chandel, Shri Suresh
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai
 Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
 Chowdhary, Shri Adhir
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
 Dahal, Shri Bhim
 *Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
 Durai, Shri M.
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
 Galib, Shri G.S.
 Gaman, Shrimati Hema
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
 Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 *Goel, Shri Vijay
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
 Hamid, Shri Abdul
 Handique, Shri Bijoy
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
 *Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jag Mohan, Shri
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jain, Shri Pusp
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
 Jalappa, Shri R.L.
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
 Javiya, Shri G.J.
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.
 *Jos, Shri A.C.
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.
 *Kanungo, Shri Trilochan
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Katiyar, Shri Vinay	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
*Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Khabri, Shri Brij Lal	Mookherjee, Shri S.B.
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Munda, Shri Kariya
Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	Muni Lal, Shri
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.
Khanna, Shri Vinod	Murugesan, Shri S.
Khunte, Shri P.R.	Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.
Krishnamraju, Shri	Naik, Shri Ram
Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Krishnan, Dr. C.	Nayak, Shri Ananta
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.	Nitish Kumar, Shri
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Oram, Shri Jual
Kumar, Shri V. Dhanajaya	Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam
Kuppusami, Shri C.	Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Kyndiah, Shri P.R.	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Lahiri, Shri Samik	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Lepcha, Shri S.P.	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
M. Master Mathan, Shri	Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar
Mahajan, Shri Y.G.	Punja, Shri Ajit Kumar
Maharia, Shri Subhash	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mahto, Shrimati Abha	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Majhi, Shri Parsuram	Patel, Dr. Ashok
*Makwana, Shri Savshibhai	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar	Patel, Shri Deepak
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Meena, Shri Bherulal	Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji

Patil, Shri Amarsingh Vasantrao
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
 Patil, Shri Jayasingrao Gaikwad
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
 Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
 Puglia, Shri Naresh
 Radharksihnan, Shri Pon
 *Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
 Rajendran, Shri P.
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati
 Raman, Dr.
 Ramshakal, Shri
 Rana, Shri Kashiram
 Rana, Shri Raju
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
 Rawale, Shri Mohan
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Pradeep
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
 Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati
 Roy, Shri Subodh
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Sahu, Shri Anadi
 *Sahu, Shri Tarachand
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
 Saiduzzama, Shri
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
 Saroj, Shri Tufani
 Saroja, Dr. V.
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 *Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
 Sen, Shrimati Minati
 Seth, Shri Lakshman
 *Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
 Shanta Kumar, Shri
 Sharma, Capt. Satish
 Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari
 Singh, Ch. Tejveer
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
 Singh Rajkumari Ratna
 Singh, Sardar Buta
 *Singh, Shri Ajit
 Singh, Shri Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap
 *Singh, Shri Charanjit
 Singh, Shri Chattrapal
 Singh, Shri Lakshman
 Singh, Shri Maheshwar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajo
 Singh, Shri Rampal
 Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba
 Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Shyama
 Sinha, Shri Manoj
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh
 *Somaiya, Shri Kirit
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
 Subba, Shri M.K.
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
 Swain, Shri Kharabela

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
 Thakur, Dr. C.P.
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
 *Thomas, Shri P.C.
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
 Tur, Shri Tarlochan Singh
 Uma Bharati, Kumari
 Vaiko, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venkateswamy, Dr. N.
 *Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
 Venugopal, Dr. S.
 Verma, Prof. Rita
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
 Vetriseivan, Shri V.
 Vijaya Kumari Shrimati D.M.
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Virendra Kumar, Shri
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction* the result** of the division is:

Ayes: 286

Noes: 1

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1-Short Title

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 2,—

For "(Ninety-first Amendment)"

substitute "(Eighty-Fourth Amendment)" (2)

Page 1, line 2,—

for "2000"

substitute "2001" (3)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Shri A.P. Adhikary, Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi, Shri Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri Vijay Goel, Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Shri A.C. Jos, Shri Trilochan Kanungo, Shrimati Preneet Kaur, Shri Savshibhai Makwana, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Shri Tarachand Sahu, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Ajit Singh, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Shri P.C. Thomas, Shri B. Venkateshwarlu and Begum Noor Bano voted through division slips.

** The result of this division applies to each of the clauses 2 to 7 separately.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "fifty-first"

substitute "fifty-second" (1)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 3]

[Time 20.16 hrs.]

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

AYES

*Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Advani, Shri L.K.

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Argal, Shri Ashok

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai

Baal, Shri T.R.

Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Chowdhary, Shri Adhir

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Dahal, Shri Bhim

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

*Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Begum Noor Bano

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Behera, Shri Padmanava

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar

Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Durai, Shri M.

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

* Voted through Division Slip

Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Galib, Shri G.S.

Gamang, Shrimati Hema

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala

Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javiya, Shri G.J.

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

Jos, Shri A.C.

Kaliappan, Shri K.K.

Kanungo, Shri Trilochan

Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khabri, Shri Brij Lal

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Khunte, Shri P.R.

*Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri V. Dhanajaya

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahto, Shri Bir Singh

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

Meena, Shri Bherulal

Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

i

* Voted through Division Slip

Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.
Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Munda, Shri Kariya
Muni Lall, Shri
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.
Murugesan, Shri S.
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.
Naik, Shri Ram
Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Nayak, Shri Ananta
Nitish Kumar, Shri
Oram, Shri Jual
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam
Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada
Pal, Shri Rupchand
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar
Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Dr. Ashok
Patel, Shri Chandresh
Patel, Shri Deepak
Patel, Shri Mansinh
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji

Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao
Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Patil, Shri Jayasingrao Gaikwad
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
Pawaiya, Shri Jalbhan Singh
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Premajam, Prof. A.K.
Puglia, Shri Naresh
Radharkshnan, Shri Pon
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Rajendran, Shri P.
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.
Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati
Raman, Dr.
Ramshakal, Shri
Rana, Shri Kashiram
Rana, Shri Raju
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Rawale, Shri Mohan
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Rawat, Shri Pradeep

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Roy, Shri Subodh

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Sai, Shri Vishnudeo

Saiduzzama, Shri

Samantray, Shri Prabhat

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sangtam, Shri K.A.

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

*Saroj, Shri Tufani

Saroja, Dr. V.

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Sikdar, Shri Tapan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh Rajkumari Ratna

Singh, Sardar Buta

*Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Bahadur

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Maheshwar

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Shyama

Sinha, Shri Manoj

Sinha, Shri Yashwant

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

*Somaiya, Shri Kirit

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar

Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

;

* Voted through Division Slip

* Voted through Division Slip

Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
 Thakur, Dr. C.P.
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
 Thomas, Shri P.C.
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
 Tripathi, Shri Ram Naresh
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
 Tur, Shri Tarlochan Singh
 Uma Bharati, Kumari
 Vaiko, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Sh. Ratilal Kalidas
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
 Venugopal, Dr. S.
 Verma, Prof. Rita
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
 Vetrivelan, Shri V.
 Vijaya Kumari Shrimati D.M.
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Virendra Kumar, Shri
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
 Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES

Athawale, Shri Ramdas
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 297

Noes: 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 22nd August, 2001 at 11 a.m.

20.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 22, 2001/Sravana 31, 1923 (Saka).

* Shri Sujan Singh Bundela, Shri Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri Krishnamraju, Shri Tufani Saroj, Shri Ajit Singh, Shri Kirti Somaiya voted through division slips.

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
