

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 24, 2001/Sravana 2, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Niren Ghosh and Shri Thota Subba Rao.

Shri Niren Ghosh was a Member of Seventh Lok Sabha representing Dum Dum Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal from 1980 to 1984.

Earlier, Shri Ghosh was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1962 to 1975.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Ghosh served as a Member of the Committee on Government Assurances.

A well-known social worker and a trade unionist, Shri Ghosh was the President of Bengal Chatkal Majdoor Union in 1969 and was also associated with different trade unions and social organisations.

A widely travelled person, Shri Ghosh was a Member of Indian Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Rome during 1972.

A man of literary bent of mind, he wrote several articles on different topics.

Shri Niren Ghosh passed away on 1 July, 2001 at Kolkata, West Bengal at the age of 87.

Shri Thota Subba Rao was a Member of Tenth Lok Sabha from 1991 to 1996 representing Kakinada Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Rao was a Member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1983 to 1991. Shri Rao served as a Member, Committee on Government Assurances in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1985-86.

An able administrator, he rose from a humble position to become a Cabinet Minister in the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Rao took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He served as a Member of the Committee on Energy from 1993 to 1995 and Joint Committee on Offices of Profit from 1991 to 1996.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Rao was an active social and political worker. He took keen interest in horticulture. He worked relentlessly for the uplift of the farming community and weaker sections of the society.

Shri Thota Subba Rao passed away on 10th July, 2001 at Hyderabad at the age of 62, after a brief illness.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.05 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, scam worth crores of rupees has taken place in U.T.I. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour; not now, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can say whatever you want to after the Question Hour and not now. I will give you a chance. Please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, please take your seats.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say something. What are you doing?

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipal Reddyji, you please sit down.

..(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have given the Notice to suspend 'Question Hour'. ..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have given the Notice to suspend the Question Hour.

[English]

I have received many notices on the suspension of the Question Hour. Today we are going to have the Business Advisory Committee meeting at 3 p.m. The Business Advisory Committee is going to decide as to how we are going to discuss the matter.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have given the Adjournment Notice also.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi has given the notice and I have called him to make his submission.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, do you want to say anything about the discussion on UTI?

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, please take your seat. You are forgetting that this is Question Hour. What is this?

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paranjpe, please go to your seat. Today is the first day for the Questions.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

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

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to say anything, you may say it after the Question Hour and not now. Please understand that this is Question Hour. If you want to raise anything, you can raise it in the 'Zero Hour' and not now.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. You can raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. This is not the proper way of raising any matter in the House.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity in Zero Hour, not now.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, we will listen to you also. You will also get an opportunity during Zero Hour. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

..(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, the situation in Manipur is such that we are extremely agitated about it. There is total uprising of the people of Manipur. Nobody is protected including the MPs, the MLAs and the Ministers. The people are on the streets. Women, children and everybody are on the streets. *..(Interruptions)* The Government should immediately come out with a statement on the issue. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss all important matters. We had agreed to it yesterday in the Leaders' Meeting also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we cannot minimise the seriousness of this issue. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, you please sit down. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must hold a discussion over the issue of Manipur immediately by suspending all the rules and by admitting my Adjournment Motion because the entire North Eastern States in the country are burning with violence owing to the myopic policies of the Government. *..(Interruptions)* The issue of Manipur is even more serious than Kashmir in my opinion. The public representatives of Manipur have not been able to visit even their houses for the last one month and they have been pleading with the Union Government in Delhi for providing security to them. *..(Interruptions)* Still they are being attacked at their homes and so far a dozen people have been killed in police firing, hence debate should be held over it by suspending all the rules.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister would reply.

..(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I will reply to the points raised by every hon. Member. *..(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told about the Notices from both of you. Both of you please resume your seat:

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what the Minister says.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdasji, what are you doing, now you sit down. The Chair is on its feet.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

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

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasadji, you please resume your seat. You are a senior member. You please resume your seat. What are you doing?

[English]

You are not behaving properly. Please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, three important issues have been raised here. First issue has been raised by the opposition on the discussion over it.

* Not recorded.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Not about U.T.I. our demand is to hold discussion over the issue of Manipur.

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, Dasmunsiji has given a Notice for Adjournment Motion regarding U.T.I.

..(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Today, the security of the country is threatened due to the wrong policies of the Government..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuwansh Prasad Singh, please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuwansh Prasad Singh, please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seat. What is this? Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you behave like this, there is no other alternative but for taking some action against you. I think that is the only way. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not three but four issues have been raised here and I would not label them as one, two and three as per the Hindi alphabets but as a, b, c and d as per the English chronological order. These issues in order of their sequence are first it is the Agra Issue, then Amarnath, then Manipur and fourth one is of U.T.I. and I would like to respond in regard to each of them. As for the Agra summit is concerned, the discussion on it is going to take place at four O'clock today. I think that the hon. Member who have not seen today's agenda should go through it. As far the discussion over the Amarnath Yatra is concerned, it can either be clubbed with Agra issue for discussion or the hon. Minister of Home Affairs may give a separate statement in this regard as per the wish of the House. Third issue is regarding holding discussion over Manipur. Naturally, everybody is concerned about it.

The discussion over the Manipur situation can be held in two ways in the House and it can be decided by the House. As Manipur is under the President's Rule, hence it is necessary to take the prior permission of the House before holding any discussion over the ceasefire issue there. If the House is willing to discuss the issue without taking account of President's Rule then also the Government do not have any objection. The Government is ready to hold discussion over the UTI issue any time and under any rule as per the will of the House. The Government have nothing to fear about, hence we are ready to talk in everyway. ..(Interruptions)

11.18 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Custodial Deaths

*21. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the incidents of deaths in police custody are increasing and inhuman treatment is being meted out to the detainees by the police in many States;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to issue any directions to the States in this regard for the purpose of improving the situation and checking such incidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

The statistics made available by the National Human Rights Commission reveal that the instances of deaths in police custody during the last 3 years i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were 180, 177 and 127 respectively. Thus, the incidents of custodial deaths are not on the increase. Yet, there is no denying the fact that reports are received, from time to time, regarding incidents of inhuman treatment of the detainees in police custody. This happens despite Constitutional and statutory safeguards for the right to life and liberty of the citizen.

The Government of India has issued guidelines to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to ensure that the police behave in a humane manner and that all cases of alleged custodial deaths, torture and other excesses are enquired into and dealt with firmly. The directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its judgement dated 18th December, 1996 in Criminal Writ Petition No. 53 of 1986 and Criminal Writ Petition No. 592 of 1987, with regard to effecting arrests and conducting interrogation, have also been circulated *inter alia* to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. 'Police' being a State subject, the said guidelines and directions are to be implemented mainly by the State Governments.

As a medium and long-term measure, special emphasis is being laid on 'human rights' in the training curricula of police personnel at all levels. 'Induction' and 'in-service' training programmes also include special inputs to sensitise the police personnel about the use of scientific methods for investigation.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police is turning despotic in various parts of the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Police firing is taking place, what will you do for it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, what is the procedure? I have called Shri Khunte to put Q. No. 21'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Question Hour proceedings. Shri Khunte, please put your supplementary.

...(Interruptions) *

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

...(Interruptions) *

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police is turning despotic in various States of the country. The incidents of the violation of human rights by them are increasing. Innocent persons are being killed in police custody every day. Police is also not behaving properly with the people belonging to various political parties. This has been taking place in our newly constituted Chhattisgarh State and in Tamil Nadu.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You have not given ruling in my Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you disturb the House. I have given the ruling but you here not listened it. Why do you disturb the House again and again. It is not right. You are a senior member. I have given ruling on your Motion but you did not listen it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What ruling has been given?

[English]

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

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: The manner in which police treated the former Chief Minister and the two Ministers of the Government of India is not proper. These type of incidents are taking place everyday. Hence I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether any action has been taken against the guilty officers to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and if not, the reasons thereof.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Question of hon. Member regarding the increase in deaths in police custody is concerned, I would like to say that such incidents, as per the statistics given by the National Human Rights Commission, are decreasing instead of increasing. The NHRC have probed into 593 cases including the cases of judicial as well as police custody. Out of these 593 cases, 508 deaths have occurred due to natural reasons. No death has been recorded due to the use of third degree torture in either police custody or in judicial custody. The unnatural cause of death has been attributed to in 85 cases. Out of the total cases recommended by NHRC, 24 cases belong to police

* Not recorded.

custody and the rest of the cases belong to judicial custody. The process for taking action in each of the category *i.e.* cases where the payment for compensation was ordered by NHRC and the cases wherefor the disciplinary action has been recommended by NHRC. NHRC has recommended to take disciplinary action in three cases and the disciplinary proceedings has been started in regard to these. Hence it is not right to say that the number of custodial deaths is increasing. The two of the judgements given by the Supreme Court in the form of judicial pronouncement to the Union Government have been in May and the State Governments have been issued instructions from time to time as per the observations of NHRC for the implementation of all the instructions regarding law and order which is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been repeatedly advised and instructed on this behalf. As far as...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rashid Alvi, what is this? Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Alvi, resume your seat. You have to take the permission of the Chair to raise an issue. You cannot raise the issue on your own. Do you not know the procedure?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please take your seat. Do you not know the procedure of the House?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: As far as the issue of training is concerned, it is a general impression that even 53-54 years after the independence police officials use third degree method. Not only instructions have been issued but subjects relating to human rights have also been included in syllabus of training course of Police Constables, Police Personnel and Senior Officers to stop this practice and tactics of police. These have been introduced even in initial service training. These measures are being taken with a hope of betterment. Just now a reference has been made to an incident in Tamil Nadu or if any incident occurred at any other place, the

Government sought a separate report about that and immediate action was taken. The Government should take immediate action whenever an incident to this effect takes place anywhere.

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my original question pertains to deaths in police custody or due to police atrocities. Especially the recent incident of Tamil Nadu and Chhatisgarh where an investigation of head of State Government, police lathicharged and brutally beaten the leaders of various political parties, particularly MPs, MLAs, leaders of opposition, Union Ministers and former Chief Minister, the leader of opposition in Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Shri Nand Kumar Sai got his leg fractured during this incident and he is compelled to use crutches. ...(Interruptions) I would like to know that inspite of bringing this matter into notice of the Government whether any action has been taken against those unrestrained police officials and if not, the reasons therefore?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: This question does not relate to the original question. As far as complaints with regard to the issue of custodial death or police atrocities during agitation is concerned, the matter can be inquired. But that needs a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is not related to the original question.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the written reply the hon. Minister has stated that the incidents of custodial deaths are not increasing, but I feel that this statement is incorrect.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not correct, you can ask a supplementary. Does it require a lengthy explanation?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, custodial deaths are increasing in every State. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of amending the law to proceed against the responsible police officials under Section 302 of I.P.C. in case of custodial deaths.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, give a specific answer whether you are going to amend the Cr. P.C. or not.

[Translation]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not have any such proposal before us at present but NHRC has

made several observations. It has been recommended that DM should be informed immediately in case of custodial death and instructions have been issued to States in this regard. It has also been recommended that video film of inquest-proceedings and post-mortem should be prepared and in-quest proceeding should be done by judicial magistrate instead of executive magistrate. Instructions have been issued in this regard. The officer have been given protection under section 197 of Cr. P.C. and it is required to seek sanction for their prosecution the provision to this effect should be amended. This matter has been kept in view. But at present there is no proposal to make amendment in Cr. P.C.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Abdul Nasser Madani is in Coimbatore jail for the last three years. He is an accused in the Coimbatore bomb blast incident and a case has been registered against him. The allegation was that the bomb was actually planted during the visit of the hon. Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani. The trial has not yet started in the court. So, I would like to know what is the attitude of the Government of India on the indefinite delay in starting the trial in this case.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishnadas, the main question is regarding custodial deaths. This is a separate question. There is no supplementary here. Please take your seat.

Shri Ali Mohd. Naik.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of custodial deaths that have taken place during the last three years in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also the action, if any, taken by the Government.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, so far as the statement is concerned, we do not have any number of custodial death in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If the hon. Member has something in his mind about custodial death, he can write to us. We will find out from the State Government, because law and order is a State subject. We will have to enquire from them...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are violating the rules of the House. You should know how to ask a supplementary. You should not violate the rules.

[Translation]

Revival of Sick Fertilizer Companies

*22. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revive sick fertilizer companies; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies proposed to be revived in collaboration with the foreign companies?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) In so far as sick Fertilizer Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are concerned, Government have constituted a Group of Ministers on 08.06.2001 to examine their rehabilitation/restructuring proposals. There is no proposal for revival of these CPSUs through foreign collaboration.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that the fertilizer plants working for years are lying closed today. Demand of fertilizers is increasing now a days, in view of it, I would like to know as to what is the plan of the Government regarding these sick companies which are lying closed and labourers employed therein. Whether the Government propose to revive these sick companies or not? In the reply given by the hon'ble Minister it has been stated that a group of Ministers has been constituted on 8.6.2001 to review the proposals for restructuring these companies. These sick units have been lying closed for years and you say that on 8.6.2001 a group of Ministers has been appointed, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what is the intention of the Government in this regard and its plan for future of the employees engaged therein.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: So far the issue of restructuring is concerned. I have replied that a group of Ministers has been constituted. Regarding the issue of workers, the Finance Minister has stated in his speech—

[English]

"Government's declared policy is to work for public sector which is to restructure, revive potentially viable

PSUs and close down PSUs which cannot be revived while fully protecting the interests of the workers."

[Translation]

I assure the House for full protection of interests of workers. The group of Ministers will give their report after considering all the aspects and then only some decision will be taken.

SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the details of the sick companies which are lying closed. I would like to submit that use of urea is increasing in the country which is decreasing fertility of soil. One day our land will become totally barren. Therefore, my submission is that some other fertilizer in place of urea should be used which may retain fertility of land and help in good yield.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: With regard to your first question I would like to tell that four companies namely Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Projects and Development India Limited and Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited have been declared sick and referred to BIFR. As far as the question of fertilizers is concerned, there is no shortage. Secondly the Sub-Committee constituted for recommending some other fertilizers have given their report. We are discussing the report and considering what should be done to promote its use. A new policy for the purpose would be evolved.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., Ramagundam is situated in Karimnagar. That is a backward area. It has been closed for the last three years. Therefore, the employees are suffering. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Members of Parliament also are persuading them.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps that have been taken during the last three years since when the factory has been closed.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Sir, whichever company is declared sick, is referred to BIFR. But in spite of this several Members of Parliament, Associations

and workers raised the demand that the Government should try to revive these companies. For that purpose a group of Ministers constituted and they are thinking over the matter. Final decision will be taken after submission of report by them.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, six units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. have been closed. Five of these units are located at Gorakhpur, Barauni, Durgapur, Talcher, and Ramagundam. He has stated in his reply that all these units have remained closed for years together. The Gorakhpur unit is lying closed for the last 15 years. The Durgapur units was closed six years back. Each of the units at Barauni, Ramagundam and Talcher is lying closed for the last three years. The fertiliser units at Ramagundam and Talcher were based on coal as feedstock.

Now, we are phasing out our urea manufacturing units.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I am expecting a straight Supplementary question from you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: May I know from the hon. Minister because China is still having...

MR. SPEAKER: Again, you are diverting and going to China now!...

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, China is still having fertiliser and urea manufacturing units based on coal as a feedstock. We have abundant reserves of coal.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will consider reviving of the units which are nearer to the coal mines like Talchar, Ramagundam and Durgapur units based on coal as a feedstock? If we revive these units based on coal as a feedstock, then the production cost will also come down.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as suggested by the hon'ble member and also proposed by some other hon'ble members of Parliament and as I have already stated, all the aspects will be considered in the meeting of group of Ministers. The decision will be taken thereafter as there is no other option. These units were closed due to various reasons like expensive feed stock, surplus work force and mismatching of the obsolete machinery used there. Therefore, Government have decided to constitute group of ministers to consider as to which units can be revived and what steps should be taken in this regard. Group of Ministers has been constituted to consider all these aspects.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, whether the hon'ble Minister is aware that four former Prime Ministers had announced the revival of Gorakhpur fertilizer plant. The present Prime Minister had also announced in a public meeting held in Gorakhpur that the gasline will be laid from Jagdishpur and Gorakhpur fertilizer plant will be reopened. What could be the reason behind sending the same issue to the group of ministers for discussion when it has already been considered for two-three times?

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Only the group of ministers will suggest how the plant can be run.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: What is the role of group of ministers when hon'ble Prime Minister has given assurance?

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Hon'ble Prime Minister had constituted the group Ministers, not me.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: What steps are being taken to revive this plant..*(Interruptions)* When all are insisting..*(Interruptions)* What efforts are being made to revive it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please. You need not answer all these supplementaries.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akhilesh Singh, how are you behaving in this House. Why are you interrupting? You always disturb the House. Please sit down.

[English]

Let the hon. Minister reply to Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari's supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. You are not allowing even the Minister also to reply. If this is the position, I have to take action against you because there is no alternative. What you are doing here is just disturbing the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a proper procedure to be followed in the House.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: CCEA has given decision in principle on what hon'ble Tiwariji, has stated and all its aspects are being considered.

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

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a lot of PSUs which have been closing down their fertiliser production. In 1994, the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Oman and made an agreement with them to produce fertilisers and said that once that particular plant comes up, the fertilisers would be given to us at a very cheaper rate. Today, we are in 2001 but still nothing has been done in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy, the original Question relates to revival of sick units.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Sir, I just want to know about the production of fertilisers in that plant. If that is done, we can get fertilisers at a cheaper rate. So, what is happening in this regard, I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary does not relate to the original Question. So, it is disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Narayan Datt Tiwariji and Akhilesh Singh ji had asked question about Gorakhpur Fertilizer plant. Two years ago,

KRIBHCO had stated that they would not demand funds from the Government for the revival of Gorakhpur plant, as Akhilesh Singh ji has mentioned. Why the Government are not deciding the matter when the money is not involved in it. As Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari has stated that several Prime Ministers assured to reopen this plant, then why it is being reconsidered. KRIBHCO has stated that they have funds to revive the plant, then why the matter is being delayed. If Prime Minister has constituted any committee, then he may kindly be requested to consider the matter regarding Gorakhpur in particular.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, KRIBHCO has given a proposal to set up a new plant and not for the revival of Gorakhpur plant. As I have already stated that approval has been granted in principle but it is not required at present. We did not import urea for two years as we are self sufficient in this regard. Four new projects were to be introduced but the Government have deferred them as those are not required at present. Since in principle those projects have been approved. Government will implement them when required.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is giving his statement but whether he is aware of the hue and cry raised by the farmers three years ago due to shortage of urea. At that time when KRIBHCO has given the proposal, there was shortage of urea. Today, our hon'ble Minister claims that we are self sufficient in the field of urea. He can claim so but our farmers are not getting adequate supply of urea.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Chandrashekhar ji that urea has not been imported for the last two years. With the implementation of Indo-Oman Project, sixteen and a half lakh tonnes of urea will be produced as per the agreement. And the work has been started on it. whenever the Government feel the need...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers are not getting urea...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Urea manufacturing plants in the country are being closed and it is being imported from the other countries. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is replying. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister has already made an

announcement in this regard, then why it is not being reopened...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is giving reply. Please do not obstruct the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: KRIBHCO is ready to revive it...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Minister is finding it difficult to reply the question...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, Please address the Chair and better avoid these confrontations.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the House that as soon as we get the approval of the Government in this regard, Gorakhpur plant will be revived on priority basis. At this moment, I can say this much only...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gorakhpur plant will be revived or not?

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: The reply in this regard has been given...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When it will be restarted? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not appropriate. You are disturbing the whole House during Question Hour. You are a senior leader.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: By when it will be taken up?

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: It will be taken up first of all.

Activities of Child Adoption Centres

*23. ⁺SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether a large number of child adoption centres have recently been found involved in the sale and purchase of infants;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have ordered any CBI inquiry into the operations of these rackets;

(d) if so, findings of the inquiry report;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to bring out any legislation for checking these illegal activities in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of other steps being taken to check these activities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Recently, reports were received about allegations of malpractices against certain agencies in Andhra Pradesh. After preliminary investigations, the State Government had initiated action against some agencies. Two of these namely,

(i) Indian Council for Social Welfare, Hyderabad, A.P.

(ii) John Abraham Memorial Bethany Home, Tandur, A.P.

were Central Government recognized placement agencies, which have been immediately de-recognized. Inquiry is being conducted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, because the State Government has ordered an enquiry.

(e) and (f) The existing legislations and guidelines adequately provide for checking malpractices.

(g) The Government of India has frequently written to all State Governments to take action against illegal adoption homes, avoid delays in adoption procedures, ensure licensing of all orphanages in adoption homes, for setting up of State Advisory Boards and State Adoption Cells, to take action for curbing illegal activities in the field of adoption conduct joint inspections of Adoption Homes.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the reply given by the Government. A mention about Andhra Pradesh has been made in it. My question is linked with sentiments. In the reply there is a mention about action to be taken but nothing has been said about action taken against the officers who were responsible to monitor it. In the later part of the reply it has been stated that the State Government is investigating the matter but it has not yet arrived at any conclusion. Do the Government consider this law adequate. So far I know if a person adopts a child from any person or institution, he has to sign the agreement before a judge. In spite of such an arrangement this incident took place. The Union Government admit that instructions have been issued to State Governments time and again. I would like to get a clear reply in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your supplementary?

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is as to what action has been taken against the institution and guilty officers. Will the Government think over this fact as to how such a blunder occurred if the existing laws are considered adequate. Are the State governments following the instructions issued by the Union Government? I would like to know whether State governments have made any suggestions to Union Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I would like to clarify that this question relates to sale and purchase of children at adoption homes. Information was received that how these children were received by adoption centres. No complaint was received that the children were sold in the name of adoption. Complaints were received that some people and agencies have purchased children. Investigation was started immediately on receiving such complaints. Two such centres run by the Central Government. Investigation is on regarding the remaining such institutions. So far seven such institutions have been suspended and the State Government will take action against them after

receiving report in this regard. We are in constant touch with the State Government. Members of National Commission for Women have also gone there to inquire into it. On the basis of report given by them it was found that irregularities were committed in receiving children but adoption Homes have not sold them. It is also not possible because the law is very stringent and it is very difficult for a person to sell a child once adopted by him. I admit that wrong method was adopted for buying the children. There are certain reasons behind it. One of the reasons is that due to poverty and wrong attitude of society towards the girl child in the family they have been bought. Sometimes due to more number of female children in a house forced their sale. Poverty is a curse in the Banjara community. We have called for report about it and on the basis of it we are alert and in touch with State Governments.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is whether the officers responsible for monitoring it, have performed their duties? I would like to know as to what action has been taken against those officers.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a CID inquiry is going on. A police officer has been engaged in it. There complaints were received from the Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh border, therefore, the Union Government will take action after receiving reports of both the States. We have taken a decision that action will be taken against the guilty persons.

[English]

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Recently, child adoption in the State of Andhra Pradesh and also in the State of Karnataka has become rampant. More than 100 infant children have been sold out for Rs. 1500/-. I think due to poverty and also due to gender problem, it has become a rampant act since the last 10 to 15 years. So far no action has been taken by the State Governments. Sir, through you I want to know from the Central Government what action has been taken under CARA to control this illegal adoption, especially, of the female infants.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted that there have been no complaints about adoption. Complaints have been received against the agencies which are engaged in getting children

under their patronage for various reasons. As many as 188 such children were rescued in April 2001, later on 18 children were rescued in June 2001. We are vigilant in this regard. Now we have thought about making an amendment in this system. Generally State Governments send their recommendations for these adoption homes and give recognition as well as licences. So far only 36 such adoption homes are being run by Union Government. Now we have made a suggestion that Union Government will provide funds for adoption homes run by State Governments so that they could be run effectively and no one could buy children illegally. We are requesting them time and again in this regard. I would like to give an assurance that the Government and my Ministry are alert in this regard. We are working collectively with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in this regard. We have all along been working on this through various Commission set up by us. I have already stated in the House that we are working for setting up a National Commission for children. Legal procedure for it is being followed and we will come before the House after completing them. We are vigilant and active for protecting rights and lives of children. We are requesting the State Governments because at present State Governments are responsible and performing all legal duties in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to look into the provisions of other laws regarding selling of children. We will discuss the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs as to upto what extent the provisions of criminal procedure code could help us in making it a cognizable offence. The Government is working on these lines.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Mr. speaker, Sir, almost everyday the Media is bringing out news of various illegal activities of child adoption centres almost throughout India. I want answer on two specific points, (i) whether the Government has formed any guidelines for opening child adoption centres. If so, what are the details? and (ii) whether there is a permanent monitoring committee to monitor the activities of the hild adoption centres?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: All these activities and procedure are guided by an order of Supreme Court issued in 1995. We follow this rule and amendments suggested by the apex court are included into it. As I

have said just now that Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is responsible for this work. We are in constant touch with them and trying to ascertain legal procedure in this regard. We have been told that they are very vigilant in this regard and are maintaining it very well. As I have told we are ascertaining the reasons behind it. It has been stated in the suggestions that poverty is the main reason behind it. People lack awareness and wrong attitude of society towards girls is a big bottleneck in this work. We have made suggestions for improving the situation. We suggested them to set up more Anganwadis in tribal areas where such incidents are taking place. If in an ordinary situation there is a provision to set up anganwadis for 1000 children in such cases this number should be reduced to 300. We have increased the amount of funds allocated to children homes. We are trying to check the situation and factors responsible for such incidents. Otherwise it will go on spreading across the country. We are analysing social and legal aspects of this problem.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: May I know from the hon. Minister the criteria for recognition of such adoption centres? I would also like to know whether in the case of these two centres of Andhra Pradesh it was on the basis of a recommendation of the State Government or on the basis of someone else. If it was someone else, who was that someone else?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: State governments and CARA have made a recommendation in this regard. CARA is an autonomous body. On the recommendations of the State Government the Union Government examine it and then give licence and recognition to adoption homes. We do not give recognition without recommendations of State Governments. There are rules and guidelines in this regard and on the basis of these some conditions are to be fulfilled by the institutions otherwise recommendations are not made in their favour.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Apart from State Governments have made some other recommendations also?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: From the side of State Governments, certain agencies are appointed to make recommendations and only after examining them, State Governments send their recommendations to us.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The adoption racketts that have now come into the open are only one aspect of the many exploitative issues affecting the children in the country. Whether it is a question of adoption, whether it is a question of foeticide or any other issue like child labour, various suggestions have been coming up repeatedly before the Government but the children have no trade union or lobby in Parliament. Therefore, they have been neglected as a silent suffering group of Indian citizens.

I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here. On Children's Day this year, the Justice Krishna Iyer Committee had presented a draft code on the rights of the child. It has been done with funding from the UNICEF. An assurance was given that it would form the basis of a Code of the rights of the child in India. The hon. Minister was also present there. The Prime Minister's assurance was there that this would be done. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to look at the whole question of the status of children in this country, their rights and protection, which the Government and other organisations and institutions should give. I would like to know the latest position from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has raised a very important issue. I thank the hon. Member for that. The Government have exercised utmost caution, all possible measures have been taken, the Code has been formulated and sent to various Ministries for their comments on it. On our part, we have made all the preparations. As soon as we receive their comments, it would be discussed in the Cabinet and thereafter before the Parliament. I want early formulation of charter of Rights. I have consulted the State Governments, various Institutions and Organisations working in the field and I have also kept in mind the draft prepared by Justice Aiyar. We have prepared the draft, as will be seen. Keeping in view the international understandings as well as the code given by Justice Aiyar and that will be brought before the House at the earliest.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the names of the institutions which have ill treated the children and also who are the powers behind those institutions?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Their names are Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and John Abraham Memorial Bithaini Home, Tandur, Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI HARIBHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please look into the matter.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Thank you, Sir.

In the statement laid on the Table, it is stated that the existing legislation and guidelines adequately provide for checking malpractices. The word 'malpractices' is too mild for the illegal criminal activities involved. From the reports that have come in the print media, it is very clear that these criminal activities have been going on for quite a long time, especially involving the very backward children and that too female infants.

12.00 hrs.

My question is, does this mean that these criminal activities have been going on unnoticed by the authorities? Is it that they have been going on with the connivance of the State Officials or is it that the existing laws are not sufficient and strong enough to check these criminal activities?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have already submitted that there is no lacunae in the law. The problem lies in their implementation which, in most of the cases, is the responsibility of State Governments. Our task is to remove all the shortcomings through legislation and we have not failed in the task.

I agree that many an incident of this kind that have taken place in the tribal areas in the last few days have come to our notice. The Government, as I have already said, rescued 188 children in the month of April. These children have been freed and rehabilitated. In the month of June, 18 more children were rescued and rehabilitated.

We take action as soon as we receive complaints. If the hon. Members have any such complaint, or if any

such case has come to their notice, they are welcome to report that to us and we will investigate and provide all possible relief. We are also aware that such incidents imperil the future of the children. We will make all out efforts to prevent such incidents from happening again.

UNICEF has not involved various Ministries in the work, but we have always made efforts to involve all in the relief work as per the requirements.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Meeting on Rural Development

*24. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has convened all-party meeting on rural development;

(b) if so, the points discussed therein and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry have been asked to prepare action plan on the projects of rural development and submit the same to the Prime Minister;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry have submitted the said action plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the action plan is likely to be considered for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Ceasefire in Nagaland

*25. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's decision to extend Nagaland ceasefire to the Naga dominated areas of adjoining States has created wide spread discontent and protests in various North-Eastern States, particularly in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether public representatives of various North-Eastern States have met the Prime Minister and asked revocation of the ceasefire extension immediately;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) the details of loss of life and property suffered in these protests, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to restore normalcy in various North-Eastern States, particularly in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) There was a sharp reaction in Manipur, particularly in student community, against the extension of cease-fire with NSCN(IM) "without territorial limits".

2. Chief Minister of Assam has written for review of cease-fire agreement with NSCN(IM) "without territorial limits". Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri Mukut Mithi has also taken a similar stand.

3. Elected Representatives of Manipur State met the Home Minister on 23rd June and the Prime Minister on 24th June and on 8th July, 2001. The Prime Minister has assured that the cease-fire agreement including the words "without territorial limits" incorporated in the agreement will be reviewed.

4. There have been incidents of violence and attacks on political leaders in Manipur. State Assembly building and some other buildings were set on fire. 13 students were killed in police firing on 18th June, 2001 and another later succumbed to injuries. Two more deaths-one middle

aged lady and one man-have occurred later during this agitation. Reports of violent incidents and loss of property have not been received from any other State of the North East.

5. A Central Team led by Shri I.D. Swami, Minister of State in my Ministry has visited Imphal to assess the situation on the spot. It has been Clarified to Manipur and other North Eastern States that their territorial integrity will not be disturbed.

Slow Progress in Literacy

*26 SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhaustive study carried out by the Centre for Development Studies has revealed that the progress made in India in literacy is very slow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in several States, the literacy rate is below thirty per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to wipe out illiteracy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) No study relating to Progress made in literacy on all India basis has been conducted by the reputed Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, founded by Prof. K.N. Raj.

The Census 2001 (Provisional Population Totals), indicate that India has made significant progress in the field of literacy during the last decade. The literacy rate has registered an increase of 13.17 percentage points, from 52.21 percent in 1991 to 65.38 percent in 2001. This is the highest rate of increase for any decade since independence. State wise literacy rate for 1991 and 2001 is given in the statement enclosed. This indicates that currently there is no State in India where the literacy rate is less than 30 percent.

National Literacy Mission had received the prestigious Noma Literacy Award in 1999 for outstanding efforts in spreading literacy, creating awareness and demand for

literacy. UNESCO has now decided to give Honourable mention of Noma Literacy Prize to Mahila Samakhya Programme for the year 2001. Mahila Samakhya Programme builds capacities among groups of women and contributes towards empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly from socially and economically marginalized groups.

A new Scheme of "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" incorporating all existing Schemes and Programmes in Elementary Education Sector has been launched. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a holistic and convergent approach to implement universalization of Elementary Education in a mission mode with a district focus. The goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are as follows:

- (i) All 6-14 age children in school/Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) center/bridge course by 2003.
- (ii) All 6-14 age children complete five year primary education by 2007 and
- (iii) All 6-14 age children complete eight years of schooling by 2010.
- (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life;
- (v) Bridge all gender and social gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- (vi) Universal retention by 2010.

The approach is community-owned and village education plans prepared in consultation with Panchayati Raj Institutions will form the basis of district elementary education plans. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will cover the entire country with a special focus on educational needs of girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other children in difficult circumstances. All districts will be covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan by the March 2002.

National Literacy Mission seeks to attain full literacy i.e. sustainable threshold level of 75 percent by 2005. It seeks to achieve this goal by imparting functional literacy to non-literate in 15-35 age group. Steps taken to give greater thrust to remove illiteracy include revision of National Literacy Mission (NLM) parameters and enhancement of financial norms, integration of the phases of Total Literacy and Post Literacy, delegation of powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities, enlarging the scope of Continuing Education, strengthening of Jan Shikshan

Sansthans and extending their activities in rural areas, revitalizing State Resource Centres for preparation of better teaching learning materials and improved quality of training.

Statement

Literacy Rates

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	54.74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	61.11
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	73.0	81.18
4.	Assam	52.9	64.28
5.	Bihar	38.5	47.53
6.	Chandigarh	77.8	81.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	65.18
8.	Delhi	75.3	81.82
9.	Daman & Diu	71.2	81.09
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.7	60.03
11.	Gujarat	61.3	69.97
12.	Goa	75.5	82.32
13.	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	77.13
14.	Haryana	55.8	68.59
15.	Jharkhand	—	54.13
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	54.46
17.	Karnataka	56.0	67.04
18.	Kerala	89.8	90.92
19.	Lakshadweep	81.8	87.52
20.	Mizoram	82.3	88.49
21.	Maharashtra	64.9	77.27
22.	Madhya Pradesh	44.2	64.11
23.	Manipur	59.9	68.87
24.	Meghalaya	49.1	63.31
25.	Nagaland	61.6	67.11
26.	Orissa	49.1	63.61

1	2	3	4
27.	Pondicherry	74.7	81.49
28.	Punjab	58.5	69.95
29.	Rajasthan	38.5	61.03
30.	Sikkim	56.9	69.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	62.7	73.47
32.	Tripura	60.4	73.66
33.	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	57.36
34.	Uttaranchal	—	72.28
35.	West Bengal	57.7	69.22
	India	52.2	65.38

*Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Curtailment of Power of Vice-Chancellors

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

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

(a) whether the Government have curtailed the emergency powers of vice-chancellors of the Central Universities;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) In all the Central Universities either the Acts or the Statutes vest certain 'emergency powers' in the Vice Chancellors. By virtue of these powers, the Vice Chancellors are authorised, in matters requiring urgent action, to exercise powers vested in any authority of the University. While these powers are supposed to enable the Vice Chancellors to deal with emergencies and unforeseen contingencies without having to wait for the

relevant bodies of the Universities to meet; a few universities have been invoking this power as a matter of routine with the result that the statutory bodies, like the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council etc. are being increasingly asked to endorse action taken on their behalf by the Vice Chancellors thereby marginalising these bodies. In order that such a rather regressive development could be checked thereby enabling statutory bodies to play the critical important role envisaged for them in the overall democratic governance of the Universities, the Government have, with the approval of the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of all the Central Universities, issued the following guidelines for observance by the Vice Chancellors of all the Central Universities:

- (i) Emergency powers conferred on the Vice Chancellors should be exercised with restraint and only in such emergency situations where the authority ordinarily empowered to exercise such powers is unlikely to meet in the near future and deferring a decision for consideration of the appropriate body is likely to create serious administrative inconvenience.
- (ii) Routine matters like creation of teaching and academic posts, appointment to the said posts, finalising recruitment procedures, promotions under Merit Promotion Scheme/Career Advancement Scheme, upgradation of posts making them personal to the incumbents should invariably be placed before the authorities ordinarily empowered to take decisions in such cases. Emergency powers should not be exercised by the Vice Chancellors in such cases.
- (iii) Policy matters like amending/making/repealing of Statutes which, in fact, require assent of the Visitor should in no case be decided by the Vice Chancellors by invoking emergency powers.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Rural Areas

*28. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for construction of rural roads during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects undertaken under the Rural Road Connectivity Programme during this period, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from the States for construction/upgradation of roads during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to include NGOs in selection of rural roads; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) For the year 2001-02, a sum of Rs. 2500 crore has been earmarked for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the Grant of the Ministry under the State Plan. While no final decision regarding State-wise allocations has been taken, the State Governments have been informed that, at this stage, the available funds may not exceed the last year's allocation.

(b) and (c) State Governments have been advised to send proposals, based on District Rural Roads Plans, before 31st July, 2001.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Survey on Development of Wasteland

*29. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to develop Wasteland in the country, especially in Rajasthan and Gujarat and to provide infrastructural facilities there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter; and

(e) the details of ongoing schemes in this regard and those which are proposed to be taken up during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) No extensive ground

survey has been conducted by the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development. However, a Wastelands Atlas of India 2000 has been prepared by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad using remote sensing data containing the details of wastelands in the country including the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Statewise details are given in statement-I.

(d) Projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are being sanctioned by the Department of Land Resources for development of Wastelands/Degraded lands in various States.

(e) 298 projects under IWDP to treat an area of 29.32 lakh hectares were sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2000-2001. The details of these projects are given in statement-II. During the current financial year, new projects to treat an area of about 8 lakh hectares is proposed to be sanctioned under IWDP to different States.

Statement I

State-wise Wastelands of India

Sl.No.	State	Total wastelands area (Sq. Km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51750.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18326.25
3.	Assam	20019.17
4.	Bihar	20997.55
5.	Goa	613.27
6.	Gujarat	43021.28
7.	Haryana	3733.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31659.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65444.24
10.	Karnataka	20839.28
11.	Kerala	1448.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	69713.75
13.	Maharashtra	53489.08
14.	Manipur	12948.62
15.	Meghalaya	9904.38
16.	Mizoram	4071.68

1	2	3
17.	Nagaland	8404.1
18.	Orissa	21341.71
19.	Punjab	2228.4
20.	Rajasthan	105639.11
21.	Sikkim	3569.58
22.	Tripura	1276.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	23013.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	38772.8
25.	West Bengal	5718.48
26.	Union Territory	574.3
Total		638518.31

Statement II

No. of On-going IWDP Projects Sanctioned (Year-wise and State-wise) during 1995-96 to 2000-01

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area	Total
No.		(in ha)	Cost
1	2	3	4
			5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	297127
2.	Bihar	1	1000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	56670
4.	Gujarat	20	217383
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17	196622
6.	Haryana	3	25983
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	26880
8.	Jharkhand	3	18642
9.	Karnataka	14	172004
10.	Kerala	3	29551

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	16	185868	7434.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28	252106	10084.24
13.	Orissa	21	154909	6196.36
14.	Punjab	1	550	22.00
15.	Rajasthan	22	189377	7575.08
16.	Tamil Nadu	20	148894	5955.76
17.	Uttar Pradesh	34	369960	14798.40
18.	Uttaranchal	5	58532	2341.28
Total Projects		242	2402058	96082.32

North-Eastern States

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1500	60.00
2.	Assam	15	141036	5641.40
3.	Meghalaya	7	34725	1388.00
4.	Manipur	7	66468	2658.72
5.	Mizoram	7	75208	3008.32
6.	Nagaland	12	137650	5508.00
7.	Sikkim	7	73254	2930.16

Total Projects 56 529840 21193.60

Grand Total 298 2931898 117275.92

Militancy in J&K

*30. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made an assessment of the violent incidents which took place in Jammu and Kashmir during the period between the unilateral ceasefire and its withdrawal;

(b) if so, the number of ordinary citizens, army personnel, State Government officials as well as terrorists killed during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that more deaths have taken place during the ceasefire than during the six months period immediately before the ceasefire;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had assessed the possible consequences of a unilateral ceasefire;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check infiltration/militancy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) A comparison of number of violent incidents and casualties during the 185 days of unilateral cease-fire and the corresponding period preceding it reveals the following picture:

	Pre-unilateral cease-fire 27.5.2000 to 27.11.2000 (185 days)	During unilateral cease-fire 28.11.2000 to 31.5.2001 (185 days)
Total incidents of violence	1672	2142
Total deaths	1669	1406
Civilians killed	461	543
Security personnel killed	223	266
Militants killed	985	597

As may be seen, during the peace initiative period the number of civilians and security personnel killed showed an increase.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government of India assesses and reviews the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir on a regular basis. Such a review was carried out before announcing the unilateral cease-fire also. It was strongly felt, in deference to the wishes of the people of Jammu & Kashmir, that peace be given a chance in the State. The Government took a calculated step by declaring the principle of non-initiation of combat operations against militants/terrorists.

(g) With the withdrawal of restraint on initiating combat operations, the security forces have launched a vigorous counter-terrorism campaign against militants/terrorists in

the hinterland as well as near LoC/International Border to check militancy and infiltration.

The Central Government, in concert with the State Government, is continuing with its multi-pronged strategy to curb militancy/terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. This strategy, besides having a security dimension, also concentrates on accelerating economic development and redressing genuine grievances of the people. The Government has also kept its doors open for talks with all groups representing public opinion in the State.

Border Dispute with Bangladesh

*31. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Para-military Force personnel killed on the Bangladesh border during the last three years;

(b) whether any progress has been made to solve the Indo-Bangladesh Border dispute in which 16 BSF personnel lost their lives in April, 2001;

(c) if so, the details of undemarcated border still disputed by both the sides;

(d) whether any compensation has been demanded from Bangladesh in respect of 16 BSF personnel who were killed by Bangladeshi Rifles;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the compensation paid by the Government to the BSF personnel who lost their lives on the Indo-Bangladesh Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Border Security Force (BSF) is deployed as border guarding force on the India-Bangladesh border. 45 BSF Jawans have been killed on the India - Bangladesh border between July 13, 1998 and July 12, 2001.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, Two Joint Boundary Working Groups (JBWGs) have been constituted on June 13, 2001. The first JBWG will deal with the demarcation of undemarcated length of the India - Bangladesh Land Boundary measuring around 6.5 kms. The second JBWG

will deal with the exchange of enclaves and adversely possessed territories.

(d) No, Sir.

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

(f) Taking into account all aspects of the situation the Government did not consider it appropriate to demand compensation from Bangladesh for these deaths.

(g) The Government of India has already released ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 7.5 lakhs out of Central Fund, Rs. 2.5 lakhs out of National Defence Fund and other pensionary benefits to the next of kin of each deceased personnel of the BSF except Head Constable U. Rama Naik in whose case, there is a dispute regarding his next of kin.

Reduction in Allocation of Funds for Rural Development

*32. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to curtail the budget allocation for the Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government have assessed the performance of such schemes during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of achievements made, scheme-wise;

(e) whether there has been very slow progress of these schemes during the said period;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Samridhi Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are the major Rural Development Programmes being implemented throughout the country. The details of achievements, schemewise, during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) The self-employment schemes and wage-employment schemes in existence till the end of 1998-99 were restructured/reformulated and the revised schemes of JGSY and SGSY came into existence with effect from 1st April, 1999. The achievements under the major schemes (except IAY) have shown a decline during 1999-2000. The elaborate procedures involved in launching and sensitizing the implementing Agencies delayed the actual implementation of the schemes. The ban on taking up new works till the end of October, 1999 (due to general election in the country) also affected the performance.

(g) The Ministry of Rural Development have developed a comprehensive system of monitoring through various mechanisms such as periodic Progress Reports, inspection by the State Government officials, field visits by Area-Officers, Meetings of the Performance Review Committee etc. to ensure achievements of target fixed under the Schemes. The release of funds is subject to receipt of Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports. It has been impressed upon the State Chief Ministers also, from time to time, to ensure better utilization of funds. Minister of Rural Development has also been visiting various States for review of the programmes and impressing upon the State authorities the need for effective and faster implementation of the Schemes, so as to achieve the target.

Statement***Achievements under Major Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development between 1998-99 to 2000-2001***

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	1998-99 to 2000-01
1.	SGSY/IRDP	No. of Individuals Benefitted	3550449
2.	JGSY/JRY	No. of Lakh Mandays of Employment	8943.74
3.	EAS	No. of Lakh Mandays of Employment	9121.01
4.	IAY	No. of Houses Constructed	2542635
5.	CRSP	No. of Sanitary Latrines Constructed	3294152
6.	ARWSP	No of Habitations Covered	252332
7.	IWDP	No. of Water Sheds	N.A.

*Provisional and Partial—Complete reports are still awaited.

NA - Not available.

Setting up of Technology Parks

*33. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:

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

(a) whether the Government are establishing techno-parks in various States;

(b) if so, the details of such parks established so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any fresh proposals for establishing such parks are pending with the Government for approval;

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

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(f) whether the Government have recently decided to set up more technology parks for women;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the number of parks likely to be set up during the current year and the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(i) the details of such parks so far set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (i) There are no parks called techno-parks established by the Central Government in various States. However, various Departments/Ministries of the Central Government have different schemes for the establishment of facilities and services to promote the development and growth of science and technology led entrepreneurship and businesses including software and IT based enterprises, primarily to bring about closer interaction between research & development institutions, academia and industry for speedy commercialization of R&D outputs. The details of the parks/facilities established so far by different Departments/Ministries of the Central Government are given in the statement. Proposals for the establishment of such parks are periodically received from different quarters including the State Governments and are processed in accordance with the framework and guidelines of the specific scheme of the Department/Ministry concerned.

Statement***Department of Science and Technology (DST)***

The following types of parks/facilities are being promoted by the Department:—

Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs)

Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) scheme was started by DST in 1984-85 in collaboration with the all India Financial Institutions namely

IDBI, IFCI and ICICI for promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship among S&T persons. Under this scheme STEP's are established in and around academic and R&D institutions of excellence. So far 16 STEP's have been approved as per the break-up given below:—

State-wise Distribution of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of STEP's	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	(1) International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad
2.	Bihar	1	(1) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	(1) H.P. University, Shimla.
4.	Karnataka	3	(1) SJ College of Engineering, Mysore (2) Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (3) Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	(1) Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
6.	Maharashtra	2	(1) University of Poona, Pune (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Entrepreneurs Chemical Park, Mumbai
7.	Punjab	2	(1) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana (2) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	(1) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (2) PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2	(1) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur (2) University of Roorkee, Roorkee
10.	West Bengal	1	(1) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur
Total		16	

The scrutiny of following 2 proposals has been initiated:—

1. Technology Park at Osmania University Hyderabad, A.P.
2. STEP at Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha, M.P.

Rural Technology Parks (RTPs)

The RTPs are being set up to provide demonstration and training to rural people on selected technologies, maintain data base on natural and human resources and promote entrepreneurship. 3 RTPs have been approved so far as per the break-up given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of RTPs
1.	Tripura	1
2.	Sikkim	1

The scrutiny of a proposal received from Assam has been initiated.

Women's Technology Parks (WTPs)

The WTP's act as resource centers wherein all necessary support is made available to rural women for capacity building & technological empowerment thereby increasing their income potential and employment opportunities. 3 WTPs have been set up so far as per the break-up given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of WTPs
1.	Uttaranchal	1
2.	Karnataka	1
3.	Rajasthan	1

No fresh proposal is under consideration.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

The following types of parks/facilities are being promoted by the Department:—

Micropropagation Technology Parks

Micropropagation Technology Parks are being promoted for providing an interface between the research institutes and industry. They serve as a platform for effective transfer of proven technologies to the entrepreneurs and provide training for generating skilled manpower.

Two MTPs have been set up so far and these are located at:—

1. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, Maharashtra.

2. Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, Delhi.

Biotechnology Parks for Women

Biotechnology Parks for Women are being promoted to provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs through the application of environment friendly biotechnologies.

A biotechnology Park for women has been set up jointly with the Government of Tamil Nadu at Chennai.

The process of interaction with various State Governments for setting up Bio Technology Parks and similar facilities has been initiated.

The Department has received a proposal for the establishment of the Gujarat Research Institute for Biotechnology in conjunction with Gujarat Biotechnology Park.

Ministry of Information Technology

The Ministry of Information Technology is establishing Software Technology Parks (STPs) through the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) all over the country. The main objective of the Software Technology Parks scheme is to boost the software exports from the country using high-speed data communication links. So far, 20 STPs including 19 International Gateways have been set up as per the break-up given below:—

Sl.No.	STPI Centres	States
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
2.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka
4.	Calcutta	West Bengal
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
7.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
8.	Guwahati	Assam
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan

1	2	3
12.	Mohali	Punjab
13.	Mysore	Karnataka
14.	Manipal	Karnataka
15.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
16.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Pune	Maharashtra
18.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
19.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
20.	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh

Interaction processes have been initiated with the following States for the establishment of STPs.

Sl.No.	Centres	States
1.	Shillong	Meghalaya
2.	Imphal	Manipur
3.	Goa	Goa
4.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
6.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh

[Translation]

Persons Living in Slums

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

(a) whether the number of persons living in slums in metro cities of the country is increasing constantly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated number of dalits living in slums of metro cities;

(d) whether the Union Government have taken/ propose to take any steps to deal with the problems arising due to increasing slum areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount of money spent by the Union Government for the development of slums during the last three years?

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

(b) The number of persons living in slums in metro cities of the country is increasing mainly due to constant migration of people from rural areas and smaller towns in search of employment and availability of other better facilities such as medical education, etc. in urban areas.

(c) There is no such detail enumerated with regard to dalits in the available information.

(d) and (e) Slum development is a State subject and State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for development of slums in various cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions in their respective State Plans. However, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at the National Level in August, 1996 to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/UTs for the development of the urban slums. Prior to this the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) which was initially operative since 1972, its scope was enlarged in 1974 and was made as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and was transferred to the State sector in April, 1974.

(f) The details of the amount released by the Union Government to the States/UTs during the last three years under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) are given below:

S.No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1998-99	35357.44
2.	1999-2000	39189.50
3.	2000-2001	24153.07

[English]

Watershed Development Programmes

*35. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Watershed Projects running in the country during the Ninth Plan, till date, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for Watershed Development Programmes during 2000-2001 and till date and the funds utilised so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the requests have been received by the Union Government to enhance the funds for various Watershed programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have prepared the new guidelines for development of Watershed Development Programmes in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) There is no scheme called the "Integrated Watershed Projects" scheme as such. However, the Department of Land Resources is implementing an "Integrated Wastelands Development Programme" (IWDP) on watershed basis. No State-wise allocation is made under this Programme. 298 projects are being implemented under IWDP during the Ninth Plan till date. The details of funds released (State-wise) under IWDP during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 upto date, is contained in the statement. The projects are implemented over a period of 4 to 5 years on project to project basis. Funds are released in seven instalments. First instalment is released at the time of sanction. Each subsequent instalment is released after utilization of more than 50% funds of the last instalment released. The total sum utilized is calculated after the completion of the projects. However, the release procedure ensures utilisation of funds released to the States.

(c) and (d) As stated above, there is no allocation of the funds to the State Governments. So question of requests from States to enhance the funds does not arise. Under this Programme, the projects are sanctioned during a year keeping in view the funds available in the Department after meeting the liability for the ongoing projects, progress made in on-going projects, spread of treatable wastelands in the States, implementation capacity etc. However, the projects have to be in conformity with the Guidelines on the subject.

(e) and (f) Guidelines for Watershed Development had come into force w.e.f. 1.4.1995. These Guidelines

have been revised to provide a greater flexibility, focussed role for Panchayati Raj Institutions, twin track approach, exit protocol, greater community participation in project implementation and post project maintenance etc.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. No.	Name of the State	No. of IWDP Projects running during Ninth Plan	Funds released during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (upto 17.7.01)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	2077.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
3.	Assam	15	772.57
4.	Bihar	1	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	413.99
6.	Gujarat	20	758.14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17	888.65
8.	Haryana	3	51.23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	272.06
10.	Jharkhand	3	74.21
11.	Karnataka	14	432.11
12.	Kerala	3	197.22
13.	Maharashtra	16	550.54
14.	Meghalaya	7	142.28
15.	Manipur	7	379.56
16.	Madhya Pradesh	28	1627.98
17.	Mizoram	7	451.32
18.	Nagaland	12	1039.48
19.	Orissa	21	547.00
20.	Punjab	1	139.83
21.	Rajasthan	22	971.86
22.	Sikkim	7	203.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	20	809.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	1538.18
25.	Uttaranchal	5	327.03
Total		298	14666.04

[Translation]

Attack on Union Ministers in J&K

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

(a) whether terrorists had attacked Union Minister during his visit to Kashmir on 23.6.2001 by throwing grenade on his helicopter and the Minister had a narrow escape;

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

(c) whether there has been large scale increase in the activities of terrorists in Kashmir during the last few months as it was the second incident of attack on a Union Minister; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Union Government to curb such activities and the number of persons arrested so far in this connection indicating the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) On 23.6.2001, terrorists fired rockets at the helicopter, which was carrying Shri Omar Farooq Abdullah, Union Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, just as it was about to land at Sogam, Distt. Kupwara. Fortunately, the Minister was unhurt. The helicopter was immediately diverted to District Police lines, Kupwara from where the entourage returned to Srinagar.

(c) Monthwise figures of terrorist incidents and terrorism related deaths from January to June 2001 are indicated below:—

Month	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed	Militants Killed
January	370	74	38	78
February	286	77	40	87
March	299	66	62	98
April	367	79	53	118
May	411	88	40	159
June	372	58	45	217

(d) The Government has adopted a comprehensive approach to curb terrorist activities and check infiltration

in J&K which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening the border management; appropriate security actions in the hinterland; gearing up the intelligence machinery; providing protection for vital installations as well as for remote, scattered and minority populations; improved technology, weapons, equipment for security forces; greater functional integration through a framework of Operations Groups and Intelligence Groups at the UHQ and lower levels, etc.

As regards security of VVIPs, the concerned State Governments are alerted whenever inputs in this regard are received and they provide appropriate security to VIPs on the basis of periodic threat assessments. In J&K, the State Government takes necessary action to provide such security to VVIPs while in Delhi the requisite security is provided by Delhi Police.

The State Government has informed that, during the period from 1st Jan' 01 to 15th July 01, 56 persons were arrested in connection with terrorism related incidents.

[English]

Crime Rate in Capital

*37. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime rate in the Capital recorded by the National Crime Records Bureau has been found the highest as compared to other metropolitan cities;

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

(c) whether any indepth study has been made about the reasons for highest crime rate in the Capital in comparison with other metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the latest compilation of the crime records by the National Crime Records Bureau, the rate of crime per lakh of population in major metropolitan cities of the country during the year 1999 was as follows:

S.No.	City	Rate of Crime
1.	Bangalore	507.6
2.	Bhopal	589.6
3.	Chennai	103.0
4.	Delhi	454.6
5.	Indore	609.3
6.	Jaipur	586.0
7.	Kolkata	89.3
8.	Mumbai	163.7
9.	Nagpur	466.1

(c) and (d) The Crime Branch of Delhi Police has been assigned the task of analyzing the crime trend and identifying crime prone areas, etc. and to formulate suitable strategy for combating crime. The main reasons for high crime rate in the Capital are perceived to be rapid increase in population; large floating population; economic disparities and conspicuous consumerism; and lack of hinter-land and porous borders, etc.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve the law and order situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants and tenants; increased surveillance on history sheeters; coordination meetings with officers of neighbouring States; meeting with members of Residents Welfare Associations; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.

Reimbursement of Expenditure Incurred on Controlling Naxalite Activities in States

*38. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government used to reimburse 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on controlling naxalite activities in their respective States;

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

(c) the amount so far reimbursed by the Union Government to various State Governments since the inception of the said scheme, year-wise;

(d) whether this scheme has now been further extended;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some State Governments have submitted a plan to the Union Government to tackle the naxalite problem;

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

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Government has implemented a Scheme for the reimbursement of 50% of the Security Related Expenditure incurred by the States in tackling the problem of left wing extremism. The reimbursement is for items required for making the State Police operationally more effective, expenditure incurred by States in making necessary provisions for CPMF/Army deployment, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence etc. The Scheme is applicable to affected districts of States. The following amounts have been reimbursed to the State Governments so far:—

	1.4.1996 to 31.3.1999	1.4.1999 to 31.3.2000
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30.46 crores	Rs. 6.74 crores
Bihar	Rs. 28.80 crores	—
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5.00 crores	Rs. 1.42 crores
Maharashtra	Rs. 1.96 crores	Rs. 0.50 crores
Orissa	Rs. 3.58 crores	Rs. 1.91 crores
Total:	Rs. 69.80 crores	Rs. 10.57 crores

The Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years beyond 31.3.2001. Selected district of the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh as well as of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also been included under the Scheme.

(f) to (h) Integrated Action Plans, encompassing development as well as security aspects were received from Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1299.19 crores), Bihar

(Rs. 1862.72 crores), Chhattisgarh (Rs. 572 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 615 crores), Maharashtra (Rs. 838 crores) and Orissa (Rs. 268.84 crores). After examining these Plans, the Planning Commission has raised certain issues regarding institutional measures to make the administration responsible and strengthening delivery mechanism through greater involvement of the people. The Commission has also suggested preparation of a detailed strategy in this regard, certain aspects of which can be supported. The State Governments concerned have been advised accordingly.

Mega City Scheme

*39. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI
CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) the criteria adopted to select cities for Mega City Projects;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to include some more cities under Mega City Projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for not including Ahmedabad in the project; and

(e) the details of benefits being given to the States whose cities have been selected for the Mega City Projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (e) The cities with population of over 40 lakhs on the basis of 1991 census are eligible for funding under the Mega City Scheme. As per the 1991 census the population of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore were above 40 lakhs, these cities were selected for funding under the Mega City Scheme.

At present the Government has no proposal to include more cities under the Mega City Scheme.

The population of Ahmedabad Urban Agglomeration as per the Census Volume Part II-A (ii)-A Series, Series 1-India, Census of India 1991 is 33.12 lakhs. There is no criteria other than population for selection of the cities.

Under the Scheme, the infrastructure projects relating to development of urban fringes, urban renewal, increasing the provision of service land and sites/houses at affordable costs, specially for the urban poor, to meet the growing urban needs, slum improvement and rehabilitation projects, laying/improvement/widening of arterial/sub-arterial roads within the metropolitan areas to remove transport bottlenecks, laying of ring roads/outer ring roads and by-passes around mega cities, construction and development or expansion of "truck terminals", improvements to the water supply and sewerage and drainage systems in the city, solid waste disposal schemes and setting up of urban waste composting plants in the city, environmental improvement and sanitation and city beautification schemes, construction of large commercial and trade complexes and National/International Convention Centres, World Trade and Exhibition Centres and the like, construction of buildings like Working Women's Hostels, tourist complexes (but not hotels) barat ghars, old age and destitute children's homes, night shelters with community toilets, etc. are taken up.

The funding pattern envisages 25% grant by the Central Government, 25% by the State Government and the remaining 50% raised as institutional finance. The projects are sanctioned by a State Level project Sanctioning Committee.

Imbalance in Text Books of NCERT

*40. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a strong regional imbalance in the history text books produced by the NCERT;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that the History of North East India has been ignored in ancient and medieval times;

(c) whether even such an important contribution of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi in the integration of Assam into India, despite Jinnah's machinations is not mentioned; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(d) National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT) is an autonomous body. They have an independent academic system of writing school text books. However, State Governments and State Boards of school education are free to adopt/adapt the text books according to their requirements. As per the report received from NCERT during the review of the previous books it was found that there was less information about the history of north eastern India in some of the History books. It was also noted that there was no mention of the contribution of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi. It is being ensured that in the new school books that are being prepared such regional imbalances do not re-occur.

[Translation]

Investment In Human Resource Development

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

(a) the details of the investment made in various projects of Human Resource Development during the current financial year in the country, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the number of technical institutes operating in the country, State-wise, particularly in Bihar; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to promote Human Resource Development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The details of the allocations made during the current financial year (2001-02) under various schemes of the Ministry in the field of education are given in the statement-I attached. Under these schemes, State-wise allocations are generally made on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Voluntary Agencies.

(b) A list containing the number of technical institutes in the country, State-wise, is given in the statement-II attached.

(c) Most of the Central Schemes/Programmes in the field of Human Resource Development are well known throughout the country. State Governments are also requested from time to time to give these schemes wide publicity.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)		
S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Fund allocated in 2001-2002
1	2	3
1.	Operation Blackboard	520.00
2.	Teacher Education	220.00
3.	Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative Innovation Education	400.00
4.	National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education	930.00
5.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	500.00
6.	National Programme for Women's Education	10.00
7.	Shiksha Karmi Project	30.00
8.	Lok Jumbish Project	59.00
9.	Mahila Samakhya Programme	11.00
10.	District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)	1100.00
11.	Joint GOI-UN Programme for Primary Education	10.00

1	2	3
12.	Literacy Campaign & Operation Restoration	27.00
13.	Continuing Education for Neo-literates	108.50
14.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	25.00
15.	Cultural Exchange Programme	0.04
16.	Population Education in Adult Education	2.24
17.	Support to Non-Governmental Organizations	15.00
18.	Computer Education in Schools (CLASS)	84.50
19.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)	21.40
20.	Vocationalisation of Education	42.70
21.	Environmental Orientation to School Education	2.60
22.	Promotion of Science Laboratories	18.00
23.	Promotion of Yoga	0.30
24.	Educational Technology	13.70
25.	Assistance to NGOs for strengthening hostel facilities for Girls	4.30
26.	National Population Education Project	3.50
27.	Strengthening of Culture/Art Values in Educational Institutions implementing Innovative Programmes	4.30
28.	National Loan Scholarship Scheme	0.01
29.	Free Education for Girls	1.00
30.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers	10.00
31.	Scheme of NGOs/Regional Language Centres of Central Institute of Indian Languages	5.00
32.	Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities	20.00
33.	Strengthening of Culture & Values in Education	5.00
34.	Development of Sanskrit Education	10.50
35.	Modernisation of Madararas	10.50
36.	National Scholarship Scheme	2.00
37.	Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas	1.00
38.	Book Promotional Activities and Voluntary Agenices	0.50
39.	Organizing Seminar and Workshop on Copyright Matters	0.90
40.	Financial Assistance on Intellectual Property Rights	2.80
41.	Scheme of Studies, Seminars, Evaluation of Implementation of Education Policy	1.00
42.	Thrust Areas of Technical Education	7.00
43.	National Programme for HRD in Information Technology	0.01
44.	Sub Sector Development Programme in Technical Education	0.01

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Technical Institutes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	25
5.	Bihar	72
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Daman & Diu	1
8.	Delhi	91
9.	Goa	17
10.	Gujarat	129
11.	Haryana	100
12.	Himachal Pradesh	25
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	39
14.	Karnataka	566
15.	Kerala	128
16.	Madhya Pradesh	185
17.	Maharashtra	615
18.	Manipur	6
19.	Meghalaya	3
20.	Mizoram	4
21.	Nagaland	2
22.	Orissa	132
23.	Pondicherry	16
24.	Punjab	91
25.	Rajasthan	110
26.	Sikkim	5
27.	Tamil Nadu	713
28.	Tripura	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	389
30.	West Bengal	122
Total:		4145

Production of Insecticides and their Ill-Effects

232. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of factories producing insecticides in the country, State-wise;

(b) details of insecticides being produced in the aforesaid factories;

(c) the number of worker in the said factories who fell ill during the year 1995 to 2000 due to the ill-effects of these insecticides alongwith the number of labourers who died due to these diseases in the aforesaid period, State-wise and disease-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to save these workers from such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Manufacturing licences for insecticides factories are issued by State Governments.

(c) This data is not maintained in this Ministry.

(d) Provisions have been made under various enactments including the Insecticides Act, factories Act and Environment Protection Act and rules framed thereunder to ensure safety of workers.

[English]

Export of Iron Ore from Kudremukh

233. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore extracted from Kudremukh area in Karnataka is being exported to Japan;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kudremukh iron ore has gold concentration which would be economical to our country;

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

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. exports iron ore concentrates, iron ore pellets and pellet fines to Japan.

(b) The total quantity exported to Japan during the last three years by KIOCL was as under:

Qty. in Dry Metric Tonnes			
Year	Concentrate	Pellets	Pellet Fines
2000-2001	836089	61588	31054
1999-2000	962329	81109	81334
1998-1999	1048840	188151	62277

(c) to (e) Preliminary tests on iron ore tailings at Kudremukh found traces of gold which are too low to be economically viable for extraction.

Conference on Land Resource Management

234. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken in Conference on Land Resource Management held in Delhi in November 2000 have since been implemented by the Government;

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

(c) whether the participation of people in bringing about and reform watershed development and anticipation of rural India has been projected in the Annual Plan of 2001-2002;

(d) the share of Centre and States to the programme of Land Resources Management in the country;

(e) whether physical and financial achievements have been made up to date at the Central and State level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) An International Conference on Land Resource Management on Food, Employment & Environmental Security was organized from 9th to 13th November, 2000 by the Soil Conservation Society of India (SCSI), registered as a Society under the Societies Act and not by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development. The DoLR among others had provided financial assistance to the SCSI for this Conference.

(c) and (d) The DoLR is implementing three major Land Development/Area Development Programmes namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) through watershed approach under the Guidelines for Watershed Development. IWDP is a Central Sector Scheme under which 100% financial assistance is provided by the Central Government. The DDP and DPAP are Centrally Sponsored Schemes with a funding pattern of 75:25 between Central and State Governments. The Guidelines for Watershed Development applicable to the three programmes already envisage people's participation in the formulation and implementation of the watershed development projects under these programmes. The revised Guidelines for Watershed Development lay still greater emphasis on community participation.

(e) and (f) Details of funds released and the new projects sanctioned under the three Programmes during the last three years are given below:

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Released (for ongoing and new projects)				New projects sanctioned (Area in lac hectares)			
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.6.2001)	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.6.2001)
1.	DPAP	73.00	94.99	189.78	10.55	4.40	11.39	16.85	Nil
2.	DDP	79.80	84.99	134.99	27.48	2.00	7.50	8.30	Nil
3.	IWDP	62.00	83.07	127.78	13.77	5.18	7.01	11.03	Nil
Total		214.80	263.05	452.55	51.80	11.58	25.90	36.18	Nil

Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country

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

(a) whether the Government have set up any new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country during the last three years:

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

(c) whether there is a lean in starting the new KVs;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of applications pending with the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. List of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened/relocated during the last three academic years, Year-wise and State-wise is attached at statement-I.

(c) and (d) While certain applications for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been received, no new Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened in Civil/Defence Sector due to budgetary constraints.

(e) The details of applications pending with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are attached at statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas as opened/relocated in lieu of the closed Vidyalayas during the last three Academic years

S.No.	Place where opened	State	Sector	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1998-1999				
1.	Uri	J&K	Project	
2.	Salboni	W.B.	Project	
1999-2000				
1.	NTPC Kayamkulam	Kerala	Project	
2.	Mandsaur	M.P.	Civil	Opened in lieu of KV No. 2 Missamri which was merged with KV No. 1 Missamari.
3.	ITBP Gauchar	U.P.	Civil	Opened in lieu of KV Jobner
4.	Dharchula	U.P.	Project	
5.	Muzaffarnagar	U.P.	Civil	Opened in lieu of KV Fatehpur
6.	Roorkee No. 2	U.P.	Defence	Opened in lieu of KV No. 2 Bengdubi which was merged with KV No. 1 Bengdubi
7.	IGNOU	Delhi	Higher Learning	Opened in lieu of KV Kupwara (sanction for KV IGNOU has been withdrawn during 2001-2002)
8.	SPG Pappankalan, Dwarka	Delhi	Civil	Opened in lieu of KV No. 3 Tezpur, Assam which was merged with KV No. 2 Tezpur

1	2	3	4	5
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2000-2001

1.	Chamera No. 2 NHPC	H.P.	Project	
2.	Silvassa	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Civil	Opened in lieu of KV No. 4 Jhansi which was merged with KV No. 3 Jhansi.

Statement-II

List of Applications/Proposals Pending for Opening of New Kendriya Vidyalayas in Civil/Defence Sector (wherein Sponsors Agreed to Provide Requisite Infrastructural Facilities)

S.No.	Name of place with State	Sponsored by	Sector
1	2	3	4

Assam (NER)

1.	PTC, Dergaon	State Govt.	Civil
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Tripura (NER)

2.	BSF Khasiamangal, Teliamra	M/HA	Civil
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Bihar

3.	BRC, Danapur	M/Defence	Defence
4.	Forbesganj, Distt. Araria	State Govt	Civil
5.	Purnea	—do—	—do—

Kerala

6.	Palayad, Thalasserry	—do—	—do—
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Orissa

7.	Keonjhar	—do—	—do—
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West Bengal

8.	Bolpur	Collector, Central Excise, Bolpur	—do—
9.	Durgapur	M/HA	—do—
10.	BSF Raninagar	—do—	—do—

Maharashtra

11.	Sangli	State Govt.	—do—
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Rajasthan

12.	BSF Pokhran	M/HA	—do—
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1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
13.	Etah	State Govt.	Civil
14.	Greater Noida	KVS(HQ)	—do—
15.	Raksha Vihar, Kanpur	M/Defence	Defence
Karnataka			
16.	Bagalkot	State Govt.	Civil
Madhya Pradesh			
17.	GC, CRPF, Bangrasia	M/HA	—do—
Delhi			
18.	Vasant Kunj	KVS (HQ)	—do—
19.	Sector 25, Rohini	—do—	—do—
20.	Sector 5, Dwarka	—do—	—do—
21.	Sector 12, Dwarka	—do—	—do—
22.	Sector 22, Rohini	—do—	—do—
23.	Narela	—do—	—do—

Constitution of Committee

236. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 865 dated 27.2.2001 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The information has been collected and communicated to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in fulfillment of the Assurance

Vice Chairman, DDA and Commissioner, MCD had stated in the Delhi High Court in Writ Petition No. 1833/94-New Friends Cooperative House Building Society Vs. DDA & Ors. - that they shall establish a Coordination Committee to take action against persons who have

violated the sanctioned building plans, zonal development plan and master plan in respect of properties mentioned in the said petition.

MCD has reported that unauthorised constructions/ buildings and guilty officials have been identified and the facts have also been placed before the Delhi High Court. The MCD has so far taken 14 sealing/demolition actions in respect of properties mentioned in the aforesaid court case.

Salem Steel Plant

237. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the functioning and performance of the Salem Steel Plant after disinvesting its major shares;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the interests of workers and casual labourers are secured and protected after disinvestment;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government would be able to protect their interests in the present context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Salem Steel Plant (SSP) continues to be a part of SAIL and no shares have been disinvested.

(c) to (e) As per the decision of the Government, conversion of SSP into a joint venture shall only be on the condition that all personnel working in SSP are absorbed and there is full protection of existing compensation packages and other service conditions.

Recommendations of NPPA

238. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a Task Force was appointed by the Government headed by Science and Technology Minister to review the norms recommended by National Pricing Policy Authority (NPPA) and accepted by the high powered Task Force on Knowledge Based Society;

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

(c) the names of the Ministries which were asked to represent and place their views in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) (a) to (c) The Government has appointed a Task Force on Pharmaceuticals & knowledge Based Industries under the Chairmanship of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, HRD Minister with a view to, interalia, evaluate the status of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India and to identify the strategy required for each of its sectors in order to enable this industry to become a world leader. The members of the Task Force include the ministers of Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers.

[Translation]

Study on JGSY

239. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Assessment Organisation (PAO) of the Planning Commission has carried out a

study in respect of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the study thereon revealed that some of the Gram Panchayats of the State have not utilised the funds provided under the Scheme during the last three years and in the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) There is no organisation named as Programme Assessment Organization (PAO) under the Planning Commission. However, the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of the Planning Commission conducts research/evaluation studies on various centrally sponsored/ central sector programmes implemented by various Ministries/Departments. The PEO has not conducted any study on the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers

240. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given up the plan to make Chandigarh slum-free;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of unplanned labour colonies and the number of families living in such colonies;

(d) the time schedule for rehabilitating the same; and

(e) the the steps taken to prevent fresh encroachments on the public land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Chandigarh

Administration has reported that they are implementating a scheme 'Licensing of Tenements, Sites and Services Chandigarh Scheme, 1979 and the same is very much in vogue. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation is undertaken of slum dwellers who reside in designated labour colonies. Presently, rehabilitation work in two large labour colonies viz. Janta and Kumhar colonies, besides a few other smaller labour colonies is under way.

(c) and (d) No survey of the unplanned labour colonies and the number of families living in such colonies has been carried out. However, a field study sponsored by Chandigarh Administration through an NGO reveals that there are 24 unauthorised labour colonies where roughly 52,000 households exist. No definite time frame for rehabilitation has been fixed as the *in situ* rehabilitation or relocation else where have to be decided keeping in view environmental and town planning considerations.

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh through its anti encroachment staff has been maintaining constant vigilance throughout the city to prevent fresh encroachment and simultaneously it has been removing the old encroachment and simultaneously it has been removing the old encroachments from the public land in close co-ordination with Anti Encroachment Magistrate appointed by the Chandigarh Administration, in a sustained manner.

Cellphones in Tihar Jail

241. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several inmates of Tihar Jail are found possessing cellphones and continue to carry on with their nefarious activities with the help of these mobile phones;

(b) if so, the number of Tihar inmates found possessing cellphones;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to ascertain the way in which they manage to get these phones;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide jammers in Tihar Jail to make the cellphone unfunctional;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to check the flow of mobile phones in the Tihar Jail?

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

(b) During the last two years, in two separate incidents, one Cell Phone and one SIM Card were recovered from two inmates of Central Jail, Tihar.

(c) and (d) One Cell Phone was recovered from the possession of an inmate lodged in Jail No. 3 of the Central Jail, Tihar on 26th April, 2000. The inquiry conducted by the Jail Administration revealed that this Phone was concealed in one of the articles handed over to the prisoner by his visitors during interview hours. Again, in the course of a surprise search conducted by the Prison authorities on 7th November, 2000 in Jail No. 4 of the Central Jail, Tihar, some prohibited articles including two sockets and a SIM Card were recovered from the Cell of a prisoner. The SIM Card was found to be concealed in a transistor kept in the Cell. Though the efforts were made to trace the Cell Phone, it could not be located.

(e) and (f) One Cell Phone Jammer has been installed inside the Jail premises and is used in each Jail by rotation.

(g) The steps taken by the Jail Administration to check the flow of Mobile Phones inside the Jail include searching and frisking of the staff and visitors before entering and leaving the Jail premises; carrying out of surprise searches under the supervision of senior officers; and use of sophisticated gadgets like metal detectors, deep search metal detectors and Cell Phone detectors by the frisking team to detect the prohibited articles.

[Translation]

National Wastelands Development Board

242. SHRI AMIR ALAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities of the Wasteland Development Board in the country;

(b) the achievements made by the National Wasteland Development Board during each of the last three years and till date; and

(c) the details of projects assisted and approved by the Uttar Pradesh Board during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Wastelands Development Board is in the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) erstwhile Department of Wastelands Development. The DoLR is

implementing three main land development and area development Programmes, namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programmes (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programmes (DDP). While DPAP and DDP are being implemented in specified Development Blocks, IWDP is generally implemented in the remaining Blocks.

(b) The details of funds released (Year-wise) during the last three years for the ongoing and new projects

sanctioned under the three Programmes mentioned above and the details of the new projects sanctioned during the corresponding period are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, no Development Block has been identified for coverage under DDP. However, the details of projects sanctioned by DoLR under DPAP and IWDP in various districts of U.P. during the last three years and funds released for these projects as well as other ongoing projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Released (for ongoing and new projects) (Rupees in crores)			New projects sanctioned for U.P. (Area in lac hectares)		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	DPAP	8.39*	10.93*	18.38	Nil	1.43	0.47
2.	IWDP	14.65	14.62	14.84	0.84	1.01	0.25

*Includes releases to areas in Uttaranchal.

Statement

Year-wise financial releases made and the new project sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IWDP

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Released (for ongoing and new projects) (Rupees in crores)				New projects sanctioned (Area in lac hectares)			
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.6.2001)	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.6.2001)
1.	DPAP	73.00	94.99	189.78	10.55	4.40	11.39	16.85	Nil
2.	DDP	79.80	84.99	134.99	27.48	2.00	7.50	8.30	Nil
3.	IWDP	62.00	83.07	127.78	13.77	5.18	7.01	11.03	Nil
Total		214.80	263.05	452.55	51.80	11.58	25.90	36.18	Nil

Allocation of Funds to VO's by CAPART

243. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by 'CAPART' to various Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for rural development schemes during each of the last three years and till date-wise, project-wise, and VO, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released/utilised and remained unspent so far, project-wise, VO-wise, and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have identified such Voluntary Organisations which have utilised their funds for some other purposes during the said period;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against these VO's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

NOC by Fire Brigade

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

(a) whether issue of NOC by the Fire Brigade, Delhi has been made easy; and

(b) if so, the precautions have been issued to ensure that the liberalisation of the issue of NOCs does not tend to cause fires in the City?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Measures Suggested by NHRC against Illegal Detention

245. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various recommendations by the NHRC to reform the police, the complaints in the Commission against the cases of illegal detention have been on the rise;

(b) if so, whether illegal detention cases have gone up during the last two years;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) the number cases of illegal detention reported to NHRC during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether NHRC has suggested some measures to bring down the graph of illegal detention by the police;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) A statement showing the State-wise number of cases of alleged illegal detention reported to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last three years is given in the statement. There has been increase in number of allegations received by the NHRC in the last

two years. Such incidents of illegal detention, wherever the allegations are found to be true, arise due to faulty implementation of the relevant laws.

(e) to (g) NHRC has in its letter dated 22.11.99 advised all States/Union Territories to implement the NHRC guidelines on 'arrest' in order to minimize/prevent occurrence of cases of illegal detentions. Each complaint regarding illegal detention is dealt with individually by the Commission and depending upon the facts of each cases, specific recommendations are made to the concerned authorities. Action taken reports are then called for about implementation of the recommendations in such cases. Since, Law and Order is a State subject, it is for the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the recommendations of the Commission.

Statement

State-wise Number of Cases of Alleged Illegal Detention Reported to NHRC during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	07	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	03	01	02
4.	Bihar	10	30	16
5.	Goa	—	01	02
6.	Gujarat	02	06	08
7.	Haryana	11	29	54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	05	04
10.	Karnataka	06	05	15
11.	Kerala	08	01	02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11	22
13.	Maharashtra	03	11	17
14.	Manipur	01	—	01
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	04	01	06

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	10	17	04
20.	Rajasthan	06	28	12
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	17	45
23.	Tripura	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	298	956	964
25.	West Bengal	02	01	02
26.	Delhi	18	29	17
27.	Union Territories	05	01	01
28.	Chhatisgarh	—	—	01
29.	Jharkhand	—	—	43
30.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—
Total		436	1157	1257

Delhi Police Officials without Helmet

246. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most of the Delhi Police officials are not wearing helmets while driving two wheelers;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police officials have been exempted from wearing helmets;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the number of Delhi Police officials have been challaned for violation of rules during each of the last three years, till date?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Whereas two police officials were challaned in connection with this offence during the current year (upto 19th July, 2001), on such case was reported during the preceding three years.

Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

247. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any High Power Committee to examine the problems of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of report of the Committee;

(c) whether there is any move to write off the dues and interests of loan of FACT by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Government have not appointed any High Powered Committee to examine the problems of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT). However, FACT had submitted a proposal for financial assistance from the Government which, inter alia, included a request to write off the outstanding loan availed by the company from the Government for implementing its ammonia project and interest thereon. This proposal was discussed by a Committee of Secretaries in August 1999. Pursuant to those discussions, Government has initiated the process of finalising a package of financial assistance to be extended to FACT which would also take into account its request for writing off the outstanding loan and interest thereon.

Safety Measures in Open Cast Mines of MCL

248. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) is not taking adequate safety measures in its open cast mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the accidents are taking place in those open cast mining areas very frequently; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by MCL to ensure adequate safety measures and prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. Required safety measures are being taken in the opencast mines at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Supply of Coal to Power Plants by Singareni Collieries Ltd.

249. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singareni Collieries Limited in Andhra Pradesh has any linkage to power plants for supply for coal;

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

(c) whether there is a demand for more coal from these power plants;

(d) if so, whether Singareni Collieries can meet the demand of these plants; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to expand the Singareni Collieries Limited to meet the demand of power plants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Power plants of Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) and Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station of NTPC are linked to Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). The linkages are allocated every quarter by Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term) functioning in the Ministry of Coal. The details of linkages to power plants from SCCL for the quarter July-September, 2001-02 are as under:

(Figures in '000' tonnes per month)

Sl. No.	Power Houses	2001-02 (for quarter July-September)
1.	Kothagudem TPS*	500
2.	Ramagundam "B"	30
3.	Nellore TPS*	15
4.	Rayalaseema TPP*	100
5.	NTPC, Ramagundam	850
6.	Parli TPS, MSEB	260
7.	Raichur TPS, KPCL	220

*TPSs of APGENCO.

(c) and (d) The coal requirement of the existing units of Kothagudem, Ramagundam 'B' and Nellore thermal power plants are entirely met by SCCL. The coal requirement of NTPC Ramagundam, Rayalaseema, Parli and Raichur thermal power stations are met by SSCL as well as by subsidiaries of Coal India Limited.

(e) SCCL has projected a production level of 36.13 million tonnes at the end of X Plan (2006-07) from the level of 30.27 million tonnes in 2000-01 (provisional).

Electrification Scheme in OCF Area

250. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 73 dated February 20, 2001 and state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme of electrification in OCF area near the Riverside Sports and Recreation Club, Mayur Vihar, PH-I extension, Delhi;

(b) whether DDA has paid to Delhi Vidyut Board its share of Rs. 22,58,031 towards the cost of Electric Sub-Station (ESS) in response to Demand Note dated April 25, 2001 raised by DVB;

(c) if not, the time by which DDA is likely to release the said amount; and

(d) the time by which the ESS is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Delhi Vidyut Board has formulated the electrification scheme at a total cost of Rs. 44,16,264/- with DDA payable share of Rs. 22,63,031/- The scheme along with estimates has since been forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) and (c) The demand notice has been received by DDA recently and is being processed on priority.

(d) The Delhi Vidyut Board has reported that it takes 5 to 6 months period for energisation of sub-station.

Seizure of Animal Skins in Delhi

251. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Delhi Police seized the Animal skins in Delhi during 2000-2001 and till date; and

(b) the action taken against the persons found illegally possessing the animal skins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of cases in which Delhi Police made such seizures during the period under reference was thirteen.

(b) The accused persons are proceeded against under the relevant provisions of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

[Translation]

Bangladeshi and Nepalese Immigrants

252. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give work permits to the Bangladeshi and Nepalese immigrants settled in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted about the number of Bangladeshi and Nepalese immigrants settled at different places in the country;

(d) the reasons for allowing these illegal immigrants to reside there indefinitely and the details of difficulties being experienced to deport them to their country;

(e) the number of Bangladeshi and Nepalese refugees proposed to be given work permits in the current year, State-wise;

(f) the likely impact of this policy of the Government on the employment opportunities of Indians;

(g) the details of scheme finalised to give work permits; and

(h) the time by which this process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as per the Revised Visa Agreement signed between India and Bangladesh in May 2001 the nationals of one country issued with work permit by the designated authorities of the other may be issued with multiple entry visas on year to year basis. As such, there is no proposal for grant of work permits to the Bangladeshi migrants already settled in India. As far as Nepalese migrants are concerned, there is no requirement of visa for visiting India for Nepalese nationals.

(c) and (d) The Government do not allow any illegal migrant to continue his stay in the country indefinitely. Once he is detected and his identity is established, he is deported. The powers for detection and deportation of the illegal Bangladeshi migrants have been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations and clear procedure has been prescribed. In addition, the Central Government sensitizes regularly all the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations for effective detection and deportations of illegal migrants from Bangladesh. The detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi nationals involves numerous problems like - the ethnic, linguistic and regional similarities that these illegal migrants from Bangladesh have with Indians, help them mix up with the local population and evade detection.

(e) There are no Bangladeshi or Nepalese refugees in India and as such, the question of giving work permit to them does not arise.

(f) The Government will take due care of the interest of Indians while formulating policy on work permit.

(g) The detailed scheme for work permit is yet to be prepared.

(h) No time schedule has so far been fixed to work out the details.

[English]

Exploitation of Tribals by Non-Tribals

253. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to amend the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution in order to protect the tribals from the exploitation by non-tribals;

(b) if so, the time by which the amendments are likely to be made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution already imposes a special responsibility for peace and good Governance of these areas. As per Fifth Schedule, the States may frame regulations/laws for:

- Prohibiting or restricting transfer of land by or among members of Scheduled Tribes;
- Regulating allotment of land to members of such tribes; and
- Regulating carrying on the business of money landing.

[Translation]

Posts Reserved for SCs/STs in Technical and Management Institutes

254. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the Management and Technical Institutes including the regional colleges;

(b) whether the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been adequately appointed in all such Institutes;

(c) if so, the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed in these Institutes and their percentage out of the total number of posts;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the composition of the Selection Committee set up for selection of these posts and the provision for inclusion of SC/ST persons in the Committee and boards?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) In terms of reservation policy of the Government, 15% and 7¹/₂% of non-faculty posts in all the Management and Technical Institutes in central sector are reserved for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) respectively. SCs/STs have been appointed adequately in non-faculty positions in these Institutes. The appointment/filling up of vacancies is a dynamic process, the minute details of which are not maintained centrally. Composition of Selection Committee for various posts as provided in the Statutes/Rules & Regulations, etc. of these Institutes differs from Institute to Institute. Instructions are there to include a SC/ST member in the Selection Committee whenever such posts are interviewed.

[English]

Funds Released to Daman and Diu for Rural Development

255. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by the Union Government for the implementation of IRDP, JRY and TRYSEM in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of the schemes formulated and implemented under these programmes and the number of employment opportunities created through these programmes, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) After restructuring the erstwhile Programmes of Self-employment i.e. IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA etc. a new Self employment Programme namely Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched on 1.4.1999. Since then the earlier Programmes are not in operation. Similarly JRY has been restructured with effect from 1.4.1999 as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The primary Objective of the JGSY is creation of need based rural infrastructure at the village level and secondary objective is generation of employment in rural areas. A statement showing Central funds released and employment opportunities created under IRDP, TRYSEM & JRY during 1998-99 and under SGSY & JGSY during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 in Union Territory of Daman & Diu is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Year	IRD P		TRYSEM		JRY		SGSY		JGSY	
	Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	Families Assisted (No.)	Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	Youth trained (No.)	Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays generated (lakh mandays)	Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	Swarozgaris Assisted (No.)	Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays generated (lakh mandays)
1998-1999	13.72	71	2.30	58	10.06	0.11	—	—	—	—
1999-2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.90	6	0	0
2000-2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	0	0

Development of Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision for the development of Salt Pan lands in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has shown interest in developing this land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which this land is likely to be developed;

(f) whether the Union Government have received any representations from the public representatives in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Union Government has decided to transfer the Salt Pan lands at Mumbai from the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation to develop the same in cooperation with the Govt. of Maharashtra. It has also constituted a Group of Ministers to examine the issues relating to utilisation of surplus salt lands.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Communication has been received from Sh. Kirit Somaiya, Hon'ble member of

Parliament (Lok Sabha) suggesting utilization of salt land for mass housing projects, commercial exploitation, development of public amenities, resettlement of slums and development of marine mangrove park as Eco-tourism environment project.

[*Translation*]

E-Mail Facility in Police Stations

257. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide computerised E-Mail facility in certain police stations of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said service is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The facility to receive complaints on e-mail has already been installed at the Headquarters of Delhi Police. The extension of this facility to cover Police Stations depends upon the availability of funds.

[*English*]

Bad Condition of Roads in the Residential Colonies of New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the roads in R.K. Puram, Sarojini Nagar and the adjoining areas around these are in bad shape with deep craters making motorists difficult to ply on these roads;

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

(c) whether different bodies like MTNL dig up the roads but do not level them/repair them, thereby causing difficulties to the motorists to use the MCD roads inside these areas;

(d) if so, the details of the norms fixed by the Government to dispose of such works;

(e) whether some public representatives and residents of these areas have written to the Chief Minister, Delhi and the Commissioner, NDMC/MCD in this regard but no action has been taken/is being taken by them in the matter; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and get all the bad roads repaired and ensure that the roads are repaired within the stipulated period after digging up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have reported that the roads are in satisfactory condition. However, some potholes develop during rainy season which are immediately repaired temporarily. The regular restoration work is carried out after the rainy season is over. It has also been reported that laying of sewer line work is in progress at III Cross Road, VI Cross Road, XY Block of Sarojini Nagar. The restoration work will be taken up after the completion of sewer line work.

(c) and (d) The restoration work in respect of cuttings normally made by different agencies is done by MCD/NDMC as a deposit work. However, in case of laying optical fibre cable by private agencies, the restoration work will also be done by them.

(e) Yes, Sir. The potholes on the roads have since been repaired and the tenders for patch repair by providing pre-mix carpet have been called by MCD.

(f) MCD has reported that the digging work has been stopped and the work on repair of the roads is being taken up.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

259. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

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

(a) the details of poverty alleviation programmes for the urban areas of the country alongwith the amount allocated and released during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of funds that remained unutilised/unspent as on date and the reasons therefor, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether any special allocation has been made to Orissa under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in view of the highest percentage of population below poverty line in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Union Government are considering special dispensation for this purpose for poverty eradication at quicker pace in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has been implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) through the State Govts./U.Ts w.e.f. 1.12.1997 to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor (i) through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have read upto 9th standard and (ii) through provision of wage employment. A statement showing the State-wise details of central funds allocated and released during the last three years and till date under SJSRY is enclosed as Annexure-I.

(b) Unspent funds with the States are listed at Annexure-II. These are mainly due to transfer of huge sums from erstwhile UPA programmes to SJSRY.

(c) to (f) Does not arise since the allocation of funds under SJSRY to various States/UTs is made on the basis of the incidence of urban poverty as communicated by the Planning Commission from time to time.

Statement-I

*State-wise Central Share Allocated/Released During 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002
under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. No.	Name of the State	Allocation/ Released During 1998-99	Allocation During 99-2000 (Based on B.E.)	Released During 99-2000 (Based on R.E.)	Allocation During 2000-01 (Based on (B.E.)	Released During 2000-01 (Based on R.E.)	Allocation During 2001-02 (x)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1364.28	1526.5	1398.08	1417.04	1417.04	1417.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.01	68.19	88.65	72.82	—	72.82
3.	Assam	823.08	916.57	191.07	864.89	63.30	864.89
4.	Bihar	779.22	872.36	408.63	606.30	—	606.30
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	422.69	422.69	422.69
6.	Goa	34.40	37.72	28.72	35.86	—	36.86
7.	Gujarat	788.28	882.58	340.62	818.01	697.47	818.01
8.	Haryana	134.79	150.79	182.23	138.77	125.14	139.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74.94	75.06	70.91	78.44	56.72	78.44
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.31	74.84	97.76	89.68	25.34	89.68
11.	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	202.10	202.10	202.10
12.	Karnataka	1114.08	1246.57	1340.11	1150.40	168.00	1150.40
13.	Kerala	377.09	421.93	448.32	389.46	256.50	389.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1511.77	1692.17	1836.21	1143.05	888.59	1143.05
15.	Maharashtra	2043.29	2310.71	715.38	2129.23	—	2129.23
16.	Manipur	191.12	211.04	44.24	200.45	—	200.45
17.	Meghalaya	118.45	131.76	27.30	123.56	19.00	123.56
18.	Mizoram	125.64	139.22	146.30	128.15	126.77	128.15
19.	Nagaland	84.16	94.41	82.34	85.13	76.25	85.13
20.	Orissa	360.44	403.63	460.83	375.11	69.24	375.11
21.	Punjab	135.22	151.27	160.99	139.42	41.29	139.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	620.52	694.64	330.23	643.53	376.08	643.53
23.	Sikkim	30.98	31.02	30.02	33.48	32.49	33.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	1479.77	1655.95	514.00	1529.39	764.70	1529.39
25.	Tripura	157.74	174.11	82.52	162.00	162.00	162.00
26.	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	102.97	102.97	102.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1968.42	2202.09	2344.02	1956.43	1340.78	1956.43
28.	West Bengal	822.00	919.87	285.52	849.64	826.54	849.64
29.	A&N Islands	116.43	118.13	71.97	111.43	—	111.43
30.	Chandigarh	80.98	75.88	0.00	102.29	—	102.29
31.	D&N Haveli	37.67	39.37	54.06	27.08	145.00	27.08
32.	Daman & Diu	63.92	65.62	47.66	52.20	—	52.20
33.	Delhi	183.61	183.61	19.00	139.96	40.00	139.96
34.	Pondicherry	67.39	67.39	29.60	49.04	67.00	51.04
Total		15847.00	17635.00	11877.29	16370.00	8513.00	16374.00

*Newly created States.

(X) No release as yet

Statement-II*State-wise funds position under SJSRY*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Reported Unspent Balances of old schemes as on 30.11.97	Central Share Released under SJSRY from 1.12.97 to 10.8.2001	State Share Released from 1.12.97	Total (3+4+5)	Expenditure reported	Balance Funds available with the States/UTs (6-7)	Reporting period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3953.20	5019.06	646.82	9619.14	6991.25	2627.89	Mar.-01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	458.65	204.65	182.96	846.26	191.74	654.52	Mar.-01
3.	Assam	1773.96	1617.83	111.72	3503.51	786.37	2717.14	Mar.-01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	4647.39	1693.94	201.43	6542.76	555.99	5986.77	Sept.-99
5.	Chhattisgarh*	0.00	422.69	124.02	546.71	294.92	251.79	Mar.-01
6.	Goa	221.90	84.06	20.60	326.56	202.70	123.86	Dec.-00
7.	Gujarat	2728.98	2348.23	1317.57	6394.78	3910.34	2484.44	Mar.-01
8.	Haryana	544.10	529.03	134.62	1207.75	840.99	366.76	Mar.-01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	698.04	253.11	150.36	1101.51	982.03	119.48	Mar.-01
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	939.20	258.95	10.68	1208.83	787.55	421.28	Mar.-01
11.	Jharkhand*	0.00	202.10	0.00	202.10	0.00	202.10	NR
12.	Karnataka	4888.75	3358.65	1121.51	9368.91	5283.99	4084.92	Mar.-01
13.	Kerala	846.82	1284.90	342.79	2474.51	2093.00	381.51	Mar.-01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3053.95	5163.75	810.01	9027.71	7140.89	1886.82	Mar.-01
15.	Maharashtra	4860.44	4160.89	1386.95	10408.28	3821.18	6587.10	Dec.-00
16.	Manipur	543.38	358.31	40.98	942.67	98.22	844.45	Mar.-01
17.	Meghalaya	311.47	237.99	73.00	622.46	160.60	461.86	Mar.-01
18.	Mizoram	89.77	468.34	168.81	726.92	543.36	183.56	Mar.-01
19.	Nagaland	641.10	296.08	55.31	992.49	429.20	563.29	Mar.-01
20.	Orissa	1116.34	1113.62	514.72	2744.68	2365.53	379.15	Mar.-01
21.	Punjab	1541.47	405.83	139.26	2086.56	1527.10	559.46	Mar.-01
22.	Rajasthan	3160.17	1656.74	390.28	5207.19	3357.42	1849.77	Dec.-00
23.	Sikkim	106.16	114.00	22.90	243.06	162.50	80.56	Mar.-01
24.	Tamil Nadu	7514.65	3677.97	1093.81	12286.43	10690.61	1595.82	Mar.-01
25.	Tripura	151.20	496.24	117.67	765.11	492.72	272.39	Mar.-01
26.	Uttaranchal*	0.00	102.97	0.00	102.97	0.00	102.97	NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7372.06	6854.25	1972.71	16199.02	13409.59	2789.43	Mar.-01
28.	West Bengal	2679.15	2452.70	666.60	5798.45	4232.14	1566.31	Mar.-01
29.	A&N Islands	120.31	261.06	NA	381.37	38.61	342.76	Dec.-00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Chandigarh	77.70	129.40	सू.न.	207.10	27.44	179.66	Mar.-01
31.	D&N Haveli	73.31	249.23	सू.न.	322.54	117.53	205.01	Mar.-01
32.	Daman & Diu	81.65	161.63	सू.न.	243.28	20.05	223.23	Sept.-00
33.	Delhi	184.24	275.31	58.62	518.17	79.90	438.27	Dec.-00
34.	Pondicherry	259.13	186.65	85.81	531.59	164.36	367.23	Mar.-01
Total		55638.70	46100.16	11962.52	113701.38	71799.82	41901.56	

*Newly created States.

[English]

Foreign Visits by Ministers

260. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries visited by the Prime Minister and other Union Ministers officially during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the details of MoU signed, country-wise; and

(d) the outcome of these visits, country-wise?

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

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalaya

261. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students studying in these schools, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to ensure the admission of adequate number of students of such categories in these schools; and

(d) the details of the special facilities being provided to the students of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 446 JNVs have been sanctioned as on 30th June, 2001. The State-wise list is enclosed at statement-I.

(b) The information about the number of SC/ST students studying JNVs as on 31.03.2000 is attached at statement-II.

(c) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is getting more than stipulated percentages of SC/ST students. However, extensive publicity is made to attract more and more SC/ST students in JNVs.

(d) 10% relaxation for qualifying marks in admission test has been provided for SC/ST candidates.

Statement-I

Name of Region	Name of State/UT	No. of JNVs	Total
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	42	69
	Orissa	18	
	Chattisgarh	09	
Chandigarh	Punjab	15	41
	Himachal Pradesh	11	
	Jammu & Kashmir	14	
	Chandigarh	01	
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	22	68
	Karnataka	26	
	Kerala	13	
	Pondicherry	04	
	Andaman & Nicobar	02	
	Lakshadweep	01	
Jaipur	Rajasthan	31	48
	Haryana	15	
	Delhi	02	
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	54	62
	Uttaranchal	08	
Patna	Bihar	34	50
	Jharkhand	16	
Pune	Maharashtra	29	51
	Gujarat	17	
	Goa	02	
	Daman & Diu	02	
	D&N Haveli	01	
Shillong	Meghalaya	06	57
	Manipur	09	
	Mizoram	03	
	Arunachal Pradesh	09	
	Nagaland	04	
	Tripura	03	
	Sikkim	03	
	Assam	20	
Total		446	446

Statement-II

*The details of SC/ST Students Studying in JNVs
State-wise as on 31.03.2000*

S.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	13	125
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2055	923
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	1340
4.	Assam	578	1094
5.	Bihar	2284	424
6.	Chandigarh	74	89
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	04	73
8.	Daman & Diu	24	09
9.	Delhi	171	04
10.	Goa	14	00
11.	Gujarat	647	442
12.	Haryana	1504	80
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1069	589
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	302	624
15.	Karnataka	1628	574
16.	Kerala	1281	144
17.	Lakshadweep	02	154
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3175	1917
19.	Maharashtra	2159	955
20.	Manipur	278	1456
21.	Meghalaya	17	1002
22.	Mizoram	07	242
23.	Nagaland	00	431
24.	Orissa	1170	1491
25.	Pondicherry	288	01
26.	Punjab	1306	515
27.	Rajasthan	2131	1615
28.	Sikkim	36	218

1	2	3	4
29.	Tripura	210	276
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4771	148
31.	Jharkhand	741	1341
32.	Chhattisgarh	516	842
33.	Uttaranchal	453	105
Total		28951	19343

[English]

Approval by AICTE to Technical Colleges

262. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (Yatnal):

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

(a) the details of the procedure adopted to provide the approval to the technical institutions in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that All India Council for Technical Education has not accorded approval for those institutes which have fulfilled their conditions; and

(c) if so, the details of cases pending for such approval in the country, State-wise particularly in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the statutory body empowered to grant approval to technical institutions in the country considers proposals on the basis of duly prescribed regulations and also keeping in view the financial viability, availability of infrastructure facilities like land, building, class-rooms, faculty, etc. as per the prescribed norms & standards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SC/ST Employees in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

263. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) the number of employees belonging to SCs/STs working in all these Vidyalayas especially in the category of Drivers; and

(c) the rules for appointing temporary employees in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 446 JNVs have been sanctioned as on 30th June, 2001.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) All the employees freshly appointed in the Samiti are on temporary capacity and they are confirmed on availability of permanent posts. Their appointments are made in accordance with the recruitment rules of the various posts.

[English]

Delhi Police Bribery Cases

264. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Wing of Delhi Police has caught 12 Delhi Traffic policemen, red handed, demanding and taking bribe simultaneously from four different places in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against these traffic policemen; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the menace of bribery in Delhi Police Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) During the surprise check conducted by the officers of Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police at different places on 21st May 2001, 9 traffic police officials were found

indulging in unauthorized checkings of the vehicles. In a similar surprise check on 23rd June 2001, 3 more traffic police officials were found indulging in similar activities.

(b) The names of all these officials were brought in the list of officials with doubtful integrity and departmental action was initiated against them. In the meanwhile, they were also transferred to the non-sensitive Units.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb corrupt practices in the police force include regular briefing of the staff by senior officers; monitoring and inspection of the activities of the staff deployed for patrolling/booth duties by the senior officers surprise check by the Vigilance Branch; close watch on the police personnel suspected to be indulging in corrupt practices; transfer of persons with doubtful integrity to non-sensitive posts; encouraging the public to voice their grievances through complaint boxes put up at Police Stations, District Headquarters, Police Headquarters and through Help Line facilities and E-Mail; examination of the complaints against police officials by senior officers; and award of exemplary punishment to those found involved in corrupt practices so that it serves as an example for others.

Setting up of Statutory Development Board for Konkan

265. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received from the Government of Maharashtra for establishment of separate statutory development Board for Konkan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision on these requests has since been taken by the Government;

(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) and (b) Yes Sir. A request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra to set up a separate Development Board for Konkan under article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India.

(c) to (e) While considering the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for establishment of a separate Statutory Board for Konkan region, it was considered advisable to ascertain the effectiveness with which the three existing Development Boards in the State had worked towards attaining the objects enshrined in the Constitution. Accordingly, the Planning Commission was requested to undertake a detailed study. The report from the Planning Commission is yet to be received.

Running of Cinema Halls without Safety Norms

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

(a) whether any survey has been made recently by the Government to identify the cinema halls in the city which are being run under constant threat of Uphar like tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Licences to cinema halls in Delhi are issued after the provisions of Cinematograph Rules, 1981 have been complied with by the licensee. To ensure that these cinema halls continue to conform to the provisions of the aforesaid Rules, an annual inspection as well as quarterly inspections are carried out jointly by a team of officers comprising the representatives from Delhi Police (Licensing Department) and Electrical, Building, Health and Fire Departments of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi constantly monitors the inspection of cinema halls in the city.

[Translation]

Project Sanctioned by CAPART in Maharashtra and Karnataka

267. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 973 on February 27, 2001 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The requisite information has since been collected and the Implementation Report for fulfillment of the Assurance given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 973 dated 27.2.2001 sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 1st June, 2001.

[English]

Fencing on Border Along Jammu and Kashmir

268. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parkrangers blew up various iron pillars and the barbed-wire fencing in various sectors of Jammu & Kashmir and also continued firing along international border of the State;

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

(c) whether any protest has been lodged by the Government of India in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the border fencing is done without disruptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pak troops have attempted to damage iron pickets in small portion of fencing in three different incidents on Jammu International Border. The details are as under:

- (i) 24 Nos. iron pickets were damaged in an IED blast in Ramgarh Sub-Sector of Jammu International Border on the intervening night of 18th/19th May, 2001. Damage was immediately repaired.
- (ii) 15 Nos. iron pickets were damaged in an IED blast in Akhnorr Sub-Sector on the intervening night of 20th/21st May, 2001. Damage was repaired.
- (iii) 22 Nos. iron pickets were damaged near Border Out Post Golpattan in an IED blast on the intervening night of 16th/17th May, 2001. Repair work is being undertaken.

Pakistani troops are also resorting to unprovoked firing on Jammu International Border, mainly during night hours, which is appropriately retaliated by BSF.

(c) and (d) Strong protest was lodged by BSF during its flag meeting with Pak Rangers.

(e) Government has taken several steps including augmentation of troops at Border Out Posts, laying additional ambushes, use of night vision devices, undertaking mobile patrolling, laying of depth nakas by Police and Village Defence Committees etc. to ensure that fencing is done without disruption.

[Translation]

Non-Formal Education Centres

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

(a) the number of non-formal education centres are operating in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) whether all these centres are operating smoothly;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any scheme/proposals to set up more such centres in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The scheme of Non-Formal Education has been revised as the "Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS & AIE)" with effect from 1.4.2001. The scheme covers all States and Union Territories and envisages three broad kinds of strategies viz.:

- (i) setting up of schools in school-less habitations;
- (ii) Interventions for mainstreaming of 'out of school' children through bridge courses, back to school camps, etc.; and
- (iii) Strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who cannot be mainstreamed.

[English]

Amount Sanctioned Under Tribal Sub-Plan

270. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government to various States, particularly Gujarat during 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 under the Tribal Sub-Plan;

(b) whether the State Governments have added their own shares in the Sub-Plan;

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

(d) whether the Central assistance provided to various States has been properly utilized by the State Governments;

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

(f) whether the Union Government are satisfied with the performance of the State Governments in this particular area; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a), (d) and (e) A statement showing the amount sanctioned under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan to various States and UTs during 1998-99 to 2001-2002 and their utilisation is attached as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Information regarding the States' share in their Tribal Sub-Plan during the corresponding period is given in the attached Statement-II.

(f) and (g) All efforts are made to ensure that the funds released by the Central Government are utilized by the States for the purpose intended and the benefits reach the target groups. Periodical meetings with the Ministers and secretaries in charge of tribal development in the States/UTs are also held to monitor the manner of utilization of funds by the States/UTs. Moreover, monitoring is also done by field visits of the officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement I

*The amount sanctioned to the States/UTs as Special Central Assistance
to Tribal Sub Plan and expenditure reported by them*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	Name of State/U.T.	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01			Allocation proposed 2001-02
		AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2728.5	2728.5	0.00	2182.9	2182.9	0.00	2182.94	727.50	1455.44	2732.80
2.	Assam	2069.6	2152.0	-82.4	2443.5	1940.0	503.5	2443.50	-	2443.50	3058.99
3.	Bihar	0.00	4362.1	-4362.1	4779.1	0.00	4779.1	1711.06	-	1711.06	556.56
4.	Gujarat	3689.7	3249.6	440.1	3140.0	3123.8	16.2	3139.98	3646.00	-506.02	3930.91
5.	H.P.	689.4	557.7	131.8	514.1	750.6	-236.6	514.05	-	514.05	643.53
6.	J&K	739.2	500.3	239.0	776.4	726.6	49.8	776.38	-	776.38	971.94
7.	Karnataka	686.6	505.4	181.2	616.1	1094.5	-478.3	616.13	-	616.13	771.33
8.	Kerala	408.2	208.1	200.0	218.6	208.0	10.6	218.63	-	218.63	273.70
9.	M.P.	9476.2	9647.2	-171.1	9797.2	11571.3	-1774.1	6257.12	6631.52	-374.40	7833.22
10.	Maharashtra	3532.2	2767.4	764.8	2974.6	2783.3	191.2	2974.57	-	2974.57	3723.83
11.	Manipur	779.5	943.4	-163.9	608.7	651.5	-42.8	608.65	-	608.65	761.96
12.	Orissa	5911.9	5000.0	911.9	5698.3	7660.1	-1961.9	5188.40	4931.72	256.68	6495.30
13.	Rajasthan	3475.7	2620.6	855.1	2915.2	3355.5	-440.2	2915.24	2667.51	247.73	3649.56
14.	Sikkim	60.0	96.1	-36.1	86.3	86.4	-0.1	86.28	-	86.28	108.02
15.	Tamil Nadu	295.9	295.9	0.00	258.3	258.3	0.00	258.27	-	258.27	323.32
16.	Tripura	977.8	791.8	186.0	831.6	1067.6	-236.0	831.57	-	831.57	1041.03
17.	U.P.	57.5	112.9	-55.4	99.9	79.5	20.3	41.83	71.83	-30.00	32.10
18.	West Bengal	2222.1	2222.1	0.00	1759.4	0.00	1759.4	1759.40	-	1759.40	2202.57
19.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3422.62	-	3422.62	5870.24
20.	Chhatisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3695.36	3647.36	48.00	4626.18
21.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.02	-	58.02	92.91
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	133.9	123.8	10.1	255.4	135.3	120.2	233.90	-	233.90	200.85
23.	Daman & Diu	66.1	10.7	55.4	44.6	20.6	24.0	66.10	-	66.10	99.15
Total		38000.0	38895.7	-895.7	40000.0	37695.6	2304.4	40000.00	22323.44	17676.56	50000.00

Abbreviations

AR—Amount Released

ER—Expenditure Reported

UB—Unspent Balance

Statement II*State annual plan and flow to tribal sub plan to TSP States/UTs*

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		State Plan	Flow to TSP	State Plan	Flow to TSP	State Plan	Flow to TSP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4678.94	158.09	5479.50	152.59	-	-
2.	Assam	1128.70	108.66	1202.61	124.66	1210.34	136.54
3.	Bihar	2348.42	726.76	3630.00	1044.53	-	-
4.	Gujarat	5450.00	666.72	6550.00	853.08	7600.00	916.54
5.	H.P.	1440.00	122.67	1600.00	135.00	1720.00	146.11
6.	J&K	-	-	522.26	56.94	-	-
7.	Karnataka	5353.00	76.18	5231.35	87.93	7274.00	89.94
8.	Kerala	3100.00	61.17	3250.00	60.11	-	-
9.	M.P.	3700.00	634.32	2153.94	502.51	2490.60	631.24
10.	Maharashtra	11600.73	561.00	6641.82	580.59	5798.00	525.00
11.	Manipur	277.03	126.93	475.00	198.64	681.95	257.54
12.	Orissa	2071.23	643.85	2488.88	627.88	2908.92	818.00
13.	Rajasthan	3800.00	384.55	5022.27	427.31	4219.32	433.87
14.	Sikkim	193.60	17.24	90.81	25.01	133.35	31.22
15.	Tamil Nadu	4500.00	46.24	5251.12	58.49	5700.27	58.60
16.	Tripura	440.00	120.51	437.00	145.64	555.50	172.88
17.	U.P.	10260.96	49.10	11400.00	60.68	9025.00	46.76
18.	West Bengal	4594.85	79.92	5760.39	124.05	5977.58	138.14
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	320.00	41.22	400.00	63.16	410.00	54.72
20.	Daman & Diu	33.39	1.40	36.60	1.35	34.06	1.24

Introduction of Vedic Astrology as Degree Course

271. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce degree course like Vedic Astrology in different Universities and Colleges;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that internationally acclaimed scientists have said that the move to set up the departments in Vedic Astrology in 24 universities would take up actually us backward to medieval times; and

(d) if so, the reasons for proceeding to include astrology as a subject for college education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission decided, in principle, setting up of few departments of 'Jyotir Vigyan' in selected universities. Out of 42 proposals received in this regard, the Expert Committee of UGC recommended 20 universities. The Commission has approved the establishment of independent departments to introduce courses leading to B.A./B.A. (Hons.)/M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Jyotir Vigyan in these universities.

(c) and (d) The move to set up the above courses has attracted a mixed response. The UGC, as the custodian of higher education in the country, has endorsed the pursuit of such courses in the spirit of free inquiry into all aspects of knowledge in the holistic sense of the term.

National Curriculum Framework for Secondary Education

272. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curriculum Framework was put or is proposed to be put before the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE);

(b) if so, the main decisions/findings of the CABE;

(c) if the curriculum Framework is not put or is not proposed to be put, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government/NCERT 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 Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has finalized the National Curriculum Framework for School Education after holding extensive multilevel consultations throughout the country. The document was also placed before the General Body of the NCERT which has a number of State Ministers of education as its members. This body discussed the framework. The document would not be placed before the CABE as it was not re-constituted after expiry of its term in 1994.

Revival of Undertakings and Fertilizer Units in West Bengal

273. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Central Pharmaceutical Public Sector units and fertilizer units in West Bengal are facing severe manpower management crisis, lack of cash credit, working capital and modernisation;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to take steps involving West Bengal Government for a joint initiative to revive these units to enhance the pharmaceutical production and fertilizer to the requirement of the State with a comprehensive modernisation package; and

(c) if so, the latest position of each unit's work force and the financial position as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) There are three Central Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL) & Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Ltd. (SSPL) in Pharmaceutical Sector located in West Bengal. Since these companies were incurring losses continuously for many years, these were referred to BIFR under SICA

1985. The revival packages were also sanctioned by BIFR for these companies. The revival package for BCPL is under implementation. While declaring the revival package sanctioned for BIL as failed on 5th April, 1999, BIFR also directed for conducting a techno-economic viability study of the company which has since been completed by IIM Kolkata. As regard SSPL, BIFR declared the sanctioned scheme as failed on 17th October, 2000 and *inter-alia* directed the Operating Agency (IIBI) to issue advertisement inviting offers for the take over/leasing/ amalgamation/merger for rehabilitation of the company. The advertisement appeared in the newspapers on 9th February, 2001 but no response has come. In the meantime Government is providing financial support through non-plan loan assistance to BIL and SSPL to meet the salary and wages of their employees.

Such assistance has been released upto May, 2001.

Department of Fertilizers

The two fertilizer units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India (HFC) are located at Haldia and Durgapur in West Bengal. Since HFC was incurring continuous losses, it was declared sick by BIFR in November, 1992. While a decision has already been taken by the Government to close/hive off the Haldia Fertilizer Project which could never be commissioned owing to techno-economic non-viability, the operations of the Durgapur unit had to be suspended due to a fire in the primary reformer top. The sustained and viable operations of the Durgapur unit is not feasible unless a complete revamp of the plant is undertaken, which is hampered by budgetary constraints and high cost of production. The rehabilitation proposal for HFC including Haldia and Durgapur units, was considered by the competent authority in the Government on 31.5.2001 and a Group of Ministers has been constituted to examine the proposals and submit its recommendations. In the meantime Government is providing financial support through non-plan loan assistance to HFC to meet the expenditure on the standing charges (salary/wages and preservation cost) of its non-functional units and the working capital requirements of the functioning units.

Such assistance has been released upto July, 2001.

[Translation]

Integrated Development of Tribal Areas in Bihar

274. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sent some proposals for integrated development of tribal areas to the Union Government for approval; and

(b) if so, the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Fencing Along Indo-Bangladesh Border

275. DR D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fencing work along Indo-Bangladesh border in Tripura has commenced;

(b) if so, time by when this work is likely to be commenced and completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Construction of fencing along 736 km of Indo-Bangladesh Border in Tripura has been sanctioned by the Government in June, 2000. Procurement action for material like barbed wire, concertina coils, Angle Iron Post etc. is going on.

(b) Fencing work is likely to commence in the 2nd Quarter of the current financial year 2001-2002 and expected to be completed by March, 2007.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[Translation]

Schemes for Creation of Employment in Rural Areas

276. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for development and employment generation in the rural areas especially in Gujarat and J&K at present, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated under these schemes during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the target set under these schemes has since been achieved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the number of youths given employment under the schemes, State-wise, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):
(a) The major schemes being implemented for development and employment generation in the rural areas of the country including Gujarat and J&K, at present, are

the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects (IWDP).

(b) to (d) Statements showing the funds allocated under the above schemes during the last three years and the current year are given at statement-I. The targets set under different schemes and achievements during 1998-99 to 2000-2001, year-wise are given at statement-II. The information about the number of youth given employment under the schemes is not monitored.

Statement I

Central allocation under major schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in respect of Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir State during 1998-99 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Central Allocation to Gujarat				Central Allocation to Jammu & Kashmir			
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
JGSY	4405.58*	3508.04	3285.21	3285.44	1350.93*	1075.71	1007.38	1007.45
IAY	3150.78	3243.00	3243.00	3389.62	966.16	618.00	618.00	606.54
EAS	4410.00	3872.86	6514.32	2597.35	4760.00	1187.58	760.26	796.45
SGSY	1455.67\$	2341.15	1996.15	1154.96	446.37\$	717.90	612.10	354.16
DPAP	0.00	878.81	1427.34	0.00	0.00	219.56	368.76	0.00
DDP	0.00	1490.00	2445.00	0.00	0.00	396.02	784.00	0.00
IWDP	0.00	491.73	3721.11	0.00	0.00	100.00	272.00	0.00
ARWSP	6260.51	6428.52	7485.00	8237.00	5567.40	6434.26	9070.00	10105.88
CRSP	200.00	250.00	126.79	47.93	140.40	87.86	153.39	11.85
Total	14021.29	18631.25	30243.92	18712.30	11433.96	10836.89	13645.89	12882.33

*Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

\$Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Statement II

Physical performance under major schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in respect of Gujarat during 1998-99 to 2001-2002

Programme	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Units
	1998-99	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2001-2002	2001-2002	
JGSY	53.34	59.18	*	44.75	*	93.44	*	0.96	Lakh Mandays of Employment
IAY	19692	21820	25944	26351	25944	23792	27117	1483	No. of Houses Constructed
EAS	*	63.07	59.97	48.49	32.02	80	27.96	8.25	Lakh Mandays of employment
SGSY	*	39598	*	19341	*	87723	*	1695	No. of Beneficiaries
PAP	450	360	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	No. of watersheds
DDP	445	445	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	No. of watersheds
IWDP	*	NR	*	6	*	NR.	*	NR	No. of watershed
ARWSP	1800	1806	1800	1656	2400	960	2400	92	No. of Habitations Covered
CRSP	65000	68249	20000	1652	121719	106347	*	NR	No. of Latrines Constructed

*No target is fixed under the programme

Statement II

Physical performance under major schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in respect of Jammu & Kashmir during 1998-99 to 2001-2002

Programme	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Units
	1998-99	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2000	2000-2001	2000-2001	2001-2002	2001-02	
JGSY	27.51	20.59	*	9.74	*	21.36	*	21.36	Lakh Mandays of Employment
IAY	7699	5400	5830	126	4644	3153	4852	NR	No. of Houses Constructed
EAS	*	69.37	25.79	26.27	16.5	20.41	17.29	NR	Lakh Mandays of Employment
SGSY	*	13992	*	5835	*	11178	*	NR	No. of Beneficiaries
DPAP	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR.	*	NR	No. of watersheds
DDP	187	187	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	No. of watersheds
IWDP	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	No. of watersheds
ARWSP	1000	685	440	423	4000	NR	4000	NR	No. of Habitations Covered
CRSP	34068	5265	7029	NR	30087	NR	*	NR	No. of Latrines Constructed

*No target is fixed under the programme.

[English]

**Constitution Amendment Bill on Panchayati Raj
Institutions**

277. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has held a meeting in May, 2001, with all the political parties to discuss the 87th Constitution (Amendment) Bill on Panchayati Raj Institutions;

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

(c) the stand the Government have taken on the Bill?

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

(b) and (c) In the Meeting of Leaders of all Parties in Parliament held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister on 19th May, 2001 in Parliament House, New Delhi, Leaders/representatives of 18 Political Parties were present. It was decided in the Meeting that the Constitution (87th Amendment) Bill, 1999 should be deferred and studied further in the wider context of Panchayati Raj in the country.

[Translation]

Implementation of Programmes for Tribals

278. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes formulated for the tribals are not being implemented effectively in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are contemplating to take any concrete steps to ensure the proper implementation of these programmes;

(c) if not, whether the tribals of Balsad in Gujarat have been benefited from these programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Central as well as the State Governments make all endeavours to ensure that the programmes for the development of tribals are effectively implemented in the country, timely and also in a purposeful manner through schemes/programmes relevant to the felt needs of the target group. Constant monitoring is undertaken for the purpose.

(c) to (e) The various schemes and programmes on tribal welfare of the State Government/Central Government are meant for the benefit of the tribals in the country including Balsad in Gujarat.

Supply of Coal to Power Sector

279. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of coal by various Industries and power stations in the country, State-wise, industry-wise and power station-wise;

(b) whether the supply of coal was made to these industries/power stations as per their demand during each of the last three years and till date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure sufficient supply of coal to these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Demand of coal is assessed by Planning Commission in consultation with ministries of Power, Steel, Coal and Industry etc., on the basis of projected growth assumptions and demand of the consumers. Demand is not assessed State-wise. The sector-wise demand and despatch of coal for last three years are as under:

(in million tonnes)

	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01*	2001-02	
	Demand	Despatch	Demand	Despatch	Demand	Despatch	Demand
Power	220.30	207.70	214.00	224.74	223.63	241.35	241.54
Steel	36.83	24.98	36.83	21.40	41.76	22.87	34.12
Cement	15.00	8.61	10.00	9.50	15.42	10.03	17.00
Others	53.25	50.31	51.00	50.86	53.04	43.06	61.63
Total	325.38	291.60	311.83	306.50	333.85	317.31	354.29

*Provisional

(c) and (d) The assessed demand is decided before the start of the year. Very often, the actual requirement and off take of coal varies from the demand assessed by the Planning Commission.

Consumers, particularly in Steel, Cement and to some extent in Power Sector, also import coal to meet their requirements either due to inadequate availability of coal from indigenous sources or on account of cost considerations.

[English]

Militants Seeking Refuge in Mosques

280. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security forces operating in Kashmir have expressed serious concern about the new phenomenon of militants seeking refuge in mosques;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(c) the policy of the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No Sir. Security forces have not expressed any serious concern over the phenomenon of terrorists seeking refuge in mosques though they are aware of the sensitivities involved in launching operations in religious places.

(c) Security forces have the latitude to deal with 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 objectives of the operation.

Meeting on the Demands of Teachers

281. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a negotiation meeting was held between the ministry, UGC and the representatives of the Federation of Central University Teachers Association in the month of May this year to discuss on the long pending demands of the teachers; and

(b) if so, the details of discussions held alongwith long-pending demands of the teachers and settlement arrived at on these demands therein?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No such negotiation meeting was held. However, informal discussions were held on issues raised by FEDCUTA with their representatives on 23.5.2001 and the Government's stand explained.

Computer Courses

282. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of cheating and fleasing the students for training computer courses in various branches of computer technology have reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the functioning of these institutions in the name of franchise working on behalf of foreign agencies by getting affiliated to the Technical Education Council;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to regulate the functioning of such institutions in the country in order to mitigate the harassment, financial losses and allow in view of future of the students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) monitors the performance including maintenance of prescribed norms and standards of the approved technical institutes including those dealing with courses of computer science, information technology etc. However, monitoring of computer-training institutes in the informal sector does not come under the purview of AICTE. Complaints of malpractices committed by certain institutes have come to the notice of AICTE. A malpractice cell has been set up in the AICTE which deals with such complaints. No Institution having franchise of foreign agencies have been approved by AICTE. In order to protect the Public from unapproved institutions, the AICTE publishes notices in leading newspapers from time to time advising them to check the approval status of institutions. List of approved technical institutes is available on the AICTE website.

Task Force on Chemicals and Fertilisers

283. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a task force to study and tackle WTO related aspects on chemicals and fertilizers industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the report of the task force;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government are considering for setting up of a one time fund to help Naphtha based fertilizer industry; and

(f) 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) and (d) In the light of the bound rate commitments for DAP and removal of Quantitative Restriction on urea by 31.3.2001, the Task Force recommended options regarding policy measures for the fertilizer sector in accordance with the WTO provisions including Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) and differential rate of concession for DAP. However, under the Export & Import policy announced on 31.3.2001 by the Government, the import of urea has been placed under a State Trading Enterprise (STEs) arrangement from 1.4.2001. Under this arrangement the imports are allowed only through the STEs namely State Trading Corporation of India (STC), MMTC Ltd. and Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL) subject to para 4.8 of the Exim policy. The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) can, however, grant a licence to any other person for import of urea.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

Revival package of HFCI and FCI

284. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revival package of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India (HFCI) and Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) has been received by the Ministry for the gas based plants;

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

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The revamp of the only gas based plant, namely Namrup, out of the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. was approved by the Government

in 1997 at an estimated cost of Rs. 350 crore. The project is under implementation w.e.f. 2.11.1998 and is expected to be completed by February, 2002. An amount of Rs. 131.69 crore has already been released and a provision of Rs. 80 crore has been made during the year 2001-02.

Provision of Drinking Water in Rural Schools/ Anganwadis

285. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide drinking water in all the rural schools and Anganwadis by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have prepared any action plan and fixed any target in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with funding pattern?

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

[Translation]

Flesh Trade in Metro Cities

286. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether flesh trade is going on unabated in all the metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such rackets busted in each of these cities, particularly in Delhi, during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check these activities?

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

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subject as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India

and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including that against women & child is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government is concerned about the phenomenon of prostitution/child prostitution in the society. With a view to combat this and to mainstream/reintegrate women and child victims of prostitution in the society, Government of India has formulated a Plan of Action for implementation by the States/UTs.

The Central/State Governments have been implementing a number of projects/schemes for the rescue and rehabilitation of women and children affected by the flesh trade either through their own agencies or in collaboration with NGOs. Some of these schemes include a scheme called "Jabali" in Madhya Pradesh which aims at assisting the voluntary organisations to take up activities for the welfare and development of women and child victims; the Devdasi Rehabilitation Scheme of the Karnataka Government; a project started by Government of Andhra Pradesh for rehabilitation of women victims who are infected with HIV, the Maharashtra Government have set up Special Juvenile Homes which have counselling facilities vocational training and health care for children affected by commercial sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS.

Besides, schemes for training, employment and income generation like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Setting up Training-cum-Production Centres (NORAD), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), TRYSEM and DWACRA are implemented in source areas for the welfare and rehabilitation of prostitutes. In some of the red light areas the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes have been launched. The Government has an extensive network of Short Stay Homes and homes set up under the Juvenile Justice Act for protection and rehabilitation of the victims of prostitution.

[English]

Persons working in DDA

287. SHRI MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons working in each wing of DDA, taken on deputation at present;

(b) the number of persons taken on deputation by DDA during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons taken on deputation and deported to their respective departments during the last three years;

(d) whether under the present policy of the Government, deputation of persons to various offices/departments are discouraged; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government or propose to take to deport the deputationists from DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of persons working in DDA on deputation as on 15th July, 2001 are given in the statement.

(b) 55 persons.

(c) 23 persons.

(d) and (e) Persons are taken on deputation on certain specified posts under the Central Staffing Scheme and as per the provisions in the Recruitment Regulations for these posts. They revert to their cadres on completion of tenure in DDA.

Statement

S.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1	2	3	4
Ministerial Wing Group A&B			
S/Shri			
1.	P.K. Hota	Vice-Chairman, IAS OR-69	16.2.2001
2.	Parmil Rai	Commissioner (LM)-I IAS AGMU-85	5.5.2000
3.	D.B. Gupta	Commissioner (Housing) IAS RJ-83	15.5.2000
4.	Amar Chatterjee	Director (Housing Govt. of Bihar	19.11.1996
5.	Surajit Roy	Director (LM), UTCS Officer, Govt. of Delhi	1.10.1999
6.	A.K. Kadyan	Director (VIG.) IDAS Officer	1.10.1999
7.	D. Sarkar	OSD(P)/Director (Sports) Indian Postal Service	15.4.1997
8.	S.K. Tandon	CLA., Delhi Higher Judiciary Service Delhi High Court	1.3.2001
9.	Arvind Kumar	Commissioner (P) IRPS-82	14.8.1996
10.	R.K. Singh	C.V.O. IPOS-74	15.6.1999
11.	Alok Saroop	OSD To L.G., DANIES Govt. of India	11.8.2000
12.	K.S. Gangar	Dy. Director SEZ, CLM-I UTCS Govt. of Delhi	1.4.1999
13.	Vinay Bhushan	Dy. Director (CS)/CLD, UTCS Govt. of Delhi	9.6.1999
14.	Rajnish Chaudhary	OSD to VC., UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	10.8.1999
15.	C. Udai Kr.	DD (Ind./CLD, UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	10.11.1999
16.	Neeraj Bharti	DD (CL)/CLD, UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	7.4.2000
17.	K.D. Reddy	DD (LSB(R)/CLD, UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	20.7.2000

1	2	3	4
18.	Ravi	DD (LM), NZ/CLM-I, UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	25.7.2000
19.	Nandunchizayin	DD CE/CLD, UTCS, Govt. of Delhi	1.9.2000
20.	B.N. Singh	DD (Housing) PCS-91 U.P. Govt.	10.1.2001
21.	Gurdeep Singh	APS to LG, Min. of Commerce	10.2.1997
22.	Sudip Banerjee	PS to VC, Central Water Commission	13.3.2001
Accounts Wing			
23.	K.P.L. Rao	F.M.	16.6.1996
24.	R. Chauhan	CA.	8.11.1999
25.	Atul Kr. Rai	Director (LC)	25.9.1997
26.	Jagat Singh	Sr. A.O.	25.5.1999
27.	B.S. Bharti	SR. A.O.	6.2.1998
28.	S.K. Sharma	Sr. A.O.	11.8.1997
29.	S.K. Goel	FAH	4.5.2001
Engineering Wing			
30.	Mahesh Chandra	Chief Engineer (QC) CPWD	21.3.1998
31.	Rajan Saxena	SE (Vig.) IRS	2.2.1999
32.	B.K. Bindal	SE (Vig.)-II, Min. of Communication	7.5.1999

[Translation]

Rural Sanitation Scheme

288. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government for rural sanitation during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of proposals cleared/rejected/pending with the Government as on date alongwith the progress of projects, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the financial assistance provided for the purpose during 2000-2001 and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The details of the proposals received/approved under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, as per the available information, during the last three years and till date, State-wise are given in statement-I enclosed.

(c) The National Scheme Sanctioning Committee has been constituted to approve and sanction the Total Sanitation Campaign projects and the meeting is regularly convened for the approval of the projects. During the last three years, 14 project proposals have been received for Model Villages out of which, 9 proposals have been approved and the remaining 5 project proposals could not be considered because of limited availability of the funds. During the last three years, 6 Special projects were received out of which 2 project proposals have been approved and the remaining could not be considered and the reasons for non consideration of the projects have already been intimated to the concerned State Government. Under the Total Sanitation Campaign 13 projects proposals are pending of which 6 projects could

not be considered as they are not for the identified pilot districts. Remaining 7 projects will be considered by the Committee in the next meeting.

(d) The details of financial assistance provided for the purpose during 2000-2001 and till date, State-wise are given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Details of projects received/approved, State-wise during the last three years and in the current year

State/UT	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02 (till date)	
	No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects	
	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	7	5	3	2	5	5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	2
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kerala	8	6	5	3	3	2	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	8	8	4	2	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Orissa	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—
Rajasthan	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	5	5	3	3	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	4	4	8	8	—	—
Wes ^t Bengal	—	—	1	1	5	5	2	1
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	10	7	53	49	52	45	16	8

Statement-II**Rural Sanitation Scheme**

Details of financial assistance provided during 2000-01 and in the current year

State/UT	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	
	2000-01	2001-02 (till date)
Andhra Pradesh	7.71	6.25
Arunachal Pradesh	0.74	—
Bihar	6.79	—
Haryana	2.14	—
Himachal Pradesh	0.20	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1.22	—
Jharkhand	1.99	0.15
Kerala	3.08	—
Madhya Pradesh	7.73	—
Maharashtra	11.96	—
Manipur	0.48	—
Nagaland	1.18	—
Orissa	9.71	—
Punjab	0.94	0.73
Rajasthan	12.85	—
Tamil Nadu	8.34	—
Tripura	2.54	—
Uttar Pradesh	16.51	—
West Bengal	13.00	9.27
Total	109.11	16.40

*[English]***Financial Assistance by HUDCO for Housing Schemes**

289. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the HUDCO for various rural and urban housing schemes and projects in the country during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance likely to be provided during 2000-2002;

(c) whether HUDCO propose to reduce the rate of interest to give boost to housing development; and

(d) the details of housing schemes launched by HUDCO to bridge the gap between the urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) During the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd., (HUDCO) has sanctioned total loans worth Rs. 13514.12 crore for urban housing and Rs. 3536.63 crore for rural housing in the country. The year-wise and State-wise details are given in statement-I. Besides this, HUDCO has also sanctioned loans of Rs. 2331.24 crore for individuals in both urban and rural areas during the period under HUDCO Niwas-the retail housing scheme of HUDCO. Year-wise details of loans sanctioned under the scheme are given in statement-II and III.

(b) A total assistance of approximately Rs. 6844 crore is likely to be provided during 2000-2002.

(c) HUDCO has been fixing interest rates based on the average borrowing cost, administrative charges,

financing expenses etc. and accordingly whenever there is any change in any of these factors, the rates are revised upward or downward.

(d) Under the Two Million Housing Programme, a target of 13 lakh houses is set for the rural areas and

a target of 7 lakh houses is set for the urban areas to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas progressively and bridge it in due course. Out of this, HUDCO has been assigned to finance 6 lakh houses in rural and 4 lakh houses in urban areas under the programme.

Statement-I

Statement Housing Loan sanctioned During 1998-99

				(Rs. in crores)
S.No.	State's	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A&N Island	1.50	0.00	1.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	339.40	274.88	614.37
3.	Assam	197.56	0.00	197.56
4.	Bihar	35.17	0.09	35.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	9.50	0.00	9.50
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	309.72	20.62	330.34
9.	Haryana	70.22	0.00	70.22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	137.33	29.45	166.78
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.44	0.00	35.44
12.	Karnataka	936.02	161.04	1097.06
13.	Kerala	421.90	225.80	647.70
14.	Meghalaya	55.32	0.00	55.32
15.	Madhya Pradesh	367.13	0.30	367.43
16.	Maharashtra	1066.96	1.40	1068.36
17.	Manipur	56.59	0.00	56.59
18.	Mizoram	2.00	0.00	2.00
19.	Nagaland	27.84	0.00	27.84

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Pondicherry	5.74	0.00	5.74
21.	Orissa	30.00	42.75	72.75
22.	Punjab	223.55	0.00	223.55
23.	Rajasthan	149.97	1.62	151.59
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	833.28	111.72	945.00
26.	Tripura	0.02	0.00	0.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	248.53	0.00	248.53
28.	West Bengal	12108.82	108.82	236.22
Total		5688.18	978.49	6666.67

Statement-II*State-wise Housing Loan sanctioned during 1999-2000*

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State's	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A&N Island	2.45	0.00	2.45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	356.11	392.83	748.94
3.	Assam	123.37	0.00	123.37
4.	Bihar	12.23	0.18	12.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	14.55	0.00	14.55
7.	Goa	49.49	0.00	49.49
8.	Gujarat	328.26	1.38	329.64
9.	Haryana	191.45	0.00	191.45
10.	Himachal Pradesh	29.10	0.00	29.10
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.83	0.00	37.83

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	915.85	77.29	993.14
13.	Kerala	671.60	224.34	895.94
14.	Meghalaya	5.00	0.00	5.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	215.78	0.00	215.78
16.	Maharashtra	812.41	0.00	812.41
17.	Manipur	1.00	0.00	1.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	1.00	1.00
19.	Nagaland	33.82	0.00	33.82
20.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Orissa	22.38	620.19	642.57
22.	Punjab	100.00	0.00	100.00
23.	Rajasthan	307.97	0.00	307.97
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	890.76	105.53	996.29
26.	Tripura	0.09	0.00	9.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	208.33	0.00	208.33
28.	West Bengal	823.68	54.68	878.36
Total		6162.51	1477.42	7639.93
HUDCO Niwas		1259.97	—	1259.97
Grand Total		4761.01	—	8899.09

Statement-III*State-wise Housing Loan Sanctioned During 2000-2001*

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State's	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193.28	295.95	489.23
2.	Assam	8.94	1.00	9.94

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	25.00	0.00	25.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.83	0.00	10.83
5.	Delhi	0.05	0.00	0.05
6.	Gujarat	14.65	1.48	16.13
7.	Haryana	22.74	0.00	22.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.45	0.00	3.45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.96	0.00	17.96
10.	Karnataka	397.74	200.51	598.25
11.	Kerala	255.54	124.10	379.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49.15	0.00	49.15
13.	Maharashtra	40.52	0.00	40.52
14.	Mizoram	3.00	0.00	3.00
15.	Nagaland	24.48	0.00	24.48
16.	Orissa	47.07	175.00	222.07
17.	Punjab	117.60	0.00	117.60
18.	Rajasthan	18.51	0.00	18.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	294.61	55.94	350.55
20.	Tripura	0.71	0.00	0.71
21.	Uttar Pradesh	84.60	0.00	84.60
22.	West Bengal	33.00	226.74	259.74
Total		1663.43	1080.72	2744.15
HUDCO Niwas		1071.27	-	1071.27
Grand Total		2734.70	1080.72	3815.42

Union Territory Status to Laddakh

290. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laddakhis have demanded for Union Territory status to Laddakh during the recent visit of Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission;

(b) if so, facts in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to give Union Territory status to the regions of some more States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During his visit to Ladakh and Kargil on May 30-31, 2001, Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission met representatives of various Ladakhi organisations including Ladakh Buddhist Association, who demanded Union Territory status for Ladakh.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Development of Cyclone Affected Towns in Orissa

291. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Union Government for the development of small and medium towns affected by the cyclone in Orissa;

(b) whether the development work has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Ocean Development Schemes

292. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes which have been taken up by the Government for the development of Ocean;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the details of achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Department of Ocean Development is currently implementing a number of schemes. The names of the various schemes and expenditure incurred thereon during the current plan period (1997-2001) is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred (1997-2001)
Antarctic Expedition and Polar Science	77.57
Marine Living Resources	13.80
Marine Non-Living Resources	60.72
Coastal and Maring Area Management	34.78
Ocean Observation & Information Services	58.70
Marine Research and Capacity Building	10.75
Coastal Community Programmes	5.31
National Institute of Ocean Technology	63.15
Ocean Awareness	1.61
International Cooperation and Obligation	7.26

(c) The major achievements of the Department of Ocean Development inter-alia include:

- Annual Expeditions to Antarctica;
- XIXth and XXth Indian Expeditions launched from Cape Town, saving of Rs. 1.30 crores per expedition and reduced voyage period;
- Rate of India's movement vis-a-vis Antarctica being estimated;
- Lake sediments of Priyadarshini Lake dated back to 10,000 years;
- Valuable studies in Human Physiology & Psychology under extreme cold conditions;
- Survey for Benthos undertaken in depths from 200 to 1000 metres in the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea;
- Promising Anti-Diabetic, Anti-Diarrhoeal, Anti-Cholesterol, Larvicidal and Anti-anxiety Leads

obtained for Drug Development and three patents filed;

- Drug development in advanced stage;
- Shallow bed mining system successfully tested at 410 metres depth;
- 500 kg/ day demonstration plant for extraction of metals from Polymetallic Nodules to be shortly commissioned at Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur;
- Commissioning of 1 MW Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion pilot plant underway off Tuticorin Coast;
- Acoustic Tide Gauges designed and developed indigenously and installed at different locations in India and in Vietnam.
- Information system using GIS developed for 6 coastal critical habitats; Waste Assimilative Capacity of Tapi Estuary and Ennore coast for selected parameters determined; EIA guidelines for ports and harbours developed;
- 12 Moored Data Buoys deployed in Indian waters to collect and disseminate real time data which is useful for accurate weather prediction, scientific studies;
- Drifting buoys, current meter arrays and XBTs deployed for understanding oceanographic processes and validation of satellite data;
- Ten modern tide gauge stations established for monitoring sea level variations; Generation and dissemination of potential fishery zone forecasts.

Security of Indo-Nepal Border

293. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have deployed a special service battalion of special police organisation along Indo-Nepal Border to control trans-border activities including smuggling and ISI activities;

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

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to check illegal activities along the Indo-Nepal Border?

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

Government have recently decided to deploy SSB on Indo-Nepal Border.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government of India;

- (i) The intensify policing on Indo-Nepal Border.
- (ii) To enhance co-operation with Nepal- The 4th India-Nepal Joint Working Group on Border Management was held on 28-29th June, 2001 at New Delhi. The two sides agreed to step up the two way flow of information on terrorist and criminal activities. They agreed to minimise cross border terrorism sponsored by militants outfits & other banned organisation etc.
- (iii) To alert field formations from time to time to remain vigilant and to conduct periodical special operations by the preventive formations of Customs to check smuggling.

[Translation]

VRS in Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited

294. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed to reduce the staff by giving Voluntary Retirement Scheme in CIL and its subsidiaries has since been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of employees who have taken VRS during 2000-01 and till date, company-wise;

(d) the time taken for the settlement of dues to the employees under the scheme;

(e) whether the employees of Central Coalfields Limited have received their dues after more than one year;

(f) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for timely payment of dues to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The target fixed for reduction of manpower through VRS was initially fixed for ECL and BCCL only for the years 1998-

99 and 1999-2000. In subsequent years target was fixed for CCL also. The details of target fixed for above three

companies and achievement for CIL and its subsidiaries is given below:

Year	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 till June, 2001
VRS Target	7600 ECL & BCCL	6600 ECL & BCCL	8000 ECL & BCCL and CCL	11500 ECL, BCCL and CCL
VRS Achievement (for all companies)	10,245	11,634	7854	1462

(b) The wage negotiations was in final stage and employees were waiting for pay to get higher benefits under VRS, hence actual retirement under the scheme remained less than the target during 2000-01.

(c) The company-wise achievement of retirement under VRS during 2000-01 was as under:

Name of the Company	2000-01	2001-02 till June, 01
ECL	2496	462
BCCL	2496	290
CCL	1046	242
WCL	958	305
SECL	793	462
MCL	37	09
NCL	01	-
NEC	26	-
CMPDIL	NIL	-
DCC	NIL	-
CIL HEAD QUARTER	01	03
Total	7854	1462

(d) Generally dues are settled in a period of two months.

(e) No such cases have been brought to knowledge of CCL.

(f) and (g) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (e) above.

[English]

Cancellation of Coal Supply to Power Plants by CIL

295. DR. S. VENUGOPAL:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CIL has cancelled the coal supply linkage to three power plants;

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

(c) whether any undertaking has been given by these power plants to meet the financial commitments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to review the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Long term linkages granted to the thermal power stations of three IPPs namely Korba East TPS (2x535 MW) of M/s. Daewoo Power India Ltd., Yamunanagar TPS (2x350MW) of M/s. Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. and Jawaharpur TPS (2x400MW) of M/s. Jawaharpur Power (India) Ltd. were reviewed by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) in its meeting held on 15.12.2000. The Committee decided to cancel the linkages granted to them in view of their lack of interest to take up the power project.

(c) to (e) The above IPPs have submitted their requests for restoration of their linkages. Decision on their requests will be taken by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) when it meets next.

Proposals to HUDCO

296. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government, particularly the Government of Kerala has submitted any new proposals to HUDCO;

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

(c) the details of proposals cleared/rejected/pending with HUDCO; and

(d) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As on 30.6.2001, 351 housing and urban development schemes seeking HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 5745.77 crore have been received for by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). As on date 29 housing schemes seeking HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 484.04 crore and 22 urban infrastructure schemes seeking loan assistance of Rs. 383.12 crore have been received in HUDCO from various agencies in the State of Kerala.

(b) The State-wise details of housing and urban development schemes which have been received in HUDCO for sanction are given in enclosed statement I and II-AB.

(c) The State-wise details of housing and urban development schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the year 2000-2001 are given in closed Statement-III.

(d) All the schemes received in HUDCO are at various stages of processing for sanction and will be considered for sanction as per HUDCO guidelines and operational performance of the borrowing agencies.

Statement-I

Report on Schemes in Pipelines As on 30.6.2001.

(Rs. in Lacs)

State	Housing		Urban Infrastructure		Total	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	12	18438.65	22	23228.81	34	41677.46
Arunachal Pradesh	1	64.94	1	64.10	2	129.04
Assam	2	617.25	5	13732.00	7	14349.25
Bihar	1	1.53	1	700.00	2	701.53
Delhi (NCT)	11	5415.00	2	1050.00	13	6465.00
Goa	0	0.00	2	3100.00	2	3100.00
Gujarat	6	5430.40	4	35331.18	10	40761.58
Haryana	1	800.00	7	3787.86	8	4587.86
Himachal Pradesh	3	227.11	1	307.76	4	534.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
J&K	0	0.00	1	684.22	1	684.22
Karnataka	9	5826.88	15	82105.06	24	87931.94
Kerala	29	48404.50	22	38312.00	51	86716.50
Madhya Pradesh	17	9831.41	11	18668.68	28	28500.09
Maharashtra	34	16341.06	29	87046.08	63	103387.14
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	1	350.00	0	0.00	1	350.00
Nagaland	3	1082.20	1	800.22	4	1882.42
Orissa	3	1321.21	4	28000.00	7	29321.21
Punjab	0	0.00	14	15554.70	14	15554.70
Rajasthan	5	446.35	3	38800.00	8	39246.35
Sikkim	1	38.75	0	0.00	1	38.75
Tamil Nadu	7	1436.58	9	9595.83	16	11032.41
Tripura	5	484.30	2	48.40	7	532.70
Uttar Pradesh	21	21326.32	8	19705.70	29	41032.02
West Bengal	8	552.95	4	13476.82	12	14029.77
Union Territories						
A&N Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pondicherry	2	1755.19	1	284.61	3	2039.80
Total	182	140192.58	169	434384.03	351	574576.61

Statement-II A***Housing Schemes in Pipeline State Agency-wise for the Month Ending 30.6.2001***

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	State/Agency	Scheme Name	Dwelling Units	Loan Amount					
				EWS(R)	EWS(U)	LIG	MIG	MIG	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA									
1.	Cent. of Sc. & Tech For R.L. Dev.	HSG Proj. at Thrissur Under 2 MHP Ph. III NGO	1500	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Cent. of SC.&Tech For RL. Dev.	HSG Proj Under 2 MHP IV Thrissur NGO	1750	525.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dent. of SC. &Tech For RL. Dev.	HSG SCH Under 2MHP V Thrissur NGO	2000	605.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Cent. of Sc. & Tech For RL. Dev.	HSG Proj. Under 2 MHP IV Thrissur NGO	5000	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Cent. of Sc. & Tech For RL. Dev.	Thrissur Total HSG Prg. Under 2MHP PH V NGO	1500	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Cent. of Sc. & Tech For RL. Dev.	Thrissur Total HSG Prg. Under 2 MHP PH VI NGO	2000	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Dale View	EWS HSG SCH on Scatt. & REML Trivandrum Pvt. Ltd.	800	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dist. Panchayat Alappuzha	Total HS DPA Proj. Al Alappuzha	15000	5250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Distt. Panchayat Thrissur	Total HSG Proj. Under 2 MHP	15000	4500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Forum for Rural Envm. & Eco Devp.	CHS in Freed Alapuzza NGO	800	30.00	0.00	31.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala Police HSG & Const. Corp.	Layout Housing SCH AT Rakhibilasonm Trivandrum	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00
12.	Kerala State HSG. Board	Line of Credit Sch.	3080	0.00	0.00	875.00	2800.00	1400.00	0.00
13.	Kerala State HSG. Board	Bhoo Maithri EWS R CLHS in IDUKKI Distt.	8600	2494.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	-do-	-do- Wynad Distt.	8600	2494.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	-do-	-do- Malappuram Dist.	8600	2494.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Kerala State Hsg. Board	Bhoo Maithri EWSR CLHS in Idukki Distt. Kozhikode Dist	8600	2494.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	-do-	-do- Kannur Distt.	8600	2494.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	-do-	-do- Trivandrum Dist.	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	-do-	Bhoo Maithri EWS C/L MS Kolam Dist	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	-do-	Bhoo Maithri EWS U CLHS in Thrissur Dist	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
21.	-do-	Bhoo Maithri EWS CLHS in Alleppey Distt	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
22.	-do-	-do- Kottayam Dist	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
23.	-do-	-do- Idukki Distt.	6400	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mather P&C Const.	Apartment Bldg. by Mather P&C Const. at Kochi	80	0.00	2496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
25.	Sandhya Dev. Society	HSG Proj. by NGO in Kottayam NGO	360.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Society for Intg. Devl. Action	Composite Cash Loan HSG SCH at Sida Kottayam	1300	0.00	240.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Society for Intg. Devl. Action	EWS REP/ROWL Sch. At IDUKKI NGO	1000	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Society for Intg. Devl. Action	EWS C/L HS in Kottayam	300	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Society for Rural	EWS HS for Rep/Renwl Improvement at Palakkad NGO	100	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			132978	26695.00	15455.00	1406.50	2800.00	1400.00	648.00
Grand Total		48404.50							

Statement-II B*Urban Infrastructure Schemes in Pipe Line Pipe Prg Date 30.6.2001*

State KERALA

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Scheme Name/Agency	Req. Loan Amt.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Const. of Educational Complex at Karuvell Kollam	1180.00	Details awaited from the agency.

1	2	3	4
2.	Const. of Multi-Speciality Hospital at Maradu, Ernakulam	2600.00	Security Package not satisfactry
3.	Thrithala regulator-cum-bridge	2000.00	approved by UIPEC
4.	Sewerage Scheme at Trivandrum	4000.00	-do-
5.	Water Supply Scheme at Tellicherry and Adjoining Towns.	2000.00	Being put up for sanction
6.	Land Acquisition for Tourism Oriented Area Dev. project at Bekal	3500.00	Compliance awaited.
7.	Const. of commerial complex & market at at Badagara Kozhikode Distt.	620.00	Compliance to UIPEC observations awaited
8.	Bus Stand Complex at Thrivalla	418.00	Sanction note being put up.
9.	Bus Stand Complex at Palakkad	400.00	Compliance regarding demand assessment awaited
10.	Const. KSEB Comm. cum Office complex at 16 places in Kerala	2478.75	—
11.	HF for various cont. Activities being taken up	2500.00	
12.	Urban Water Supply Scheme to Kalpetta, Waynad.	1500.00	
13.	Expansion of Korambayil Hospital & Diagnostic Centre at Manjeri Malppuram	520.00	
14.	Aug. of Water Supply Scheme to Kollam-II	1400.00	
15.	Water Supply Scheme to Elampallor Kollam	140.00	
16.	Drainage scheme for medical college, Kozhikode	435.51	
17.	Drainage scheme to Guruvayoor	800.00	
18.	Land acquisition for construction of bus Stand cum shopping complex at Varkala	110.00	
19.	Cont. of chamravattom regulatocum-bridge	11000.00	approved by UIPEC
20.	Solid Waste Management at Thrissur	60.00	
21.	Water Theme Park at Fantasy Island, Aluva	620.00	Being cleared
22.	Const. of school building at Kazhakhottam, Trivandrum	30.00	Clarification sought from TRO vide letter dt. 9.10.2000
Grand Total		38312.26	

Statement-III*Statewise performance report during the year 2000-2001*

				(Rs. in Crores)
S.No.	State/UT's Name	No. of Scheme	Project Cost	Loan Sanction
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	1207.10	842.93
2.	Assam	9	56.55	39.84
3.	Bihar	1	25.00	25.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	28.61	21.13
5.	Delhi	2	14.29	8.05
6.	Goa	1	10.04	5.00
7.	Gujarat	16	1422.92	662.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5.22	4.10
9.	Haryana	7	659.94	525.56
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	47.82	37.96
11.	Kerala	22	592.82	446.65
12.	Karnataka	53	1686.67	1201.07
13.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35	96.62	70.76
16.	Mizoram	3	4.02	3.00
17.	Nagaland	2	28.81	24.48
18.	Orissa	13	272.25	232.25
19.	Punjab	6	304.11	227.57
20.	Rajasthan	9	151.62	118.51
21.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	42	1451.11	990.85

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	2	105.48	73.71
24.	Uttaranchal	1	15.90	6.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	426.73	198.79
26.	West Bengal	21	1690.68	752.30
UNION TERRITORIES				
27.	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.00
28.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
29.	D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00
Total		360	10913.36	6841.46

Total Sanctions including HUDCO Niwas

Loan Amount 7912.73 crores

Amount Released : 4829.32 Crores

Dwelling Units : 3097651

Ceasefire Agreements

297. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the organisation with whom Union Government have entered into ceasefire agreements in the country;

(b) the details of each of such ceasefire agreements alongwith ground rules, monitoring system etc; and

(c) the policy of the Government in respect of ceasefire agreements with armed outfits in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Union Government have entered into ceasefire agreements with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M faction) [NSCN(I/M)] on 25th July, 1997 and with Khaplang faction [NSCN(K)] on 28th April, 2001. Ceasefire agreement with

NSCN (I/M) is monitored by a ceasefire monitoring group (CFMG) with a chairman and representatives from Union Government, State Government and NSCN (I/M). Ceasefire with NSCN(K) is monitored by a Ceasefire Supervisory Board with a chairman and representatives from Union Government, State Government and NSCN(K). In Assam, the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) declared unilateral suspension of its operations against the Security Forces w.e.f. 14th July, 1999. Union Home Minister announced suspension of operations by the security forces against the BLT in the Parliament on 15th March, 2000. Details of "Agreed Ground Rules" are given in Statements I, II and III.

(c) Government is committed to restoration of peace in the North East and has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution.

Statement-I***Agreed Ground Rules for Cease-fire between Government of India and NSCN (IM) revised.***

With a view to make the Ceasefire more effective and to create a proper and conducive atmosphere for a peaceful and meaningful political dialogue, further discussions between the representatives of Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland were held recently. Both the sides noted that the Cease Fire which was agreed to on 25th July, 1997 with Agreed Ground Rules Finalized on 12th December, 1997 is valid upto 31.7.2001.

Main features of the Revised Agreed Ground Rules for Cease Fire finalized on 13th January, 2001 would be as follows:-

- (a) NSCN would not undertake offensive operations like ambush, raid sniping, and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property. NSCN would also act in a manner as not to cause harassment/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population. There would be no blockage of roads and communications, disruption of economic or developmental activities as well as essential services by the NSCN.
- (b) NSCN will notify list of all its camps to the CFMG who after due consultation, would declare them as the designated camps. In the interest of promoting peace process, there would be no parading (either in groups or individually) of NSCN cadres in uniform and/or with arms. For the present, this would cover all populated areas, public transport and Highways;
- (c) For the movement of NSCN armed cadres from one designated camp to another, the concerned Army/Para Military Forces post would be given prior intimation. While proceeding through a village, the arms will be concealed. The modalities of this would be finalised in the CFMG. Persons from NSCN requiring to move frequently will have photo identity cards, which would be issued in the format mutually agreed upon. These identity cards, not to exceed 60 at present, would be issued by the NSCN and be countersigned by the Chairman, CFMG. The holder of these identity cards would, for their personal security, be entitled to have one NSCN armed cadre each accompany them at all times. The weapons would be carried in a concealed fashion.

(d) The concern that forcible collection of money on essential supplies and intimidation of individuals including Government officials were taken place was denied by the NSCN. However, in the interest of promoting the peace process, the NSCN representatives agreed that the above activities would be prevented.

(e) On the reports of forced recruitment of armed cadres the NSCN representatives stated that they have not and do not resort to forced recruitment. However, in the interest of promoting the peace process, it was agreed that if there are any reports of forced recruitment, they should be discussed in the Monitoring Group'.

(f) It is mutually agreed that no safe haven or sanctuary or assistance to any armed group or elements will be provided by anyone. No new Armed Forces Post would be set up within two kms of a designated camp;

(g) There would be no offensive operations by the Security Forces against the NSCN and that the Security Forces would act in a manner as not to cause harassment/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population however, patrolling by the Security Forces would continue to prevent infiltration of militants and arms as hitherto but patrolling within 1 km of NSCN designated camps will be carried out with populated areas, and/or near Highways, SF posts. Protection of convoys and patrolling roads would continue to be undertaken by the Security Forces;

(h) For implementation of the ground rules, it was agreed that modalities will be monitored by a group constituted for this purpose comprising of representatives of NSCN, NGOs and representatives nominated by the Government of India. However, it was also agreed that any accidental encounter or violation should not be allowed to jeopardize the peace process and the effect of any such incident should be localised through mutual consultations. All cases of violation of these ground rules would be referred to the Monitoring Groups, so that the reasons for violation are identified and steps to be taken to prevent such violation in future are suggested. Notwithstanding the above, the Security Forces will act in an impartial and unbiased manner against any group causing public disturbances or when there is imminent danger to public safety peace.

Statement-II***Text of Cease-fire Ground Rules Agreed upon between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K).***

Discussions were held at Delhi on 10th and 11th April 2001 between the representatives of Government of India (GOI) and the representatives of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). In pursuance of these discussions held between GOI's representatives led by Dr. P.D. Shenoy and representatives of National Socialist Council of Nagaland led by Mr. Tongmeth Wangnao Konyak, it is agreed that for strengthening peace, the following ground rules will be observed by both sides:-

- (a) These ground rules will be valid only for the State of Nagaland.
- (b) Enforcement of the ground rules will be the responsibility of the GOI. The GOI and the NSCN will jointly implement the ground rules. Contentious issues relating to the implementation of the ground rules will be resolved by a Cease-Fire Supervisory Board (CFSB) comprising five representatives each of GOI and NSCN and a Chairman to be nominated by the GOI.
- (c) The NSCN would not undertake offensive operations like abush, raid, sniping and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population.
- (d) There would be no offensive operations like ambush, raid and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property against the NSCN by the Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police. However, the Government of India reserves its right to continue operations against all other militant groups who are not a party to the 'ceasefire'.
- (e) NSCN will notify to the CFSB, the list of all their camps. The CFSB would, after due scrutiny, finalise the list of the "designated camps" where all the armed cadres of the NSCN would be located within three months.
- (f) In the interest of promoting the peace process; there would be no movement in uniform and/or with arms outside "designated camps".
- (g) Movement of NSCN cadres from one "designated camp" to another will be carried out for mutually agreed purposes and with

intimation to the Security Forces and CFSB. The modalities of this would be finalized by the CFSB.

- (h) The NSCN would refrain from blockade of roads and communications and from any activity which would disturb the functioning of local and State Governments and of economic or developmental activities as well as essential services.
- (i) The NSCN will refrain from extending any form of support or assistance to other militant groups.
- (j) During the course of the ceasefire, the NSCN will refrain from acquiring and additional arms/ammunition/military equipment.
- (k) The NSCN will refrain from extortions, forcible collection of money and supplies and intimidation of individuals including Government officials.
- (l) The NSCN will refrain from forcible recruitment of armed cadres.
- (m) Patrolling by the Indian Army, Para Military Forces and the Police would continue to prevent infiltration of militants and arms as hitherto. However, patrolling within one km of the "designated camps" decided after due consultation in the Cease-Fire Supervisory Board (CFSB) will be carried out, with intimation to them. It is noted that no such camps are located/will be located in populated areas, and/or near Highways, Indian Army/Para Military Forces posts, Police Station/Police Posts etc.
- (n) Protection of convoys and patrolling of roads would continue to be undertaken by the Indian Army, Para Military Forces and Police.
- (o) Security Forces will retain the right to enforce ensures necessary to uphold the laws of the land and prevent any disturbance to peace.

Statement-III***Agreed Ground Rules for Suspension of Operations between The Security Forces and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)***

The Union Home Minister has made an announcement on suspension of operations by Security Forces against the BLT in both the Houses of the Parliament on March 15, 2000. In pursuance of this decision taken by the Central Government in consultation

with the Government of Assam, a tripartite meeting among the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the BLT took place at New Delhi on March 28-29, 2000. The official team led by Dr. P.D. Shenoy, Additional Secretary (Home), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India have had talks with the representatives of the BLT led by Chimang Brahma @ Chandan @ Kamal Muchahary, Vice Chairman, BLT to pave the way for lasting peace and to build up a conducive atmosphere for further discussions to peacefully resolve the problems relating to the Bodos.

2. Both sides have agreed to suspension of operations w.e.f. March 15, 2000.

3 The ground rules mutually agreed upon are as follows:

- i. The BLT (a) will completely abjure the path of violence; (b) will not engage in violent or unlawful activities like killings, injuries; kidnappings, extortions, intimidation, carrying of arms in public etc.; and (c) agree to abide by the Constitution of India and the laws of the land.
- ii. The Security Forces (the Army, Para Military Forces and the State Police) will not launch operations against the BLT.
- iii. Both sides also agreed to set up a Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) comprising the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the BLT to oversee the suspension of operations.
- iv. The composition of JMG is annexed.
- v. The suspension of operations is initially agreed upon for a period of 6 months w.e.f. March 15, 2000. The suspension of operations may be extended by mutual agreement thereafter.

The agreed ground rules envisage composition of Joint Monitoring Group.

The composition of the JMG is as follows:

- (a) Joint Secretary (NE), MHA-Chairman-cum-Convenor.
- (b) Two representatives of MHA.
- (c) Representatives of the Army to be intimated by AHQ.

- (d) Representative of CRPF to be intimated by DG (CRPF).
- (e) Two representatives of the Government of Assam to be intimated by Chief Secretary, Assam.
- (f) Two representative of the BLT.

The meetings of JMG may be held once in two months in routine or earlier if some emergency arises. Chairman may decide the venue of the meeting.

[Translation]

Declaration of Hindi as Official Language

298. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Hindi as official language and implement it as per constitutional provisions and the resolutions passed by Parliament earlier;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Hindi has already been declared as Official Language of the union and the provisions of the Constitution of India, Official Language Act, 1963 and Parliamentary Resolution, 1968 are applicable.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Construction of Flyovers in National Capital Region/Delhi

299. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flyovers are under construction in the National Capital Region, particularly in Delhi;

(b) the details of the progress thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct a Flyover at Badarpur in order to avoid the traffic congestion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 11 Flyovers are under construction in Delhi. In the National Capital Region one flyover at Partapur Railway Crossing at Meerut is under construction.

(b) The progress of different flyovers is as follows: (i) Mayapuri - 20% (ii) Andrews Ganj - 28% (iii) Safdarjung - 24% (iv) Dhaura Kuan - 5% (v) Punjabi Bagh - 74% (vi) Vikas Marg - 75% (vii) Wazirabad (Road No. 66) 59% (viii) Noida Road (NH-24) - 25% (ix) Zail Road - 64% (x) Intersection on Ring 47.5% Road No. 41 (xi) Nelson Mandela-Mahilpur 99% Intersection (xii) Partapur Railway Crossing, Meerut - likely to be completed by 2002.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has a proposal to construct flyover along Delhi - Mathura Road at Badarpur.

(d) The Delhi - Mathura Road (NH - 2) at Badarpur is proposed to be raised for a length of about 1700 meters. The scheme has since been cleared by Ministry of Surface Transport and the concept approved by DDA Technical Committee subject to approval from Delhi Urban Art Commission.

Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

300. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divest their stake in Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd;

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

(c) whether the Government have any policy to move away from the manufacturing business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL) is a subsidiary of Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, which is a wholly owned Central Public Sector Undertaking. Based on the detailed analysis carried out by the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Heavy Industry) in Dec. 1996, the Government accorded approval in principle for disinvestment in TSPL on 30.1.1997 for the purpose of infusing capital, technology and new management techniques. The disinvestment is to be carried through Joint Venture by offering equity

stake up to 74% alongwith transfer of management control. Expressions of interest from prospective joint venture partners have been received. The process has not yet been completed.

(c) and (d) The declared policy of the Government is that the Government will, in generality of the cases, bring down its equity to 26% or below in all Public Sector Undertakings operating in non-strategic areas. TSPL is operating in the non-strategic area, it is slated for disinvestment.

Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plants

301. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL does not seem to have found takers for its Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) As part of financial and business restructuring of SAIL, it is proposed to convert Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP) into a Joint Venture (JV) with a view to reviving it. Expression of Interests (EOIs) have so far been received from two parties and further follow up action is on.

Renaming of Allahabad

302. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for renaming Allahabad as Tirath Raj Prayag;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for renaming the city of Allahabad as Prayagraj.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been asked to examine the proposal keeping in view of the guidelines issued by the Government of India regarding renaming of villages, towns, etc. and to ensure that the proposal satisfies the prescribed criteria.

[Translation]

Losses in CIL and its subsidiaries

303. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have suffered losses worth crores of rupees during the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Government have recently overhauled the administrative set up of the Coal India Limited;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the losses of the company; and

(e) the other steps the Government propose to take to check the losses of CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coal India Limited has not suffered losses during the last few years. However, some of its subsidiaries namely, ECL, BCCL and CCL have suffered losses. All other subsidiaries, namely, WCL, SECL, MCL and NCL are earning profits.

(b) Profit (+) and loss (-) of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	1999-2000 Profit (+)/Loss (-)	1998-99 Profit (+)/Loss (-)	1997-98 Profit (+)/Loss (-)
ECL	(-)728.23	(-)472.47	(-)541.89
BCCL	(-)692.32	(-)442.34	(-)140.91
CCL	(-)121.24	(-)149.35	(-)85.67
NCL	(+)936.87	(+)802.14	(+)759.34
WCL	(+)405.86	(+)476.58	(+)628.29
SECL	(+)455.34	(+)676.55	(+)693.20
MCL	(+)607.65	(+)601.31	(+)654.11
CMPDIL	(+)0.71	(+)0.63	(+)3.30
CIL/NEC	(+)581.18	(+)606.20	(+)540.82

The main reasons for losses in ECL, BCCL & CCL are (i) existence of a large number of small underground (UG) mines which were no longer amenable to significant increases in productivity, (ii) low productivity from UG mines as compared to successive increases in wages, (iii) surplus manpower, (iv) adverse geo-mining conditions and (v) problem of land acquisition and resettlement of land oustees affecting production from a few large coal mines.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) In February, 1996, a package for capital restructuring of CIL was approved by the Government whereby CIL's overdue liabilities of Rs. 2,228.57 crores were taken care of by waiver of arrears of interest, partly by conversion to preference equity and partly by moratorium on repayment and interest accrual. These benefits were passed on to the loss making subsidiaries such as ECL and BCCL. Further, in order to improve the performance of the loss making companies of ECL and BCCL, CIL had effected an internal restructuring of the equity and loan structure of its subsidiaries, whereby debts of Rs. 994 crores in ECL and Rs. 1,180.70 crores in BCCL were converted into equity.

Despite a number of measures taken to improve the financial position of the loss making companies, these companies continue to incur losses. Therefore, Coal India Limited, the holding company, has engaged Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) to suggest measures for revival of ECL. The ICICI report on ECL revival has been received. As regards BCCL and CCL, CIL Board has engaged ICICI and IDBI respectively for suggesting revival plans for BCCL & CCL.

[English]

Setting up of Technology Habitat at Cochin

304. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted a request for assistance to set up a Technology Habitat at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH PAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consultative process with the Government of Kerala and other concerned departments of the Government of India has been initiated.

Programmes on Coal Mining

305. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the coal mining programme for the Tenth Plan;

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

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have been taken into confidence while finalising such programmes; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government has constituted a Working Group on Coal and Lignite for formulation of Xth Five Year Plan. The report of the Working Group is being prepared.

Promotion of Sanskrit Language

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

(a) whether any special scheme is going on for the education and promotion of Sanskrit language in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sanctioned for promoting Sanskrit during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the specific steps taken by various State Governments to promote Sanskrit Language during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has formulated various schemes/programmes for the development of Sanskrit Education. These schemes/programmes are being implemented by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, through its 8 constituent Vidyapeethas/Shodh Sansthans and 21 Adarsh Mahavidyalayas. Further, two Deemed Universities i.e. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirpuati impart education at various levels through the medium of Sanskrit and offer facilities for research. In addition, 435 Sanskrit centres in various Universities and colleges are being run by University Grants Commission.

Also Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishtan, Ujjain, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development undertakes various activities including support to traditional vedic institutions and scholars and providing scholarships/fellowships for the promotion of vedic studies and research.

Besides, under the Central Plan Scheme of Development of Sanskrit Education, financial assistance is granted to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances, scholarships given to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools, assistance provided for the teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools, for the modernization of Sanskrit Pathshalas and other grants given to State Governments for various schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit. Under the Central Scheme, financial assistance to Deemed Universities/CBSE/NCERT/SCERT etc. is also given to improve the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in schools.

Various programmes and schemes linking Sanskrit and computerization have already been taken up by government agencies like CDAC and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

(b) A State-wise list of financial assistance given under the Central Plan Scheme during the last three years for the development of Sanskrit Education is annexed.

(c) Apart from implementing the Central Scheme, various State Governments have their own schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit.

Statement

(a) Financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories under the Central Plan Scheme of Development of Sanskrit.

(Rupees in lakhs)

No.	Name of the State	Amount released		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.33	8.73	24.99
2.	Assam	—	—	2.27
3.	Bihar	0.20	87.62	0.53
4.	Gujarat	2.25	8.80	3.95
5.	Haryana	6.71	0.97	1.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.18	131.68	116.39
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.74	—	—
8.	Kerala	20.31	5.71	34.63
9.	Karnataka	131.59	58.61	30.00
10.	Maharashtra	4.95	0.60	0.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	73.03	46.50	76.03
12.	Manipur	1.08	1.77	2.03
13.	Meghalaya	0.10	0.10	—
14.	Orissa	2.04	64.50	—
15.	Punjab	0.40	0.20	0.10
16.	Rajasthan	26.13	—	52.63
17.	Tamil Nadu	22.17	46.23	20.82
18.	Tripura	5.91	3.09	6.57
19.	Uttar Pradesh	9.92	11.12	14.82
20.	West Bengal	18.74	4.45	25.83
21.	Delhi	91.08	10.68	0.78
22.	Pondicherry	0.06	0.06	0.064
23.	Goa	0.88	0.09	0.086
24.	Chandigarh	0.35	—	—
25.	Sikkim	0.18	11.11	0.185

(-) Amount not sanctioned either due to proposals not received/not complete/documents awaited.

*(b) State-wise distribution of financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit Organisations
by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Name of States	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.05	17.05	17.05
2.	Karnataka	1.32	11.32	11.32
3.	Kerala	7.31	17.33	17.33
4.	Manipur	8.17	8.16	8.16
5.	Orissa	9.71	9.76	9.76
6.	Tamil Nadu	8.87	18.87	18.87
7.	Delhi	4.30	14.30	14.30
8.	Haryana	22.01	42.01	42.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.34	2.34	2.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.38	7.38	7.38
11.	Maharashtra	8.60	13.60	13.60
12.	Rajasthan	7.04	14.03	14.03
13.	Sikkim	1.43	1.43	1.43
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.37	1.37	1.37
15.	Punjab	2.80	5.80	5.80
16.	Gujarat	0.95	1.95	1.95
17.	Goa	0.27	0.27	0.27
18.	U.P. (includes Uttaranchal)	80.92	112.05	106.92
19.	West Bengal	30.36	51.35	48.35
20.	Bihar (includes Jharkhand)	24.00	25.37	18.32

Creation of Fund for R&D in Pharma Sector

307. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
DR. BALIRAM:

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

(a) whether a Fund of Rs. 150 crore was created for the R&D in the pharma sector during the last year's budget;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said fund has not been formed so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Ministry of Finance has objected for creation of such Fund under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Pharmaceutical Research & Development Committee (PRDC) constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Director General, CSIR with a view to recommending measures to strengthen the Research & Development capability of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the country and to identify the support required by Indian

Pharmaceutical Companies to undertake domestic R&D, in its report submitted to the Government, has, *inter alia*, recommended the establishment of Pharmaceutical Research & Development Support Fund (PRDSF) to promote research in the Pharmaceutical Industry in the country. The issue is under interministerial consultations.

New Rehabilitation Act, 1999

308. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals seeking approval under New Rehabilitation Act, 1999 have been received from the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof with date of receipt in each case;

(c) whether the Government have approved these proposals;

(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.

Post Based Roster

309. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 913 on February 27, 2001 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The requisite information has since been collected and the Implementation Report for fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 913 dated 27.2.2001 sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 23.5.2001.

Release of Funds to Chandigarh Under JSRY

310. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh has not been granted any funds under the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to recompensate this Union Territory on this account in the remaining period of Ninth Plan; and

(c) if not, the amount so released and the details of its utilisation including the number of persons benefited thereunder?

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

(b) The Union Territory of Chandigarh could not utilise the Central funds made available to it till March, 1999. It still has an unspent balance of Rs. 179.66 lakhs as on 31st March 2001. Any further release during the current financial year which also happens to be last year of the Ninth Plan period would depend on the UT administration utilising the unspent balances and furnishing proper utilisation certificates thereof.

(c) An amount of Rs. 207.10 lakhs (including Rs. 77.70 lakhs from the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes) was made available to Union Territory of Chandigarh till 31st March, 1999. It has reported an expenditure of Rs. 27.44 lakhs only till March, 2001 including Rs. 16.29 lakhs under Urban Self Employment component of the scheme benefiting 57 persons to set up micro enterprises and 410 persons having been trained/undergoing training.

Financial Assistance by HUDCO to Andhra Pradesh

311. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 350 crore has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) under the HUDCO Niwas Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the Government of Andhra Pradesh has utilised the funds for the purpose; and

(d) the latest position of implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. However, HUDCO as of date has sanctioned loan of Rs. 54.41 crores for 1633 individuals.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The loan under HUDCO Niwas Schemes are given to individual and not to the State Government.

Malnutrition in Tribal Areas

312. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have failed to implement the schemes for tribals in tribal areas to counter malnutrition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government are aware that more than 9000 tribal children have died due to malnutrition since May, 2000 in the five districts of Maharashtra viz. Jalgaon, Dhule, Nashik, Nandurbar and Ahmednagar;

(d) if so, the reasons for apathy of Union Government towards these tribal areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. Government has been taking all necessary steps to improve the nutritional status of the society, including the tribals and ensuring effective implementation of the schemes to counter malnutrition.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) According to the report of the State Govt. of Maharashtra there have been 2755 deaths of children in the age group of 0-6 in the districts of Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon & Ahmednagar during 2000-2001 but not all of them were due to mal-nutrition, the other cases being low birth weight, premature nature of delivery, Diarrhoea leading to de-hydration, lack of knowledge of personal and environmental hygiene.

In order to contain the infant mortality rates, the State Govt. has been implementing the Navsanjeevan Yojana, which is an integrated scheme consisting of provision of health services, employment guarantee, supply of food grains, consumption loan scheme.

The Central Govt. is also implementing a grain bank scheme for tribals, which is intended to prevent starvation death among them.

Statement of Witnesses

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

(a) whether the Government propose to treat the statement of the witnesses taken under section 161 of the Cr. PC, as irrevocable in the courts by the police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Law Commission of India in their 154th Report on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has recommended, *inter alia*, insertion of a new sub-section, 1 (A), in section 164 to read as follows:

"Every Investigating Officer shall send to the nearest magistrate all material witnesses during the course of investigation and the Magistrate on oath record their statements, if such Magistrate is empowered to take cognizance of the case on police report, he shall keep such statements alongwith the FIR received by him and await the further police report under section 173. If he is not empowered to take such cognizance, he shall send the statements thus recorded on oath to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the case."

It is not feasible to indicate a specific time-frame for a decision on the above as the Government has to take a view on the recommendations of the Law Commission in the 154th Report in its entirety.

Hostel Facilities for Girl Students

314. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the continuation of the Centrally

sponsored scheme for strengthening the boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of secondary and higher secondary school;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to various States under the said scheme during the current financial year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding misutilization of funds by the voluntary organisations; and

(e) if so, the steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Required details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Funds are not allocated State-wise and the scheme is sanctioned on the basis of proposal received from the non-government agencies through State Governments.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. On receiving complaints the released funds were withheld.

Statement

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the continuation of the Scheme with the following assistance to be provided to NGOs for girls' hostels:-

- (i) Adding the new component of reimbursement of rent, repairs & maintenance upto 75% of expenditure subject to an upper limit of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum in each case.
- (ii) Revising non-recurring grant per boarder from the existing level of Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 3000/-.
- (iii) Revising recurring grant under the Scheme to Rs. 10,000/- per year per girl from the existing ceiling of Rs. 5,000/-.
- (iv) Include a component in the Scheme for continuous monitoring and evaluation and getting

the Scheme evaluated, when necessary, by organisations not concerned with the Government.

- (v) The girl boarders who are studying in classes VI to XII should be eligible to get the assistance in addition to the girls pursuing education in technical/vocational schools after class VIII and Class X.
- (vi) To modify the upper limit of 50 girl boarders to a maximum of 150 girl boarders.
- (vii) The scope of the scheme be continued to be confined to voluntary agencies/societies and public trusts and non-profit making bodies, as originally envisaged.

Setting up of India Steel Alliance

315. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL, Tata Steel, Jindal have agreed to set up Indian Steel Alliance on the lines of American Steel Alliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main idea behind setting up this alliance;

(d) the share of each company in financing this alliance; and

(e) the extent to which this alliance is likely to help in promoting steel industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (e) A group of steel producers namely SAIL, TISCO, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel Ltd., Ispat Industries Limited and Essar Steel Limited is contemplating the formation of a body to be called the "Indian Steel Alliance". The main objective behind this alliance is to project steel as a material of choice and promote usage of steel. Share of participating companies have not been firmed up as yet.

[Translation]

Illegal Immigrants in the Country

316. SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that citizens of Nepal and Bangladesh are illegally occupying the land in the border areas of the country;

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

(c) the number of persons of both the countries thus identified during the year 2000 and 2001 till date; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check them?

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

[English]

Status of FCI, Ramagundam

317. SHRI RAJAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the complete details of the present financial status of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Ramagundam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): The financial status of the Ramagundam Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31.3.2001 (prov.) is given below:

Equity	—	Rs. 148 crore
Net fixed asset	—	Rs. 53 crore
Working Capital	—	(-) Rs. 66 crore
Profit and Loss	—	(-) Rs. 1549.65 crore (cumulative)

The operations of the Ramagundam unit have been suspended from 1.4.1999 due to a very high cost of production and continuous incremental losses and the expenditure on its standing charges (salary, wage and preservation cost) are met out of the budgetary support being extended to FCI by the Government.

Inadequate Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys

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

(a) whether the number of boys' hotels set up in the tribal dominated States, particularly in Orissa, under the Central Schemes for Scheduled Tribe Boys are inadequate;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to set up additional number of hostels for ST Boys to cope with the demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether better amenities are required to be provided in those Boys' hostels; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard during 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The requirement and location of Boys Hostels for STs is decided by the respective State Governments/U.T. Admns. The scheme of Boys Hostels for STs is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The total cost of construction of Boys Hostels is shared by the Central Government and the State Governments on 50:50 basis. A total of 548 Boys Hostels for STs have been sanctioned by the Ministry in the country since 1992-93 to 2000-2001, of which 60 Boys Hostels have been sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa. The Ministry has a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crores for construction of Boys Hostels for STs during the year 2001-2002.

(d) and (e) As per provision of the scheme of Boys Hostels, 50% cost of construction is borne by this Ministry. The recurring costs including cost for providing facilities to the inmates, is borne by the respective State Governments/UT Admns.

Supply of Low Ash Coal to Power Plants

319. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has offered to supply low ash coal by blending high ash coal with low ash coal to power plants;

(b) if so, whether all power plants in the public sector have agreed to this proposal;

(c) if so, the time by which the CIL is likely to start supply such low ash content coal to power plants;

(d) whether it would involve any difference in price of coal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the capacity of CIL to supply such coal to power plants during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No such offer has been made by CIL during the current year.

(b) to (f) However, Ministry of Environment & Forest has issued a notification for use of coal having less than 34% ash by power stations located more than 1000 kilometers from the pithead or located in urban and sensitive areas. The notification was recently extended and now will come into effect from 1.6.2000. In order to supply coal of less than 34% ash, Coal India Limited, in consultation with Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and concerned power stations, has prepared a matrix for supply of coal. Blending, wherever necessary, would, however be done by the power plants.

Supply of Coal by WCL to Power Plants

320. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Coalfields Ltd. has any linkage to supply coal to power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of coal supplied by WCL during 2000-2001 till date, to such power plants, plant-wise;

(d) whether Western Coalfields has excess production capacity of coal;

(e) if so, whether any alternate markets are being found for such coal;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Western Coalfields has sought funds and permission for expansion of capacity; and

(h) if so, the details of the status of Western Coalfields on the production capacity and present annual sales of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The quantum of coal supplied during 2000-2001 and till date is as under:

	(in metric tonnes)	
Power House	2000-2001	2001-2002 (Till June)
Nasik	3187966	557000
Bhusawal	2182093	476000
Parli	1219723	352000
Chandrapur	11369545	2986000
Paras	305826	45000
Koradi	1555474	183000
Khaperkheda	603240	179000
Sarni	6355864	1239000
Ukai	106841	—
Raichur	1526273	375000
Ramagundum	367316	78000
PSEB	—	427000
Orba	—	282000

(d) Capacity assessed by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute for WCL as on 1.4.2001 is 35.78 million

tonnes. WCL has planned target production of 35 million tonnes during 2000-2001.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (d) above.

(g) No budgetary support is being given by Government. Fund requirement is being met by WCL through internal and external resources.

(h) Despatch of coal by WCL has been 35.21 million tonnes during 2000-2001.

[Translation]

Laden Threat to Attack American Establishments

321. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether American intelligence agency, C.I.A., has sent a message to Delhi Police that Laden is planning to attack the American establishments;

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

(c) whether the Government have recently arrested some persons in connection with the conspiracy to blow up American Embassy;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The U.S. Embassy had given an unconfirmed information about the possibility of attack on the U.S. Embassy in Delhi during the monsoon season by terrorists possibly linked with Osama-bin-Laden. The information was further developed and two persons, including a Sudanese national, were arrested and prefabricated IED containing 6 Kgs of RDX alongwith a detonator fitted with timer pencil, two cell-phones and two SIM cards were recovered from them. The investigation into this matter has led to the arrest of two other persons allegedly involved in the conspiracy.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

322. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for allocation/release of funds under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes;

(b) the funds allocated during 2000-2001 and till date, Programme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of funds remained unutilized/unspent, as on date, and the reasons therefor, State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(d) whether highest percentage of population living below poverty line in Orissa;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any special package has been made by the Government for the State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Swamajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are the main poverty alleviation programmes of

the Ministry of Rural Development under implementation in rural areas. The funds under these programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of a criteria evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission and funds are released in 2 equal instalments in a year to the DRDAs on the basis of their performance and receipt of Audit Report of previous year. A statement showing allocation during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 and unspent balance as on date, State-wise, under these programmes is enclosed. There is still time available during the current year to spend funds.

(d) to (g) As per the estimates of poverty, obtained by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population living below the Poverty Line in Orissa is estimated at 49.72% in rural areas and 41.64% in urban areas in 1993-94, which is not the highest in the country. The share of Orissa in the total rural poor of the country is 6.45%. This Ministry has not made any special package for Orissa under these programmes.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	SGSY			JGSY			EAS		
		Central Allocation		Funds unspent* (as on date)	Central Allocation		Funds unspent* (as on date)	Central Allocation		Funds unspent* (as on date)
		2000-2001	2001-2002		2000-2001	2001-2002		2000-2001	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5303.03	3068.31	1593.68	8727.55	8728.14	NR	6586.59	6900.16	456.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	276.91	164.76	235.27	456.91	456.91	NR	406.80	359.98	344.64
3.	Assam	7195.18	4281.13	NR	11872.04	11872.04	NR	10546.62	9353.70	1721.38
4.	Bihar	12616.76	7300.00	NR	16476.68	16477.80	NR	13184.87	13812.55	5525.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	2800.88	1620.58	1412.81	5094.75	3692.75	NR	3725.40	3902.75	2016.91
6.	Goa	50.00	50.00	37.86	128.41	128.42	101.44	15.18	15.90	6.37
7.	Gujarat	1996.15	1154.96	927.66	3285.21	3285.44	-177.71	2479.32	2597.35	1639.72
8.	Haryana	1174.37	679.48	558.86	1932.75	1932.88	1316.77	1458.62	1528.07	769.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	494.67	286.16	18.8	813.95	814.01	541.18	614.28	643.53	216.61
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	612.1	354.16	92.51	1007.38	1007.45	-326.46	760.26	796.45	306.62
11.	Jharkhand	4755.33	2751.41	60.11	12113.79	12114.60	15347.57	8385.06	8784.24	3393.67
12.	Karnataka	4004.53	2317.00	58.92	6590.54	6590.99	4615.32	4973.80	5210.60	4328.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	1796.82	1039.63	604.5	2957.15	2957.35	3465.71	2231.73	2337.98	1680.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6004.58	3474.22	2724.89	9397.00	10799.98	-2026.06	7217.24	7560.81	3128.74
15.	Maharashtra	7915.98	4580.15	5665.01	13027.87	13028.76	800.99	9832.00	10300.07	6663.38
16.	Manipur	482.36	287.00	NR	795.90	795.90	315.04	707.18	627.08	190.51
17.	Meghalaya	540.42	321.55	283.9	891.69	891.69	NR	792.68	702.54	299.62
18.	Mizoram	125.06	74.41	25.95	206.33	206.33	142.39	183.36	162.58	118.06
19.	Nagaland	370.7	220.57	NR	611.66	611.66	NR	543.30	481.90	147.01
20.	Orissa	6065.56	3509.50	2677.82	9982.52	9983.20	7961.71	7533.70	7892.36	4631.69
21.	Punjab	570.73	330.22	197.58	939.30	939.36	694.46	708.88	742.62	494.1
22.	Rajasthan	3040.77	1759.38	1634.58	5004.41	5004.75	4085.79	3776.78	3956.58	2656.36
23.	Sikkim	138.45	82.38	41.19	228.45	228.45	38.16	203.84	180.02	72.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	4689.03	2713.06	2071.75	7717.07	7717.59	-5094.6	5824.00	6101.26	2764.88
25.	Tripura	870.92	518.20	259.1	1437.02	1437.02	305.85	1276.22	1132.20	818.39
26.	Uttaranchal	954.45	552.30	1059.97	1960.17	1960.34	NR	1483.15	1553.76	871.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18163.6	10509.37	15864.89	29503.89	29505.85	7645.51	22258.95	23318.62	9327.45
28.	West Bengal	6740.66	3900.11	9715.13	11093.58	11094.33	-2892.93	8372.22	8770.78	3105.11
29.	A & N Islands	50	50.00	30.18	84.64	84.64	52.15	35.04	36.70	72.86
30.	D & N Haveli	50	50.00	NR	55.87	55.87	NR	35.04	36.70	0
31.	Daman & Diu	50	50.00	64.61	27.07	27.07	1.58	1.17	1.22	1.16
32.	Lakshadweep	50	50.00	NR	42.43	42.43	3.36	2.34	2.45	0
33.	Pondicherry	50	50.00	NR	86.00	86.00	10	44.38	46.49	0
Total		100000	58150.00	47917.53	164549.98	164560.00	36927.22	126200.00	129850.00	57768.69

NR: Not Reported *Provisional.

Support to Terrorist Activities by NGOs

323. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are supporting terrorist activities in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and other States;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such organisations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There are no specific reports to suggest that Non-

Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are supporting terrorist activities in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. However, Non-Governmental Organisations in some States, have been seen to be championing the cause of self-determination for the indigenous people, organizing protest actions to condemn the alleged harassment and atrocities on militants, NGO activists and general public by the Security Forces.

(c) A close watch is kept on the activities of these Non-Governmental Organizations. State Governments register cases whenever specific cases of violations of law are detected.

[English]

Revival Package for Ailing Fertilizer PSUs

324. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to constitute a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister of chalk out a fertilizer policy and draft revival package for four ailing fertilizer PSUs;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Group;

(c) whether the State Governments, farmers and Industry have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) 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) A Group of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted on 8.6.2001 to examine the rehabilitation/restructuring proposals and submit its recommendations in respect of the four sick fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with the following composition:

Shri Yashwant Sinha,

Minister of Finance.

Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa,

Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Shri Nitish Kumar,

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Railways.

Shri Manohar Joshi,

Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi,

Minister of Human Resource Development,
Minister of Science and Technology and
Minister of Ocean Development.

Shri Ram Naik,

Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Arun Shourie,

Minister of State (independent charge) of the Department of Disinvestment, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

The terms of reference of the GOM does not include the drawing up of the fertilizer policy.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b).

Losses of FCI Observed by CAG

325. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report for the year ending 31st March, 2000 has observed huge losses of several hundred crores of rupees in Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter brought out by CAG in his report;

(c) whether the Government propose to order high level probe to ascertain major reasons for such whopping losses by the Department of Fertilizer;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No. 1 of 2001 (PSUs) for the year ending 31st March, 2000 has shown accumulated loss of Rs. 5904.11 crore and Rs. 4192.97 crore in Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India (HFC), respectively.

(c) to (e) Does not arise as FCI and HFC have consistently incurred losses due to technological obsolescence, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, industrial relations problems, surplus manpower and resource constraints and were declared sick by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in November, 1992.

Bomb Blasts in Delhi

326. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a series of bomb blasts in the recent past in Delhi's high security zone;

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

(c) the number of bomb blasts that took place in Delhi during each of the last two years;

(d) whether any investigations have been in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the agencies responsible for these blasts;

(f) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against each of them; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to stop the recurrence of bomb blasts in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the year 2001, 3 separate incidents of explosion, one each at the Army Headquarters Canteen

Parking opposite Sena Bhawan; behind South Block at Dalhousie Road; and on the roof of a tent at BSF Office, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi, were reported.

(c) The number of bomb blasts in the years 1999 and 2000 was 2 and 4 respectively.

(d) to (f) Both the cases relating to the year 1999 and 3 cases relating to the year 2000 were worked out by Delhi Police and 4 persons were arrested in this regard. The investigation into these cases revealed involvement of organizations like Khalistan Zindabad Force, Khalistan Commando Force (Punjwar) and Pak ISI.

(g) The steps taken by Delhi Police to stop the recurrence of bomb blasts in the capital include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggages particularly in crowded market places and places of entertainment; checking of guest houses and religious places; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district; sensitization of the public through print and visual media; verification of tenants in the newly developing colonies; close interaction with State & Central Police Organisations for exchange of information; sensitization of security personnel guarding high rise buildings, Government buildings and Car Parking areas etc.; close watch on the activities of militants released on bail; and deployment of spotters in select areas.

Scheme to Attract Cable Operators Towards Gyan Darshan Programme

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

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University has launched an ambitious and incentive scheme to attract cable operators in regard to Gyan Darshan Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the Gyan Darshan Programme; 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) No, Sir. However, Indira Gandhi National Open University is proposed to have an incentive scheme to attract cable operators in regard to Gyan Darshan Programme.

(b) Under the proposed Scheme, small cable operators in remote areas will be given technical support to carry Gyan Darshan Channel.

(c) and (d) The Gyan Darshan Programme is being monitored by the Ministry from time to time to improve its quality and contents.

[Translation]

Civic Amenities in Tribal Dominated Areas of Udaipur

328. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Udaipur district of South Rajasthan is a tribal dominated area;

(b) if so, whether the proper civic amenities are not available in the said district, especially the Kotada tribal dominated block;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the factual position in regard to education, medical facilities, sanitation, roads and avenues of employment available in the area, especially in the said block;

(e) whether the tribal people of this block are leading their life by following the traditions of an uncivilized society; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Udaipur Distt. of Rajasthan is a tribal dominated distt. with 46.19 percent tribal population as per 1991 census.

(b) and (c) It is a fact that Kotada is a tribal dominated block. About 89% population is tribal. Civic amenities which are available in the State of Rajasthan are available in Kotada Block also. A comparative position of civic amenities available in the State as a whole and Kotada Block is as under:-

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan	Kotada Block
1.	Literacy Rate (1991 census)	38.55	8.67
2.	No. of Schools per 10000 population	11.21	14.87
3.	No. of Schools per 100 sq. kms.	14.41	16.28
4.	No. of Health Institution per 10000 population	3.05	3.45
5.	No. of health Institution per 100 sq. kms.	3.07	3.78
6.	Percentage of Villages covered under Drinking Water Supply	100	100
7.	Road length per 100 sq. km.	20.52	21.85

(d) The civic amenities available in Kotada Block is as under:-

S. No.	Civic Amenities	Unit
1.	No. of Schools	191
2.	No. of Primary health centres	6
3.	No. of community health centres	1
4.	No. of sub centres	42
5.	No. of Ashram Hostels	4

(e) and (f) No Sir. However, the Government is taking various steps for the upliftment of tribals of the Block so that they may come to a position to compete with the modern society. Such Steps are: opening of schools at every village having a population of 100, construction of link road in every village having a population of 750, executing education schemes of Shiksha Karma, Lok Jumbish, Rajeev Gandhi Pathsala etc. A residential school has been set up at the block headquarter for which Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grants-in-aid.

Harassment by Delhi Police

329. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the National Human Rights Commission from the minority community and public representatives of Delhi from 1.1.2001 till date, regarding alleged harassment by the Delhi Police;

(b) whether the Commission has conducted/propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the Delhi Police Officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received 37 complaints from the minority community and public representatives of Delhi regarding alleged harassment by the Delhi Police during the period from 1.1.2001 to 30.6.2001.

(b) to (d) Out of the 37 complaints received, the Commission directed the Delhi Police to investigate and submit a report to the Commission in 14 cases. In one case the Investigation Division of NHRC was asked to investigate the matter. The case was subsequently closed since the allegations were found to be baseless. 13 cases were dismissed *in limini*. 9 cases were disposed of with directions to the Delhi Police to take appropriate action.

In three of the cases referred to Delhi Police by the Commission, action has been initiated against the Police officials involved.

[English]

Children Code Bill, 2000

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

(a) whether a special Expert Committee chaired by Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer has prepared the Children Code Bill, 2000, to be presented in Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the circumstances leading to the formation of the Expert Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Children's Code Bill, 2000 was prepared by an Expert Committee, headed by Justice Krishna Iyer, facilitated by UNICEF, India Country Office. As the Committee was not appointed by Government of India, the Bill is not proposed to be presented to Parliament.

(b) The Children's Code Bill, 2000 contains the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, special provisions relating to girl child, the proposed National Commission for Children including the State Commissions for Children, provision for free and compulsory elementary education, provision regarding health and nutrition, child rights against economic exploitation and abuse, protection and care of children, appointment of officers and establishment of institutions, special provisions for disabled children, adoption of children through child welfare agencies, offences and penalties, children's courts and other child related issues.

(c) UNICEF has informed that as mandated by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was ratified by India, and as a follow up on the CRC Committee's observations on the First India Report on CRC implementation, UNICEF facilitated the formation of the Expert National Committee to review how the spirit of the CRC could be best incorporated into India's domestic legislation.

[Translation]

Challan of Vehicles

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

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police note down the vehicle number and send the challans to the vehicle owners at their residential addresses;

(b) if so, the number of challans sent to the residential addresses from 1.1.2001 to 30.6.2001 and the total amount of money realised thereby;

(c) whether such challans have been received by some persons who have not even taken out their vehicles on the dates mentioned in the challan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to check this menace and cancel the challans thus made and punish the guilty officials in the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the remedial steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The registration number of vehicles found indulging in traffic violations are noted down by the Traffic Police Personnel and notices are sent under section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to the registered owners of such vehicles requesting them to provide name, address and driving licence number of the person who was driving the vehicle at that particular time, date and place.

(b) During this period 524669 notices were sent and an amount of Rs. 2,13,08,800/- was realized.

(c) to (h) There have been some cases where such notices were found to have been sent erroneously. However, as and when such a mistake is brought to the notice of the police, the matter is inquired into and if it is established that the notice was erroneously issued because of any negligence on the part of police official concerned, the notice is withdrawn and suitable action against the delinquent official is taken.

[English]

Cross Border Terrorism

332. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the issue of curbing the cross border militancy, the Government have received very poor response from the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation in the recent past;

(c) whether any concrete action plan has been formulated to check the cross border militancy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Government have often stated that Pakistan should demonstrate its adherence to the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration and abandon its sponsorship of cross border terrorism. We have received no response to our concerns regarding cross border terrorism.

(b) Diplomatically Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the attention of the international community facts pertaining to Pakistan's sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. The International community openly acknowledges Pakistan sponsorship of cross border terrorism in J&K and elsewhere in India. This is often reflected in the media coverage on Pakistan.

(c) and (d) To contain terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter alia*, strengthening border management, pro-active action against terrorists in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces.

Steps are being taken to flush out terrorists and curb their activities including close vigil on border, establishment of more naka parties in depth or deeper, areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, more pickets, intensive patrolling etc.

Bomb Blast at Jammu Railway Station

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

(a) whether a powerful scooter blast rocked Jammu Railway Station on June 25, 2001;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured therein;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for failure of security at this important railway station; and

(f) the measures taken to ensure security and safety of passengers at this railway station, particularly in view of Amarnath Yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. On the evening of 25.06.2001, an explosion took place near Jammu Railway Station. 46 persons, including 3 Army personnel were injured in the incident. J&K Police is investigating the case.

(e) and (f) The Government has been adopting a comprehensive approach to curb terrorism in J&K which includes, *inter alia*, strengthening the border management, appropriate security force actions in the hinterland, gearing up the intelligence machinery, security measures for vital installations and for minorities and remote and scattered villages, improved technology, weapons, equipments for security forces, greater functional integration through a framework of Operations Groups and Intelligence Groups at UHQ and lower levels, etc. The security situation is regularly reviewed in the UHQ at lower levels with a view to adopting appropriate strategies and tactics and making dynamic deployments of the security forces to counter the threats of the terrorists. Special measures are undertaken by State Government for security of Amarnath Yatra and the security at railway stations and along railway line in J&K is reviewed from time to time in meetings convened for the purpose by State Government agencies.

[Translation]

Literacy Programmes in Madhya Pradesh

334. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have released the 2nd instalment of funds to Madhya Pradesh for 51 projects of the State under the literacy programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Second instalment of funds have been released to 26 districts under Total Literacy Campaign/Post Literacy Programme in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) A statement showing, district-wise the funds released as second instalment is enclosed.

(c) The reasons for not releasing second instalment to remaining districts is as follows:

- (i) Non-utilisation of 75% of first instalment;
- (ii) Release of State share not made;
- (iii) Upto date progress report not furnished;
- (iv) Audited accounts for funds released earlier, not submitted.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the District	Total/Post Literacy	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Sidhi	TLC	65.50
2.	Datia	TLC	14.58
3.	Satna	TLC	82.44
4.	Rewa	TLC	81.25
5.	Gwalior	TLC	15.00
6.	Bhind (Ph. II & III)	TLC	50.63
7.	Balaghat	TLC	10.00
8.	Rajgarh	TLC	21.00
9.	Panna	TLC PLP	10.00 4.59
10.	Dewas	TLC	5.00
11.	Sagar	TLC	64.43
12.	Vidisha	TLC	13.90
13.	Ujjain (Phase-I)	TLC	30.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Seoni	TLC	67.63
15.	Shivpuri	TLC	50.00
16.	Tikamgarh	TLC	67.23
		PLP	15.00
17.	Jhabua (Phase-II)	TLC	40.00
18.	Bhopal	TLC	33.18
19.	Chhatarpur	TLC	56.33
		PLP	15.00
20.	Chhindwara	TLC	99.00
21.	Narsinghpur	TLC	30.70
		PLP	10.00
22.	Mandsaur & Neemach	TLC	5.00
23.	Shahdole & Umariya	TLC	30.00
24.	Raisen	TLC	20.00
25.	Khargaan & Barwani	TLC	75.00
26.	Morena	TLC	40.00

Allotment of Coal Mines to Various Agencies

335. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot coal mines to various agencies for generating power and manufacturing cement and steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of various agencies which have applied for allotment of coal mines, agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Under the existing provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, coal blocks are allotted to public/private companies for manufacture of iron & steel, generation of power and production of cement on captive basis.

Allotment of captive mining blocks for above captive use is decided by a Committee headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Coal. As on date 122 captive mining blocks under the jurisdiction of Coal India Limited as Singareni Collieries Company Limited have been identified for allotment for captive use.

(c) 27 blocks stand allotted as on 10.7.2001 to various public/private parties as per list enclosed.

Details of captive mining blocks which stand allotted as on 10.7.2001

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Block allocated	End Use
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s RPG Industries/CESC Ltd.	Sarisatolli	Power Generation
2.	M/s Kalinga Power	Utkal-A	Power Generation
3.	M/s INDALCO	Talabira-I	Power Generation
4.	M/s WBSEB	Tara (East)	Power Generation
5.	M/s SAIL	Tasra	Steel Production
6.	M/s WBPDC	Tara (West)	Power Generation
7.	M/s Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd/VPL	Utkal-B1	Power Generation
8.	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (East)	Power Generation
9.	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (West)	Power Generation
10.	M/s Jindal Strips Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Sponge Iron Production
11.	M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Sponge Iron Production

1	2	3	4
12.	M/s Lloyds Metals & Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellare (North)	Spong Iron Production
13.	M/s ACC	Bisrar	Cement Production
14.	M/s Central Collieries Company	Takli-Jena-Bellare (South)	Power Generation
15.	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/2	Power Generation
16.	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/3	Power Generation
17.	M/s Utkal Coal Ltd.	Utkal-C	Power Generation
18.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd	Gare-Palma-IV/4	Sponge Iron Production
19.	M/s Monnet Ispat	Utkal-B2	Sponge Iron Production
20.	M/s Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria (Provisional)	Cement Production
21.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Choritand-Tiliya (Provisional)	Steel Production/Captive Power Plant
22.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Jogeshwar (Provisional)	Steel Production/Captive Power Plant
23.	M/s Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia (Provisional)	Sponge Iron Production
24.	M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/7	Sponge Iron Production/ Captive Power Plant
25.	M/s B.S. Ispat	Marki-Mangli	Sponge Iron Production
26.	M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Limited	Utkal-D	Power Generation
27.	M/s Punjab State Electricity Board	Pachwara (Provisional -conditional upon sub- blocking -sub-blocking awaited)	Power Generation

Rural Development Schemes

336. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for IRDP/Central sponsored rural schemes and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during 2000-2001, till date, State-wise, Union Territory-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount released, utilised and that remained unspent so far by each State/Union Territory, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):
(a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is no more in operation since 1.4.1999. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is the new Self-employment Programme for the rural poor under implementation since then.

Central allocation during 2000-2001 and during 2001-2002, State/Union Territory-wise, under the major Centrally Sponsored Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation Programmes, including the SGSY and the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, is given at statement-I enclosed.

(b) The details under the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are given at statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I**Central Allocation under the Major Centrally Sponsored Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No	States/UTs	Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana (JGSY)		Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)		Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)		Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)		National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*	
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8727.55	8728.14	5303.03	3068.31	6586.59	6900.16	11036.00	11794.45	8987.45	5784.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	456.91	456.91	276.91	164.76	406.80	359.98	726.86	555.06	266.15	210.89
3.	Assam	11872.04	11872.04	7195.18	4281.13	10546.62	9353.70	16354.79	12489.11	4596.55	3420.63
4.	Bihar	16476.68	16477.8	12616.76	7300.00	13184.87	13812.55	29832.84	32038.79	6997.38	5001.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	5094.75	3692.75	2800.88	1620.58	3725.40	3902.75	2045.34	2016.89	2601.09	1562.74
6.	Goa	128.41	128.42	50.00	50.00	15.18	15.90	68.00	76.20	42.74	33.67
7.	Gujarat	3285.21	3285.44	1996.15	1154.96	2479.32	2597.35	3243.00	3389.62	824.35	557.24
8.	Haryana	1932.75	1932.88	1174.37	679.48	1458.62	1528.07	1171.00	1146.14	654.70	486.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	813.95	814.01	494.67	286.16	614.28	643.53	515.00	507.06	286.38	311.34
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1007.38	1007.45	612.10	354.16	760.26	796.45	618.00	606.54	423.91	299.66
11.	Jharkhand	12113.79	12114.6	4755.33	2751.41	8385.06	8784.24	8765.16	9413.29	2403.47	1707.68
12.	Karnataka	6590.54	6590.99	4004.53	2317.00	4973.80	5210.60	5898.00	6100.88	4011.51	3204.13
13.	Kerala	2957.15	2957.35	1796.82	1039.63	2231.73	2337.98	3552.00	3780.58	1914.99	1379.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9397.00	10799.98	6004.58	3474.22	7217.24	7560.81	7137.66	7038.38	6846.55	4417.96
15.	Maharashtra	13027.87	13028.76	7915.98	4580.15	9832.00	10300.07	10585.00	10824.79	5638.74	4056.52
16.	Manipur	795.90	795.9	482.36	287.00	707.18	627.08	866.65	661.80	440.86	360.39
17.	Meghalaya	891.69	891.69	540.42	321.55	792.68	702.54	1151.46	879.29	477.70	389.71
18.	Mizoram	206.33	206.33	125.06	74.41	183.36	162.58	276.42	211.09	135.03	109.62
19.	Nagaland	611.66	611.66	370.70	220.57	543.30	481.90	743.31	567.62	330.67	274.65
20.	Orissa	9982.52	9983.2	6065.56	3509.50	7533.70	7892.36	9154.00	9494.97	5653.14	3797.08
21.	Punjab	939.30	939.36	570.73	330.22	708.88	742.62	745.00	759.25	567.93	492.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Rajasthan	5004.41	5004.75	3040.77	1759.38	3776.78	3956.58	3233.00	3198.28	2268.04	1610.13
23.	Sikkim	228.45	228.45	138.45	82.38	203.84	180.02	199.28	152.17	130.39	105.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	7717.07	7717.59	4689.03	2713.06	5824.00	6101.26	5846.00	5922.86	6087.12	3980.14
25.	Tripura	1437.02	1437.02	870.92	518.20	1276.22	1132.20	1681.23	1283.85	772.65	628.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1960.17	1960.34	18163.60	10509.37	22258.95	23318.62	21347.67	21595.12	12264.49	8060.19
27.	Uttaranchal	29503.89	29505.85	954.45	552.30	1483.15	1553.76	2217.33	2242.99	736.16	500.58
28.	West Bengal	11093.58	11094.33	6740.66	3900.11	8372.22	8770.78	12064.00	12729.32	4829.40	3422.56
29.	A & N Islands	84.64	84.64	50.00	50.00	35.04	36.70	129.00	143.47	21.33	16.28
30.	Chandigarh**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.17	26.60
31.	D & N Haveli	55.87	55.87	50.00	50.00	35.04	36.70	69.00	75.29	15.13	11.96
32.	Daman & Diu	27.07	27.07	50.00	50.00	1.17	1.22	27.00	31.16	5.65	3.47
33.	NCT Delhi**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.69	229.31
34.	Lakshadweep	42.43	42.43	50.00	50.00	2.34	2.45	3.00	2.44	281.20	2.94
35.	Pondicherry	86.00	86.00	50.00	50.00	44.38	46.49	67.00	71.22	57.16	43.51
Total		164550.00	164560.00	100000.00	58150.00	126200.00	129850.00	161369.00	161799.97	81630.87	56499.41

*Allocation under NSAP includes National Old Age Pension (NOAP), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS) for 2000-2001. NMBS has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 1.4.2001.

**Other programmes are not implemented in Chandigarh and NCT Delhi.

Statement-II

Releases, Utilisation and Unspent balance under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) during 2000-2001 & upto May 2001

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/U.Ts	2000-2001				2001-2002 (As per reports received till now)			
		Central Releases	Total funds Available	Utilisation of funds	Unspent balance	Central Releases (as on date)	Total funds Available	Utilization of funds	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8224.23	13251.45	8802.65	4448.80	783.09	5492.92		5492.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367.68	612.05	428.11	183.94	204.66	456.82	18.59	438.23
3.	Assam	0.00	2487.00	1426.61	1060.39	0.00	1060.39	0.64	1059.75
4.	Bihar	13707.02	27422.43	17006.30	10416.13	7811.44	20831.38		20831.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	3604.68	5829.72	5447.73	381.99	1543.90	2440.52		2440.52
6.	Goa	128.41	189.75	233.16	-43.41	64.21	42.20	0.00	42.20
7.	Gujarat	3273.12	4831.23	4934.81	-103.58	1596.02	2024.45	74.24	1950.21
8.	Haryana	1863.61	2793.61	3380.95	-587.34	966.44	701.25	30.58	670.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	661.34	1185.47	1247.08	-61.61	355.65	412.59	23.35	389.24
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	720.25	1073.83	971.08	102.75	434.38	681.92		
11.	Jharkhand	9644.14	20999.42	68.81	20930.61	5456.86	28206.43		
12.	Karnataka	5165.38	9942.19	9422.31	519.88	3222.86	4817.03	201.87	4615.16
13.	Kerala	2725.50	4818.70	3404.06	1414.64	1387.00	3263.97	167.59	3096.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10574.87	19250.94	17211.19	2039.75	5399.99	9239.74	188.68	9051.06
15.	Maharashtra	9673.91	16514.79	17860.22	-1345.43	6143.41	6845.79	92.91	6752.88
16.	Manipur	530.58	762.10	108.36	653.75	276.54	1022.47		
17.	Meghalaya	763.61	1244.92	811.86	433.06	445.86	1027.54		
18.	Mizoram	206.33	280.30	330.54	-50.24	103.17	87.32	0.00	87.32
19.	Nagaland	454.48	624.98	597.75	27.23	305.83	435.00		
20.	Orissa	8971.67	15941.90	16876.74	-934.84	4991.60	5720.62	748.60	4972.02
21.	Punjab	901.02	1329.97	1769.91	-439.94	469.68	186.30	15.45	170.85
22.	Rajasthan	4781.45	10113.99	9945.71	168.28	2502.38	3504.78	219.80	3284.98
23.	Sikkim	228.45	304.67	248.45	56.22	114.23	208.53		
24.	Tamil Nadu	7716.72	10695.05	10646.00	49.05	3858.79	5194.11		
25.	Tripura	1437.02	1915.98	1908.67	7.31	718.51	965.32		
26.	Uttaranchal	1513.13	2813.66	3371.60	-557.94	906.49	650.71	77.57	573.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25274.21	43186.63	43238.39	-51.76	14752.93	19618.81		
28.	West Bengal	9469.13	17325.83	17628.42	-302.59	4918.37	6255.24		
29.	A & N Islands	54.04	86.27	45.03	41.24	11.72	52.96	6.00	46.96
30.	D & N Haveli	54.23	57.26		57.26	27.94	85.20		
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	30.21	26.85	3.36	0.00	3.36		3.36
33.	Pondicherry	66.56	72.89	64.13	8.76	43.00	51.76		51.76
Total		132756.77	237992.23	199463.48	38528.75	69816.95	131590.46	1865.87	129724.59

Note: The blank columns denote non-reporting of figures by the State/UTs.

*Releases, Utilisation and Unspent Balance under Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lacs)

S No.	State/U.Ts	2000-2001				2001-2002 (As per reports received till now)			
		Central Releases	Total funds Available	Utilisation of funds	Unspent balance	Central Releases (upto date)	Total funds Available	Utilization of funds	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5283.98	6370.60	7082.46	-711.86	1534.16	1859.44	265.76	1593.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.26	346.58	98.97	247.61	13.25	242.70	7.43	235.27
3.	Assam	0.00	2209.46	2071.74	137.72	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
4.	Bihar	2978.76	18809.60	9984.51	8825.08	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1138.08	4420.11	4815.87	-395.76	183.15	1427.39	14.58	1412.81
6.	Goa	25.00	51.11	2.59	48.52	0.00	40.64	2.78	37.86
7.	Gujarat	1216.65	3481.08	3157.56	323.52	224.76	1006.86	79.20	927.66
8.	Haryana	1088.61	2004.93	2380.23	-375.30	339.74	582.56	23.70	558.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	245.91	656.02	771.02	-115.00	18.80	18.80	-	18.80
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	195.23	931.59	599.19	332.40	92.51	92.51	-	92.51
11.	Jharkhand	808.88	5131.72	2398.40	2733.32	60.11	60.11	-	60.11
12.	Karnataka	1600.56	7186.12	4212.40	2973.72	58.92	58.92	-	58.92
13.	Kerala	919.53	3392.82	3489.36	-96.54	426.88	630.25	25.75	604.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3420.63	8818.97	9330.72	511.75	843.82	3225.96	501.07	2724.89
15.	Maharashtra	5770.72	13813.42	11333.89	2479.53	1194.42	5919.20	254.19	5665.01
16.	Manipur	24.94	24.94	NR	24.94	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	23.89	364.80	88.94	275.86	0.00	285.25	1.35	283.90
18.	Mizoram	62.56	154.50	110.48	44.02	0.00	25.95	0.00	25.95
19.	Nagaland	174.94	309.87	53.86	256.01	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
20.	Orissa	4353.99	10385.48	9780.81	604.67	987.09	2816.12	138.30	2677.82
21.	Punjab	454.49	933.43	1232.06	-298.63	165.11	205.93	8.35	197.58
22.	Rajasthan	2594.50	5774.03	4460.72	1313.31	689.60	1706.04	71.46	1634.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	136.83	216.71	151.69	65.02	41.19	41.19	-	41.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	4626.30	7094.05	8430.46	-1336.41	1356.53	2169.43	97.68	2071.75
25.	Tripura	860.44	1274.13	1230.59	43.54	259.10	259.10	-	259.10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7737.07	34739.37	19968.23	14771.14	90.85	16186.36	321.47	15864.89
27.	Uttaranchal	344.28	1803.36	904.50	898.86	30.55	1095.32	35.35	1059.97
28.	West Bengal	0.00	10966.58	1561.10	9405.47	0.00	9720.92	5.79	9715.13
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	35.01	34.40	0.61	0.00	30.28	0.10	30.18
30.	D & N Haveli	0.00	35.90	0.26	35.64	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	35.90	0.00	35.90	0.00	64.61	-	64.61
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	43.54	6.23	37.31	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	25.00	53.60	9.17	44.43	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Grand Total		46211.03	151869.31	109752.41	42116.91	8610.54	49771.83	1854.31	47917.52

Releases, Utilisation and Unspent Balance under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/U.Ts	2000-2001				2001-2002 (As per reports received till now)			
		Central Releases	Total funds Available	Utilisation of funds	Unspent balance	Central Releases (Upto date)	Total funds Available	Utilization of funds	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11001.91	15962.08	9660.15	6301.93	5897.22	14164.89	0.00	14164.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	519.91	939.20	570.89	368.31	150.59	569.10	0.00	569.10
3.	Assam	8177.4	15532.56	11991.24	3541.32	0	3541.32	0.00	3541.32
4.	Bihar	17866.73	40180.47	19007.54	21172.93	12361.73	37655.23	0.00	37655.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	1874.67	3295.79	3174.71	121.08	992.02	1443.77	0.00	1443.77
6.	Goa	27.2	74.03	77.92	-3.89	30.48	36.75	0.00	36.75
7.	Gujarat	8143.00	11357.75	4515.94	6841.81	4257.15	12518.01	336.56	12181.45
8.	Haryana	1151.94	1714.18	2273.07	558.89	573.07	205.20	10.91	194.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	443.89	605.06	657.52	-52.46	229.99	254.20	0.34	253.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	132.95	299.62	276.02	23.60	243.11	347.74	0.00	347.74
11.	Jharkhand	4203.16	10790.51	5712.99	5077.52	1404.85	6950.66	0.00	6950.66
12.	Karnataka	4203.28	8845.67	5223.43	3622.24	3050.44	7689.50	142.48	7547.02
13.	Kerala	2445.22	3746.03	2777.34	968.69	867.22	2124.99	109.74	2015.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6670.61	10788.11	10514.75	273.36	3325.02	4706.72	0.00	4706.72
15.	Maharashtra	9752.55	16446.87	18391.11	-1944.24	4377.87	3892.92	0.00	3892.92
16.	Manipur	326.45	490.80	104.34	386.46	126.95	555.73	0.00	555.73
17.	Meghalaya	498.65	1565.70	99.06	1466.64	0.00	1466.64	0.00	1466.64
18.	Mizoram	251.97	407.91	412.96	-5.05	105.55	135.68	0.00	135.68
19.	Nagaland	660.31	990.83	676.80	314.04	283.81	692.45	0.00	692.45
20.	Orissa	31325.76	46141.18	35098.49	11042.69	3895.75	16237.02	1774.05	14462.97
21.	Punjab	708.58	1101.54	1200.44	-98.90	379.63	407.28	1.70	405.58
22.	Rajasthan	3924.66	6511.56	5957.54	554.02	1599.14	2686.21	0.00	2686.21
23.	Sikkim	199.28	287.23	235.51	51.72	76.09	153.17	0.00	153.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	5846.00	8066.79	12638.44	-4571.65	2961.43	-623.08	33.96	-657.04
25.	Tripura	1681.23	2263.92	1239.09	1024.83	641.93	1880.74	0.00	1880.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18645.17	32423.03	16187.81	16235.22	10638.64	30420.07	0.00	30420.07
27.	Uttaranchal	1427.54	3342.14	921.98	2420.16	425.75	2987.82	0.00	2987.82
28.	West Bengal	9906.99	17155.30	10420.74	6734.56	5306.7	13810.16	0.00	13810.16
29.	A & N Islands	129	172.15	7.94	164.21	143.47	355.50	3.13	352.37
30.	D & N Haveli	0	34.22	32.96	1.26	0	1.26	0.00	1.26
31.	Daman & Diu	11.15	16.58	0.04	16.54	0	16.54	0.00	16.54
32.	Lakshadweep	3	5.25	3.02	2.23	1.22	3.86	0.27	3.59
33.	Pondicherry	33.5	84.58	48.81	35.77	0	35.77	0.00	35.77
Grand Total		152193.66	261638.64	180110.58	81528.06	64346.82	167323.82	2413.14	164910.68

*Releases, Utilisation and Unspent Balance under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/U.Ts	2000-2001				2001-2002 (As per reports received till now)			
		Central Releases	Total funds Available	Utilisation of funds	Unspent balance	Central Releases (Upto date)	Total funds Available	Utilization of funds	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6483.22	9912.95	8168.13	1744.82	456.54	456.54	0.00	456.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	812.95	1303.89	1064.19	239.70	131.78	371.48	26.84	344.64
3.	Assam	5273.31	8086.60	5880.31	2206.29	0.00	2079.15	357.77	1721.38
4.	Bihar	9714.15	22802.40	18443.72	4358.68	5525.02	5525.02	0.00	5525.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	3725.40	7732.80	7242.62	490.18	1561.10	2110.19	93.28	2016.91
6.	Goa	15.18	60.20	56.12	4.08	6.36	6.37	0.00	6.37
7.	Gujarat	3779.32	7863.93	6398.65	1465.28	1038.94	2217.38	577.66	1639.72
8.	Haryana	2007.25	3388.19	3256.93	131.26	611.23	795.46	25.96	769.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	429.28	1376.31	1117.42	258.89	216.61	216.61	0.00	216.61
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2251.46	2629.17	2085.13	544.04	306.62	306.62	0.00	306.62
11.	Jharkhand	6870.60	9447.98	5271.84	4676.14	3393.67	3393.67	0.00	3393.67
12.	Karnataka	5577.10	8494.39	7282.76	1211.63	2084.24	4794.08	465.28	4328.80
13.	Kerala	2200.90	4201.34	3458.67	742.67	935.19	1880.65	200.43	1680.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7711.15	13522.09	12748.41	773.68	3024.32	4252.22	1123.48	3128.74
15.	Maharashtra	7285.68	16751.50	13662.39	3089.11	3670.56	6839.28	175.90	6663.38
16.	Manipur	478.58	586.06	126.38	459.68	190.51	190.51	0.00	190.51
17.	Meghalaya	500.88	743.49	420.90	322.59	101.78	299.62	0.00	299.62
18.	Mizoram	183.36	553.77	517.00	36.77	81.29	118.06	0.00	118.06
19.	Nagaland	403.52	965.94	639.74	326.20	147.01	147.01	0.00	147.01
20.	Orissa	10866.23	17190.16	13931.81	3258.35	3156.95	5413.06	781.37	4631.69
21.	Punjab	615.60	2294.50	2150.64	143.86	297.05	538.85	44.75	494.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	3509.96	9362.49	8512.45	850.04	1582.63	3326.93	670.57	2656.36
23.	Sikkim	403.84	628.07	625.09	2.98	72.01	72.01	0.00	72.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	7324.00	10311.73	9931.65	380.08	2440.50	2825.30	60.42	2764.88
25.	Tripura	1276.22	1616.30	1401.74	214.56	452.88	818.39	0.00	818.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18544.23	40785.52	33312.44	7473.08	9327.45	9327.45	0.00	9327.45
27.	Uttaranchal	1135.06	2563.29	1890.83	672.46	428.54	1114.33	242.97	871.36
28.	West Bengal	6631.13	16428.03	12091.41	4336.62	3105.11	3105.11	0.00	3105.11
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	63.10	29.54	33.56	0.00	75.27	2.41	72.86
30.	D & N Haveli	17.52	17.52	—	17.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	1.62	—	1.62	0.00	1.16	0.00	1.16
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	26.47	23.62	2.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	0.00	89.00	72.12	16.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		116027.08	222300.80	181814.65	40486.15	44345.89	62617.78	4849.09	57768.69

*Releases, Utilisation and Unspent Balance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/U.Ts	2000-2001				2001-2002 (As per reports received till now)			
		Central Releases	Total funds Available	Utilisation of funds	Unspent balance	Central Releases (Upto date)	Total funds Available	Utilization of funds	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8941.93	9723.48	9051.36	672.12	2892.21	3335.90	747.05	2588.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.89	93.54	21.06	72.48	17.44	35.11	9.83	25.28
3.	Assam	3710.32	4144.70	2516.51	1628.19	1580.16	1598.08	4.66	1593.42
4.	Bihar	5547.77	9376.49	5731.11	3645.38	2188.32	2282.67	0.00	2282.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	2231.19	2724.83	2125.19	599.64	583.63	646.78	61.91	584.87
6.	Goa	38.63	71.27	51.19	20.08	16.13	19.98	3.60	16.38
7.	Gujarat	1556.63	1907.24	631.65	1275.59	206.85	220.94	0.26	220.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	529.66	605.23	330.20	275.03	211.73	214.49	3.88	210.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233.39	293.96	283.68	10.28	140.81	126.07	7.24	118.83
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	299.065	399.40	173.88	225.52	49.55	59.27	25.34	33.93
11.	Jharkhand	1734.75	2802.44	1381.61	1420.83	561.88	617.65	25.69	591.96
12.	Karnataka	3889.26	4326.56	2385.87	1940.69	1486.69	1491.13	0.60	1490.53
13.	Kerala	1356.14	2261.93	1472.54	789.39	518.28	620.73	17.61	603.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6222.32	7388.55	7233.84	154.71	2194.7	2196.27	10.31	2185.96
15.	Maharashtra	4328.43	6513.57	3551.11	2962.46	1413.1	1736.20	28.36	1707.84
16.	Manipur	337.83	385.09	269.52	115.57	180.24	180.97	0.00	180.97
17.	Meghalaya	392.61	462.39	276.38	186.01	168.97	207.34	0.00	207.34
18.	Mizoram	125.6	126.94	126.88	0.06	47.14	47.18	0.00	47.18
19.	Nagaland	286.81	304.49	199.70	104.79	99.62	118.47	1.41	117.06
20.	Orissa	4693.19	6595.79	5356.56	1239.23	1756	2847.62	99.14	2748.48
21.	Punjab	574.14	688.05	563.13	124.92	246.13	248.12	0.00	248.12
22.	Rajasthan	1867.75	1781.38	2498.49	-717.11	690.34	259.01	0.00	259.01
23.	Sikkim	108.17	108.30	108.16	0.14	50.66	50.67	0.00	50.67
24.	Tamilnadu	5545.64	7266.76	5716.56	1550.20	1962.15	1959.20	185.97	1773.23
25.	Tripura	655.84	700.98	616.44	84.54	309.08	378.54	0.00	378.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9754.83	13845.11	11799.01	2046.10	3291.78	5016.56	97.15	4919.41
27.	Uttaranchal	646.66	874.93	711.30	163.63	235.68	311.07	50.89	260.18
28.	West Bengal	4104.2	6143.55	4007.96	2135.59	1612.44	1612.44	0.00	1612.44
29.	A & N Islands	0	10.20	10.10	0.10	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	11.69	19.90	15.82	4.08	7.3	7.30	0.00	7.30
31.	D & N Haveli	13.44	14.78	6.88	7.90	5.98	5.98	0.00	5.98
32.	Daman & Diu	2.23	4.25	3.08	1.17	1.07	2.34	0.32	2.02
33.	NCT Delhi	0	2.20	0.11	2.09	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	29.45	0.00	29.45	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	28.59	65.21	55.58	9.63	0	6.66	0.00	6.66
Grand Total		69856.595	92062.935	69282.46	22780.48	24726.06	28460.74	1381.22	27079.52

*Information under NSAP includes National Old Age Pension (NOAP), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS) for 2000-2001. NMBS has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 1.4.2001.

*[English]***ISI Activities in Bengal and North-Eastern States**

337 SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISI has been actively considering to destabilise Bengal and other North-Eastern States with the help of anti-national activists/parties, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 16, 2001;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the concrete action plan formulated by the Union Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) While no such report could be located in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 16, 2001, Government is aware that ISI of Pakistan is involved in aiding, abetting and supporting terrorism in various parts of the country including in certain areas of the North-East.

In order to deal with the situation, Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of ISI by well coordinated intelligence based operations and modernization/upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Various security agencies belonging to Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI.

Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with various countries to enlist their support in countering the activities of militant groups.

Use of Private Institutions as Franchise for Degree

338. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether in the Month of May-June 2001 the UGC had issued strict directives that no university will be permitted to use another private institution as a franchise for its degree;

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

(c) the details of colleges which have violated the UGC norms in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) in its meeting held on 22nd May, 2001 has decided that Universities may not be allowed to 'go for off-campus franchise.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the UGC, no specific reference in this regard has been received in the Commission.

Strengthening of B.S.F.

339. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to strengthen the Border Security Force on borders with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan after the recent incident on Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken to strengthen the BSF there and also to avoid such type of happenings in future on all our borders;

(d) whether the BSF has been asked by the Ministry of provide its monthly position on these borders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Government have decided to augment the Central Paramilitary Forces including the Border Security Force (BSF), in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. With such augmentation, deployment of BSF shall be strengthened on respective borders and the force shall not be, normally, diverted for internal security duties. BSF is not deployed on borders with Nepal and Bhutan. BSF have taken various steps to intensify border vigilance, so that such incident does not recur.

(d) and (e) The monitoring and review of situation on the borders is a continuing process.

Establishment of Indian Institutes of Technology

340. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have represented to the Union Government for establishment of Indian Institutes of Technology in their respective States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to establish Indian Institute of Technology, keeping in view the rapid progress being made in the field of technology in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals for establishment of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) have been received from Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) The issue of opening of new IITs was discussed by the Task Force on HRD in IT set up by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Task Force has recommended that possibility of opening new IITs in the country could be explored so that quality technical education reaches to large number of students. Meanwhile, considering resource constraints and huge investment, other cost-effective options such as increase in student intake and upgradation of existing institutions is being facilitated.

[Translation]

Indo-Russia Agreement on I.L.T.P.

341. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Russia on 3rd October, 2000 under Integrated Long Term Programme (ILTP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the progress made so far in respect of identification of areas where bilateral projects, joint projects/ventures could be undertaken as per the said agreement; and

(d) the details of schemes included for implementation thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir. Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation (ILTP) was concluded on 3rd October 2000 in New Delhi.

(b) The agreement provides for establishment of the Indo-Russian Joint Council for ILTP, which would be the apex body at bilateral level to steer the programme. The Joint Council identifies areas of bilateral cooperation, develop/approve joint projects, joint ventures, technology transfer etc. and determines financial terms for their realization. The agreement *inter-alia* provides for conduct of research in Indian and Russian laboratories under jointly identified projects.

(c) During the 10th session of Indo-Russian Joint Council for ILTP in Russia in June 2001, 146 joint R&D projects have been identified for implementation in the following ILTP areas:

1. Biotechnology and Immunology.
2. Materials Science and Technology.
3. Laser Science & Technology.
4. Catalysis.
5. Space Science & Technology.
6. Accelerators & their Application.

7. Hydrology.
8. Computer & Electronics.
9. Biomedical Science & Technology.
10. Oceanology & Oceanic Resources.
11. Engineering Science.
12. Mathematics.
13. Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.
14. Earth Sciences.
15. Physics and Astrophysics.
16. Ecology & Environment Protection.
17. Chemical Sciences.
18. Life Science.

(d) The State-wise break-up of the 146 joint R&D projects in the above fields is as under:

State	No of projects
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	13
Delhi	34
Goa	7
Gujarat	3
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jharkhand	7
Karnataka	6

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	13
Maharashtra	24
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	13
Uttar Pradesh	14
Uttaranchal	2
West Bengal	6
Total	146

[English]

Para-Military Personnel Killed/Injured

342. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Para-military personnel killed/injured in encounters in the country during the last three years, State-wise and Force-wise;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the families of these personnel; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the families of deceased jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Paramilitary Forces are not deployed in all States. The number of personnel of Paramilitary Forces killed and injured in encounters/enemy action during the last three years is as under:-

Forces	1998		1999		2000		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Assam Rifles	10	—	12	—	18	—	40	—
BSF	66	130	80	272	114	382	260	784
CRPF	53	86	91	274	55	195	199	555
CISF	9	—	1	—	1	—	11	—
ITBP	1	—	5	11	4	6	10	17
SSB	—	—	2	—	2	4	4	4
IB	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

(b) and (c) As per extant Government of India guidelines, next of kin of CPMF personnel who die in encounters/enemy action are entitled to ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 7.5 Lacs. Apart from this, the widow also gets family pension equal to last pay drawn by the Government servant under Liberalised Pension Award (LPA).

As regards injured personnel, disability pension is paid to those who are boarded out of the service. Those who are found fit are retained in service with light duties. In addition to above, all other service benefits like GPF, CGEGIS, Leave Encashment, DCRG etc. are also paid.

Depending on merit of the cases, compassionate appointments are also given to the dependent of the Government servant as per existing Government guidelines.

Parking in Residential Areas

343. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disagreement over parking of cars in residential areas in Delhi sometime leads to serious arguments, fight and use of arms;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that came to the notice of the Delhi Police in the last three years; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Six such cases were reported to Delhi Police during the last three years.

(c) The common space in the residential colonies is normally managed by the resident associations.

[Translation]

Fertiliser outlets and Centres of IFFCO and KRIBHCO

344. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise position of fertiliser outlets and 'Kisan Sewa Kendras' of IFFCO and KRIBHCO in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, as on 31st March 2001; and

(b) the number of new outlets set up and proposed to be set up in the State during 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) IFFCO and KRIBHCO market their fertilizers mostly through their member Cooperative Societies. In addition, IFFCO and KRIBHCO have established 165 and 64 Kisan Sewa Kendras (Farmers Service Centres) respectively, as per the details given in the statement.

(b) IFFCO and KRIBHCO have no plans to set up additional Kisan Sewa Kendras in Maharashtra during 2001-2002.

Statement

State-wise number of IFFCO and KRIBHCO Member Cooperative Societies and Farmers Service Centres (as on 31st March, 2001)

States	Member Coop. Societies		Farmers Service Centres	
	IFFCO	KRIBHCO	IFFCO	KRIBHCO
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1907	1540	2	-
Karnataka	1967	1200	-	2
Kerala	343	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2676	310	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	2	—	—	—
Gujarat	4344	1722	1	—
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	4165	3489	7	—
Maharashtra	1625	1800	—	—
Rajasthan	3559	1917	1	—
Goa	9	—	1	—
Haryana	2104	1260	32	13
Punjab	3196	1450	40	12
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	5595	7140	66	37
Himachal Pradesh	262	21	5	—
Jammu & Kashmir	27	—	—	—
Delhi	19	6	1	—
Chandigarh	1	—	—	—
Bihar/Jharkhand	2766	219	2	—
Orissa	328	—	1	—
West Bengal	1060	135	6	—
Assam	12	—	—	—
Meghalaya	1	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—
Tripura	1	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
Total	35971	22209	165	64

Communal Riots in Uttar Pradesh

345. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
 SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:
 SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communal riots have taken place in the recent past in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the number of civilians/security personnel killed/injured in these riots;

(e) whether the Government have identified the organisations responsible for these riots;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of assistance provided to the State Government to check these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (g) One major incident of communal violence took place in Uttar Pradesh in the recent past, *i.e.* in March, 2001. This incident took place in Kanpur, in which 14 civilians including one Additional District Magistrate were killed and 24 persons including 11 policemen were injured. Some religious places, buildings, shops and vehicles were also damaged. A total of 112 weapons/ammunitions, *i.e.* country-made pistols, live bombs, cartridges and knives were recovered by the Police and 286 persons were arrested.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and hence maintenance of public order and peace as also registration, investigation and prevention of crime is the primary responsibility of the State Government. The organization(s) responsible for the said communal violence in Kanpur will be known only when the outcome of the investigation by the concerned agencies is available.

So far as the Union Government is concerned it shares information and sends alert messages/advisories to enable the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take appropriate action. Detailed guidelines for promotion of communal harmony have also been issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories. In addition, the Central Para-military Forces are made available to them on specific request and a special force called the Rapid Action Force is also deployed exclusively for dealing with communal tensions.

In the case of U.P. also RAF has been provided.

[English]

Genetically Modified Food to Women and Children under ICDS

346. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'The Times of India' dated May 05, 2001 regarding feeding of genetically modified food under ICDS;

(b) if so, whether about 800,000 women and children have been consuming, for almost 10 years, the genetically modified food under the nutrition Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, received from CARE India, an international NGO; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to enquire so to prevent this from happening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the news-item appeared in 'The Times of India' dated May 04, 2001.

(b) and (c) Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), an International Voluntary Organisation has been extending food aid for supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating women under ICDS Scheme. The food commodities supplied by CARE are Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and Refined Vegetable oil. The Corn Soya Blend brought by CARE comes from Corn and Soyabean commercially produced in the United States where biotechnology products are not commonly segregated for domestic consumption or for exports. The food is allowed clearance from Indian Ports only after testing by Health authorities.

Bollywood Nexus with Underworld

347. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently directed CBI to probe the nexus of Bollywood stars, producers and financiers with the Dubai and Pakistan based underworld mafias;

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

(c) whether the Government have since received reports from various committees set up by the Government to probe the nexus between mafias and Bollywood Stars, producers and financiers;

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

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government to delink underworld mafias with Bollywood Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No direction has been recently issued by the Central Government to the CBI to carry out a probe into the general question of a nexus between Bollywood stars, producers and financiers with the underworld. However, as per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, a nexus between some persons in the filmworld and the underworld has been established and the Mumbai Police have arrested film producer Nazim Hassan Rizvi, Assistant Producer Rahim Allabux Khan and film financier and diamond merchant Bharat Shah. The charge sheet against all the three along with the wanted Chhota Shakeel and one Anjum has been filed in the Special Court.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have not set up any Committee to probe into the nexus between the mafia and Bollywood stars, producers and financiers.

(e) The Government of India have accorded industry status to the film sector with the primary objective of extending institutional finance to the film sector. A notification has been issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance whereunder the entertainment industry including films has been specified as an approved activity under 'Industrial Concern' in exercise of powers conferred by Section 2 (c) (xvii) of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Act. IDBI and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have evolved certain guidelines to enable banks and financial institutions to fund proposal for financing of films.

Sick Coal Mines

348. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some collieries of ECL are already closed due to non availability of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the future programme of the Government for E.C.L.;

(d) the details of coal mines under ECL in the State of West Bengal that are facing threat for their economic survival;

(e) the new coal mines that could be explored in the State for further production;

(f) whether the Government propose to privatise the coal mines in the State or to offer new coal mines to private parties; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) 49 mines/units have been closed in ECL since nationalisation due to exhaustion of reserves.

(c) Because of substantial increase in the accumulated losses, the Company's networth as on 31.3.99 again became negative to the extent of (-) Rs. 49.35 crores and, therefore, ECL had no other option but to refer itself to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) once again on 17.11.99. The reference of ECL was heard by BIFR in its hearing on 30.8.2000. On consideration of the case, BIFR have recently declared ECL as a sick industrial company and appointed State Bank of India as the operating agency to prepare a revival plan for the company and submit the same to BIFR.

(d) 92 mines of ECL incurred losses during the year 2000-2001.

(e) Three new projects and reorganisation of 11 existing mines have been identified in the State of West Bengal, to be undertaken the IX/X plan, subject to availability of fund.

(f) and (g) The Government has no proposal to privatise the existing coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) in the State. However, a few coal blocks are offered to private parties for captive use of coal in terms of amendment carried out in 1993 in the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1957.

Kashmir Issue

349. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU
YADAV:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has nominated Shri K.C. Pant to initiate a political dialogue with all sections of the people of J&K to find a way out for a permanent peace in the State;

(b) if so, the details of parties, groups and other organisations consulted for the purpose and that came forward for talks with him; and

(c) the progress so far made in this endeavour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) In order to promote a vigorous movement towards establishment of peace and tranquility, Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been nominated to hold political dialogue with representatives of all walks of life from among the people of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Shri K.C. Pant has had interactions with various individuals [such as Shri Syed Mir Qasim, former Chief Minister of J&K; Shri Balraj Puri, Journalist and Human Rights activist; Qazi Amanullah, Mirwaiz South Kashmir; etc.] and representatives of political parties/NGOs/local media/human right bodies/religious heads, etc. [such as National Conference, Bhartiya Janata Party, Congress, J&K Democratic Freedom Party, Awami National Conference, Panun Kashmir, Ladakh Buddhist Association, Leh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Imam Khomeni Memorial Trust, J&K National Front, Jammu Mukti Morcha etc.] for ascertaining their views on the issue. He also visited Jammu & Kashmir during May 28th to June 2nd, 2001 for the purpose. The response has been encouraging.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Projects with World Bank Assistance

350. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several drinking water projects are lying pending with the Government for seeking assistance from the World Bank;

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

(c) since when these are lying pending;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay;

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared, State-wise; and

(f) the details of recently completed projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No drinking water projects for seeking assistance from the World Bank is pending with the Government of India.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project amounting to US\$ 92 million has recently been closed on 30.9.2000. The project outcome has been rated satisfactory.

[English]

University Status to Regional Engineering Colleges

351. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

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

(a) the number of regional engineering colleges which applied to UGC for the grant of a university status;

(b) the number out of these granted University status;

(c) the number out of these not granted university status; and

(d) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 17 Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) have applied for the grant of Deemed to be University status.

(b) to (d) The grant of Deemed University status to these RECs is under process in the Ministry. Declaration of an institution as Deemed to be University is a statutory process for which several conditions have to be met.

Hi-tech Border Management System

352. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed a Full Proof Hi-tech Border Management System on top priority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost involved therein; and

(c) the progress of the project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Group of Ministers in their report on Reforming the National Security System has recommended the greater use of high technology equipment at the border with a view to ensure better monitoring and surveillance. It has been decided to implement this recommendation and the required follow up action has been initiated. Up-gradation of technology/systems is a continuous process and proposals to this effect will be considered and implemented from time to time.

Education for Poor Children

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

(a) whether the Government have introduced any new scheme for the education of poor children in the country during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government have introduced a scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to pursue elementary education in a mission mode. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will cover the entire country with a special focus on educational needs of girls, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and other children in difficult circumstances. This Ministry has released grants amounting to Rs. 95.61 crore to 26 States/UTs for starting preparatory activities in 214 districts.

Besides, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non-Formal Education has been revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS&AIE). The EGS&AIE is a part of the overall programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The revised scheme has been made fully operative with effect from 1.4.2001 with three broad strategies—setting up of schools in school-less habitations within a radius of 1 km.; interventions for mainstreaming of 'out of school' children through bridge

courses, back to school camps, etc.; and strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who cannot be mainstreamed. An allocation of Rs. 400 crore has been made for the scheme in the current financial year, 2001-2002.

Renaming of Towns, Railway Stations and Villages

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

(a) whether the Government propose to issue new guidelines in respect of renaming the towns, Railway Stations and villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal before the Government to issue new guidelines in respect of renaming the towns, Railway Stations and villages. The existing guidelines are adequate.

Independent Agency on Unauthorised Constructions

355. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an independent agency to keep a constant watch on unauthorised construction activities in Delhi as the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Police appear to have failed to control such activities; and

(b) 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 Government is considering the proposal in this regard.

[Translation]

Incident of Arson in BCCL

356. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of fire have recently taken place at the Headquarters of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any conspiracy has been hatched to destroy important files of the company; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fire had broken out at about 1.00 P.M. on 27.5.2001 in level-II of Central Block, Koyla Bhavan which was under the occupation of project and planning division of BCCL.

Seven fire tenders were immediately put into operation and fire was brought under control at about 5.00 P.M. and was restricted to level-II only. Due to fire incidence, all furniture, fixture and records of P&P division have been burnt.

(c) No, Sir. The committee for investigating into the cause and source of fire has established that it was due to electric short circuiting and any malafied intention or use of contraband has been ruled out by the committee.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

Metro Rail Projects

357. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give approval to Metro Rail Projects in cities having more than five million population to solve the problem of traffic congestion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the traffic problem is likely to be solved in view of the phenomenal traffic growth in the major cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such project proposals are under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to solve Traffic problem in major cities, various measures taken in the short and medium term include Traffic System Management, construction of flyovers and construction of ring roads and peripheral express-ways. Metro Rail Projects being highly capital intensive, are constrained by the lack of resources for such projects.

Installation of Fertilizer Plants

358. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and spent so far for the installation of the already proposed fertilizer plants;

(b) the approximate time frame in which the proposed projects are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government have any new proposal to implement these through financial and technological assistance from the foreign countries and foreign agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The only major fertilizer project under implementation in the country with budgetary support from the Government of India at present is the Namrup Revamp Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) at Namrup in Assam. A total budgetary support of Rs. 211.69 crore has so far (1998-99 to 2001-2002) been allocated by the Government for implementing this project. As on 31.5.2001 a total expenditure of Rs. 130.64 crore has been incurred on the project against the total approved cost of Rs. 350 crore.

(b) The Namrup revamp project of HFC is expected to be commissioned by February 2002.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Losses in Singareni Collieries (NAP)

(Rs. in Crores)

359. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh is reeling under acute financial problems and payment of arrears to its workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by the said collieries during each of the last three years and till date;

(c) whether the Government have any plan for its disinvestment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Andhra Pradesh Government for its rehabilitation;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(h) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to rehabilitate the sick Collieries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) As per the National Coal Wage Agreement-VI (NCWA-VI), the arrears of employees of the Singareni Collieries Companies Limited (SCCL) works out to Rs. 455 crores. While the employees went on strike demanding payment of arrears, it was decided, with the intervention of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to pay 60% of NCWA-VI arrears to the serving employees for the period from 1.7.1996 to 31.12.2000 as adhoc adjustable advance on 14.8.2001. This works out to Rs. 230 crores. SCCL is taking appropriate steps for pooling the funds. The Company has not incurred any loss during the last three years and till date. The details of profits earned by the SCCL during the last three years and till date are as under:-

Year	Profit
1997-98	128.03
1998-99	121.80
1999-2000	302.35
2000-2001	85.10 (provisional)

(c) and (d) No plan for disinvestment of SCCL is under consideration of the Government..

(e) No request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been received by the Ministry of Coal recently for rehabilitation of SCCL.

(f) to (h) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (e).

Anti Dumping Duties

360. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union has temporarily suspended levy and collection of anti-dumping duties on some Indian steel items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dumping duties on three other Indian Steel products imposed by the European Union continue to be in force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, price undertakings offered by certain Indian exporters have been accepted by the European Commission for hot rolled coils, quarto plates, and steel ropes and cables.

(c) and (d) Details of trade defence measures by EC on Indian Steel products are given below:

S. No.	Item	Measure	Date of Imposition	Rate of Duty
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Stainless Steel Fasteners	AD	February, 1988	19.8-54%
2.	Stainless Steel Wires (diam. 1 mm or more)	AD	July, 1999	Up to 55.6%
3.	Steel Stranded Ropes and Cables	AD	August, 1999	20.3-308%
4.	Hot Rolled Coils	AD	February, 2000	Up to 11.5%

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Quarto Plates	AD	August, 2000	22.3%
6.	Stainless Steel Bright Bars	AS	November, 1998	Up to 25.5%
7.	Stainless Steel Wires (diam. 1 mm or more)	AS	July, 1999	Up to 48.8%
8.	Stainless Steel Wires (diam. less than 1 mm)	AS	July, 1999	Up to 44.4%
9.	Hot Rolled coils	AS	February, 2000	4.9.-13.1%

(e) Government, in consultation with EC, have set up the India-EU Joint Working Group on Steel, which has had regular meetings to discuss wide-ranging issues connected with the development of steel sector and trade issues pertaining to steel products. The steel producing companies are also involved in this exercise with their counterparts on the European side.

Drugs and Cosmetics Rules

361. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 is an on going process. After obtaining the recommendation of Drugs Technical Advisory Board, as is provided under Sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the rules are amended from time to time in order to prescribe improved requirements for regulating import, manufacture and distribution of drugs in the country and also to streamline various procedures laid down for these activities. Copies of these rules are laid before the Parliament as is provided under Section 38 of the said Act.

Corruption Among BSF Jawans Posted Along Indo-Bangladesh Border

362. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant corruption among the BSF Jawans manning the Indo-Bangladesh border in the illegal immigration of Bangladeshis besides smuggling of gold, arms and drugs etc. in connivance with the Jawans of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any inquiry into the matter to identify the BSF Jawans engaged in such activities;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against the Jawans/Civilians found involved therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) According to available information, there is no rampant corruption among the Border Security Force Jawans manning the Indo-Bangladesh border. Instructions are issued from time to time to maintain strict vigil all along the Indo-Bangladesh border. However, individual cases of involvement of the Border Security Force personnel are reported from time to time. Exemplary disciplinary action is taken as per the BSF Act and Rules.

[Translation]

Encroachments on Government Land in Delhi

363. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of encroachments on Government land at various places in Delhi, particularly at Gole Market areas, as on 30.6.2001;

(b) the action taken by the Government to get the Government land free from encroachments; and

(c) the time by which the encroachments are likely to be removed?

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

(b) and (c) Constant efforts are made for removal of unauthorised occupants and jhuggi dwellers occupying Government land taking into account the totality of circumstances, law & order aspects, availability of land and funds for rehabilitation of eligible jhuggi dwellers and other related issues.

National Council for Teachers Education

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

(a) whether the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has taken some steps to promote Teachers Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these steps are being implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been set up under the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 with a view to achieving planned and co-ordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith. Under the provisions of the Act, the NCTE is vested with powers to grant recognition to teacher training institutions subject to fulfilment of norms and standards prescribed by the Council for various teacher training courses.

As on 31.3.2001, 2300 institutions have been granted recognition by the NCTE, the State-wise brake-up of which is enclosed at the statement.

Statement

State-wise List of Institutions Granted recognition by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as on 31.3.2001

S. No.	States/UTs	Status of Recognition (As on 31.3.2001)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	47
4.	Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	18
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	145
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19
8.	Haryana	63
9.	Karnataka	310
10.	Kerala	147
11.	Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	134
12.	Maharashtra	515
13.	Manipur	3
14.	Meghalaya	7
15.	Mizoram	3
16.	Nagaland	6
17.	Orissa	87
18.	Punjab	36
19.	Rajasthan	103
20.	Sikkim	2
21.	Tamilnadu	127
22.	Tripura	5
23.	U.P. (Including Uttaranchal)	253
24.	West Bengal	29
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
26.	Chandigarh	5
27.	Daman & Diu	1
28.	Delhi	40
29.	Pondicherry	9
All India (Total)		2300

*[English]***Sanitation/Health System in Rural Areas**

365. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in 1986. By the end of VIII Five Year Plan the total sanitation coverage stood at around 16-20% of the total rural households. Keeping in view the low coverage of sanitation in rural areas, major policy changes have been brought about in the Central Rural Sanitation Programme with a view to cover at least 25% of rural population at the end of 9th Plan period. As reported by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the details of health infrastructure in the country are: Sub-Centres 1,37,271 PHC's 22,975, Community Health Centres 2,935, Rural Family Welfare Centres 5,435.

(c) and (d) The budget allocation for the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years was Rs. 29544.90 crores. The total surrender during the period was Rs. 1888.45 (which includes 458.35 crores surrendered for transfer to non-lapsable pool for North-Eastern Region during 2000-2001). The surrender were mainly due to cut effected by the Ministry of Finance at Revised Estimates stage on account of large opening balances with the State Governments under various Programmes/Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development and also due to the fact that North-Eastern Region including Sikkim could not take its full share of 10% allocation during 2000-2001.

(e) The Central Rural Sanitation Programmes has been restructured w.e.f. 1.4.99. It moves away from the

principle of State-wise allocation primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand driven" approach in a phased manner. The new programme is community led and people centred. Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in the project mode. Moreover, the Ministry of Health have constituted a Group to formulate a Comprehensive National Programme on Sanitation and Environment Hygiene on the lines of Technology Mission. A committee has also been constituted by them to review the public health system comprehensively in the country. National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases have also launched certain programmes for early detection of outbreaks and appropriate response thereto with ultimate objectives for reduction of morbidity and mortality.

Daily Wages Workers

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

(a) whether a large number of employees working with Chandigarh U.T. Administration and Municipal Corporation on daily wages for the last so many years, have not yet been confirmed despite court directions to this regard;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had in its judgement dated 29th March, 1996 in SLP No. 10106 of 1992-Union of India & Ors. Vs. Dharam Pal and Ors. directed the respondents to regularise the services of such daily wage workers as had completed 240 days of service against existing vacancies in order of seniority in their respective categories. In pursuance of the said direction, 398 daily waged workers have so far been regularised in the Engineering Department of the Chandigarh Administration and 74 daily waged workers in the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation.

FCRA, 1976

367. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new organisations have been permitted to accept donations under FCRA, 1976 during 2000-2001; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) State-wise details of permission granted in 2000-2001 under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to associations to receive foreign contribution.

State	Registration	Prior Permission
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	253	47
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
Assam	17	2
Bihar	82	8
Chandigarh	3	1
Chhattisgarh	3	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
Delhi	76	131
Goa (Including Daman & Diu)	7	4
Gujarat	87	34
Haryana	5	8
Himachal Pradesh	8	4
Jammu & Kashmir	5	1
Jharkhand	1	1
Karnataka	138	57
Kerala	72	34
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	58	7
Maharashtra	168	89
Manipur	33	1
Meghalaya	2	2
Mizoram	3	0
Nagaland	8	2
Orissa	122	7
Pondicherry	3	3

1	2	3
Punjab	4	3
Rajasthan	26	25
Sikkim	0	3
Tamil Nadu	257	85
Tripura	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	106	27
Uttaranchal	2	1
West Bengal	127	51
Total	1680	638

**Suggestion by SERC for Old Rail
and Road Bridges**

368. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC) has made any suggestions to test all road and rail bridges in the country which are over 75 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SERC has held any discussion with the Ministry of Railways and various road authorities in the country in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) No Sir. However, the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai carries out integrity and condition assessment of bridges only at the instance and request of the concerned authorities. SERC, Chennai discusses with the concerned rail and road authorities, from time to time, the work that it could undertake for them. These discussions generally culminate in projects being undertaken for specified work.

Bangladesh Report on Killing of BSF Personnel

369. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh has submitted a report on the killings of the BSF personnel;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the report;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Bangladesh has not ordered any inquiry in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to take up this issue with the United Nations; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) The Government of Bangladesh has informed the Government of India that a full investigation would be carried out keeping in view all aspects of the incident.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to take up this issue at the United Nations.

Inclusion of Tehsils in Janjati Up-Yojana Kshetra

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Rajasthan during 1995 for inclusion of 10 more tehsils in "Janjati Up-Yojana Kshetra";

(b) if so, the status of the proposal and reasons for delay in clearing this proposal;

(c) whether the details asked from the Government of Rajasthan have been received from time to time; and

(d) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

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

(b) The proposal *inter-alia* included ten tehsils of five districts, namely, Udaipur, Rajasmand, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Pali. The State Government has yet to submit complete information to examine the proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On receipt of the complete information, the proposal will be processed.

Import of Ship Scrap

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

(a) whether the imported ship scrap has hit the profitability of the domestic steel industry and led to dumping of inferior steel into the market as reported in the 'Hindustan Times', dated April 17, 2001;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to protect the domestic steel industry?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indo-Swiss Joint Project for Development of Wheat Varieties

372. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for a joint project with Switzerland for development of new wheat varieties that are disease and drought resistant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the new varieties are likely to help farmers in large scale production of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in collaboration with Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SWDC), Government of Switzerland had launched a new phase of collaboration in biotechnology since October 1999. Under this collaboration, there is no proposal to develop drought resistant wheat varieties. However, a joint research network project to develop argonomically desirable wheat lines with resistance to important fungal diseases such as leaf rust, head scab and karnal bunt using molecular markers and genetic engineering has been supported. Five research institutions and universities of India are collaborating with three Swiss research institutions in this wheat research programme. It is expected that the research would result in development of improved wheat varieties resistant to fungal diseases to increase productivity.

Dumping of Steel

373. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Steel Industry Circles are perturbed over the large scale dumping of cheap steel by the foreign steel mills by violating the accepted norms of safety and other technical standards;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have dumped the sub-standard steel;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such substandard steel; and

(d) the extent to which it is affecting the Indian domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Crash of Bokaro Steel Plant Aeroplanes

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

(a) the number of aeroplanes of Bokaro Steel Plant crashed during the last three years, date-wise;

(b) the reasons for each accident during the said period and the extent of loss suffered in each accident;

(c) the details of enquiry made in this regard and the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty; and

(d) the measures taken to avert such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) No aeroplane of Bokaro Steel Plant has crashed during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Recommendation of ERC on Coal Sector

375. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expenditure Reforms Commission has recommended job cuts in Eastern Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

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

(c) whether the amount of compensation to be paid to the retrenched workers has since been worked out; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) in para 30 of its report, has made the following observations on manpower rationalization in Coal India Limited:-

"It is estimated that nearly one fifth of the total manpower of 5,62,071 is surplus compared to the requirement in CIL collieries. A recent study has revealed that in ECL, which has the highest level of losses in this group, as many as 64,000 out of a total work force of 1,33,383 are deployed in 64 loss making collieries. The incidence of wage cost in these 64 mines is 112% of the sale price of coal. CIL's current year's budget visualized coverage of 11000 surplus personnel under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) at a total cost of Rs. 242 crores. If all the seven subsidiaries are to become competitive and hold their place in the emerging scenario, then highest priority needs to be given to a manpower

rationalization scheme that will cover more than one lakh surplus work force, mostly in ECL, BCCL and CCL, under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme within the next two year period. The funds required for the VRS could be met out of the surpluses of the profit making subsidiaries or through productivity gains from manpower rationalization and other efficiency improvement measures."

(c) and (d) Towards rationalization of surplus manpower in ECL, CCL & BCCL, grants-in-aid for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) are being provided by Government of India. Up to January 2001, Rs. 505.00 crore have been released under VRS and 24,877 persons have availed of VRS in ECL, CCL & BCCL. For the year 2001-2002, a target of 11,500 persons has been set for retirement under VRS in these three companies. A provision of Rs. 156.99 crores has been made; this provision will be augmented later in the year.

Fake Currency Racket

376. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the rackets involved in fake Indian currency including smuggling are thriving in the country from the neighbouring countries;

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

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the reports of the National Security Council Secretariat have revealed the circulation of fake currency identical to the genuine ones; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling as well as printing of fake Indian currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Cases of circulation/seizure of fake currency notes are reported from time to time from various parts of the country. Available information indicates that fake Indian currency notes are being clandestinely inducted into the country from across the Indo-Pak border and Indo-Nepal border, besides being fabricated in India through a variety of techniques involving the use of printers press, colour photocopiers, scanners and colour printers.

A statement showing the number of cases of seizure of counterfeit currency during the last three years as received from National Crime Records Bureau is enclosed.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public' Order are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes including cases of counterfeit currency is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Union Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a special unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.
- (ii) A High Level Committee has been constituted with representations from the Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Home Affairs/National Security Council Secretariat, to go into the entire gamut of issues pertaining to the circulation of fake Indian currency.
- (iii) A six-member Fact Finding Committee was set up under the convenorship of Shri V.K. Gaikwad, Dy. General Manager, RBI, comprising experts on note-printing/currency paper etc. for examining the fake notes seized in the past in order to enable the Government to take remedial action *vis-a-vis* printing and security features. The Committee has submitted its report.
- (iv) RBI has been advised to go in for a publicity campaign about security features incorporated in the genuine notes.

The Reserve Bank of India has taken the following steps:

- (i) The security features of Rs. 500 denomination notes has been widely publicized in the print media to help the people detect fake notes.
- (ii) A film on security features of Rs. 500 denomination notes produced in English, Hindi and other regional languages has been telecast on Doordarshan.
- (iii) For the benefit of public, a booklet has been brought out which *inter-alia*, describes the features of genuine notes. This booklet has been placed on the RBI website besides being available to the public for sale at RBI's issue offices.

The Ministry of External Affairs have taken up the matter with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Both the sides have expressed determination to take urgent necessary steps to prevent the misuse of Nepalese territory directed against India.

Statement

Number of Cases of Seizure of Counterfeit Currency during 1998, 1999 and 2000

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases		
		1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	27	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	3
3.	Assam	33	61	40
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA
5.	Goa	5	6	36
6.	Gujarat	24	173	42
7.	Haryana	13	53	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	29	12
10.	Karnataka	72	98	668
11.	Kerala	44	65	51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35	51	5
13.	Maharashtra	84	329	83
14.	Manipur	14	16	13
15.	Meghalaya	2	3	2
16.	Mizoram	11	55	11
17.	Nagaland	4	7	4
18.	Orissa	0	1	4
19.	Punjab	7	4	43
20.	Rajasthan	185	42	53
21.	Sikkim	5	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	64	61	84
23.	Tripura	1	1	8

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	35	141	134
25.	West Bengal	30	26	59
Total (States)		704	1253	1491
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	1	7
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	1
30.	Delhi	17	86	10
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	11	9	5
Total (UTs)		28	96	23
Total (All-India)		732	1349	1514

NA—Data Not Available.

Guidelines for Foreign Universities

377. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and AICTE are formulating guidelines for foreign universities entering the Indian education scene as reported in 'The Times of India' dated April 05, 2001 captioned 'UGE, AICTE plan to keep an eye on foreign universities';

(b) if so, whether the Government have appointed a committee to look into the matter and frame the guidelines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the guidelines are likely to be framed?

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

(c) UGC had constituted a Committee to frame UGC Regulations for regulating and rationalizing the operations of foreign universities in India. The regulations framed by the Committee were approved by the Commission in its meeting held on 22.5.2001. The Regulations are now under consideration of the Government. Similarly, the AICTE has also constituted an Expert Committee to finalise the guidelines/regulations for regulating the entry of foreign Universities/Institutions to impart technical education in India. The report of this Committee is awaited.

[Translation]

Militant Activities in J&K

378. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding kidnapping of women from valley appearing in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated May 30, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that majority of these kidnapped women are being sent back to India after imparting them training in Pakistan;

(d) if so, the number of such cases noticed so far; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government of deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the news item.

(c) and (d) There have been intelligence inputs indicating that Pakistan ISI is reportedly recruiting and training young women to take part in terrorist activities in J&K. They are likely to be employed as overground workers.

(e) The Government of India has alerted the State Government of J&K and Security Forces to take necessary steps and exercise great caution.

Population of Tribals

379. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total tribal population in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the States having predominant tribal population which were provided proportionately lesser assistance under various schemes sponsored by the Union Government for the development of tribals during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons behind allocating lesser assistance to such States;

(d) whether the Union Government are aware that the tribals of Baitual district in Madhya Pradesh are compelled to survive on naturally grown products like herbs etc.;

(e) if so, whether the Government have taken any initiative for providing them livelihood; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Proposal for Rural Development Schemes

380. SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU
YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar and North-Eastern States including Sikkim have submitted some rural development schemes for approval and financial assistance during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes/projects submitted and approved so far;

(c) the funds allocated/released for these schemes so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining schemes are likely to be cleared, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of the proposals submitted by Bihar and North Eastern States, including Sikkim, under various rural development schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development for financial assistance during each of the last three years and the current year are given as under:-

Name of the Scheme/Project	State	Year	No. of projects submitted	No. of projects approved	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sector Reform Project	Bihar	1999-2000	1	1	1122.00 during 1999-2000 26.00 during 2000-2001 1096.00 during 2001-2002
	Arunachal Pradesh	1999-00	2	2	448.80 during 1999-2000
	Assam	1999-00	3	3	967.12 during 1999-2000
	Mizoram	1999-00	1	1	74.45 during 1999-2000
	Nagaland	1999-00	1	1	166.62 during 1999-2000
	Sikkim	1999-00	2	2	363.02 during 1999-2000
	Tripura	1999-00	1	1	244.95 during 1999-2000
	Meghalaya	1999-00	1	1	The requisite formalities are yet to be completed
Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development	Bihar	1999-02			8.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	1999-02	13	4	92.05
	Manipur	1999-02	3	3	49.85
	Nagaland	1999-02	8	2	58.00
	Sikkim	1999-02	2	Nil	Nil
	Tripura	1999-02	2	1	Approved for Rs. 50.00 lakh
Innovative projects under 3rd stream of JRY	Nagaland	1998-99	1	Nil	Nil
	Assam	1998-99	1	1	Approved for Rs. 100.00 lakh
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	Bihar	1999-00	1	1	445.14
		2000-01	4	4	678.69
		2001-02	2	2	Nil
	Arunachal Pradesh	1999-00	2	2	99.46
	Assam	1999-00	3	3	133.22
	Manipur	2000-01	1	1	48.08
	Mizoram	2000-01	1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaland	2000-01	3	3	118.33
	Sikkim	1999-00	2	2	17.98
	Tripura	2000-01	1	1	253.66
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Information is being collected.				
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	Bihar				14993.00
	Arunachal Pradesh				4095.00
	Assam				7500.00
	Manipur				4000.00
	Meghalaya				3495.00
	Mizoram				1993.00
	Nagaland				1975.00
	Sikkim				1316.00
	Tripura				2475.00

*Proposals could be submitted upto 31.07.2001 from consideration.

(d) The proposals which conform to the Guidelines of the respective programmes are sanctioned subject to the availability of the funds. Hence no time frame can be specified for the pending proposals.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Revival of Durgapur and Haldia Fertilizer Units

382. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of revival plan of Durgapur and Haldia units of fertilizer plants;

(b) the details of funds invested in the aforesaid two plants;

(c) the basic reasons for which the units could not take off as desired in the plan document; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has not organised any training programme in Maharashtra for the benefit of NGOs during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a), (c) and (d) The Haldia Fertilizer Project, which could never be commissioned owing to techno-economic non-viability, has been lying closed since

1986. A decision has already been taken by the Government to hive off this unit. The operations of the Durgapur Unit had to be suspended in 1997 due to a fire in the primary reformer top. The sustained and viable operations of this unit is not feasible unless a complete revamp of the plant is undertaken, which, however, is hampered by budgetary constraints and high cost of production. The rehabilitation of the Durgapur unit is dependent on the decision of the competent authority in the Government and the final outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR.

The concerned company viz. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., which owns both these units, was declared a sick company by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992 under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. The rehabilitation proposal of HFC was considered by the competent authority in the Government on 31.5.2001 and a Group of Ministers has been constituted to examine the proposals and submit its recommendations.

(b) The investments in terms of equity and plan loan made in the Haldia Fertilizer Project and Durgapur unit are Rs. 547.70 crore and Rs. 186.89 crore, respectively.

Security Agencies

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

(a) whether a large sum of money has been kept at the disposal of the security agencies to get the information from various agencies about the extremist activities in the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which they have been successful in getting the information;

(c) whether any misuse of money has been reported by the Government; and

(d) if so, whether the auditing of this money is being considered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The security agencies are provided with secret funds to enable them to obtain intelligence about matters relating to internal security in the country. The secret funds are useful in getting the required information.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Central Coalfields Ltd.

384. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recommend Central Coalfields Ltd. to B.I.F.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the debt of C.C.L. have crossed its working capital;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to prevent C.C.L. from suffering losses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Board of Directors of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) referred CCL to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 22.5.2001 under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, as the net-worth of the company as on 31.3.2001 had become negative.

(c) and (d) The borrowings of CCL as on 31.3.2000 was Rs. 1898.11 crores, whereas the working capital of the company as on 31.3.2000 was Rs. 550.85 crores. Working capital of the company is required to fund the day-to-day operations of the company in short term, whereas borrowings include long term debts involving capital expenditure and short term loans for meeting working capital requirement. Therefore, the borrowings of CCL are more than working capital.

(e) and (f) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been engaged by Coal India (CIL) to study the problems of CCL and to recommend measures for rehabilitation of CCL.

[English]

Recommendations of ERC on Coal Mining

385. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expenditure Reforms Committee has requested the Government to make certain sacrifices by

the Railways and State Governments and Coal India Limited to make Coal mining activity viable in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard to lower the tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) The Expenditure Reforms Commission has mentioned that excess levies by the State Government by way of royalty etc. and the freight charges by Railways on transportation of coal has adverse impact on the coal costs.

The matter of rationalization of royalty on coal including the issue of adoption of advalorem basis is under consideration of a Committee headed by Additional Secretary (Coal). The Committee will also take into account the suggestions of the Expenditure Reforms Commission. As regards the cess levied by the State of West Bengal, the matter is under adjudication in the Supreme Court of India.

The matter of reduction in freight rates on coal movement has been taken up with the Ministry of Railways to initiate steps to rationalize the rail freight structure, particularly for the long distance consumers of coal.

Liberalisation of Visa Rules

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

(a) whether the Union Government have recently decided to liberalize the visa rules;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the response of other side thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) In order to increase people to people contact between Indian and Pak Nationals, it is proposed to make travel between the two countries simpler. It has been decided that Pakistan passport holders would be allowed to come by the road route and obtain visa at the international check-post. Apart from Attari, some new check-post would also be opened at designated points along the International Border.

(d) There has been no response from the side as yet.

Slum Population in Delhi

387. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

(a) the approximate slum population in Delhi, Zone-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have sanctioned sites for relocation of slum areas of Delhi;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken to provide basic facilities in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (d) The slum/squatters population in Delhi is estimated to be about 25 lakhs. They are scattered all over Delhi.

The resettlement of squatters/slum dwellers is done under the Scheme of Resettlement which is being executed through the local agencies (Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Delhi Development Authority), under the overall supervision of the Union Government. At the relocated site, basic amenities in the shape of roads, pathways, streetlights, drinking water, etc. are provided. The projects of squatters-clearance-cum-resettlement are undertaken in accordance with the need of the cleared area for the purpose of development and also keeping in view the lands and funds that are available for the purpose of resettlement.

Setting up of Neelanchal Ispat Nigam in Orissa

388. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of the establishment of Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Steel plant in Orissa; and

(b) the target date set for commercial production of the said Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) As per the available information, physical progress of Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited for pig iron production is as under:

- 96% of civil work is completed.
- 100% of refurbishing of Blast Furnace structurals is completed.
- 96% of the Structural Erection is completed.
- 80% of Equipment has been erected.
- 93% of Refractory has been erected.

(b) Phase-I for production of pig iron is likely to be commissioned during last quarter of 2001. The detailed engineering and construction work of Phase-II to produce steel is in progress.

[Translation]

Lashkar-e-Toiba Threat to Indian Players

389. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Toiba has threatened to abduct Indian players and hold them as hostages;

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

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the security of such players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that the terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Toiba has issued a threat to some Indian players. Adequate security has been provided to all of them.

[English]

National Institute for Ocean Development

390. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Development found underwater ruins off the coast of Gujarat recently;

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

(c) since when the Institute has been doing this research;

(d) whether any other sites has been located by this Institute in different off-shore areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The name of the Institute is National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT).

(b) NIOT while carrying out multidisciplinary underwater surveys off Gujarat coast during October, 2000- March, 2001, located these archaeological sites in the Gulf of Cambay at 30 to 40 m water depth. This site is seen to extend presently over a length of 9 km west of Hazira. During surveys NIOT came across a stretch of formations, typical of the riverine regime in the middle of the sea. The State of the art side scan surveys have picked up images that reveal excellent geometric objects which are normally man made. The area is seen to be lined with well laid house basement like features partially covered by sand waves and ripples.

(c) NIOT does not take up archaeological surveys. The underwater water ruins were noted while NIOT was undertaking surveys for another purpose.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

391. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out a four-pronged strategy for the effective implementation of the various Central Rural Development Schemes in the rural areas during 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has visited several States to review the implementation of various rural development programmes;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the sarpanchs have also been asked to spread awareness of the schemes among the people;

(f) the other steps taken for effective implementation of the schemes for rural upliftment;

(g) whether the Government have also sought the support of the Corporate Sector, NRIs and others for rural development; and

(h) if so, the extent to which the Government have received the reports of implementing these guidelines by the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have evolved a four-pronged strategy to ensure effective implementation of various Central Rural Development Schemes in the rural areas during the year 2001-2002 through (i) Awareness Generation (ii) Transparency (iii) People's partnership and (iv) Accountability/Social Audit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The review meetings held in various States with the respective CMs and concerned Ministers have resulted in the evolution of the four-pronged strategy for better implementation of the programmes through creation of awareness, inculcating transparency, accountability and involvement of people.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Non-Government Organisations have been actively involved in the implementation of Rural Development Programmes. The Corporate sector and individuals are encouraged to contribute to the National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) during the meetings with representatives of CII and FICCI.

(h) No guidelines have been prescribed for implementation by the States.

Money Stolen from Delhi Police Headquarters' Locker

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rs. 15 lakh stolen from Police Headquarter's Locker" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated May 08, 2001;

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

(c) whether the initial investigations have revealed that this could well be part of an organised racket to siphon-off the source money and the amount could run into several crores;

(d) if so, whether the Government have ordered CBI enquiry/propose to order CBI enquiry since huge amount is involved and a number of senior police officials are involved therein; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The investigation conducted so far into this matter has revealed that it is a case of misappropriation of funds by an individual official. The report contained in the news item that this could well be part of an organised racket to siphon off money amounting to several crores of rupees over the years has not been found to be correct.

(d) and (e) Delhi Police have registered an FIR in this case and taken up the investigation. The accused official has been arrested and is under judicial custody.

Provision of Seats in Higher Educational Institutes for Foreign Students

393. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide 15 per cent seats in higher educational institutions including technical ones, to foreign students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up branches of the higher technical institutions abroad; 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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have decided to create 15% supernumerary seats for foreign students in higher educational institutions including technical ones, provided that adequate infrastructural facilities are available.

(c) and (d) So Far, the Government has not approved opening up of branches of the higher technical institutions abroad.

Non-release of Funds for Rural Development

394. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not released the full sanctioned amount for different Rural Development Schemes during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of funds that remain unreleased, scheme-wise and State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the development programmes have been affected due to non-release of full amount; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The details of amount allocated and released under the Rural Development Schemes to various States, during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are given in the statement-enclosed. The major reasons for reduction in releases are low utilisation of funds and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates/Audit Reports by the States.

(c) The programmes have been affected not due to non-release of full amount of funds by the Centre, but because of low utilisation of funds by the States.

(d) The remedial measures taken for more effective and efficient implementation of the programmes include strengthening of monitoring mechanisms and involvement of people in implementation of programmes. It has been impressed upon the State Chief Ministers also, from time to time, to ensure better utilisation of funds. Minister of Rural Development has also been visiting various States for review of the programmes and impressing upon the State authorities the need for effective and faster implementation of the Schemes, so as to achieve the target.

Statement

Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

Programme: Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16740.00	16740.00	0.00	10288.76	10288.76	0.00	6586.59	6483.22	103.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2140.00	2140.00	0.00	226.21	719.27	0.00	406.80	812.95	0.00
3.	Assam	11018.00	11018.00	0.00	5877.72	4701.11	1176.61	10546.62	5273.31	5273.31
4.	Bihar	18596.00	18596.00	0.00	33704.77	25388.02	8316.75	13184.87	9714.15	3470.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15420.90	15420.90	0.00
6.	Goa	180.00	180.00	0.00	23.72	55.00	0.00	15.18	15.18	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4410.00	4410.00	0.00	3872.86	4301.49	0.00	6514.32	7814.32	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	1660.00	1660.00	0.00	2278.48	1981.53	296.95	1458.62	2007.25	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2050.00	2050.00	0.00	959.56	945.06	14.50	1266.80	1081.80	185.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4760.00	4760.00	0.00	1187.58	2755.00	0.00	760.26	2251.46	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8385.06	6870.60	1514.46
12.	Karnataka	10350.00	10350.00	0.00	7769.46	6670.05	1099.41	4973.80	5577.10	0.00
13.	Kerala	3861.00	3861.00	0.00	3486.13	3486.12	0.01	2231.73	2200.90	30.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22033.00	22033.00	0.00	17084.06	17464.11	0.00	10136.20	10630.11	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	8167.17	8167.17	0.00	15358.33	11002.98	4355.35	10277.00	7730.68	2546.32
16.	Manipur	890.00	890.00	0.00	394.04	307.87	86.17	707.18	478.58	228.60
17.	Meghalaya	610.00	610.00	0.00	441.47	220.74	220.73	792.68	500.88	291.80
18.	Mizoram	800.00	800.00	0.00	102.16	402.16	0.00	183.36	183.36	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2100.00	2100.00	0.00	302.82	276.09	26.73	543.30	403.52	139.78
20.	Orissa	12752.00	12752.00	0.00	11768.22	17621.12	0.00	12883.70	16216.23	0.00
21.	Punjab	2720.00	2720.00	0.00	1107.32	813.98	293.34	708.88	615.60	93.28
22.	Rajasthan	8935.00	8935.00	0.00	5899.60	6888.13	0.00	8679.80	8412.98	266.82
23.	Sikkim	320.00	320.00	0.00	113.10	313.10	0.00	203.84	403.84	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	18720.00	18720.00	0.00	9097.50	10597.49	0.00	5824.00	5824.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	1440.00	1440.00	0.00	711.47	711.46	0.01	1276.22	1276.22	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35153.65	35153.65	0.00	37092.40	36155.49	936.91	22258.95	18544.23	3714.72
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1483.15	1135.06	348.09
28.	West Bengal	8270.00	8270.00	0.00	13078.02	9483.71	3594.31	8372.22	6631.13	1741.09
29.	A & N Islands	40.00	40.00	0.00	54.73	27.36	27.37	35.04	0.00	35.04
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	30.00	30.00	0.00	54.73	27.36	27.37	35.04	17.52	17.52
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.91	0.91	1.17	0.00	1.17
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	0.00	3.65	1.82	1.83	2.34	0.00	2.34
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.32	34.66	34.66	44.38	0.00	44.38

*Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001***Programme: Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8370.41	9515.81	0.00	11036.00	11095.40	0.00	11036.00	11001.91	34.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184.03	118.47	65.56	754.00	841.47	0.00	726.86	519.91	206.95
3.	Assam	4781.82	5004.32	0.00	15658.00	13820.00	1838.00	16354.79	8177.40	8177.39
4.	Bihar	27420.52	23478.11	3942.41	38598.00	29527.20	9070.80	29832.84	17866.73	11966.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2045.34	1874.67	170.67
6.	Goa	19.20	29.21	0.00	68.00	62.26	5.74	68.00	27.20	40.80
7.	Gujarat	3150.78	3503.67	0.00	3243.00	3228.33	14.67	3243.00	8143.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	1853.66	2035.25	0.00	1171.00	1447.92	0.00	1171.00	1151.94	19.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	780.64	712.84	67.80	515.00	449.39	65.61	515.00	443.89	71.11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	966.16	1079.80	0.00	618.00	124.01	493.99	618.00	132.95	485.05
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8765.16	4203.16	4562.00
12.	Karnataka	6320.85	5657.27	663.58	5898.00	4337.38	1560.62	5898.00	4203.28	1694.72
13.	Kerala	2836.20	3210.84	0.00	3552.00	3084.74	467.26	3552.00	2445.22	1106.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13898.74	14391.74	0.00	9183.00	9168.49	14.51	7137.66	6670.61	467.05
15.	Maharashtra	12494.77	13644.95	0.00	10585.00	10435.37	149.63	10585.00	9752.55	832.45
16.	Manipur	320.57	163.08	157.49	693.00	177.45	515.55	866.65	326.45	540.20
17.	Meghalaya	359.16	159.16	200.00	1057.00	651.49	405.51	1151.46	498.65	652.81
18.	Mizoram	83.11	85.75	0.00	260.00	297.05	0.00	276.42	251.97	24.45
19.	Nagaland	246.36	454.13	0.00	653.00	773.28	0.00	743.31	660.31	83.00
20.	Orissa	9574.03	10225.13	0.00	9154.00	13154.96	0.00	9154.00	31325.76	0.00
21.	Punjab	900.86	950.27	0.00	745.00	678.66	66.34	745.00	708.58	36.42
22.	Rajasthan	4799.63	5221.40	0.00	3233.00	2705.87	527.13	3233.00	3924.66	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	92.02	104.13	0.00	122.00	123.90	0.00	199.28	199.28	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	7401.30	8375.09	0.00	5846.00	6236.91	0.00	5846.00	5846.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	578.80	654.95	0.00	1433.00	1455.29	0.00	1681.23	1681.23	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30176.52	32561.68	0.00	23565.00	21682.91	1882.09	21347.67	18645.17	2702.50
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2217.33	1427.54	789.79
28.	West Bengal	10639.62	6363.00	4276.62	12064.00	8209.33	3854.67	12064.00	9906.99	2157.01
29.	A & N Islands	44.40	0.00	44.40	129.00	0.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	43.80	30.66	13.14	69.00	34.50	34.50	69.00	0.00	69.00
32.	Daman & Diu	1.82	0.00	1.82	27.00	0.00	27.00	27.00	11.15	15.85
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3.65	0.00	3.65	3.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	56.57	64.01	0.00	67.00	33.50	33.50	67.00	33.50	33.50

Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

Programme: Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) #Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11703.94	11702.49	1.45	9319.52	9617.32	0.00	8727.55	8945.17	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	257.32	475.26	0.00	204.90	142.71	62.19	456.91	367.68	89.23
3.	Assam	6686.18	15112.28	0.00	5324.02	3787.01	1537.01	11872.04	0.00	11872.04
4.	Bihar	38340.77	29733.82	8606.95	30529.68	28484.06	2045.62	16476.68	13707.02	2769.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5094.75	3604.68	1490.07
6.	Goa	172.20	103.32	68.88	137.12	124.11	13.01	128.41	134.41	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4405.58	4449.43	0.00	3508.04	3508.03	0.01	3285.21	6273.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	2591.88	2591.88	0.00	2063.84	2063.87	0.00	1932.75	1863.61	69.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1091.54	1022.15	69.39	869.16	1752.41	0.00	813.95	736.17	77.78
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1350.93	1094.62	256.31	1075.71	897.74	177.97	1007.38	720.25	287.13
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12113.79	9644.14	2469.65
12.	Karnataka	8838.13	10838.13	0.00	7037.56	7037.56	0.00	6590.54	5165.38	1425.16
13.	Kerala	3965.64	3965.65	0.00	3157.73	3157.72	0.01	2957.15	2725.50	231.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19433.93	18314.14	1119.79	15474.69	16926.38	0.00	9397.00	10623.87	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	17470.82	17180.81	290.01	13911.52	13911.47	0.05	13027.87	9673.91	3353.96
16.	Manipur	448.24	501.64	0.00	356.92	115.54	241.38	795.90	530.58	265.32
17.	Meghalaya	502.19	951.75	0.00	399.88	132.18	267.70	891.69	763.61	128.08
18.	Mizoram	116.21	296.89	0.00	92.53	92.37	0.16	206.33	206.33	0.00
19.	Nagaland	344.48	775.99	0.00	274.30	223.90	50.40	611.68	454.48	157.18
20.	Orissa	13386.90	13443.31	0.00	10659.61	15974.14	0.00	9982.52	9489.07	493.45
21.	Punjab	1259.63	1559.63	0.00	1003.01	975.08	27.93	939.30	1201.02	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	6711.09	6008.50	702.59	5343.85	5343.85	0.00	5004.41	4914.88	89.53
23.	Sikkim	128.66	288.00	0.00	102.45	102.45	0.00	228.45	228.45	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	10348.85	10348.85	0.00	8240.50	9163.14	0.00	7717.07	8256.72	0.00
25.	Tripura	809.31	1824.38	0.00	644.43	487.95	156.48	1437.02	1437.02	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42194.35	42235.90	0.00	33598.18	33593.14	5.04	29503.89	25314.21	4189.68
27.	Uttanchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1960.17	1513.13	447.04
28.	West Bengal	14876.87	10061.21	4815.66	11846.18	10800.26	1045.77	11093.58	9469.13	1624.45
29.	A & N Islands	117.89	39.70	78.19	93.87	13.00	80.87	84.64	54.04	30.60
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	77.81	48.94	28.87	61.96	30.98	30.98	55.87	54.23	1.64
32.	Daman & Diu	37.70	10.06	27.64	30.02	0.00	30.02	27.07	0.00	27.07
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	59.10	35.46	23.64	47.06	23.53	23.53	42.43	0.00	42.43
35.	Pondicherry	115.42	82.14	33.28	91.91	45.96	45.95	86.00	66.56	19.44

#Being implemented from 01.04.1999.

*Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001***Programme: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) #Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3876.15	3870.32	0.00	6219.55	6219.57	0.00	5303.03	5283.98	19.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201.91	202.78	0.00	136.74	92.14	44.60	276.91	99.26	177.65
3.	Assam	5246.36	5246.36	0.00	3553.09	3062.36	490.73	7195.18	0.00	7195.18
4.	Bihar	12668.33	6608.31	6060.02	20374.56	11918.05	8456.51	12616.76	2978.76	9638.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2800.88	1138.08	1662.80
6.	Goa	8.91	24.43	0.00	59.78	59.78	0.00	50.00	25.00	25.00
7.	Gujarat	1455.67	1455.67	0.00	2341.15	2340.56	0.59	1996.15	1216.65	779.50
8.	Haryana	856.39	692.00	164.39	1377.36	1784.18	0.00	1174.37	1088.61	85.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	360.66	323.26	37.40	580.06	475.99	104.07	494.67	245.91	248.76
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	446.37	319.20	127.17	717.90	411.69	306.21	612.10	195.23	416.87
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4755.33	808.88	3946.45
12.	Karnataka	2920.24	2439.51	480.73	4696.65	2348.33	2348.32	4004.53	1600.56	2403.97
13.	Kerala	1310.30	1346.69	0.00	2107.37	2083.35	24.02	1796.82	919.53	877.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6421.25	6421.25	0.00	10327.33	10013.58	313.75	6004.58	3420.63	2583.95
15.	Maharashtra	5772.61	5772.63	0.00	9284.11	9284.11	0.00	7915.98	5770.72	2145.26
16.	Manipur	351.71	87.76	263.95	238.19	119.10	119.09	482.36	24.94	457.42
17.	Meghalaya	394.05	144.49	249.56	266.87	131.52	135.35	540.42	23.89	516.53
18.	Mizoram	91.18	104.25	0.00	61.75	58.15	3.60	125.06	62.56	62.50
19.	Nagaland	270.30	86.70	183.60	183.06	102.09	80.97	370.70	174.94	195.76
20.	Orissa	4423.22	4384.65	38.57	7113.90	7222.67	0.00	6065.56	4353.99	1711.57
21.	Punjab	416.20	416.18	0.02	669.38	664.98	4.40	570.73	454.49	116.24
22.	Rajasthan	2217.44	2084.45	132.99	3566.34	3566.34	0.00	3040.77	2594.50	446.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	100.95	90.57	10.38	68.38	68.38	0.00	138.45	136.83	1.62
24.	Tamilnadu	3419.41	3463.58	0.00	5499.44	6999.46	0.00	4689.03	4626.30	62.73
25.	Tripura	635.03	635.03	0.00	430.08	488.12	0.00	870.92	860.44	10.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13941.61	13889.50	52.11	22422.38	13337.96	9084.42	18163.60	7737.07	10426.53
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	954.45	344.28	610.17
28.	West Bengal	4915.53	2321.76	2593.77	7905.65	3952.84	3952.81	6740.66	0.00	6740.66
29.	A & N Islands	69.58	63.00	6.58	59.78	29.90	29.88	50.00	0.00	50.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	41.53	21.88	19.65	59.78	29.89	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00
32.	Daman & Diu	27.43	13.72	13.71	59.78	28.89	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	6.85	3.43	3.42	59.78	29.89	29.89	50.00	0.00	50.00
35.	Pondicherry	56.83	29.93	26.90	59.78	29.89	29.89	50.00	25.00	25.00

#Being implemented from 01.04.1999.

*Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001***Programme: National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4361.76	4439.38	0.00	4361.76	4361.76	0.00	4361.76	4360.76	1.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.86	1.94	43.92	57.12	7.07	50.05	181.26	66.60	114.66
3.	Assam	656.14	724.49	0.00	826.98	745.87	81.11	2624.34	2344.31	280.03
4.	Bihar	7248.38	6685.08	563.30	6877.24	5761.09	1116.15	5144.85	4268.85	876.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1243.22	1005.13	238.09
6.	Goa	10.30	23.17	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00
7.	Gujarat	825.77	357.14	468.63	561.60	320.92	240.68	561.60	370.53	191.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	352.87	295.46	57.41	535.80	498.94	36.86	535.80	450.14	85.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108.58	125.53	0.00	236.55	233.29	3.26	236.55	200.12	36.43
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	248.98	201.91	47.07	317.26	299.55	17.72	317.26	228.02	89.24
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1732.39	1250.95	481.44
12.	Karnataka	2959.63	3649.63	0.00	2959.63	2959.63	0.00	2959.63	2899.69	59.94
13.	Kerala	1252.37	1377.55	0.00	1396.31	1274.72	121.59	1396.31	947.96	448.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4584.52	4660.82	0.00	4585.46	4610.76	0.00	3342.24	3056.14	286.10
15.	Maharashtra	4695.91	3252.35	1443.56	4158.51	3047.39	1111.12	4158.51	3161.48	997.03
16.	Manipur	97.34	18.82	78.52	103.06	87.71	15.35	327.06	251.00	76.06
17.	Meghalaya	94.54	81.33	13.21	111.13	94.79	16.34	352.67	297.33	55.34
18.	Mizoram	37.44	47.55	0.00	37.44	29.20	8.24	98.51	91.62	6.89
19.	Nagaland	66.46	9.41	57.05	80.71	41.02	39.69	256.13	221.75	34.38
20.	Orissa	3102.62	2289.62	813.00	3120.62	3573.63	0.00	3682.21	2962.35	719.86
21.	Punjab	341.64	159.72	181.92	386.79	317.91	68.88	386.79	429.15	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1030.50	941.57	88.93	1474.54	1420.79	53.75	1474.54	1390.60	83.94
23.	Sikkim	22.47	38.21	0.00	29.80	14.90	14.90	94.57	94.57	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	3668.18	2384.62	1283.56	3276.00	3158.57	117.43	3276.00	3086.94	189.06
25.	Tripura	146.02	137.68	8.34	178.19	178.18	0.01	565.46	497.93	67.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9617.40	7155.07	2462.33	8264.83	7315.09	949.74	7861.76	6629.80	1231.96
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.07	385.00	18.07
28.	West Bengal	3312.50	2909.68	402.82	3312.50	4216.81	0.00	3312.50	2965.01	347.49
29.	A & N Islands	2.81	0.00	2.81	17.38	8.69	8.69	17.38	0.00	17.38
30.	Chandigarh	6.08	0.00	6.08	13.66	13.66	0.00	13.66	8.83	4.83
31.	D & N Haveli	2.81	1.41	1.40	11.80	0.00	11.80	11.80	10.62	1.18
32.	Daman & Diu	1.88	1.87	0.01	2.48	2.48	0.00	2.48	1.95	0.53
33.	Delhi	177.84	88.92	88.92	249.58	124.79	124.79	249.58	0.00	249.58
34.	Lakshadweep	0.94	0.00	0.94	1.86	0.93	0.93	1.86	0.00	1.86
35.	Pondicherry	14.04	21.06	0.00	49.05	49.05	0.00	49.05	24.53	24.52

*Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001***Programme: National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1969.19	1988.90	0.00	1590.19	1590.29	0.00	1590.19	1567.90	22.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.34	0.78	18.56	19.34	1.56	17.78	27.11	4.61	22.50
3.	Assam	292.34	82.04	210.30	292.34	113.34	179.00	419.43	267.03	152.40
4.	Bihar	940.37	454.84	485.53	823.59	694.56	129.03	618.14	398.93	219.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.52	222.76	81.76
6.	Goa	0.78	0.00	0.78	2.58	0.00	2.58	2.58	0.00	2.58
7.	Gujarat	104.00	24.66	79.34	104.00	67.51	36.49	104.00	73.99	30.01
8.	Haryana	52.00	34.62	17.38	64.69	45.48	19.21	64.69	33.98	30.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.60	7.36	8.24	19.11	12.22	6.89	19.11	10.08	9.03
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.40	26.07	10.33	49.27	35.64	13.63	49.27	24.70	24.57
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	205.45	142.98	62.47
12.	Karnataka	78.00	60.47	17.53	402.66	402.68	0.00	402.66	361.00	41.66
13.	Kerala	156.00	83.08	72.92	136.58	108.03	28.55	136.58	88.30	48.28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1040.00	595.25	444.75	904.74	647.56	257.18	600.20	437.46	162.74
15.	Maharashtra	312.00	230.36	81.64	453.49	342.58	110.91	453.49	345.55	107.94
16.	Manipur	40.56	0.99	39.57	40.56	25.52	15.04	48.80	38.86	9.94
17.	Meghalaya	39.31	18.93	20.38	39.31	14.37	24.94	52.81	32.04	20.77
18.	Mizoram	15.91	13.53	2.38	15.91	14.80	1.11	14.85	13.82	1.03
19.	Nagaland	27.77	8.09	19.68	27.77	12.03	15.74	38.43	32.63	5.80
20.	Orissa	780.00	462.80	317.20	624.24	601.87	22.37	624.24	529.28	94.96
21.	Punjab	52.00	21.39	30.61	46.98	28.95	18.03	46.98	42.02	4.96
22.	Rajasthan	312.00	181.65	130.35	325.34	173.47	151.87	324.34	96.65	228.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	2.60	0.64	1.96	5.98	2.99	2.99	14.15	7.08	7.07
24.	Tamilnadu	906.36	351.79	554.57	906.36	376.69	529.67	906.36	754.65	151.71
25.	Tripura	101.40	64.53	36.87	81.12	14.57	66.55	84.41	66.84	17.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1300.00	708.45	591.55	1713.92	997.82	716.10	1627.32	1064.05	563.27
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.60	59.45	27.15
28.	West Bengal	616.15	227.20	388.95	541.17	406.89	134.28	541.17	417.53	123.64
29.	A & N Islands	1.09	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.09
30.	Chandigarh	2.65	0.00	2.65	2.65	1.33	1.32	2.65	0.00	2.65
31.	D & N Haveli	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.24	0.23
32.	Daman & Diu	0.31	0.04	0.27	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31
33.	Delhi	36.97	0.00	36.97	36.97	0.00	36.97	36.97	0.00	36.97
34.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
35.	Pondicherry	7.54	7.54	0.00	5.25	5.25	0.00	5.25	2.63	2.62

Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

Programme: National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3823.04	3861.30	0.00	3035.50	3035.52	0.00	3035.50	3013.27	22.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.88	3.04	19.84	22.88	1.90	20.98	57.78	16.68	41.10
3.	Assam	646.36	339.74	306.62	646.36	464.33	182.03	1552.78	1098.98	453.80
4.	Bihar	1768.00	1024.96	743.04	1700.02	1632.27	67.75	1234.38	879.99	354.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1053.35	1003.30	50.05
6.	Goa	13.00	6.50	6.50	12.22	18.72	0.00	12.22	10.69	1.53
7.	Gujarat	156.00	75.54	80.46	158.76	122.56	36.20	158.76	1112.11	0.00
8.	Haryana	31.20	27.69	3.51	54.21	44.48	9.73	54.21	45.54	8.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.04	24.81	15.23	30.72	29.37	1.35	30.72	23.19	7.53
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.40	38.11	24.29	57.38	52.19	5.19	57.38	46.35	11.03
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.63	340.82	124.81
12.	Karnataka	143.52	108.90	34.62	649.22	637.66	11.56	649.22	628.57	20.65
13.	Kerala	530.40	347.14	183.26	382.10	406.72	0.00	382.10	319.88	62.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5106.40	3901.15	1205.25	3957.46	4358.63	0.00	2904.11	2728.72	175.39
15.	Maharashtra	1026.74	789.29	237.45	1014.01	877.61	136.40	1026.74	821.40	205.34
16.	Manipur	28.60	6.15	22.45	28.60	23.40	5.20	65.00	47.97	17.03
17.	Meghalaya	34.32	19.68	14.64	34.32	21.23	13.09	72.22	63.24	8.98
18.	Mizoram	11.44	9.73	1.71	11.44	5.73	5.71	21.67	20.16	1.51
19.	Nagaland	17.16	2.58	14.58	17.16	6.30	10.86	36.11	32.43	3.68
20.	Orissa	1744.60	1124.14	620.46	1346.69	1346.11	0.58	1346.69	1201.56	145.13
21.	Punjab	142.48	74.51	67.97	134.16	117.03	17.13	134.16	102.97	31.19
22.	Rajasthan	468.16	399.19	68.97	468.16	464.23	3.93	468.16	380.50	87.66
23.	Sikkim	5.72	2.28	3.44	5.72	2.86	2.86	21.67	6.52	15.15
24.	Tamilnadu	1904.76	1463.87	440.89	1904.76	1776.25	128.51	1904.76	1704.05	200.71
25.	Tripura	93.60	63.64	29.96	72.54	55.84	16.70	122.78	91.07	31.71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3120.00	1996.23	1123.77	3021.90	2871.76	150.14	2775.42	2060.98	714.44
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.48	202.21	44.27
28.	West Bengal	1047.70	332.37	715.33	975.73	849.43	126.30	975.73	721.66	254.07
29.	A & N Islands	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.86	1.43	1.43	2.86	0.00	2.86
30.	Chandigarh	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.86	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.86	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	2.86	1.43	1.43	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.86	2.58	0.28
32.	Daman & Diu	2.86	1.44	1.42	2.86	0.29	2.57	2.86	0.28	2.58
33.	Delhi	31.46	15.73	15.73	31.46	15.73	15.73	31.46	0.00	31.46
34.	Lakshadweep	2.86	0.00	2.86	2.86	1.43	1.43	2.86	0.00	2.86
35.	Pondicherry	2.86	2.86	0.00	2.86	1.43	1.43	2.86	1.43	1.43

*Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001***Programme: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10131.61	10033.44	98.17	9283.51	12534.37	0.00	17677.70	19291.15	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3623.00	2163.82	1459.18	2476.00	1980.80	495.20	4365.00	2206.50	2158.50
3.	Assam	6120.00	6417.00	0.00	4180.00	2090.00	2090.00	7372.00	5459.78	1912.22
4.	Bihar	11768.50	0.00	11768.50	9380.00	4690.00	4690.00	4687.00	26.00	4661.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1580.00	1580.00	0.00
6.	Goa	283.75	0.00	283.75	352.92	0.00	352.92	1404.00	888.59	515.41
7.	Gujarat	6260.51	7151.35	0.00	6428.52	7842.20	0.00	7485.00	19260.68	0.00
8.	Haryana	3643.34	3477.47	165.87	3334.34	3857.67	0.00	1962.00	2099.18	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2008.15	2939.59	0.00	2316.85	3107.95	0.00	5678.00	5384.50	293.50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5567.40	4659.41	907.99	6434.26	3190.72	3243.54	9070.00	3694.00	5376.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4745.00	2385.50	2359.50
12.	Karnataka	10134.98	10549.42	0.00	9359.83	11409.40	0.00	10859.00	8419.62	2439.38
13.	Kerala	4673.49	4673.49	0.00	4307.88	3446.30	861.58	6868.00	5150.42	1717.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11063.07	11061.14	1.93	9444.68	12330.44	0.00	12895.00	12895.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	13301.46	16384.68	0.00	13614.41	17302.37	0.00	16934.00	16934.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	1330.00	666.74	663.26	907.00	0.00	907.00	1475.00	0.00	1475.00
17.	Meghalaya	1425.00	1709.00	0.00	974.00	779.20	194.80	1716.00	1797.15	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1018.00	1017.66	0.34	696.00	696.00	0.00	1226.00	1161.99	64.01
19.	Nagaland	1058.00	796.90	261.10	724.00	579.20	0.00	1275.00	822.61	452.39
20.	Orissa	5236.47	4793.75	442.72	4847.93	4847.93	0.00	8457.00	5350.50	3106.50
21.	Punjab	1668.62	2205.28	0.00	1720.64	2320.64	0.00	3502.98	2902.98	600.00
22.	Rajasthan	15519.38	16506.47	0.00	17241.06	15654.37	1586.69	23351.82	26474.47	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	434.00	1401.12	0.00	460.83	1045.59	0.00	650.00	325.00	325.00
24.	Tamilnadu	7922.54	10527.51	0.00	6534.66	8958.28	0.00	8430.00	8462.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	1262.00	2128.95	0.00	862.00	1662.00	0.00	1521.00	1521.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18537.93	16297.06	2240.87	14775.00	14825.12	0.00	16679.50	15092.33	1587.17
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2304.00	2304.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	7169.63	6424.91	742.72	7008.15	5606.45	1401.70	7895.00	14140.09	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	13.00	0.00	13.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	7.00	3.50	3.50
32.	Daman & Diu	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
34.	Lakshadweep	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00

Central Allocation, Central Releases and Unreleased amount during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

Programme: Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount	Central Allocation	Central Release	Unreleased Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	642.12	1148.93	0.00	570.77	657.67	0.00	975.06	1522.41	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	0.00	45.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	85.48	73.98	11.50
3.	Assam	559.00	0.00	559.00	792.82	0.00	792.82	303.95	0.00	303.95
4.	Bihar	564.42	0.00	564.42	1585.89	0.00	1585.89	1102.11	749.78	352.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.93	0.00	93.93
6.	Goa	9.36	0.00	9.36	6.48	0.00	6.48	2.31	1.16	1.15
7.	Gujarat	200.00	200.00	0.00	250.00	125.00	125.00	126.79	0.00	126.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	104.84	0.00	104.84	179.05	0.00	179.05	278.10	214.23	63.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	101.09	70.77	30.32	70.56	35.28	35.28	45.08	32.49	12.59
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	140.04	0.00	140.40	87.86	0.00	87.86	153.39	122.05	31.34
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	341.31	199.13	142.18
12.	Karnataka	520.43	498.67	21.76	461.14	461.14	0.00	164.51	164.51	0.00
13.	Kerala	400.62	731.37	0.00	298.28	253.03	45.25	414.50	632.99	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	750.69	525.48	225.21	876.21	438.11	438.10	991.16	928.82	62.34
15.	Maharashtra	821.83	575.28	246.55	804.89	724.40	80.49	1483.07	1339.51	143.56
16.	Manipur	65.00	45.50	19.50	52.98	8.96	44.02	68.39	48.08	20.31
17.	Meghalaya	70.00	35.00	35.00	57.48	0.00	57.48	22.04	9.09	12.95
18.	Mizoram	30.00	21.00	9.00	14.79	1.89	12.90	5.67	0.00	5.67
19.	Nagaland	48.00	0.00	48.00	39.84	0.00	39.84	133.60	118.33	15.27
20.	Orissa	451.17	315.82	135.35	527.98	527.98	0.00	1159.37	971.06	188.31
21.	Punjab	106.71	53.35	53.36	155.13	0.00	155.13	149.61	94.25	55.36
22.	Rajasthan	387.52	193.76	193.76	478.23	223.35	254.88	1455.84	1285.23	170.61
23.	Sikkim	40.00	28.00	12.00	14.70	7.45	7.25	5.64	2.82	2.82
24.	Tamilnadu	679.56	496.39	183.17	567.17	538.82	28.35	1036.58	1016.66	19.92
25.	Tripura	120.00	24.00	96.00	92.92	0.00	92.92	289.29	253.66	35.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1594.99	1116.49	478.50	1962.33	567.28	1395.05	2318.23	2000.68	317.55
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.43	0.00	32.43
28.	West Bengal	304.21	304.21	0.00	852.60	0.00	852.60	1604.15	1300.03	304.12
29.	A & N Islands	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.88	0.00	4.88
30.	Chandigarh	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.88	0.00	3.88
32.	Daman & Diu	5.00	3.50	1.50	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.77	0.00	0.77
33.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.31	0.00	2.31
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	3.50	1.50	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.48	0.00	0.48
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	3.50	1.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.68	0.00	2.68

[Translation]

District Rural Development Agencies

395. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to the formulation and functioning of District Rural Development Agencies;

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and likely to set up District Panchayats;

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

(d) the amount spent by the Union Government on the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise alongwith the achievements made thereunder, till date?

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

(a) The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. From the 1st April, 1999, a separate scheme of DRDA Administration has been started in order to strengthen the DRDA and make it a more professional and specialized agency. The districts have been divided into four categories, depending on the number of blocks in the district, and the optimum staff strength required

has been suggested according to the category. The DRDA is visualized as a specialized and a professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the district. In terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes, DRDAs coordinate with other agencies—Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation; enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process and oversee the implementation to ensure adherence to the Guidelines and reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation.

(b) and (c) Each district is to have its own District Rural Development Agency which will maintain its separate identity and is expected to coordinate effectively with the Panchayati Raj Institutions. In respect of such States where the DRDA has been merged with the Zila Panchayat and does not have a separate identity, a separate DRDA Cell is being maintained within the Zila Parishad.

(d) The District Rural Development Agency Administration Scheme has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.1999. A statement showing the State-wise details of the amounts spent on the District Rural Development Agencies by the Union Government w.e.f. 1.4.1999 and till date is enclosed. This being a Scheme to meet the administrative costs of the District Rural Development Agencies, no targets are fixed under the scheme as such achievements cannot be quantified.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.N.	States/U.Ts	Central Releases		
		1999-00	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489.30	944.12	486.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	211.55	351.21	134.23
3.	Assam	463.03	534.24	0.00
4.	Bihar	1177.19	986.49	584.68
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	458.31	285.38

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	22.18	40.55	34.91
7.	Gujarat	491.02	731.22	360.96
8.	Haryana	332.00	476.15	244.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209.85	295.03	186.41
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	271.95	322.78	197.59
11.	Jharkhand*	—	430.71	160.32
12.	Karnataka	489.30	627.89	381.34
13.	Kerala	290.03	462.09	268.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	898.42	1315.72	839.21
15.	Maharashtra	675.95	1096.54	597.88
16.	Manipur	117.38	146.40	42.46
17.	Meghalaya	148.77	208.74	52.44
18.	Mizoram	134.10	200.65	122.81
19.	Nagaland	129.32	195.78	42.46
20.	Orissa	606.00	1016.92	601.95
21.	Punjab	318.70	453.56	285.38
22.	Rajasthan	597.47	1207.30	593.52
23.	Sikkim	19.45	44.89	16.25
24.	Tamilnadu	606.34	1020.88	602.34
25.	Tripura	76.77	115.07	64.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1701.98	1920.64	1365.25
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	320.93	229.80
28.	West Bengal	391.37	462.70	233.87
29.	A & N Islands	41.86	48.30	0.00
30.	D & N Haveli	20.93	24.15	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	20.93	24.15	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	20.93	24.15	20.79
33.	Pondicherry	25.93	41.58	25.76
Total		11000.00	16549.83	9061.34

*Newly created States.

*[English]***Drugs from Sea**

396. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a programme 'Drugs from Sea';
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the amount spent on this programme so far and the allocations made for the year 2001-2002;
- (d) whether any efforts have been made towards transfer of this technology of drugs from sea to the pharmaceutical companies for commercial use; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Project on "Drugs from Sea" initiated in 1991 with 10 participating institutes has collected and evaluated more than 4000 samples out of 1400 numbers of marine flora and fauna for their biological activity. Several of these samples were found to exhibit mild to strong therapeutic activities like antidiabetic, antidiarrhoeal, antihyperlipidaemic, etc. from various fractions derived therefrom. Three organisms or extracts were taken up for further development. These are given below:

- CDR-134D-123 (Antidiabetic)
- CDR-134D-125 (Antidiarrhoeal)
- CU002/004 (Antihyperlipidaemic)

These three samples have shown activities in repeated collections and were taken up for toxicity studies during the IX Five Year Plan. The rodent toxicity has been completed on the above first two preparations and these were found safe. These toxicity studies have now been initiated in monkeys. The toxicity of the third preparation has been started in July, 2001.

(c) The total amount on the programme spent during 1990-2001 is Rs. 18.74 crores and for the year 2001-2002, Rs. 2.19 crores is provided.

(d) and (e) Drug development takes 8-12 years and commercialization is done after toxicity studies are over. In this case, the toxicity studies are currently underway.

Construction of Houses under IAY

397. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have conducted any survey the houses constructed under the IAY;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have so far achieved the targets for construction of houses during the Ninth Plan, especially in cyclone affected areas of Gujarat and Orissa;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government are satisfied with the pace of construction of such houses;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the funds allocated/released and utilised during 2000-2001 so far, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the performance under the Indra Awaas Yojana (IAY) is continuously reviewed on the basis of the Monthly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs. The Area Officers of the Ministry also visit the States and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. Further the implementation of the Scheme is reviewed by the DRDAs in their meetings from time to time. As per available information, since inception of the Scheme till date, about 74 lakh houses have been constructed.

(c) to (f) The State-wise target and achievement under the IAY including for Gujarat and Orissa is given in statement-I enclosed. It may be seen that the overall performance under the IAY is satisfactory.

(g) The State-wise funds allocated/released and utilized under the IAY during 2000-2001 is given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Targets and number of Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-2002) # \$*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Houses	
		Targets	Constructed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400642	339280
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15858	9127
3.	Assam	367565	123954
4.	Bihar	1085118	555679
5.	Chhattisgarh	32499	17777
6.	Goa	2376	1695
7.	Gujarat	119278	102285
8.	Haryana	42538	37700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18247	13144
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	25036	20555
11.	Jharkhand	145426	41173
12.	Karnataka	220333	164047
13.	Kerala	117257	64055
14.	Madhya Pradesh	361577	344109
15.	Maharashtra	395173	260310
16.	Manipur	18065	2972
17.	Meghalaya	24801	4293

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	6018	4906
19.	Nagaland	16574	16788
20.	Orissa	335594	293583
21.	Punjab	27141	23243
22.	Rajasthan	142437	147026
23.	Sikkim	4351	3253
24.	Tamilnadu	237866	229372
25.	Tripura	36146	27769
26.	Uttar Pradesh	855866	13775
27.	Uttaranchal	34792	590737
28.	West Bengal	418932	205451
29.	A & N Islands	2752	95
30.	D & N Haveli	1716	190
31.	Daman & Diu	600	42
32.	Lakshadweep	187	209
33.	Pondicherry	1722	1223
Total		5515483	3667817

*Figures are provisional.

#The target for 2001-2002 i.e. 12.94 lakh houses is included. The final picture on houses constructed in 2001-2002 will emerge only in 2002-2003 (1st quarter).

\$The targets for the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 includes target for New Construction and Upgradation.

Statement-II

*Allocation, Release and Utilization under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2000-2001**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Allocation			Central Release	Utilization
		Central	State	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11036.00	3678.67	14714.67	11001.91	15165.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	726.86	242.29	969.15	519.91	875.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	16354.79	5451.60	21806.39	8177.40	11991.24
4.	Bihar	29832.84	9944.28	39777.12	17866.73	26710.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	2045.34	681.78	2727.12	1874.67	3174.71
6.	Goa	68.00	22.67	90.67	27.20	77.92
7.	Gujarat	3243.00	1081.00	4324.00	8143.00	4515.94
8.	Haryana	1171.00	390.33	1561.33	1151.94	2273.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	515.00	171.67	686.67	443.89	657.52
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	618.00	206.00	824.00	132.95	276.02
11.	Jharkhand	8765.16	2921.72	11686.88	4203.16	5712.99
12.	Karnataka	5898.00	1966.00	7864.00	4203.28	7278.37
13.	Kerala	3552.00	1184.00	4736.00	2445.22	3525.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7137.66	2379.22	9516.88	6670.61	10514.75
15.	Maharashtra	10585.00	3528.33	14113.33	9752.55	18391.11
16.	Manipur	866.65	288.88	1155.53	326.45	104.34
17.	Meghalaya	1151.46	383.82	1535.28	498.65	521.95
18.	Mizoram	276.42	92.14	368.56	251.97	412.96
19.	Nagaland	743.31	247.77	991.08	660.31	676.80
20.	Orissa	9154.00	3051.33	12205.33	31325.76	35098.49
21.	Punjab	745.00	248.33	993.33	708.58	1200.44
22.	Rajasthan	3233.00	1077.67	4310.67	3924.66	5957.54
23.	Sikkim	199.28	66.43	265.71	199.28	235.50
24.	Tamilnadu	5846.00	1948.67	7794.67	5846.00	12638.44
25.	Tripura	1681.23	560.41	2241.64	1681.23	2271.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21347.67	7115.89	28463.56	18645.17	27925.52
27.	Uttaranchal	2217.33	739.10	2956.43	1427.54	2299.80
28.	West Bengal	12064.00	4021.33	16085.33	9906.99	10420.74
29.	A & N Islands	129.00	0.00	129.00	129.00	7.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	D & N Haveli	69.00	0.00	69.00	0.00	32.96
31.	Daman & Diu	27.00	0.00	27.00	11.15	0.04
32.	Lakshadweep	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.02
33.	Pondicherry	67.00	0.00	67.00	33.50	48.81
Total		161369.00	53691.33	215060.33	152193.66	210996.35

*Figures are provisional.

[Translation]

**Task Force for Development of
North-Eastern States**

398. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Task Force for the development of North-Eastern States; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**World Bank Assistance for Drinking Water/
Environmental Cleanliness**

399. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received financial assistance for rural drinking water supply/ environmental cleanliness programme from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from various States, Maharashtra in particular, for seeking financial assistance under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise; and the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

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

(b) The State-wise information of the World Bank assistance received for Rural Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation Projects, as per the information furnished by the Department of Economic Affairs including those from Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit, through their website <http://finmin.nic.in/caaa> are given below:

State	Project name	World Bank assistance received
Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. (Project completed in June 1998)	SDR 69.4 Million
Karnataka	The Karnataka Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Project completed in September 2000)	Rs. 368.373 Crore
Uttar Pradesh (undivided)	The U.P. Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	Rs. 84.566 Crore (up to 31.5.2001)
Kerala	Kerala Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	US \$ 19360 (Project preparatory facility grant)

(c) Yes, Sir.

received from various States, including Maharashtra, is enclosed.

(d) A statement indicating details of proposals for rural water supply and environmental sanitation projects,

Statement*State-wise details of proposals for rural water supply and environmental sanitation projects*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	State Estimated Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Date posed to the World Bank by DEA	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	94500.00	15.01.1999	The World Bank has requested the State Government to modify the project.
2.	Karnataka	Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project-II	157500.00	25.05.1999	The State Government has been requested to address important implementation issues while finalising the project as suggested by the World Bank Preparation Mission.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	4231.05	01.12.1998	The State Government has been requested to prepare a full size project in place of a small pilot project as suggested by the World Bank.
4.	Maharashtra	Proposal of sector reform in Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation in 15 districts with World Bank assistance	163723.00	—	The proposal received from the State Government was in the form of "brief note". The State Government has been requested to prepare & submit a detailed project report.
5.	Nagaland	Safe drinking water supply and rural sanitation to Phghoboto HQ and seven surrounding villages	1605.412	—	Planning Commission clearance has been sought. The State Government has been requested to examine the aspect of high per capita cost and to prepare detailed estimates.
6.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Rural Areas (TWASPRA)	50000.00	01.12.1998	DEA has written to the State Government to confirm whether they will make adequate plan provision in the State Plan for implementing the project.
7.	Tamil Nadu	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project	78800.00	01.06.1999	Recommended as part of project proposal at S.No. 6.
8.	Uttaranchal	Proposal for improving rural water supply and sanitation services in the Uttaranchal	50000.00	—	Proposal was in the form of a letter. State Government has been requested to prepare a project report in accordance with the Generic Project Concept Document.

*[English]***Project Sanctioned to NGOs by CAPART**

400. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the NGOs to whom the projects were sanctioned by CAPART under Rural Technology, Marketing, Gram Shree Mela, Media and Library Schemes during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) the amount sanctioned, released and utilised under these schemes, project-wise, and NGO-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.

Fertiliser Concession Scheme

401. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated April 26, 2001 captioned 'Fresh guidelines soon on fertiliser concession scheme';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. For redressing the problems/grievances pertaining to Concession Scheme for de-controlled phosphatic & potassic fertilizers, guidelines laying down revised procedure for submission of bills for payment/recoveries in respect of sales of de-controlled phosphatic & potassic fertilizers under the Concession Scheme have since been issued by the Department of Fertilizers on 17.5.2001. To expedite processing of claims as also to reduce the time lag between sales and release of concession the procedure for certification of sales has been rationalised. The revised procedure is applicable to sales of de-controlled fertilizers from 1.4.2001. Besides, in order to check malpractice in Single Super Phosphate (SSP) industry, a Technical Audit and Inspection Cell

(TAC) has been constituted to conduct first time and six monthly inspections of SSP units. The procedure providing inspection by TAC is applicable on sales of SSP from 1.6.2001. The full text of the revised guidelines is also available on Internet (<http://fert.nic.in>).

Captive Power Plants

402. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Steel Plants have their captive power plants;

(b) if so, whether any of these captive power plants are being expanded;

(c) the details of funds earmarked therefor; and

(d) the details of the expansion plan drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Welfare Schemes for Girl Child

403. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child, implemented during the 1990s, has left Indian adolescent girl (11-17 years age-group) in a poorer condition than ever before;

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

(c) whether the scheme implemented in 2000 selected Integrated Child Development projects during the 9th Plan;

(d) if so, the main reasons for not implementing this scheme properly in the said plan; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement the scheme properly and achieve the aims for the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Kishori Shakti Yojana, a scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls was approved in the year 2000 during 9th Five Year Plan and has been sanctioned in 2000 blocks covered under ICDS Scheme. The Scheme is to be implemented by the State Governments.

(e) Guidelines for the implementation of the Scheme have been given to State Governments and funds have been released.

CAG Report on Coal Sector

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

(a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report during March, 2000 has observed heavy loss of profit, especially by South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd. and Coal India Ltd.;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for such huge losses; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid such huge losses by these Coal Companies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) As disclosed in the Annual Report & Accounts 1999-2000, Vol-II, of Coal India Limited, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C & AG) had made certain observations on the accounts of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, whereby, additional provision of Rs. 100.61 crores had to be made, which included an adhoc provision of Rs. 98.06 crores on account of pay/wage revision of non-executives from 1.7.96 and executives from 1.1.1997 respectively. This led to decrease in the pre-tax profit of the company by Rs. 100.60 crores.

In respect of the Western Coalfields Limited, in pursuance of observations of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the accounts of the company for the year ending 31.3.2000, provisions had to be made of Rs. 8,022.80 lakhs towards pay revision pending finalisation of MOU/Agreement and of Rs. 58.41 lakhs towards depreciation etc. These had the effect of reducing profit before tax by Rs. 8,163.22 lakhs. Further, the profit of

Coal India Limited has decreased by Rs. 1,848.88 lakhs during 1999-2000 because of revisions made in the Accounts consequent upon observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) The annual accounts of the Public Sector Coal companies are audited by the statutory auditors and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India before these accounts are adopted at the Annual General meeting of the companies. Therefore, revisions in the annual accounts of the companies on the basis of observations of the C&AG, before adoption of the annual accounts, is a procedural requirement. Since the revisions are because of inclusion of certain provisions, no irregularity is involved and, therefore, the question of taking any action against any official in the matter does not arise.

(d) The stated losses are not operational losses. The provisions had to be made in terms of accepted accounting practices. Therefore, the role of Government is limited in the matter.

Promotion of Indian Culture, Heritage and Languages Abroad

405. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan to promote Indian Culture and Heritage Abroad for the benefit of non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details of such plan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote Indian languages abroad?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Ministry of External Affairs, a high level Committee on the Indian Diaspora has been set up by the Ministry of study inter alia the role of Culture and Education in strengthening ties between India and the Diaspora. The Committee has requested the concerned Ministries to constitute expert groups to recommend ways and means for deepening the cultural and educational linkages between India and its Diaspora.

Further, several of the Cultural Centres of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) have been set up

in countries having sizable populations of Non-Resident Indians and people of Indian origin such as Trinidad & Tobago, Mauritius, Guyana, Suriname, UK, Sri Lanka, etc. The activities of these centres include training in Indian music/dance/Indian Languages/Yoga etc. Many persons of Indian origin have been provided scholarships under the various scholarship schemes of the Council to study Indian Arts and Culture in Indian Universities/Institutions.

(c) The Government of India runs correspondence courses and on-lines language learning programmes that are meant for the benefit of both Indians as well as foreigners and NRIs. Financial assistance is provided for the publication of Indian language periodicals that are regularly sent to our missions abroad for information and publicity. Some Bilingual trilingual dictionaries have been prepared and more are being published. Intensive Indian language long-term courses are being conducted for foreigners in Kendriya Hindi Sansthan and Central Institute of Indian Languages. International Sanskrit conferences are held in India and abroad. The last International conference on Sanskrit was held in April, 2001 in New Delhi. Subsequently, in May 2001, Sanskrit Conference was held at Bangkok in which large number of delegates attended from India and other parts of the World.

The ICCR maintains chairs of Indian studies abroad and has deputed Professors to teach Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Modern Indian History and Indian Civilization in Hungary, Mauritius, Russia, South Korea, Poland, Trinidad

and Tobago, China, Bulgaria, Turkey, Romania, Thailand, France, Kyrgyzstan, Suriname and Uzbekistan.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Netherlands Project

406. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development work is being undertaken in the rural areas of certain States with the participation/assistance of Netherlands;

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

(c) whether such development work with the assistance of Netherlands is proposed to be implemented in the National Capital Region of Delhi also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure proper utilization of funds under this project?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

State-wise details about the development work being undertaken in the rural areas of certain States with the participation/assistance of Netherlands

(Figures are in NLG million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Agreement/ Terminal date	Amount of assistance
1.	AP Ground Water Bore-well, Irrigation Scheme, Andhra Pradesh	14.11.94/31.3.2002	26.847
2.	Training Women in Agriculture Phase II, Gujarat	9.12.97/30.6.2002	6.611
3.	Gogha Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Gujarat	4.8.97/3.8.2002	19.369
4.	Mahila Samakhya Programme (Central Sector Project being implemented in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh (AP)	31.10.94/31.12.2002	30.295

*[English]***Arrest of Union Minister in Tamil Nadu**

407 SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
 SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
 SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and two Cabinet Ministers were arrested by the Tamil Nadu police;

(b) if so, the charges against them;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government have sent a Central Team to Tamil Nadu recently in the wake of their arrests;

(e) if so, the details of the report submitted by the Central Team;

(f) whether the Government have examined the report;

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

(h) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (h) As per the reports received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was arrested on the intervening night of June 29/30, 2001, under the IPC and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on the alleged charges of cheating and corrupt practices in the construction of 9 flyovers causing a total loss of about Rs. 12 crores. Shri Murasoli Maran and Shri T.R. Baalu, both Cabinet Ministers of the Government of India, were arrested for allegedly causing obstruction to the police and assaulting police personnel on duty. Keeping in view the conflicting reports from Chennai, a Central team was dispatched to Chennai on June 30, 2001. The report of the Central team relates to the circumstances leading to the arrests of Shri M. Karunanidhi and two Central Ministers and the large scale arrests of the members of a particular political party. The

Government have examined the report of the Central team along with other reports and thereafter, issued an appropriate communication to the State Government.

Hindustan Steel Corporation Limited

408. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pending salaries of Hindustan Steel Corporation Limited are still pending before Finance Ministry;

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

(c) whether the marketing division of Hindustan Steel Corporation Limited has failed to become L-2 in Durgapur Steel Plant BF 3; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the non involvement of the local unit for giving tender to Durgapur Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal of Ministry of Steel for grant of Non-Plan Loan of Rs. 182.28 Crores for settlement of statutory dues and overdues of salaries are pending for decision before the Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL) position was L-2 in the said tender. The local unit of HSCL was actively involved in the tendering process.

*[Translation]***Districts Covered under Women and Child Development Scheme**

409. SHRI AMIR ALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered so far under the Women and Child Development Scheme in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of districts, especially from Uttar Pradesh are likely to be covered under this scheme during the remaining period of the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of

schemes for the welfare of women and children in the country. However, no scheme solely under the name "Women and Child Development Scheme" is being implemented.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Agreement with Netherlands for Assistance

410. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed recently with the Government of Netherlands for assistance to make Hyderabad green;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has signed a grant agreement for an amount of 6.482 million Dutch Guilders with the Royal Netherlands Government on 12.4.2001 for the Inception Phase of Green Hyderabad Programme for preparation of main phase of Green Hyderabad programme 2001-2005.

The project is aimed to strengthen sustainable biomass management, initiate integrated lake treatment and conservation, accelerate urban wasteland development, contribute to the alleviation of poverty within the framework of overall environmental objective, stimulate gender equity and empowerment etc.

The duration of the Inception Phase is October, 2000 to June 2001. However, the same is proposed to be extended upto 30.9.2001.

Science Education and Research Activities

411. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are not providing adequate funds for science education and research activities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide more funds for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount provided for the science education and research activities during each of the last three years; and

(e) the amount utilised on science education and research activities, separately, during the said period, year-wise?

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

[*Translation*]

ARBI Madarsas

412. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5537 on April 24, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be collected;

(c) whether the Government give recognition and any financial assistance to these Madarsas; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the financial sources on which these Madarsas depend?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The State Government of Maharashtra has been requested to send the information. It is still awaited.

(d) The financial assistance is released to State Governments for the madarsas recommended by them. The details of these are not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[English]

Technology for Urban Renewal and Engineering

413. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum of understanding has been signed between Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council and HUDCO to launch a project for application of technology for urban renewal and engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities identified for launching the said project in the first phase; and

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

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) Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) is implementing a GOI-UNDP Sub programme titled "Mission for Application of Urban Renewal & Engineering" (MATURE). The Mission envisages catalysing a process of urban renewal using appropriate technologies in a few cities/towns within the country. The Mission involves close co-operation with the concerned civic body, the community and other interested agencies. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed between TIFAC and HUDCO for speedy and effective implementation of the Mission.

(c) The cities/sites so far identified for implementation of the programme are New Delhi, Almora and a site at Mumbai. More cities/sites are required to be identified.

(d) Preparatory work and project formulation activity with respect to the selected cities/sites have already commenced. Demonstration projects in the sites are likely to commence within four to six months.

Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

414. SHRI V.V. RAO:
SHRI BASANGOUDA R. (YATNAL) PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the schemes under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM) are being implemented in the States including Maharashtra, particularly in adivasi, backward and rural areas;

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

(c) the number of villages proposed to be covered under the scheme during 2001-2002, State-wise;

(d) whether any requests have been received from various States for release of funds under RGDWM due to acute drinking problem;

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) the funds allocated under RGDWM during each of the last three years, and till date, State-wise; and

(g) the norms fixed for providing employment under RGDWM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water supply facilities to rural areas are implemented by the States with their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)-Rural Drinking Water component. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments to plan, sanction and implement individual drinking water supply schemes.

Further, Rural Water Supply Programme is of a generic nature. All the sections of the society get the benefits from the scheme proportionate to their population in the habitation. However, in order to accelerate the coverage of SC/ST population, the States including Maharashtra are required to earmark and utilise at least 25% and 10% of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) funds for drinking water supply to the SCs and STs respectively.

As per the latest information received from the State Governments, the status of coverage of rural habitations as on 1.4.2001, is given in statement-I. The State-wise provisional targets for coverage of rural habitations during 2001-2002 is given in statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Some States had requested for additional funds in view of the acute drinking water

problem. Rs. 100 crore was released to Gujarat over and above their allocation under ARWSP during the year 2000-2001 for meeting rural drinking water problem in view of the earthquake and situation arising out of scarcity of drinking water in rural areas in the State. Further, in view of the peculiar situation arising out of scarcity of drinking water in rural areas in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal the Government of India had relaxed, as a one time measure, the priorities fixed in the guidelines relating to ARWSP to the effect that the funds released under ARWSP, as per the annual allocation, could also be utilised for activities relating to repair, rejuvenation, renovation, restoration and

replacement of existing rural drinking water supply schemes in areas affected by scarcity of drinking water in these States. This relaxation was applicable upto 30.6.2001. Similar relaxation has been made in the PMGY-Rural Drinking Water component also.

(f) Details regarding State-wise allocation of ARWSP funds during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-III.

(g) The drinking water supply schemes are not implemented with the objective of providing employment. Therefore, no norms have been fixed for providing employment under the ARWSP.

Statement-I

Status of rural habitations as on 1.4.2001, as per information received from the States/UTs till 20.7.2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status as on 1.4.2001 (Provisional)			Total
		NC	PC	FC	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	18583	51149	69792
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403	995	2900	4298
3.	Assam	801	22314	47554	70669
4.	Bihar	2	2	105336	105340
5.	Chhattisgarh	402	817	49160	50379
6.	Goa	11	46	339	396
7.	Gujarat	255	2685	27329	30269
8.	Haryana	0	193	6552	6745
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1593	11658	32116	45367
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2348	3726	5110	11148
11.	Jharkhand	497	119	99480	100096
12.	Karnataka	35	21479	35168	56682
13.	Kerala	805	6956	2002	9763
14.	Madhya Pradesh	127	0	109362	109489
15.	Maharashtra	2256	26120	57554	85930

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	28	364	2399	2791
17.	Meghalaya	549	920	7170	8639
18.	Mizoram	0	525	386	911
19.	Nagaland	393	596	536	1525
20.	Orissa	34	119	113946	114099
21.	Punjab	1792	3123	8534	13449
22.	Rajasthan	6908	19545	67493	93946
23.	Sikkim	0	472	1207	1679
24.	Tamilnadu	0	4934	61697	66631
25.	Tripura	287	711	6414	7412
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32	126	243475	243633
27.	Uttaranchal	325	1175	29508	31008
28.	West Bengal	0	17809	61227	79036
29.	A & N Islands	0	141	363	504
30.	D & N Haveli	46	243	227	516
31.	Daman & Diu	0	1	31	32
32.	Delhi	0	0	219	219
33.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10
34.	Pondicherry	40	84	143	267
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18
Total		19969	166591	1236104	1422664

Statement-II

*State-wise provisional targets for coverage of rural habitations under
Rural Water Supply Programme During 2001-2002*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Rural Habitations		
		NC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5500	5500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350	300	650

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	623	3500	4123
4.	Bihar	2	2	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	402	817	1219
6.	Goa	11	39	50
7.	Gujarat	200	1000	1200
8.	Haryana	0	193	193
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	1400	2400
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200	800	2000
11.	Jharkhand	421	100	521
12.	Karnataka	35	4990	5025
13.	Kerala	500	1100	1600
14.	Madhya Pradesh	127	0	127
15.	Maharashtra	1200	7800	9000
16.	Manipur	28	364	392
17.	Meghalaya	300	200	500
18.	Mizoram	0	500	500
19.	Nagaland	185	100	285
20.	Orissa	34	199	153
21.	Punjab	1000	800	1800
22.	Rajasthan	3000	8000	11000
23.	Sikkim	0	350	350
24.	Tamilnadu	0	4934	4934
25.	Tripura	287	711	998
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32	126	158
27.	Uttaranchal	300	1000	1300
28.	West Bengal	0	7750	7750

1	2	3	4	5
29.	A & N Islands	0	50	50
30.	D & N Haveli	46	50	96
31.	Daman & Diu	0	1	1
32.	Delhi	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	10	10
34.	Pondicherry	30	40	70
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
Total		11313	52646	63959

Statement-III*State-wise allocation under ARWSP during 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/UT	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.91	91.43	116.00	130.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.23	24.76	43.65	44.76
3.	Assam	61.20	41.80	73.72	75.61
4.	Bihar	117.69	93.80	46.61	72.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	15.80	38.77
6.	Goa	2.84	3.53	14.04	14.55
7.	Gujarat	58.61	60.29	70.85	78.37
8.	Haryana	21.91	18.84	19.43	22.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.67	22.76	50.91	55.52
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	55.15	63.81	87.88	98.96
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	47.19	36.19
12.	Karnataka	91.77	84.02	103.50	124.14
13.	Kerala	46.73	43.08	57.46	63.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.63	94.45	95.29	88.77
15.	Maharashtra	133.01	136.14	169.34	191.59
16.	Manipur	13.30	9.07	14.75	16.43
17.	Meghalaya	14.25	9.74	17.16	17.60
18.	Mizoram	10.18	6.96	12.26	12.57
19.	Nagaland	10.58	7.24	12.75	13.08
20.	Orissa	52.36	48.48	62.13	65.22
21.	Punjab	16.69	17.21	23.83	22.77
22.	Rajasthan	109.55	126.76	163.61	187.05
23.	Sikkim	4.34	4.61	6.50	5.36
24.	Tamilnadu	79.23	65.35	73.08	79.56
25.	Tripura	12.62	8.62	15.21	15.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	23.04	33.56
27.	Uttaranchal	185.38	147.75	124.72	132.69
28.	West Bengal	71.70	70.08	78.95	87.73
29.	A & N Islands	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.07
32.	Daman & Diu	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total		1436.15	1301.15	1639.96	1825.23

Note: The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were created in the year 2000-2001.

Measures to Improve Education in Colleges and Universities

415. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken measures to improve the education in Colleges and Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Colleges/Universities which have not fulfilled the norms of UGC; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to curb such Colleges/Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Government has set up University Grants Commission, *inter-alia*, for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. To fulfil this obligation, the UGC has framed regulations like minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers, minimum standards of instructions, etc., from time to time. Apart from this, a number of schemes have also been formulated by the Commission for quality research and promotion of excellence.

[Translation]

Education in Library Science

416. SHRI SUBODH RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4673 on December 19, 2000 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The matter is under correspondence with the University Grants Commission and the information will be made available at the earliest.

[English]

New Projects Undertaken by TIFAC

417. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment (TIFAC) has undertaken some new projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States which have been covered under the Jai Vigyan Mission and the activities taken up by them so far in these States?

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) A Statement I is enclosed.

(c) Twenty-one Jai Vigyan National Science and Technology Mission Projects are under implementation in different States across the country.

The activities undertaken are given in the Statement II.

Statement-I

S.No.	Title of the project	States covered	Objectives/field of study	Total project cost (Rs. in lacs)	Tenure	Progress made so far	Any other relevant information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGRICULTURE*							
1.	Bihar Project	Bihar	Improvement of agricultural productivity of the region through following total Systems Approach Technologies. Projects design has been conceived after carrying out a bench mark survey based on soil testing, rainfall data analysis, existing management practices etc.	34.60		In progress	

*Figure quoted under the total project cost head is the amount released by TIFAC so far; further release will be made as per the future requirement of the project.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Deona Project	Uttar Pradesh	-do-	13.00	In progress		
3.	Kancheepuram Project	Tamil Nadu	-do-	10.00	In progress		
4.	Orissa Project	Orissa	The main objective is creation of tiny water resource, utilization of the created water resource for improvement of agricultural productivity of the region through following total Systems Approach Technologies.	22.99	In progress		
5.	NAF Project	Tamil Nadu	To increase the quality of rural life and increasing the employment opportunities. Impact of micronutrients to enhance the productivity of various crops will also be studied.	56.44	In progress		
6.	Sikkim Project	Sikkim	Improvement of agricultural productivity of the region through following total Systems Approach Technologies. Project design has been conceived after carrying out a bench mark survey based on soil testing, rainfall data analysis, existing management practices etc.	10.00	In progress		
7.	Jharkhand Project	Jharkhand	Bench mark survey to assess the natural resources, productivity of different crops, to understand the existing agricultural management practices, fertility status etc.	0.60	In progress		
8.	Uttaranchal Project (Pinder valley)	Uttaranchal	Green house establishment towards raising fruits, vegetables etc. nursery, demonstration of micro hydel power generation, drying of Apricot and overall agricultural development.	43.28	In progress		
AGRO-FOOD PROCESSING							
1.	Punjab MILKFED Project	Karnataka	Improvement in Milk Quality & Yield through better Milk farm Management	200.00 [TIFAC commitment- 100 lacs]	1 year	Under implementation	Bactoscan implemented first time in India
2.	KOMUL Project	Karnataka	Improvement in Milk Quality & Yield through better Milk Farm Management	216.00 [TIFAC commitment- 100 lacs]	1 year	In progress	Concept of committee milking parlour first time in India
3.	APDDCF Project	Andhra Pradesh	Improvement in Milk Quality & Yield through better Milk Farm Management	209.25 [TIFAC commitment- 100 lacs]	1 year	In progress	
4.	BAIF Project	Maharashtra	Genetic improvement of Dairy livestock for sustainable livelihood	239.86 [TIFAC commitment- 100 lacs]	3 years	In progress	Embryo transfer technology focussed to the field level

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT							
1.	Development of Disaster Management Equipment Project	Karnataka	To design and realise mobile equipment capable of deployment to demolish the damaged buildings in case earthquakes etc. at a faster rate	210.00 [TIFAC commitment- 210.00]	15 months	In progress	
2.	Development of Radio Control System	Karnataka	To provide remote control capability for operating the machine (without physical connection between the operator and the machine).	150.00 [TIFAC Commitment- 150.00]	15 months	In progress	
3.	Road Milling Machine Project	Gujarat	To develop two prototypes (first one having 70% import content and second one with 30% import content containing mainly hydraulic and milling cutter tools).	445.22 [TIFAC Commitment- 222.61]	2 years	In progress	
4.	Paver Finisher Project	Gujarat	To develop two prototypes for 7 meter and 9 meter with minimum import content containing mainly hydraulics and controls of paver finisher	768.77 [TIFAC commitment- 384.38]	2 years	In progress	
5.	Bitumen indirect heating equipment	Gujarat	To develop 2 prototypes of tank sizes 20 Ton, 30 Ton, 40 Ton and 50 Ton and two prototypes each of the thermic oil heater necessary for indirect heating in sizes 500000 KCal and 400000 KCal capacities.	88.05 [TIFAC commitment- 44.02]	2 years	In progress	
UPGRADATION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY							
1.	Technology Upgradation in Manufacture of Automatic Cone Winder	Tamil Nadu	The proposed project target is to achieve 70% indigenisation in the period of 18-24 Months. With 70% of indigenisation it will be possible to offer the machine with a price difference of around 25-30% compared to the landed cost of imported machines.	1286 [TIFAC commitment- 644.00]	2 Years	Project under progress	
2.	Technology Development of Two for One Twister	Tamil Nadu	Development of Two for one twister for spun yarn with air threading, pneumatic cradle lifting mechanism and tangential belt drive.	644 (TIFAC commitment- 322.00)	2 Years	Project under progress	
3.	High Speed Comber	Tamil Nadu	To develop comber to run at 400 nips/min as against existing model run at 250 nips/min. Due to this the production will be 50% more and the cost of manpower per kg of silver produced will be 30 % less.	110 (TIFAC commitment- 55.00)	16 Months	Project under progress.	
4.	Auto Leveller for Card	Tamil Nadu	Auto leveller deliver speed will be 220 meters/min. and productivity will be 70 Kg/hr. The auto levelling sensing will be very precise so that silver CV% (5M) will be less than 1%.	25 (12.5)	16 Months	Project under progress.	
5.	Twin Delivery Auto Leveller Draw Frame	Tamil Nadu	The proposed draw frame delivery speed will be 1000 meters/min. against existing model, which 600 meters/min. The auto levelling sensing will be less than 0.4% for silver CV% (1m)	60 (TIFAC commitment- 26)	16 Months	Project under progress	
6.	Improved Surface Treated Ring	Tamil Nadu	Ring is a critical component in spinning machinery and the project aims to develop rings run at 25000 rpm will give increased life of 20% more	39 (TIFAC commitment- 19.50)	13 Months	Project under progress	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UPGRADATION OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING COLLEGES							
1.	Shanmugha College of Engineering	Tamil Nadu	Upgrading a few selected science and engineering colleges to create centres of relevance and excellence in achieving new heights in education sector at par with world's best	538.40 (TIFAC-248.70)	3 years	In progress	
2.	PSG College of Engineering	Tamil Nadu	-do-	646.38 [254.77]	3 years	In progress	
3.	Thapar Institute	Punjab	-do-	536.90 [291.90]	3 years	In progress	
4.	JSS College of Pharmacy	Tamil Nadu	-do-	227.00 [110.00]	3 years	In progress	
5.	NITIE	Maharashtra	-do-	280.00 [119.00]	3 years	In progress	
6.	MEPCO Schlenk Engineering College	Tamil nadu	-do-	105.80 [40.80]	3 years	In progress	
7.	Dibrugarh University	Assam	-do-	207.00 [100.00]	3 years	In progress	
TARGETTED PROGRAMMES IN OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS							
Power Sector							
1.	STATCOM & PST	Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra	Improving efficiency of electric power sector in transmission and distribution networks. The project envisages designing and development of prototypes in the initial stages.	290.00	STATC OM-18 months PST-18 months	In progress	
HYDROGEN ENERGY							
1.	Joint RV-TIFAC Hydrogen Economy Technology Development Programme	Karnataka	Development of sustainable Hydrogen economy technologies in the country: 1) Application of Aqua gas in welding, cutting, metallurgy 2) H ₂ /Water induction to IC engines 3) Hydrogen generation technologies	Rs. 198 lacs (TIFAC commitment 178 lacs)	Each specific project is time bound spanning between 6 to 18 months	Specific Projects are being identified.	Nil
2.	Development of Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Water Electrolyser for Hydrogen Generation	Tamil Nadu	Indigenous development of Polymer electrolyte membrane water electrolyser for hydrogen generation at atmospheric pressure as well as high pressure and its field trials	Rs. 30 lacs	24 months	Preliminary experiments with electrodes and design of single cell have been carried out. Project is progressing well.	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Trial runs of Hydrogenation Process in speciality oils and solvents manufacturing process	Gujarat	To study and assess the techno-economic feasibility of hydrogenation process in solvent and speciality oil manufacturing process to adopt in commercial scale by the SMEs in and around Baroda to replace highly polluting oleum treatment process	Rs. 8 lacs (TIFAC contribution is Rs. 4 lacs)	6 months	First trial in laboratory scale with specific distillate done	Nil

ENERGY FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE

1.	Energy recovery from Municipal Solid Waste	Andhra Pradesh	Processing of Municipal Solid Waste to make fuel pellets/luff and generation of electricity (6.6 MW) using the pellets/luff and thus to recover energy from MSW	Rs. 1090 lacs for the phase I of producing fuel pellets by processing MSW (TIFAC is providing techno-managerial support only)	Phase I is over.	The Phase I has been commissioned for processing 700 TPD of garbage for producing fuel pellets.	Nil
1.	Upgradation of SME in pharma sector	Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of SMEs in Pharma sector	7.00	1 year	Initial discussions held with the States and interested industries	

STATE INTERACTIONS

1.	Uttaranchal Ramgarh Water Shed	Uttaranchal	Integrated planning for seven villages for sustainable economic activities. The overall objective is to improve the quality of life of the local people through development carried out in an integrated manner.	117.26 (TIFAC commitment 21.31)		In progress	
2	Design and Development of Airships	Uttaranchal	Design and Development of airships for transportation of goods and passengers in Uttaranchal	31.14			

HEALTH CARE SECTOR

1.	Reports on Herbal and Natural Products & Floriculture		To present status and vision for herbal and natural products & floriculture in our country.	1.50 lacs		Completed	
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INITIATIVES TOWARDS REBUILDING AND REHABILITATION OF GUJARAT EARTHQUAKE REGION

1.	Initiatives towards rebuilding and rehabilitation of Gujarat earthquake region	Gujarat		189.00		Completed	
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Statement-II

S. No.	Project Title	States Covered
Indian Council of Agricultural Research		
1.	Household Food and Nutritional Security	19 States
2.	Conservation of Agrobiodiversity	All States
Department of Atomic Energy		
3.	Application of nuclear technology in medicine	Maharashtra
Department of Biotechnology		
4.	Development and production of new generation vaccines and diagnostics for infectious diseases	All States
5.	Biotechnological approaches for coffee improvement	All States
6.	Biotechnological approaches towards herbal product development	All States
7.	Setting up of mirror sites for genomic research	All States
Council for Scientific & Industrial Research		
8.	Design and Development, fabrication and airworthiness testing of Light Transport Aircraft (LTA)	All States
Ministry of Environment & Forests		
9.	Setting up of Noida Botanical Garden	Noida & Uttar Pradesh
Ministry of Information Technology		
10.	Technology Development for Indian Languages	Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal & Tamil Nadu
11.	National Programme for Braille Literacy with application of information technology	All States
12.	National Programme for deployment of indigenously developed Integrated Medical LINAC for cancer therapy	All States
Department of Ocean Development		
13.	Ocean thermal energy conversion	All States
Indian Council of Medical Research		
14.	National Mission Mode Programme on Control of Thalassemia	All States
15.	Jai Vigyan National Mission for Rheumatic Fever/Rheumatic Heart Disease Prevention	All States
Department of Science and Technology		
16.	Technology Mission for Visually Impaired	All States
17.	Technology Mission for Himalayan Geology with special reference to prevention of natural disasters.	Himalayan Region including North East
18.	Area Development Mission for Andaman and Nicobar Islands through Science & Technology (a) Formulation of overall strategy (b) Biodiversity characterization at landscape level using satellite remote sensing and geographic information system in Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
19.	Jai Vigyan Swasthya Project for Rural Areas — A remote medical diagnostic system	Andhra Pradesh
Department of Space		
20.	Cropping system studies using remote sensing and GIS	All States
21.	Disaster Management	Punjab, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar & Jharkhand.

12.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Summit Level Talks Between India and Pakistan

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Prime Minister will make the statement which will be telecast live.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members would recall my invitation to President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan to visit India.

Prior to his visit, I had occasion to exchange views—both individually and collectively—with leaders of political parties, eminent persons, media representatives and intellectuals, on the future prospects for Indo-Pak relations. They almost unanimously endorsed my view that the visit should be utilized to seek avenues for durable peace and cooperative friendship with Pakistan. Building on the Shimla agreement and Lahore declaration, I sought, through the invitation and subsequent visit to strengthen the broad-based framework of dialogue, so that progress could be made on all outstanding bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir. I also identified the continuing cross border terrorism as an important subject to be addressed.

To promote a congenial environment and confidence building before the visit, the Government took some significant decisions relating to peace and security, nuclear and non-nuclear confidence building measures, people to people contacts, humanitarian issues, education, youth exchanges and trade. I believe these decisions have been well received by the people of India and Pakistan. The Government remains committed to implementing them.

President Musharraf, accompanied by Begum Musharraf came to New Delhi on July 14. He was accorded full ceremonial welcome. He called on the President, who hosted a state banquet in his honour. The Vice-President, the Home Minister, the External Affairs and Defence Minister and the leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha called on him. I hosted lunch in his honour. At the retreat in Agra on July 15 and 16, President Musharraf and I had extensive one to one talks for over five hours. We also had talks at the delegation level.

During these discussions, I emphasized the importance of creating an atmosphere of trust for progress on all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir. I took up other specific issues which would help the process of peace. These included the issues of 54 prisoners of war believed to be in Pakistani jails; the extradition of terrorists and criminals taking refuge in Pakistan, the upkeep of Sikh Gurudwaras and Hindi temples in Pakistan, extending good treatment to Indian pilgrims visiting holy places in Pakistan and promotion of bilateral trade beneficial to both the countries.

I focussed on terrorism being promoted in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. I conveyed in clear terms that India has the resolve, strength and the capacity to meet terrorism and violence until it is decisively crushed. I want to reiterate this resolve today on the floor of this House.

In his presentations, President Musharraf focussed exclusively on Jammu and Kashmir only. Hon. Members would be familiar with all his views, since they were widely disseminated in both our electronic and print media.

Despite obvious differences in our views, we made progress towards bridging the two approaches in a draft joint document. We wanted to incorporate in the document the structure of a future dialogue process on all issues, including meetings at official, ministerial and summit levels. I made proposals for addressing the issues of peace and security—including nuclear and conventional confidence building measures, Jammu and Kashmir, and terrorism and all other issues from the composite dialogue. But finally, I had to abandon the quest for joint document mainly because of Pakistan's insistence on the 'settlement' of the Jammu and Kashmir issue, as a pre-condition for the normalization of relations. Pakistan was also reluctant to acknowledge and address cross-border terrorism. My Cabinet colleagues and I agreed that our basic principles cannot be sacrificed for the sake of a joint document.

Hon. Members, though there are serious differences regarding the solution of Jammu and Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan, I believe that an all-round development in the relationship between the two countries will have a positive impact on our dialogue on Jammu and Kashmir.

No objective will be achieved by going into the controversy that whether Jammu and Kashmir is a Prime issue or not. We cannot ignore the cross-border terrorism and insurgent activities prevailing in the State. The activities being carried out in Jammu and Kashmir with the help of foreign mercenaries and foreign funding are nothing but the terrorism. Killing of innocent men, women

and children cannot be termed as 'Jehad', a holy war or a political movement. It is a considerable issue that just after the Agra Summit, pilgrims were murdered on their way to Amarnath. Just two days ago, a massacre took place in which people belonging to a single community were killed by the terrorists. Therefore, Pakistan's refusal to stop cross border terrorism is the biggest hinderance in creating a positive atmosphere for a mutually agreeable solution to the problem.

Pakistan want to evolve the solution of Jammu and Kashmir problem as per the wishes of Kashmiri people. I am sure that every Kashmiri whether belonging to Kashmir valley, Jammu, Laddakh, Pakistan occupied Kashmir or to Northern areas of Shaksgam valley, has the foremost desire to lead a peaceful and secured life and to enjoy the freedom so that he could progress economically.

It should be our continuous endeavour to provide them their constitutional rights. Most of the Kashmiris have their elected representatives who present their legitimate demands before the Government. We are ready to consider demands and ideologies which may even come from representatives of a small section of the Kashmir people, provided they are ready to give up the path of violence. With these feelings we have offered talks with the representatives of All Party Hurriyat conference.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, President Musharraf has invited me to Pakistan which I have accepted. Similarly, Foreign Minister of Pakistan has also invited our Foreign Minister. This has also been accepted. In this way, our bilateral relations with Pakistan would continue. We will continue the path of dialogue and also the friendly exchanges. We would continue to make Pakistan understand that our bilateral cooperation should not stop for the solution of a single issue. Though we have failed to evolve consensus to sign the joint declaration at Agra but to an extent we succeeded in developing mutual understanding. Likewise, we will continue our cooperation in other fields also. And definitely India's concern to stop the cross-border terrorism would be included in the documents of future talks.

I would also like to mention that we are not in search of any issue of publicity and discussion. We shall continue our diplomatic moves patiently and our endeavour for peaceful, friendly and cooperative relation will be continued vigorously.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only solution to the problem is to attract Pakistan...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This subject is going to be discussed in the evening, what are you doing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing this matter today evening.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing this matter at 4.00 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 2nd June, 2001 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur published in Notification No. G.S.R. 410 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2001, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 2nd June, 2001 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3716/2001)

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Manipur dated the 31st May, 2001 to the President.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3717/2001)

- (3) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' (General Duty/Tech/Tradesmen Cadre) (Non-Gazetted) (Male/Female) and Group 'D' (Enrolled Followers) (Male/Female). Recruitment Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 245 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2001, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3718/2001)

- (4) A copy of the Border Security Force (Medical Officers Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2001, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3719/2001)

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 683 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2001 regarding recognizing Environmental Laboratories mentioned therein issued under section 12 and section 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3720/2001)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—
- (i) Recruitment Regulations of Commissioners/Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Delhi Development Authority (2001) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 2001, together with a corrigendum thereto (in Hindi version only) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2001.

- (ii) G.S.R. 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 2001, making certain amendments in the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Assistant Director in Delhi Development Authority.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3721/2001)

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. F.No. K-14011/48/89-UD.II (UT) S.O. (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2001 seeking to add to the Schedule to the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978, the metro alignment in respect of the metropolitan city of Delhi, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the said Act.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3722/2001)

- (3) A copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the names of out of turn allottees to whom allotments were made under five percent discretionary quota in accordance with the guidelines for the year ending the 31st December, 2000.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3723/2001)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, 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 No. 3724/2001)

* Not recorded.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3725/2001)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 536 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2001 regarding levy of fees on mechanical vehicles for the use of the part of the National Highway in Ahmedabad Mumbai section of NH-8, Gujarat, under section 10 of the National Highway Act, 1956.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3726/2001)

MR. SPEAKER: What is AVSM?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: It stands for *Ati Vishisht Sewa Medal*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3727/2001)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the MSTC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3728/2001)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3729/2001)

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mecon Limited, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mecon Limited, for the year 1999-2000 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3730/2001)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Colliery Control (Amendment Order, 2001) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 453(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 2001, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3731/2001)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:-

- (1) The Indian Council of World Affairs (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 3 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 8th May, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 3732/2001)

- (2) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 22nd May, 2001.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3733/2001)

- (3) The Live-Stock Importation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 5 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 2001.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3734/2001)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1999-2000.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1999-2000 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3735/2001)

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2001-2002

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3736/2001)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) for the year 2001-2002.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3737/2001)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Paradeep Phosphates Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) for the year 2001-2002.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 3738/2001)

12.12 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Sixth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 19 April, 2001:-

- (1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2001;
- (2) The Finance Bill, 2001; and
- (3) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

- (1) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2001;
- (2) The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2001;
- (3) The Insurance Laws (Transfer of Business and Emergency Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2001; and
- (4) The Colonial Prisoners Removal (Repeal) Bill, 2001.

12.13 hrs.

[Translation]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Twenty Second Report

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the Twenty Second Report (Hindi and English versions of the Public Accounts

Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on (I) Delay in operational Deployment of Imported Systems (ii) Delay in Development-Cum-production of a system.

12.13^{1/2}, hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Study Tour Report

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Study Tour Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings in respect of Goa Shipyard Limited.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Eighth and Ninth Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Eighth and Ninth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.15 hrs.

[English]

RE: SITUATION IN NORTH-EAST STATES
FOLLOWING THE DECISION TO EXTEND
CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT WITH NSCN
BEYOND NAGALAND

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Zero Hour.

Shri C. Kuppusami.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, I want to speak on Manipur. That is a burning issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, regarding Manipur, the hon. Minister said that we would discuss this matter. Of course, we cannot avoid discussing this matter on the floor of the House...(Interruptions) That is no concession...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am calling one by one.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there are certain matters which are so important which cannot really brook any delay. The situation of Manipur is like that. The entire people of Manipur are on the streets. There is almost an uprising. Nothing is functioning there. Hundreds and hundreds of people and thousands of women are on the streets. Children are on the streets. The students are on the streets. The Assembly has been burnt down and the Government offices have been burnt down. There is no security for anybody including the Ministers, the MPs and the MLAs. Now, this is the situation. It has been because of a totally high-handed, totally unrealistic attitude on the part of the Government of India in agreeing to the ceasefire area of operation being widened.

Sir, no negotiations took place. There was no discussion with any of the Opposition Parties. Locally, there was to discussion. The Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States were not consulted, and today, one State of our country is burning and this Government is depending on one interlocutor. Now-a-days, these types of phrases are coming. We do not know what he is doing, what is his political authority and what is his legal authority. He goes to Bangkok and now, he is in Amsterdam. Everything has been left to him. We do not know what is his brief. This Government does not take House into confidence at all.

We are now meeting after a long break. I can sympathise with the Minister sitting there. He does not even have a voice in the Government. Nobody even listens to him. Our friends from Manipur are here. MLAs cannot go back, MPs cannot go back and Minister cannot go back to Manipur. At least, this Government should immediately come with a statement saying what they propose to do as an immediate action. That cannot wait for a discussion on the Presidential Proclamation in Manipur. Sir, this has to be done, and because there is internecine fighting between NDA parties, a part of the country cannot be allowed to go on flames.

Sir, we demand immediate response from the Government and immediate action to be taken. Now, the Government has taken to path of violence. Firing is going on. Even a woman was killed in a procession that was taken out. Tear gas shells were fired, and houses are being burnt as if this Government is playing a sort of fiddle there. 'Rome' is burning. Sir, this is a very serious situation. We demand immediate action, immediate statement and we want to know what is the Government's thinking on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, are you also on the same point?

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You have also given notice regarding Manipur. First Shri Sontosh Mohanji will speak, then you will be given the chance.

[English]

He is representing one of the North-Eastern States.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I think Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Somnath Chatterjee for raising this issue.

Not only Manipur, but also the whole North-East is burning. There is an undercurrent of anger all over the North-East on this issue. Who is guilty for that? It is this NDA Government. Today, in reply to a question, the Minister said, "The Chief Ministers of Assam and Arunachal have already written to them saying as to why, without taking them into confidence, this has been done by a person who has no status in the Government."

When one comes, another goes out - Jagannath has gone out; B.P. Srivastava has gone out, and now Padmanabiah has come. My point is that there is propaganda by the NDA Government saying that there need be no fear that the territory of Nagaland is going to be increased. A booklet has been published.

Geographically, Manipur covers an area of 16,000 kilometres. The demand of the Muivah Group, Nagaland, and not that of the Nagaland Government, is to increase their area up to 1,20,000 kilometres. Where will the rest of the area come from? It has to come either from Assam, Manipur, Arunachal or Tripura.

What sort of Government are you running? You do not have a geographical idea of the North-East. You tell somebody to go and negotiate. Why should he not negotiate within the country, and why should he go to Bangkok, Hong Kong and Amsterdam? The Prime Minister met an all-party delegation. We welcome it. But what did he say? He said, "I will review the situation." When? When the whole of Manipur is finished!

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, in the Leaders' meeting, we have agreed to discuss this matter in the House.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I always listen to you. Today, please do not stop me. I will take another two minutes.

The day before yesterday, 50,000 people, men, women and children, came on to the streets defying the curfew. What does it mean? It means that the people of Manipur have come on to the streets to safeguard their interests. Those national newspapers which said that Manipuris were 'parochial' were wrong. The Government of Nagaland said, "We do not want any conflict, we want ceasefire. We want all parties to come together and say that we have this law and order problem." I request you to give priority to it after Kashmir, and discussions must be held here. I object if it is taken up along with the discussion on the ratification of the President's Rule. If you want the ratification of the President's Rule, before that, on the floor of the House, you have to convince the nation and us as to what is your viewpoint and how you want to go about it. Then only, on behalf of my Party, I can say that we will support the ratification of the President's Rule. Otherwise, please remember that you will have another problem...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can also associate yourself.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat): We also associate ourselves with what has been stated by him....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Sir, I am also from North-East.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that I am calling the names of those Members who have given the notices. Shri Banatwalla has given the notice, and I have called him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You have also given the notice, but you are not understanding my point. You have given the notice, Shri Banatwalla has given the notice. I am calling the names of those Members who have given the notices.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Sir, you have to give me a chance.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Manipur and the entire North-East is very serious...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji your turn is after him. He has given notice, that's why I have called him first.

[English]

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: We have also given the notices.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I am calling the names of those Members who have given the notices on the same subject.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We all know that killings are going on, and the houses are being burnt. The people's representatives, the MLAs, the MPs, are kept out of bounds. They cannot return to Manipur. The entire North-East is in a state of agitation.

The Government *suo motu* ought to have come forward with a statement. We condemn this attitude of indifference on the part of the Government. The House, the nation and the entire North-Eastern region has the right to know from the Government, through a *suo motu* statement of the Government as to what is its thinking on various matters.

Sir, it is absolutely essential that the Government make an immediate statement on the floor of the House. That the Government has failed to come forward immediately with a *suo motu* statement is condemnable on one part, but then, the time demands, the situation demands that the Government now, without any further loss of time, make a statement on the serious situation on the floor of the House and let us know as to the decisions that are being taken....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Sir, I have given notice....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is also here in the list. I would call your name also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji, sometimes you also have to give notice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the most serious issue before the House is the North East issue. It is not only Manipur but the entire North Eastern States are burning as has rightly been said by the hon. Member.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would not like to repeat all those things but students, advocates, children, women and common man, all have taken to streets. I am sorry to say that the people of Manipur State of our own country are saying that they will constitute their own Lok Sabha. They have also fixed a deadline for this. If a decision is not taken by the Government till 31 July and cease fire is not withdrawn, they will constitute their separate Manipur Lok Sabha. What does this sentiment mean and why did such a sentiment arise? This sentiment has arisen as 20 persons have been killed in police firing. Thereafter houses were burnt for twenty days. The incidents of arseining took place in the secretariat, and in the Assembly. The houses of the Speaker and the Ministers were burnt and there was damage to the tune of crores of rupees. In spite of all this no representative of the Government visited there. They could not enter there. It means that it is on account of the policies of the Government that separatist tendencies have arisen there. I am very sorry to say that the present Government have become very incapable of maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. I feel that if present Government continue to remain in power then separatist tendencies will arisen in the country. Now the people of North Eastern States have started saying that they are going to India. They do not say that they are going to Delhi or to some other States of the country. If such tendencies are not curbed from the minds of the people then there will be no other way than the disintegration of the country. The same thing I had said yesterday in your chamber and telling today that Kashmir issue has been left far behind before the gravity of the North East issue. No people's representative can live in his house there. They have come to you and they are requesting the hon'ble Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the leaders of opposition that they should be protected. They are asking for protection and arranging for a safe passage to Manipur but the Government are unable to do so. One month has elapsed since then. The Government are saying that Assembly is not in session there, so there is no urgency for the MLAs to go there. This is the irresponsive attitude on the part of the Government.

The people in the Government are telling that what difference would it make if they stay here for one two months more. They are in Delhi and their wives and

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

children are being attacked in their home States. The entire region is burning, people are being killed in their houses and the police are firing....*(Interruptions)* One can see firing on the streets....*(Interruptions)* Had there been no electronic media, we would not have any information about this. Only newspapers are providing us information. We are all witnessing it. It is our responsibility to caution the Government. It is our responsibility to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent issue and it is your responsibility to look into the matter as to how did separatist tendencies arise and why the gap is increasing? Today, why the people of North East are saying that they are going to India? Please check this feeling. You please immediately make a statement on behalf of the Government in this regard. I had said at that time that it would be better if the discussion on Manipur is held prior to the dialogue at Agra. I would have accepted that I feel that it would not have made any difference had the Agra talks been placed at number two and the UTI issue at number three. The Hawala scam, the Tehlaka and UTI scam are already there since the time of T.T. Krishnamchari. I admit that there is a need to check all such things but what will be the relevance to take up the UTI issue and corruption issue if the country is disintegrated and the Parliament is in jeopardy. So my request is that you please immediately make a statement and tell the House as to what steps are being taken by the Government and how to resolve the Manipur problem and when the people's representatives of the States are being sent there? It would have been better if today itself the Minister of Home Affairs made the statement about the situation there and by what time the situation there is going to calm down. It would be commendable if the hon'ble Prime Minister also associated himself with the statement. It would have created an atmosphere of dialogue there. I do not know who are the people who have been invited to the talks and who are not included in it. It is the responsibility of the Minister to decide as to who are being taken into confidence and who are solving the problem. Till now I do not know as to who is presiding over the talks otherwise. I would have asked him. So please take the issue seriously and immediately make the statement in this regard. I would like to make an appeal the Government that Manipur issue should be taken up on priority basis and discussion should be held on this issue in the House. The People of entire North East should be taken into confidence.

[English]

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the House for giving this much of importance to the Naga cease-fire issue and expressing its concern over the incidents taking place in the North-East.

It is a known fact that the Naga issue is a political issue and it is a movement which started prior to the Independence of India. The Government of India has been able to recognise it and has been able to bring people to the talking table and declare a cease-fire with various factions and groups of the movement.

MR. SPEAKER: You can associate with other Members on this issue.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: I would like to point out here that as an outcome of Bangkok talks between NSCN (IM) Group and the Government of India, a serious situation has developed which is of great concern not only for Manipur or the North-East but for the entire country. The Government of India should have taken the opinion of the States involved before such a decision is taken.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing the entire subject now. You can associate with other Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Sir, the way you are reacting to my submission indicates that you do not want to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: The other leaders also want to support you, That is why I am asking you to associate with them.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Sir, at the time when the cease-fire was declared and the negotiations were to take place, why did the Government of India not consult the States of the North-East, including my State Nagaland? There was not a single word from the interlocutor or the Government of India in this regard seeking their view. I find that the interlocutor is under the PMO whereas the Ministry which is looking after the States of North-East is the Ministry of Home Affairs. We do not know as to who is actually handling this issue!

Earlier we have seen peace talks taking place between the 'Federal Government of Nagaland' and the Government of India. Peace talks were taken up directly by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Six rounds of talks were held. But, because Mr. A.Z. Phizo, who was in London, could not come to sign the accord, the cease-fire and the peace talks were called off.

Now, we are able to go to the extent of talking to them directly through some interlocutor. The situation prevailing in Manipur is already exploded.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in reply to Starred Question No. 25 had assured that the cease fire agreement including the words 'without territorial limits' incorporated in the agreement will be reviewed.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the way to raise the matter in the 'Zero Hour'?

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Sir, it is a very important and serious matter. If the Government do not give a serious thought on this kind of a matter, who will listen to us? Already, a time bomb is fixed to Nagaland. The clock is ticking. So, if this cease fire is reviewed, the situation arising from Nagaland will be much more worse and it will spill over to the whole of the North-East.

So, the Government of India has to explain as to how they will go about it to resolve this issue. We already know, 31st July is the deadline. If the Government of India does not tackle this issue in a proper perspective, I tell you, a time bomb is already fixed in Nagaland and the moment it is reviewed, it will explode not only in Nagaland but also in the whole of the North-East. It will also spill over to other parts of India.

So, I would like to get a proper answer from the Government of India about the cease fire review. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now some hon'ble Members raised the Manipur issue. Right from the beginning the attitude of the Government towards Nagaland problem was objectionable. There are no two opinions that peace should be restored in Nagaland. I know the Chief Minister of Nagaland for years and few days back he had also met me. Probably it is for the first time that the Government are holding a talk on the Nagaland issue and the Chief Minister of that State is not aware of it. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Chief Minister of Nagaland, he is the only person who has been asserting for last 20-25 years that Nagaland is a part and parcel of India—whether it was the time of Phizo or somebody else. I had visited Nagaland even at that time when Michael-Scott, Jaiprakashji and Phizo were holding talks. If the Government believe that there is a Government in the State and there is a Chief Minister there, then who are holding talks on Nagaland issue

without informing the Chief Minister of the State while it is the question of unity of the nation. Hon'ble Minister is present here, I am not ready to support those persons who want to give too much importance to States and it is on this pretext that daily the Government make a statement who are those persons with whom they are holding talks? Probably a few people know them in Nagaland. Why talks are held in Bangkok with a person who is spreading mania. Why the talks are being held outside instead of holding the same in the country? It means that we are deliberately creating trouble. Just now the hon. Prime Minister made a statement. Our conduct encourages such elements who think that the Government could be pressurised on any and every issue. It is but natural that the people of Manipur will be agitated over whatever has been done by the Government under such a pressure. The same tendency has been seen in the people of Nagaland. The Government have brought the nation to such an adverse position that if efforts are made to restore peace in Manipur, there will be disturbance in Nagaland. I would not like to complicate the matter any further. The hon'ble Minister is present here. I would especially like to tell hon'ble Pramod Mahajan ji that some solution to the problem should be found out with the help of the people belonging to all political parties who are in contact with the people of those States. Please keep in mind, the situation is out of control of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, rather it is now in the hands of the people and it seems that it is not possible for the present Government to tackle the situation. I am sorry to express this. Please console the people of Manipur otherwise as has been said by our hon'ble friend the situation in Nagaland may further deteriorate.

DR. RAGHUVANSHI PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): They have set Manipur ablaze, now Nagaland has been put on fire...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I will call you.

DR. RAGHUVANSHI PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government first set Manipur ablaze and now Nagaland has been put on fire...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the most important issue. Already the delegation from Manipur has met the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and all the leaders of the political parties. They have given a deadline; and 31st July is the last date. They have decided to resign by that date.

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

In this context, I would like to make a request to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, through you. To resolve all sensitive issues, the Government is convening an all-party meeting. Is there any statement on this issue from the Government side? We have to resolve the issue before 31st of this month. We have to take the elected Chief Minister into confidence. In the meanwhile, all party meeting should be convened; we should know the ground situation and how to tackle it. This is a common issue for the whole country; all the political parties are concerned; they are also a part of this country. We have to analyse the ground situation of this sensitive issue. We have to give thrust to resolve this issue and to restore peace in Manipur, Nagaland and in the rest of the North Eastern States. This is my request. We have to take it as to serious issue. Deadline is 31st July and so, we should give top priority to this issue. This is my humble suggestion, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. We are not on a full-fledged discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have to ascertain the reaction of the Government. Let the Government say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to discuss the Manipur issue, we can take up the discussion straightway. But this is 'Zero Hour'. Today I have received notices from 38 hon. Members to raise different issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean that other matters are not important?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, it is quite unfortunate that the federal character of the State is not understood by the Government of India. The Chief Minister has not been taken into confidence; so, the whole constitutional machinery has come to a standstill....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is 'Zero Hour'; please understand this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, the question of North East-Manipur or Nagaland — is the concern of the people of India; it is the concern of all the States. It is not an issue pertaining to one State. We live in India and we are also a part of India. We come to this Parliament as a Member of Indian Parliament. So, it is high time that this Government takes the Chief Minister into confidence at least before the 31st. Otherwise, what is the use of hearing the views of the MLAs? Are they descendants of a particular political line? There are defections also....*(Interruptions)* The MLAs have threatened to resign. What does it mean? The Chief Minister should have been taken into confidence by the Government of India. They should have negotiated with the Chief Minister. We cannot negotiate with an outsider; we cannot negotiate with a person who is not constitutionally accountable. Then, who is accountable?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Gen. Pervez Musharraf was talking to leaders of Hurriyat Conference; but we cannot talk to an outsider. The Central Government has bungled this issue, it has magnified this issue; and it has failed in this issue. It is the cause for all the unrest in North East. It has not handled this issue properly. At least now, we would like to alert the Government and we would like to warn the Government so that it consults the constitutional authority...*(Interruptions)* I associate myself with what has been said, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna DMK; and we, all the Members sitting here, express our solidarity on this issue....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to deliver a speech on this issue. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated that it would be reviewed but I would like to know as to whether it will be reviewed after ruination of Manipur...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Sir, Shri Rajkumar Wangcha is from Arunachal Pradesh; he may be given a chance....*(Interruptions)*

passage to China also, which is detrimental to the interest of our nation's security. I would like to highlight some incidents which occurred in the last one month.

On 11th July, three CRPF men were killed in the district Headquarters of Tirap. On 20th July, six CRPF men were killed on the spot and other six were injured. On 13th June, nine Assam Rifles Personnel were killed in the areas bordering Assam. These are the incidents which have been occurring after the extension of cease-fire in these areas. We have got the authentic reports that these insurgent groups are encouraging some of the militants in Arunachal Pradesh and they are making a passage to China. The Government of India should be well aware of such things. Yesterday also, there was an incident in North Kachchar district where three CRPF men were killed. So, this is the situation in the Northeast. We have not only to see the extension but also the continuity of the cease-fire. What has happened after the declaration of cease-fire in Nagaland? We are not against peace talks but the Central Government has not been able to handle the situation nicely and this is what is agitating us....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that others are not serious about the subject?

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Sir, you may look to this side also.

MR. SPEAKER: You can associate yourself with what the other Members have spoken.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: How can I? The hon. Member said that he is giving his own views...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJKUMAR WANGCHA: I may be allowed to speak. I do not want to associate with anyone. I would like to give my own views.

First, of all, I blame the present Government for the problem that has been created in the entire Northeast. The Central Government has not taken the popular State Government into confidence. We have been raising this issue time and again with the Central Government. The Union Government has appointed Shri Padmanabhaia as the interlocutor. I would like to know, what is his status? What does he know about the Northeast? He has made a mess of the whole issue. Today, it is not the question of extension of cease-fire to Manipur, Arunachal or Assam. We have to see in totality what is going on in the Northeast before, during and after the recent declaration of the cease-fire by the Central Government. I think the present Government has helped the insurgent groups to spread in all the Northeastern States. Arunachal Pradesh was known as one of the most peaceful States in the whole of the country. But after this decision of the Government, the insurgents have spread in three to four districts of Arunachal Pradesh also. From reliable sources we have come to know that they are even making

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Members about the situation in Northeast in general, Manipur in particular and about Naga cease-fire and its ramifications.

I also appreciate the argument that the solution to the situation in Manipur cannot wait for a parliamentary debate because Parliament has its own dynamics. There are many issues to be discussed and one cannot wait till Parliament discusses it or clears the Presidential Rule or other things. I appreciate that argument. We are also aware of the 31 July dead-line given by the people of Manipur.

Sir, the House may be aware that the Prime Minister has already called the meeting of the Chief Ministers of these States by this Saturday. At the same time, I take the suggestion made by hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar that the Members should also be consulted by the Home

[Shri Pramod Mahajan]

Minister. So, I will communicate the seriousness expressed here, the solutions sought here, the consultations sought here, as also the criticism that has been made to the Home Minister at the earliest. My only request is that on such a serious matter, if it would have been known to me that we are having a smaller discussion then, I would have requested the Home Minister personally to be present here....*(Interruptions)*. Sir, you will appreciate that it is difficult for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to answer the nuances of the situation.

As I have said, we have already convened a meeting of all Chief Ministers' from those States. But still I have taken the suggestions made by you and I will ask the Home Minister to have a discussion with you. I am aware that the Home Minister is consulting a few Opposition Parties of the Rajya Sabha today only. I will ask him to consult Lok Sabha Members also. But as I said, we cannot wait for the discussion in Parliament. I will communicate the seriousness expressed by the House to the Home Minister at the earliest.

12.52 hrs.

RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN ORISSA AND KERALA

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice to you regarding flood situation in Orissa. Sir, today the flood situation in Orissa is very grave and all the rivers are still rising. Sir, I thank the Prime Minister for having granted Rs. 100 crore from National Calamity Relief Fund. But that is still like a drop in the ocean, and that is not sufficient to meet the present flood situation.

Today, out of 30 districts of the State, 21 districts have been severely affected by the flood and water is rising every day. Sir, flood related diseases have started spreading and it has led to about 57 deaths already.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

12.53 hrs.

The health services have to be refurbished. The Central Government has to come to the aid of the State Government. It is because today the State Government is passing through a severe financial crisis. The Central Government should come forward with more funds and with more material to help the people who are affected

by the flood. Sir, today the entire master plan has to be prepared for the embankments on the major rivers of the State like Mahanadi, Brahmani, etc. The Relief code of the State has clearly mentioned that flood-free zone should be created. But I am sorry to say that the previous Governments which functioned there never took an iota of interest in tackling the flood situation in the past. Therefore, there must be a futuristic plan to solve the flood situation in the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 38 Members have given notices. If you have patience, I will try to accommodate everybody. Now, Shri Deo, please conclude.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, four lakh people are in the marooned area and they have not eaten for the last seven days. Therefore, I request the Central Government to press more personnel from the Armed Forces into service for the aid of the flood affected victims.

The existing standing crops have been severely damaged due to water clogging. Therefore, the Central Government should come up with a package to save the agriculturists in the State. Agriculture has been very badly hit in the State and especially Kalahandi district, which is a drought-prone district, has been inundated with floods. I again request the Central Government to come to the rescue of the people there.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): I associate with Shri Bikram Keshari Deo in so far as his submission regarding the flood situation in Orissa is concerned. I would like to add only one point. There are 1.3 lakh tonnes of grade 'A' rice available in FCI godowns in Orissa. May I request the hon. Minister for Food and Consumer Affairs, through you, to release that stock immediately to the flood affected areas of Orissa?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not create disturbance like this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): As you very well know, Kerala is devastated by floods. In an unprecedented move, the Central Government has denied its grant to the State Government for the purpose of facing this flood situation. I have full sympathies with the people of Orissa as there has been a devastating flood there. While the Central Cabinet decided to give aid to Orissa, it denied any grant or aid to Kerala. This is an unprecedented decision. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to immediately release aid to Kerala...*(Interruptions)* The callous and negligent attitude of the Government of Kerala should not come in the way of granting aid to Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you do not spoil your case.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: The Central Government should immediately come to the aid of the people of Kerala.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (*Alleppey*): The situation in Kerala is alarming. The flash floods, cyclonic storm and heavy sea erosion have made the lives of the people very difficult...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you raise the matter like this, you will not be called. I will call you if you are patient enough.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: The entire coastal belt of Kerala is very badly affected by sea erosion. The sea shore is washed to a large extent in many places of Kerala, including my constituency. In my constituency there are places like Arattupuzha, Thrikkunnapuzha, Purakkod, Ottamassery, Arthungal and Omanapuzha which are washed away due to sea erosion. So, the people are in great difficulties. It is high time the Central Government had rushed to the State with all sorts of assistance, including additional financial assistance as requested by the Government of Kerala.

SHRI A.C. JOS (*Trichur*): I fully associate with the sentiments expressed by Shri Suresh Kurup and Shri Sudheeran. The Government of Kerala has submitted a memorandum to the Central Government and met the erstwhile Agriculture Minister also. But, unfortunately, that Minister got changed and a new Agriculture Minister has come. We have requested for Rs. 555 crore assistance. The damage is so wide and deep that unless the Central Government comes forward to help the Kerala Government, the alarming flood situation there cannot be managed. Sea erosion is taking place in my constituency also. Sea erosion is threatening the entire coastal belt of Kerala. So, our request to the Central Government is that the Ministry of Agriculture should come forward in a big way to help the Kerala Government.

SHRI VAIKO (*Sivakasi*): Only Kerala Members are being called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those Members who have given notices are being called.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these Members happen to be former Speakers of the Kerala Assembly and imagine that they are conducting themselves like this!

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, the flood situation in Kerala is unprecedented. There were landslides in the district of Idukki and more than 100 people lost their lives. Property worth crores of rupees is destroyed as a result of the landslides. No steps could be taken to prevent this disastrous consequence. Moreover, the attitude of the Central Government in this matter is not helpful.

Now, why I welcome the step taken by the Central Government towards floods in Orissa is because that is quite natural. Of course, they should take effective steps also but the movement of aid through FCI to Kerala is not good. Kerala being a Southern State, the Central authorities are not taking effective steps for rehabilitation in the State of Kerala. We also belong to this federal republic. The Prime Minister was kind enough to give a phone call to Orissa. I could understand that and it is quite good. But at least, he should have written to the State of Kerala enquiring the state of affairs there. Nothing has been done so far in that regard. This is very alarming and highly discriminatory.

We know that there is none in the Central Government representing the State of Kerala. Our political influence is less because all Members representing Kerala are in the Opposition. But at the same time, justice should be done to Kerala. A maximum amount of Rs. 500 crore is required by the State. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps and do justice to the Southern States.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (*Idukki*): Sir, as has been mentioned by my colleagues from Kerala here, Kerala has been ravaged by very unprecedented floods, cloudbursts and landslides. The worst hit by these has been my constituency. Almost 20,000 houses have been damaged and 35,000 people have been left homeless. The loss by way of damage of roads and bridges comes to around Rs. 550 crore and the damage of cash crops and other agricultural crops is worth around Rs. 1.50 crore. What we have got from the Centre is only a mere paltry sum of Rs. 26 crore and that is the last instalment that is due to Kerala from the Central Relief Fund. We have got nothing as aid from the Centre as yet. We want a liberal dose as aid from the NCCF which the Centre normally gives to all the calamity-stricken States. Again and again, Kerala is getting a stepmotherly treatment from the Central Government.

[Shri K. Francis George]

So, I request, alongwith my colleagues here, the Central Government to release sufficient funds to tide over from this crisis.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Sir, I associate with the sentiments expressed by my honourable colleagues from Kerala.

The flood situation is very grave. When the former Agriculture Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar came to Kerala, we personally discussed the matter with him and the Government of Kerala had given him a memorandum also. It is very unfortunate that only Rs. 26 crore were given to the State of Kerala as a balanced amount from the Natural Calamities Relief Fund. I think the situation is very grave. Even now the people are homeless and are in the camps. Even though the State Government is bankrupt and there is no money with the State Government to manage the day-to-day affairs, the Government could manage to give financial assistance to the various districts to maintain the relief camps. Roads were washed away. There were landslides. The *Malayalam Manorama* photographer, Shri Victor George was washed away. So many serious incidents had occurred in the districts of Idukki, Allapalay and Patharanthatta as well as other parts of the State. It is unfortunate to note that the Minister for Agriculture has not even taken note of the incidents.

Of course, the situation in Orissa is also very grave. The same is the situation in Kerala also. But it is unfortunate that the Central Government has not even shown sympathy to the State of Kerala.

So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that the Government should immediately look into the matter and give enough financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the poor people of the State and also for the repair of the roads. The Government should give adequate compensation for the people, for the farmers who were affected very badly by this unprecedented flood. Thank you.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, we have also given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get the chance. Your notice is not on this issue.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the whole nation was grieved over the loss of a great patriotic Indian, the glorious matinee idol from Tamil Nadu, Padma Bhushan Sivaji Ganesan who carved out a niche for himself in the cine field by acting in more than 350 films in different roles. It was a great loss to

the entire people of Tamil Nadu and to the entire cine field. He was the inspiration for many aspiring stars.

Sivaji Ganesan won several awards including the Dada Saheb Phalke Award and the International Chevalier Award given by the French Government...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should know the procedure. Shri Kuppusami, please continue.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: So, Sir, I request the House through you that by way of paying homage to this great son of India and in recognition of his services, I appeal to the Government to India to confer the highest civilian award, "Bharat Ratna", on him posthumously and also to release postal stamps in his honour and memory. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is associating himself with Shri Kuppusamy on this matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: The Chair has given me the floor of the House...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, at least the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should make a statement on the flood situation in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot compel him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: I have given a specific notice on this issue. The Chair has given me the floor to speak on the same subject...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko, please take your seat. The hon. Minister wants to react to it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, the hon. Minister is reacting to it. He is responding to it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: I have given a specific notice to speak on the same matter.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Shri Vaiko, you can continue after one minute. I would respond to the Kerala issue and then you can continue with it.

Sir, I think, on behalf of the Government, I must respond to the Kerala issue because a large number of Members of Parliament from Kerala have expressed their concern about the flood situation in Kerala. Normally, the flood situation in Kerala is something strange for a person who does not understand the topography of Kerala. It will not be possible for somebody if he goes there after three or four days to find out where the water was. Just looking at the topography of the sea and the hills, it would not be possible to say. But the damage done in Kerala by the floods is much more than the damage done in the plains. You lose trees and all that in such a situation. So, to recover them, you need six to eight years. It is not a three-months' crop which you lose in Kerala. It is a crop which you lose for a decade.

The Government is also aware that the Government of Kerala has already made a representation to the Government of India. I think yesterday or day before yesterday, the Kerala Assembly passed a unanimous resolution asking the help of the Central Government. So, I assure the hon. Members that I will personally take up this issue with the hon. Agriculture Minister. We will try our level best to help the people of Kerala at this juncture.

I would like to refute that there is no discrimination done by the Government of India to any State. Whether somebody elects the NDA or not, that is a separate matter. As far as the people are concerned, the people are the people of India. So, whether they vote for "A" or "B", it hardly matters. We will put all our efforts in dealing with this case.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, copies of the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the Summit-level talks between India and Pakistan from 14th to 16th July, 2001 are available at the Publications Counter. Members may please obtain the same from the Publications Counter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko to continue. He was on his legs.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, July 21st, the Saturday, is the most sorrowful day in the State of Tamil Nadu. The greatest actor of our times, *Nadigar Thilagam* Sivaji Ganesan, the thespian, passed away on this sorrowful day. Millions and millions have paid their homage; and leaders of all political parties have paid their homage.

Sivaji Ganesan when he played the role of *Chattrapati* Sivaji in a play, it was *Thanthai Periyar*, the greatest champion of social justice, who conferred the '*Sivaji*'. He could excel all the Hollywood actors. *Arignar Anna*, founder and late lamented leader, once gave a fitting description — Marlon Brando, if he tries his best, he could act like Sivaji Ganesan. He had played the roles of all the heroes of our freedom struggle. He is a versatile personality. He presented himself in the celluloid field for 50 years. There is no one equal to him. Therefore, in the Afro-Asian film Festival, he was conferred the highest title by Nazar. The French Government conferred '*Chevalier*' on him. India also conferred on him Padma Sri and Padma Bhushan.

Sir, it is high time, the Government of India should confer the highest title '*Bharat Ratna*' posthumously on Sivaji Ganesan. I would seek the support of the Members belonging to all political parties to this demand. I would also request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to convey the requests of the Tamilians of the State to the Prime Minister so that our wishes would be fulfilled....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikulam): We associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): We fully support it.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): On behalf of the Tamil Nadu Congress MPs, we wish to associate ourselves with the sentiments as well as the desire expressed by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Late Sivaji Ganesan was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. He had also worked for the national integration for about 50 years as a Member of the Indian National Congress. Whenever there was a war with China and other countries, he created awareness about protecting the Indian territory throughout India. Therefore, he should be awarded a befitting award so that the future world remembers Sivaji Ganesan forever.

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

I would request the Ministry of Communications to release a stamp in honour of Sivaji Ganesan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been published in today's newspapers that six persons belonging to minority community were killed in one village of Moradabad and in addition Hasanpur village of Fatehpur district and Jahrana village of Aligarh district in Uttar Pradesh had also witnessed similar incidents. People belonging to dalits and minority communities are being killed on large scale and atrocities are being committed on them....(Interruptions) You do not know that, it is a serious issue. Uttar Pradesh Government has failed in protecting weaker sections. Since the formation of National Democratic Government the people belonging to weaker sections are living in fear and insecurity has increased among minority communities. I wish that discussion should be held under Rule 193 regarding atrocities committed on people belonging to dalit and minority community throughout the country.

*SHRI K. KALIAPPAN (Gobichettipalayam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the condition of wheat that was exported to Iran a month back. About 27 thousand tonnes of wheat exported from India was found to be unfit for human consumption. It was sent back to India as spoilt grain that could not be used by human beings.

This country has no dearth of great scholars and scientists. We have an exclusive Union Cabinet Minister for Agriculture. But still we have failed to ensure a quality consignment for export and thereby we have accrued a great loss running to several crores of rupees. Hon. Food Minister should have taken care to ensure the quality of grains meant for human consumption and that too for exports and consumption abroad. Several lakhs of tonnes of grains worth crores of rupees go waste for want of proper storage and quality maintenance facilities. I charge this Government for inadequate care and improper infrastructure and total mismanagement. Union Ministers especially the Commerce Minister Shri Murasoli Maran should have taken care to ensure quality of foodgrains especially when they are to be exported. They have miserably failed to manage our grain exports. Unfortunately several thousand tonnes of grains have been damaged and rendered unfit. When we have abundant tea cultivation, tea is being imported from Sri Lanka. It only benefits cultivators from Sri Lanka. Since our Government is not taking any care and do not handle things with responsibility, our agricultural produce meet with the fate of being returned back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No translation. You should have given notice. Let me call Shri Prabhunath Singh.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER: Sir, he should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was permitted to speak. But he should have given notice to speak in Tamil.

13.15 hrs.

RE: KILLINGS OF AMARNATH PILGRIMS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR BY MILITANTS

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the abject failure of the Central Government to protect the pilgrims to Amarnath. In spite of the same type of incident that happened last year, the Government have failed to take precautionary measures and they have thrown the pilgrims to the open attack of the militants. The security arrangement has totally failed and 13 people were killed, including two boys from my district. The Government are behaving in a very callous manner not only in handling the situation, but also in taking care of the injured people after the bomb blast. When we tried to contact the Government, they could not help immediately. When we went to Delhi Airport to collect the dead bodies, we found that no BSF official or any other official from the Central Government had accompanied the bodies. We then collected the bodies and sent them to Kolkata.

So, I think, the Government is totally callous and they are mishandling the situation not only with regard to security but also in helping and rehabilitating the injured people who were under attack.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. In the morning he has stated that hon. Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement, but so far nothing has been done.

*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, let him complete first and then I will come to you. Please take your seat.

Shri Hannan Mollah, kindly conclude now. There are many other Members who want to speak now.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I think the Government will make a statement and clarify all these questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Chowdhary, you have to associate yourself with him.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a series of stepped-up militant activities Kashmir has once again, hogged the limelight by the macabre killings of 13 people, including pious pilgrims at Sheshnag on their way to Amarnath, two of whom from my state also, were killed in a bomb blast. The militants had struck again in a village called Chirgi in Doda district.

Sir, it is significant to note that in the aftermath of Agra Summit, the militants have got an extra fillip in unleashing a reign of terror with a view to scaring away the people of a particular community from the Valley. In spite of having well-knit security arrangements, incidents of killing are reported everyday.

Shelling from across the border has also been reported. The caravan of dead is continuing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: All these grim incidents are bearing an eloquent testimony that in spite of security arrangements and the much-hyped cease-fire in March, the militants have not at all been defanged. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take all measures to protect the lives of the common people in the Valley.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members listed at serial Nos. 28, 34, 35 and 36 are to associate. Now, Shri Swadesh Chakraborty.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, after their association, if you want, I will give you a chance. Now, Shri Chakraborty will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, do not waste the time now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): He had given assurance in this House. Terrorists are killing poor people....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): The Members, who have given notice should be allowed to speak first....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Rawale, you have had your chance.

Shri Chakraborty, you have to associate briefly.

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, two boys, who were killed, belonged to my constituency. But what is most important is the cruel attitude of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs towards the victims of that incident. They took no care to receive the bodies. Even the injured persons have not been given the treatment immediately. We had to take care of the injured persons. From Srinagar, they were brought to Delhi. From there, we had to despatch them to Kolkata. No one from the Union Ministry of Home Affairs was present either at Srinagar or Delhi or at Kolkata to look after the dead and other victims. So, I want to draw your kind attention to this unparalleled and cruel attitude of the Ministry of Home Affairs. That is the most important factor.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to convey my deep sentiments, through you, to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so as to convey these to the Minister of Home Affairs. When this incident took place in the Kashmir Valley affecting the Amarnath *Yatris*, the very next morning, I collected all the information about the deaths of Shri Asim Ghosh, Shri Surojit Konar of Howrah and Shri Chanchal Alok and other injured very badly. I sent a fax, since Shri Advani was not available at home — there was a holiday — to his office immediately to escort these people to Kolkata with full medical cover and to hand over the bodies by the Government of India's representative at Kolkata to the families and to arrange adequate compensation, and also full treatment of those persons who were injured. I was assured after two hours by that office that everything possible would be taken care of and I should not be worried at all.

Incidentally, I gathered the information about what had happened. I fully share the concern expressed by

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

Shri Swadesh Chakraborty and Shri Hannan Mollah. What they have said is absolutely correct. It was a cruel treatment. Nobody from the Government of India went to these families escorting neither the bodies nor any compensation or treatment support was there.

Last time, when Amarnath massacre was debated in this very House under Rule 184, under my Motion, there was a positive assurance from the Government that its recurrence in future would be prevented and effective steps would be taken. But nothing of that kind has happened.

I appeal, through you, to the Minister to make a statement about the massacre of Amarnath pilgrims in Kashmir as also about the killing of innocent people of a community in Doda. They have figured in the Prime Minister's statement today. The Minister of Home Affairs must make a comprehensive statement in the House either before the rise of the House today or tomorrow at the first available opportunity. Otherwise, it would be presumed that the Government is not serious about this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, terrorists exploded bombs and attacked Amarnath pilgrims in the middle of the night in which six pilgrims were killed. Three of the deceased belonged to Maharashtra. I, myself, have gone there on 13th of this month. Pilgrims were so terrified and doubtful about their safe return in case of Musharraf's return to Pakistan after the failure of Agra summit.

I would like to submit that terrorists are attacking Amarnath pilgrims and Hindus of Doda district in Kashmir, then why we are not shaken. In the morning Members of Shiv Sena met Shri Pramod Mahajan, who told us that discussion would be held on this issue at the earliest. I would like to inform that Amarnath pilgrims face many difficulties and inconveniences. There should be security arrangements on the pattern of the security arrangements made by the Union Government for pilgrims of Vaishno Devi. Such incidents will not recur if the Government makes it a target to be achieved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon'ble Minister would reply.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, you had praised me that time would be given to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not given any notice, but I am allowing you as a special case.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: This year as well as last year also, Amarnath pilgrims were attacked by the terrorists. Shri Chandrakant Khaire has rightly stated that terrorism has created fear in the minds of Amarnath pilgrims. On the problem of terrorism Gen. Musharraf has stated that terrorists are fighting for their freedom. He has supported terrorism and given a message to the terrorists to continue their activities. Hindus had been killed in Doda. Amarnath pilgrims have also been killed. I would like to know as to whether the Hon. Prime Minister wishes to go to Islamabad at the cost of Kashmir? He is not ready to accept terrorism. I praise Minister of Home Affairs for visiting the place and monitoring the situation. Shri Pramod Mahajan has stated that Swamiji will make a statement in this regard. I would like to make a submission once again that security arrangements for Amarnath pilgrims should be strengthened...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir during the Question Hour the hon'ble Members of Shiv Sena have raised this issue. It was repeated during Zero Hour. The hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs was present here at the time when this issue was raised by hon. Members of Shiv Sena. Then he stated that statement on this issue would be made in the House at the allotted time? This matter was raised at 11 o'clock in the morning. Even two hours have not elapsed. Discussion on the Kashmir issue is scheduled for 4 o'clock. Then, how a statement could be made prior to that...*(Interruptions)* Please let me conclude first, then you can speak. I am coming to your point. So far as the issue regarding Amarnath pilgrims is concerned, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has stated that after knowing the mood of the House he would personally reply. I request you to raise this issue tomorrow as time for it is yet to be sought.

Since morning Mohan Rawaleji has stated twice or thrice that the Hon. Prime Minister of India is going to visit Pakistan at the cost of Kashmir. I would like to oppose it strongly that such utterances....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Such questions give a wrong signal....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rawale, please do not waste the time of the House. I have given the floor to Shri Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, more than one lakh workers....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have given the floor to Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, what is going on? This is Zero Hour. You have raised the matter and the Minister has responded to it. It is not a discussion. You are going to have a full-fledged discussion on this in this very House. Please do not waste the time of the House.

Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, today, more than one-lakh workers of our country are holding a rally in Delhi. They are representing all the Central Trade Unions from INTUC to Bharat Mazdoor Sangh. The Trade Unions today are demanding a change in the policy of the Government of India, which is anti-national and anti-working class. The Government has adopted the policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. As a result of that, a number of industries are being closed down, the workers are becoming unemployed, the number of unemployed is increasing, and the public sector undertakings are being disinvested. The Trade Unions

are demanding that the Government should change this policy. The Government has adopted the policy of denationalisation. They denationalising our nationalised banks. They have opened up the insurance sector. Sir, these are dangerous policies for the people of our country.

Sir, tomorrow, more than one crore Government employees, both State and Central Government employees, have called for one day strike. I demand that the Government should change the policy, which is anti-people and anti-working class. The Government is now bent upon amending the labour law. The rights, which have been enjoyed by the working class, are being withdrawn. That proposal was given by the Finance Minister. Sir, I demand that the Government should change the policy and the policy should be in the interest of the people of our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, you have now to associate with him on the rally and not to make any speech now. You only say two or three sentences.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, today all the Central Trade Unions including BMS, which is the Trade Union organisation of the BJP, are holding a demonstration throughout the country. They are sitting on *dharna* in Parliament Street, New Delhi. They are demonstrating, throughout the State capitals of our country, against the anti-working class policy and anti-people policy of the Government of India. The working class is demonstrating throughout the country against the disinvestment policy and the industrial policy of the Government of India. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India, through you, Sir, to consider the demands of the working class of the country regarding the disinvestment policy and also the industrial policy of the Government of India.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, I rise to bring a matter of urgent and grave import caused by the unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in Kamataka in general and more acutely in majority of the districts including my constituency, Kolar. In majority of the districts including my constituency, there is a total monsoon failure, and as a result, there is famine, no drinking water, no fodder for cattle. Instead of cultivating the land the farmers are sending the cattle to the slaughterhouse. It is a grave situation in Kamataka.

The hon. Chief Minister has given a little relief out of the available funds to the farmers. He has taken certain

* Not recorded.

[Shri KH. Muniyappa]

relief measures in all the districts, out of the available funds, including the waiver of penal interest of Rs. 243 crore for the farmers. He has requested the Government of India to release a sum of Rs. 736 crore towards drought relief measures. He has also requested the Government of India to immediately release a sum of Rs. 350 crore out of this amount. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India and request the Union Agriculture Minister to immediately release a sum of Rs. 350 crore.

I also request the Union Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Rural Development to immediately visit Karnataka to see and assess the situation and release the amount of Rs. 350 crore immediately as requested by the hon. Chief Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very sensitive matter. Law and order situation is deteriorating in Bihar. ISI activities have increased in northern Bihar and kidnapping has become an industry. Security of political workers has become a problem there. Workers of various political parties, who work day and night among poor and dalits, are being murdered. The persons who fight for protecting the rights of poor in case land disputes are being murdered brutally. I represent Sitamarhi. Mahendra Dhankar and Ramnath Shah were prominent social workers of Chakoti Gram Panchayat of Bokhra block under Nanpur police station. They used to fight for protecting interests of backward class poor people engaged in manufacturing winnowers (soop). Mahendra Dhankar was murdered brutally near Panapur under Kanti police station of Muzaffarpur when he was taken there for procuring finance for tractors but so far no action has been taken by the police. A political worker was murdered in Muzaffarpur and a political worker have also been murdered in Muzaffarpur and a political worker have also been murdered in Purnea. Fish of Ram Pramod Sahni Nishad was looted in Nanpur Block and now he is being threatened too. 100 acres of land which was distributed among poor on political grounds has been grabbed by one of the minister of Bihar Government.

Since they are fighting for the cause of the poor people that is why they are being given death threat...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it that you want from the Central Government?

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: I would like to request the Government of India to seek information from the State Government and take strict action in this regard and also pay compensation to the victims.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, today a news has figured in the newspapers that the Government of India is planning for the disinvestment of Air India. Air India is the symbol of our national self-reliance. Not only Air India is the pride of our country but also it is having a huge asset throughout the country. It is understood that the Government of India is planning for the disinvestment of 49 percent of the share, and 26 percent of the share will be given to the strategic partner. So, it is meant for privatisation through the backdoor. In this way, the Government is planning for subsidising the losses. They are privatising the profits...(Interruptions) So, this is a very important issue.

Today, there is a huge rally by the various Central Trade Unions including the BMS, a unit of the BJP. They are also rallying in the street against the so-called economic policy. So, in the present perspective, this Government's economic policy should be changed. Otherwise, the whole country's economy will be seriously affected....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government should give statement in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, I cannot compel the Government. You want response to everything. How can you do it? It is too much.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mastro Motors Limited Company (Siphari Automobiles) Bangalore has compelled the unemployed people to commit suicide. It has become difficult for them to repay their loans. At some places the unemployed people have committed suicide. The suicides have been committed especially in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. I would like to request the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Industry that justice should be done to the unemployed people and the licence of these industries should be cancelled and strict action should be taken against them so that the dues of the unemployed may be recovered and the incidents of suicides may be checked.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the godowns of the Government of India are full of grains. On the one hand the Central Government do not pay remunerative price of the agricultural produces to the farmers in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh and on the other hand the situation in the country is very grave as the news of deaths of thousands of people on account of famine, flood and drought in various parts of the country are coming. It is very painful situation that on the one hand the godowns of the Government are full of grains and on the other hand people are dying due to starvation. My submission to the Government is that sufficient quantity of food grains should be provided to those people who are presently dying of starvation in various parts of Rajasthan, Orissa, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and the starvation deaths should be checked. I am sure that if this situation is not controlled there will be discontentment among the people against the Government which will be dangerous for the entire set up. That is why the Government should generously open the godowns of the grains for the poor people. If the Government cannot provide free of cost grains to the poor, then it should at least launch scheme of food for work so that starvation deaths may be checked.

[English]

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargod): Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

This is regarding the dangerous situation of the railway lines in Kerala. Almost all the bridges in the Shoranur-Mangalore sector are 100-120 years old. According to the railway-engineering experts, the life span of bridges would be 80-90 years. When the British constructed the lines and bridges only a few passenger

trains and goods trains were running. Since the Konkan Railway opened, the number of passenger trains and goods trains has immensely increased. It is a truth that the single Shoranur-Mangalore track is overloaded. For the last 10-15 years, the people and passengers have been crying for the doubling of this line but the Railways started doubling very late and the yearly sanctioning of funds were very meagre. This is why the doubling work is dragging on. The present position is causing doubts regarding the completion of the work before 2003. This means, the weak track and bridges should bear the entire load.

In these circumstances, I would request the railway authorities to allot special funds to replace the old bridges and complete the Shoranur-Mangalore doubling works on a war footing.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

14.48 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA in the Chair)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up introduction of Bills.

14.48½ hrs

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 24-7-2001.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

14.49 hrs.

DELHI APARTMENT OWNERSHIP BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building and of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, who has given notice to oppose the introduction of the Bill, is absent.

The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building and of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: I introduce** the Bill.

14.50 hrs.

ADVOCATES' WELFARE FUND BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for the

benefit of advocates and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan is absent.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for the benefit of advocates and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I introduce* the Bill.

14.51 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Matters under Rule 377.

- (I) **Need to take steps to increase the Level of Underground Water in Rajasthan to Safeguard the Interests of Farmers.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, serious problem has arisen on account of decreasing level of underground water in Rajasthan especially in Churu district. The level of underground water has substantially dropped and it is due to this that serious problem has arisen before the farmers. A large number of tubewells and wells have dried up in my parliamentary constituency and it is due to this that irrigation with these wells is not possible. The farmers are suffering and the electricity bill is the same but the crops are getting destroyed on account of decrease in the level of underground water.

So, through, you I urge upon the Government to provide grant and financial assistance to the farmers for further deepening the wells and tubewells and efforts should be made at warfooting to increase the level of ground water so that the farmers are saved from destruction.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 24-7-2001.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

(ii) Need to Extend Construction of National Highway from Lalsot to Sheopur (Madhya Pradesh) via Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sawai Madhopur parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled tribe/Scheduled castes. The red stones used in famous historical monuments are quarried in this region. The problem of dacoits has been affecting the lives of common people in this red stone mining. The only solution to this problem is that the traffic system should be made efficient. The National Highway from Dausa to Lalsot is proposed to be constructed by the Ministry of Surface Transport. If the said National Highway is extended from Lalsot to Sawai Madhopur and Sheopur, then the two States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh can be connected. The road traffic has been facilitated on this route by constructing the bridges on the bigger rivers like Chambal, Banas and Morel during last five years. Sheopur is merely 120 k.m. away from Lalsot. Once this road is constructed, Delhi-Jaipur highway will be connected to it by V.T. road and traffic on this road to Mumbai, Agra will be facilitated. This will also provide security to the people living in dacoit infested areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides this the businessmen dealing in the costly red stone will also be benefited by this.

(iii) Need to Declare Lucknow-Maurawan-Buxur-Bindki-Sagar as National Highway and Also Construct a Bridge on River Ganga at Buxur

DR. ASHOK PATEL (Fatehpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the lack of bridge on river Ganga along the road connecting Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh to Janpad Sagar, Madhya Pradesh that the road remains completely blocked and the people have to go via Kanpur or Fatehpur to reach their destination and thus they have to unnecessary cover 100 k.m. Bhagwant Nagar town of Unnao Janpad and Bindki town of Fatehpur Janpad have been industrial centres from ancient time but since there has been no facility of bridge on river Ganga the industries of these towns have become almost dead. Divya Shaktipeeth of Chandrika Devi is located in Buxur where lakhs of devotees come to have holy dip in the Ganga river and seek blessings of Goddess every year. Martyr ground of great immortal freedom fighter Rao Ram Baksha Singh is also located here where people from various parts of the country visit every year to pay homage to the great martyr. But due to lack of bridge on river Ganga people have to waste time and money in covering hundreds of kilometres of distance to reach Buxur.

So I request you to declare Lucknow-Maurawan-Buxur-Bindki-Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) road as National Highway and also to construct a bridge on river Ganga in Buxur.

(iv) Need to Extend Either Bhopal-Kota or Jaipur-Kota Train upto Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, the facilities presently available for rail passenger and railway freight between Ratlam-Kota of western railway are not sufficient. The demand for an additional passenger train between Ratlam-Kota or Kota-Ratlam is being made by the rail passengers, businessmen, students and the common people for a long time. Presently the passenger trains that run between Bhopal-Kota and Jaipur-Kota halt in Kota for 15 to 16 hours and as a result of this there are not being properly utilised. Either of the two trains should be extended from Kota to Ratlam as it is easily possible. It will provide great convenience to the common people at small stations. Railway Administration investigated the matter and found it appropriate and essential.

So, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to issue instructions for extending either of the two said trains from Kota to Ratlam.

[English]

(v) Need to ensure availability of adequate inter-State river water to Karnataka

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Madam, Karnataka is facing a drought of frightful proportions with monsoon playing truant. Tanks, ponds, lakes and other conventional water bodies have dried up. The crops are withering and the farmers are worried.

To add to this misery and woe, there are reports of diversion of inter-State river water upstream. This diversion of water rightfully belonging to Karnataka downstream is done in violation of directives issued by the Supreme Court and other tribunals and commissions like Bachawat Tribunal. The Government of Karnataka has time and again taken up the matter with the Centre.

It is also reported that feeder channels at frantic pace are being dug across Karnataka borders. I urge the Centre to save Karnataka from famine and drought, by enforcing the directives of the courts and tribunals on inter-State water sharing arrangements.

- (vi) **Need to send a Central team to Karnataka to assess the situation caused by drought and provide adequate financial assistance to the State**

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore): Madam, the farmers in Karnataka suffered a serious setback following the severe drought conditions that prevailed in several areas of that State. The failure of an anticipated projection of monsoon in June has affected a large number of districts and on account of this, nearly 50 per cent of the Kharif areas in that State suffered. The shortfall has affected the sowing of pulses, oilseeds and cereals like Jowar, Bajra and other minor millets. Even the traditional potato belt has been severely affected by the drought.

Unless a contingency programme is drawn up to extend necessary help to the affected farmers, their economy will not improve and the farmers will continue to suffer.

I urge upon the Central Government to send a Central team to study the situation and make an on the spot assessment. I also request for the sanction of adequate Central assistance to the State Government of Karnataka to combat the drought situation without any further delay.

- (vii) **Need to clear the proposal of State Government of Karnataka for setting up an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Mangalore**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Madam the Government of Karnataka has established an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Whitefield, Bangalore which has been a major success. The State Government had forwarded another proposal for establishing an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Mangalore. The Inter-Ministerial Committee of the Central Government has approved the proposal during April, 1999.

The outlay for the proposed EPIP at Mangalore is Rs. 26.52 crore with an area of 150 acres located at Kulai village near Mangalore.

As Mangalore is rapidly emerging as a major industrial growth centre, there is considerable demand for the second EPIP to be set up here.

Therefore, I urge the Government of India that this proposal should be approved and immediate sanction is provided to the State Government for setting up this second Export Promotion Industrial Park at Mangalore.

15.00 hrs.

- (viii) **Need to open consulates of Gulf countries in Kerala**

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): More than 16 lakhs of Keralites are working in Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar. Half of the expatriate Indian Community belongs to Kerala. The Government of Kerala has received several representations from expatriate Keralites urging the necessity to open consulates of Gulf countries in Kerala. Keralites now have to shuttle between Kerala and Delhi or Mumbai for attestation of documents, visa clearance etc. and quite often they are trapped and cheated by agents, in their efforts to gain access to embassies or consulates.

I urge upon the Government to initiate appropriate action for opening consulates of at least Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar in Kerala.

[Translation]

- (ix) **Need for Construction of an Over Bridge at Safedabad Railway Crossing in Barabanki District, U.P.**

SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT (Barabanki): Madam, Chairperson, in the absence of an over-bridge at Safedabad railway crossing in Barabanki district, U.P. traffic remains jammed for hours together on Lucknow-Faizabad national highway. People going to North East and North India are facing many problems. Several serious accidents have taken place at this level crossing. Earlier also a demand to construct the over-bridge at this crossing has been made in the House.

Once again, I demand from the Union Government to construct the over bridge in the interest of people.

- (x) **Need to Start Air Service From Nasik city in Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE (Nasik) Madam Chairperson, Nasik city is an expanding progressive city. It is situated at a distance of 185 km. from Mumbai, 200 km. from Pune and 100 km. from Gujarat and is located in the centre. Kumbh Mela' will be organised here in the year 2003. Therefore, there is a need to connect the city through air service (Civil). To start the air service two defence aerodromes, Ojhar mill and Gandhinagar are also situated in this city.

Therefore, I request the Government to connect the city with the air service as early as possible.

(xi) Need to Retain National Institute of Sugar Technology in Mau District of U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, Chairperson, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the National institute of sugarcane and sugar technology, which is under construction for the last eight years, in the District Headquarter Mau of Parliamentary Constituency Ghosi-Mau (U.P.). Mau is an undeveloped district of "Purvanchal" Uttar Pradesh where Central Government laid foundation stone for the construction of the said institute in 1986. Most of the construction work in this Institute spreading over 70 acres of land has been completed for which Rs. 23 crores have been spent so far. Interviews have also been conducted for the recruitment of employees of this Institute.

But now we have come to know that the Government are going to shift this institute to some other place. As a result of this local people are agitated and the unemployed, who appeared for interviews are getting disgruntled. Local people are demanding that the said institute should not be shifted from Mau.

Therefore, I demand from the Government not to shift the National Institute of sugar cane and sugar Technology from Mau and to start the institute by making appointments.

(xii) Need to check menace of Malaria in Monghyr Parliamentary constituency, Bihar.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Madam, Chairperson, there are three districts in Monghyr Parliamentary constituency Monghyr, Lakhisarai and Jomuai. Haweli Kharagpur area of Monghyr district came in the grip of Malaria in which several people died. This menace was spread mostly in 'Adivasi' areas. This disease was later discovered as falciparum epidemic. At least 60 people died due to diarrhoea in Jhingo Mushari, Pasi Tola Parsa, Nijura Mushari Hardimoh, Muslim Hota, Jit jhigoi, Joga Jhigoi Panchayat areas in eastern part of jhigoi in Khera block of Jomuai district. Many people died due to cerebral Malaria in Abhyapur, Basauni and Masudan villages of Kasba Panchayat of Suryagarha block of Lakhisarai district and the affect is still visible.

So far adequate supply of DDT and bleaching powder has not been made to the affected villages of Monghyr, Jomuai and Lakhisarai district. Therefore, I request the Union Health Ministry that an early action should be taken to provide compensation to the families of the deceased and to check the spread of these diseases.

[English]

(xiii) Need for early completion of electrification work on Hasnabad-Barasat section of Eastern Railway in West Bengal

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, the electrification of Hasnabad-Barasat section under Sealdah Division in Eastern Railway is going on for quite some time now. Though the then Railway Minister assured everyone about the speedy completion of the project while inaugurating the project, the speed at which the present works are going on, everyone has become apprehensive of its completion. The project has already been delayed much. Moreover, this area being adjacent to border area with Bangladesh, it is necessary to have a speedy communication link with the State Capital. If this project is completed, that need will be fulfilled.

I urge the Minister of Railways to take necessary steps to that this electrification of Hasnabad-Barasat section is completed as soon as possible.

15.06 hrs.

**U.P. SUGARCANE CESS (VALIDATION)
REPEAL BILL**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Madam Chairperson, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[English]

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Madam, Chairperson, I may be allowed to speak in Kannada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice for translation?

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Madam, now only I have decided to speak on this Sugarcane Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There would be no arrangement for translation unless you give advance notice for it.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Madam, now I am giving the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak but there will be no translation.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: What is the use then? I will give the notice and then speak a little later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. He is now giving notice and he would speak later.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Madam, Chairperson, the Sugarcane Repeal Bill has become very old. This Bill was considered once before in 1998 keeping in view the various requirements of different States.

Madam, cess is intended for research and development of better quality of sugarcane, elimination of diseases and also for providing convenient transport facilities. But what exactly has been happening in a number of States is that neither is it being utilised in a proper way, nor is it being handed over to the Council that has been formed for the benefit of the factories and sugarcane growers. If they really utilise it for the purpose for which it has been meant, then they should be able to do service to this industry. It is not a tax. It is a cess. Cess is intended for the development of the sugarcane growers. I am sure, the Government would make some provisions to see that the State Governments utilise this in a proper manner for the research and development of the sugarcane industry and for providing communication facilities.

Madam, Chairperson, I would like to mention another point, that is, about the zones. The Government proposes to eliminate certain zones. These zones are very important because there is a relation between the company and the growers. They do a lot of work for providing better varieties of sugarcane, fertilizers and such other things.

They also provide a guarantee for the bank loans. If they do not fix the zones and if they do not allow the zones to operate, then there would be a lot of chaos. It is because, in that case, the farmers would be supplying sugarcane to whomsoever they want. It is because of the existence of these zones that there has been a substantial improvement in the better varieties of sugarcane. Thus, we have to see that zones are compulsorily put in place and they should operate not only in the larger interest of the sugarcane growers but also for the future development and growth of the sugarcane industry in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Putta Swamy Gowda, would like to speak now? There are no other Members to speak on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time to arrange for the interpretation, since you have not given advance notice. This is a technical problem. If you speak in Kannada now, it cannot go on record because there is no one to interpret or to take it down.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: In that case, Madam, I will speak on some other occasion.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Madam, it is only a repeal bill. Uttar Pradesh has imposed a Cess regarding which the Supreme Court has stated that the State did not have the right to do so. Therefore, it was unconstitutional. Upto that time Uttar Pradesh had collected 45 crore rupees by imposing cess, therefore, the Central Government promulgated an ordinance to validate it. A law was enacted in this regard so that Government may not require to pay dues on it. It was enacted only to validate the sugarcane cess. Later on Jain Committee recommended that the law is no more required, therefore, it should be repealed. Therefore, the purpose of this Bill is that the law which is no more required, should be repealed. I think Government will keep in mind the suggestions given by the hon'ble Members. The Government are taking steps regarding the sugarcane and sugar factories, but it is not directly linked with it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.13 hrs.

VACCINATION (REPEAL) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 23. Dr. C.P. Thakur, the Minister of Health.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): Madam, Chairperson, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Vaccination Act, 1880, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a small Act which was only made in regard to small pox vaccination. That disease has been eradicated now and, therefore, the Government has come forward with this repeal Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Vaccination Act, 1880, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Respected Madam, I rise to support this

Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and that of the hon. Health Minister to certain points.

This enactment is 121 years old. It has 23 sections. It was enacted at a time when the people were not aware of the health facilities available to mankind by means of scientific innovation. By following the concepts of evil spirits and divine punishments, people used to believe that small pox could be cured only by using Neem or other traditional medicines.

But at that time, the British Empire had created a penal provision for the people that if they would not come forward to have vaccination or inoculation, then they would be punished for three months or six months. This type of penal provision was needed at that time. Subsequently, it was carried on for certain municipalities and it was taken throughout India.

I could recollect myself when I tried for admission in the law college at Madras in 1968. I prepared very much for general knowledge and other things to appear before the Committee for selection. When I attended the Committee, they simply asked me, "Have you got the vaccination?" I replied, "yes." Immediately, I got admission in that law college. That was the situation at that time. People were not worried whether they were vaccinated or not. They did not worry about that type of calamity. That was the situation even in 1968.

It is good that now, we are very much in a position to declare ourselves that we have totally eradicated small-pox. But at the same time, the divine will come in some other way. It has come now by way of AIDS and other things. But at the same time, now the marketing method is different and the polio vaccination has been very successful through Government machinery, making it a perfect one, reaching all the ordinary people of the poor category.

Now, I would just like to attract the attention of the hon. Minister on one aspect. People below poverty line are not properly cared by the State Governments. There are Primary Health Centres established by the Union fund, which subsequently, are handled by the concerned State Governments. Same is the case about the Government dispensaries. I know that plenty of Government dispensaries are there without medical officers. I know that the even the taluk and district headquarters hospitals are not properly equipped. They do not have experts. If they have got experts, they do not have amenities. They have got the surgeons but they do not have operation theatres. Similarly, if they have got the medical people, they do not have medicines. If they have got people to

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

be treated as patients, they do not have nurses. So, all these things are happening. If 100 beds are available, 1000 people are waiting in the queue for the same. They are just lying like animals in the streets, on the corridors of the hospitals. Now, this situation cannot go on for ever. We need to pay certain attention in this regard. Now, we have moved to the level of global economy and other things.

I would like to suggest that there should be a medical insurance scheme even for the people who are living below poverty line and who need immediate attention.

Sir, within a short period of one and a half years, as a Member of Parliament, I have got the funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the tune of Rs. 50 lakh. In my constituency alone, so many heart patients are there. They have to pay about Rs. 1.5 lakh per patient. But the amount given from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund is only Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Similarly, the amount from the Chief Minister's Fund is also only Rs. 20,000. The rest of the amount, the patients have to bear on their own, and for arranging the money, they have to sell away all their small properties. So, they keep on suffering losses.

Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should have an intensive attitude. Just as this act at that time gave an inspiration to the Government, we have to protect the people. Even though we had colonial Governments, we had to protect the people. Now, we are a democratic country. Therefore, more responsibility lies on the Governments now. The Government may not be having so much of money but here is the Medical Insurance Scheme which could help a lot. General insurance is now given to the private sector. Therefore, there should be participation by the Central Government, the State Governments and the people so that all the medical care can be provided to the poor people who are living in the rural areas and also in the urban areas.

Sir, the NGOs are cared by Government funds, and the private sector is caring its own employees and their families. But the poor people are not having any care from anybody. For them, for their causes, I request that the inspiration with which this enactment has been made, should be carried on by our Government also so that these people are cared at the appropriate time.

There are new varieties of diseases which are coming up. People do not know about them. So, there should be some awareness among the people. Many NGOs are given funds for making awareness programmes. They should be expanded.

More care should be taken to see that they really reach the poor who need them the most. The Health Ministry in this regard should make a comprehensive plan so that poor people are looked after well.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Madam, Chairperson, through you, I whole heartedly support the Vaccination (Repeal) Bill, 2001, moved by the present Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that today we are repealing the law but it was very important 120 years ago when the law was enacted and had greatly benefitted the people of the country. Today when this law is going to be repealed, we should recollect the usefulness of this law at that time when the chicken pox epidemic used to engulf the entire country and thousands of people used to vanish. Thousands of children used to vanish and also the disease used to leave the scars on their faces. At that time people viewed it as a wrath of Goddess. The disease was treated as the fall out of some evil spirit and the story of 'Sheetla Mata' is still famous. We must do away with this blind belief as small pox was thought to be the bad omen. At that time vaccination Bill was passed.

[English]

Through this bill restriction of non-vaccinated persons and there was also a punishment for that.

[Translation]

There was a provision for the punishment for the non-vaccinated persons and also restriction on their movement. As a result of this vaccine awareness was created in the society. People went in for vaccination. I remember in the childhood people used to take children to the temple of 'sheetla mata' on 'sheel saptami' for prevention from small pox and hide the children from the vaccination teams. However, this law created awareness among people and doctors as well as primary Health centres treated people and created awareness. In 1977 the World Health Organisation on the recommendation of International Small pox eradication fixation Commission declared our country as chicken pox free nation. After the hard work of 100 years we saw that day. WHO declared our country as chicken pox free in 1980. Now the Administration Reforms Commission has suggested that today there is no need for this law as the disease has been eradicated completely. Therefore, the Government are moving this bill to repeal the old vaccination Act. I support this Bill but I would like to submit one thing that this vaccination still has its utility.

Chicken pox has been eradicated from the villages but as and when the winter season arrives, diseases like measles or small pox spread in villages and when people take the patient to the doctor he says that this is not small pox, this is measles, since there are small rashes on the body. But, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare in this regard that sometimes even diseases like measles or small pox prove to be so fatal that they take the lives of people, we are, thus required to pay attention in this direction so that these diseases may not spread in future. Similarly, the Government had claimed that 'Malaria' has been eradicated, but how is it that it spread again!

Vaccination has been considered as a preventive measure for six diseases. Vaccination is important for various diseases, e.g. 'Polio Eradication Programme' was undertaken in the country and we achieved a massive success in that, but I hesitate to say that a survey was conducted in this regard and it was reported in 'The Hindustan Times' that 33 lakh children were given polio vaccine, which was ineffective.

The Hopkins Institute of Poona investigated into this matter. But the test conducted under the investigation revealed that the said vaccine given to 35 lakh children was actually ineffective. I feel that the Government must be cautious in this regard, so that we may eradicate this dreadful disease from its root.

Alongwith this, the Anti-rabbies vaccination has also not been found to be effective in a few cases. I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards this problem also. Sir, the primary Health centres provide vaccination for eradicating these six diseases as also for BCG and polio eradication and other vaccines given to children in the early stage. In the same manner, vaccine for this disease should also be made available there. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Health workers appointed for this purpose so that these diseases could be completely eradicated.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill, but vaccination is important for other diseases also and that is why Government should pay heed towards this also. I am thankful to you for giving me time to express my opinion on this Bill.

(English)

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Madam, I totally agree with some of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. He raised one things about improving the governance at the primary health centre level. That is very much needed.

The Central Government is also thinking as to how the primary health centres can be made functional. With the help of the State Government, we are planning that some medicine should be available at the primary health centre. The doctors and the para-medical staff should be available at the primary health centre. If medicines, doctors and para-medical staff are available, then, I think, the primary health centres will be functional. Secondly, regarding insurance, a thinking is going on that the general insurance for medical should be taken up. So, this is also under consideration.

As regards vaccination, this is under our programme. But certainly the programme is not hundred per cent effective. We are always insisting with the State Governments that all these vaccinations should be available and children should be vaccinated against eruption of measles which the hon. Member has referred to. So, the Government is very sensitive about all these matters which have been raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Vaccination Act, 1880, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is small Bill. It says that if any Member of the House is elevated on the Parliamentary side either as Deputy-Speaker or Speaker of the House or on the Government side either as a Deputy Minister or a Minister of State or a Cabinet Minister, he should cease to be a member of the Governing Body of the Institute. One Member was noticed as continuing to be a member of the Governing Body of the Institute even after he became a minister. So, to prevent such a situation this Bill has been brought before the House for its consideration.

I command that this Bill be considered by this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken consideration."

A number of Member who go on deputation continue to be there. They do not give up their membership. What about them?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Madam, it would have been better, if you had taken a nominee in this, now you have become a Minister.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: It is mentioned in this that a member should not remain there if he has become a Minister, some other Member should replace him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nominee is of course a Member, who else would be there.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Madam, the area would remain some other's.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that through the Estimates Committee I had the opportunity to visit Chandigarh in the recent past. This amendment is good. There is nothing new in the fact that if a Member is promoted to the office of Deputy Speaker then he should automatically resign. But through you, I wish to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare that still there are very old machines and instruments. There is always a huge crowd. Thousands of people from the northern States Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh go there. There is always rush. The officers there say that they cannot refuse anyone, they admit everyone, because it is an All India Post Graduate Institute just as we have AIIMS in Delhi, wherein people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States of the country came for a better treatment. There are very capable doctors and specialists here. PGI was also established with the same purpose but the MRI, CT scan machines often remain out of order there and it takes a lot of time to get them rectified. Sometimes, technicians are not available. Earlier, a work plan was chalked out there, which has been sent to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Similarly, some extension is to be done over there, some buildings have also become old and therefore some new blocks are also to be constructed there. If good experts and doctors are made available at PGI as in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi, then, I feel, it would really be more beneficial for the purpose. With these words, I support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Madam Chairperson, there can certainly be no objection to the provisions of this Bill. Perhaps there was even no need to bring about a provision like this. But experience has forced the hon. Minister to bring about this provision and it rightly deserves to be adopted.

Though the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act stipulates the presence of two Members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha on the Governing Body of the Institute, it is very well understood that if such a Member becomes a Minister or occupies any other office enumerated in the Bill or if the Minister who is the Chairman of the Body ceases to be the Minister, obviously they ought to give up their membership of the Institute or the Governing Body.

But something has happened somewhere in the past which has led the Government to rethink on this provision and bring about this amendment. Time could have been saved if this Bill was brought along with the Bill relating to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. But since this Bill is before the House today, I like the hon. Member from the other side would like to take advantage of this and refer to certain other provisions which need to be incorporated in the Bill.

Madam, we have two important Standing Committees. These are Statutory Committees. One is the Standing Finance Committee and the other is the Standing Estate Committee. These two Committees render a useful service and in fact, the two Institutes, which are institutes of national importance, are examples where the Government does not arrogate all the powers to itself but functions through the Institute Body and the Governing Body. I hope, if the Government were to really do that in various other organisations also, then that would be a very good experience in working democracy and in ensuring that we have in place a participatory democracy. Here, people who have excelled in different fields like in the field of medical education, education or scientists or men of importance who have occupied important positions like that of the Vice-Chancellor of a University can be brought on this body. It may apply to the institute body or the governing body. They can put their heads together to ensure that these two institutions really render a yeoman service.

Similarly, these members from the institute bodies who are co-opted as members of the Standing Finance Committee and Standing Estate Committee are called upon to work extensively, to take part in the day-to-day working relating to finance and estate of the Institute.

There is one committee which is missing and that is the Joint Consultative Machinery. Over the years, we have unfortunately seen that the cordial industrial relations which ought to prevail in such institutions for better service being rendered to the patients are missing. It is missing for the reason that often on the smallest thing, there arises a dispute between the employees and the management which really snowballs into something very major but could really be solved there itself, if there were a Joint Consultative Machinery which were to meet frequently to consider the demands raised by the employees and discuss the same. These ought to be members from the institute and from the Office of the Director also. They could sit together and solve the problems.

When I say so, I would give you the example of Punjab University in Chandigarh itself where we got into place an institutionalised system like the Joint Consultative Machinery and we have seen a sea change in the relationship between the non-teaching employees and the University authorities. Similarly, if a provision like that were to be incorporated in the Act, which I know cannot be done right now, it would be good. But I would take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to ponder over this point because he is aware of the situation that aggravates from time to time. Problem arises because of one demand or the other of the employees not being conceded to by the authorities leads to agitation. And that agitation leads to suspensions, dismissal of the employees and then a new issue arises. The main issues are forgotten and an agitation starts on the new issue or a non-issue altogether.

I am sure the hon. Minister would pay attention to this important aspect and see that something can be done.

Secondly, some time back, the Institute Body had set up something akin to the Joint Consultative Machinery that I am talking of. They had set up a high-powered committee to look into the demands and grievances of the non-faculty staff. This has not met as often as it should have. There are many demands pending for the last many years, perhaps even for a decade now, which are crying for immediate attention. I would not like to take the time of the House in detailing those but I would only very briefly refer to those demands with the request that the hon. Minister should kindly take note of those demands.

One is regarding the second backlog promotion scheme with effect from 1.1.93; the uniform city compensatory allowance; overtime allowance to shift duty engineering staff; immediate implementation of the cadre review report of the engineering staff — this is very important, which has been hanging fire for very long and which is a cause for concern amongst the employees - grant of hospital patient care allowance; and also the implementation of cadre review for various other categories of employees. These demands have often led to agitations as the hon. Minister knows, and if he were to act now, I am sure, all these matters would be a matter of past and the institution could really surge and move forward to cater to the needs of the people from the entire region — right from Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh, people come here. They do need immediate attention.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

Similar is the position regarding the need to put in place the scheme called Assured Career Progression Scheme. As I am conscious of time I am only referring to the last point. There are a large number of Central Government employees in Chandigarh. Though Chandigarh qualifies for a Central Government Health Scheme dispensary, the same has not been put in position so far, despite the fact that the approach of the hon. Minister has been a very positive one. It is only because of the bureaucratic impediment or red-tapism that the same has not been put in place so far. I know that he is working on it and I am sure this would be in place at the earliest. But till then, why should the PGIMER not cater to the needs of those people? The Central Government employees cannot go to the PGIMER for treatment. PGIMER is a Central body. When that is the case why should that happen?

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly pass on immediate instructions to the effect that the Central Government employees, the retired ones or those in service, who are entitled to avail the CGHS services, should have this facility of treatment at PGIMER.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rawat has raised many points here and had said that many improvements are required to be made in the PGI. I would like to submit that certain modifications have been made there in the past few days. A big Outdoor Patient Department has been constructed. Advanced Paediatric centre, Phase-II is also about to be raised there. Eye-centre, cardiac centre and Bone marrow transplant centre are in the process of construction. Fund has been allocated for providing sophisticated equipments. We wish to maintain PGI as the centre of excellence not only in that specific area but in the entire country. I would like to submit that we are giving consideration to the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

[English]

Shri Bansal has suggested some disputes of the PGIMER. I will discuss the matter and I would try to do the needful. He has also suggested something for improvement.

Regarding making PGIMER a centre for CGHS, I am for opening very soon a centre for retired Government employees. Till then, I think that PGIMER will be asked to act as hospital for retired government employees of that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will not 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. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (BANKING COMPANIES) DECISION (REPEAL) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up item no. 25. We have 15 minutes to go till 4 o'clock. I hope we can conclude this item also. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA): Sir, I propose:

"That the Bill to repeal the Industrial Dispute (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taking into consideration."

Sir, a committee for reviewing administrative laws had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri P.C. Jain and it was recommended therein that the Industrial Dispute Decision Act, 1955 alongwith other Acts may be repealed. Its utility was upto 21st March, 1959 and since it was felt that as it had no utility after 21st March, 1959 so it was introduced in Rajya Sabha and was passed on 25th April. I request you to accord approval for getting it passed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Paswan — not present.

There are no Members to speak on this Bill.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.48 hrs.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up item no. 26 Shri Arjun Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister may explain about the Bill till 4 o'clock. This Bill is a very important one relating to inter-State water disputes and so many hon. Members would like to participate in the discussion. So, we can discuss this Bill tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you cannot force the Minister to say more than what he wants to say.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: As the hon. Members are aware, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was enacted to provide for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys under article 262 of the Constitution. However, a number of issues such as the time taken in setting up the Tribunals under the Act, the long time, which is generally taken by the Tribunals to adjudicate and give Awards etc. have given rise to concern and require remedial measures.

The Commission on Centre-State Relations, also known as Sarkaria Commission, in its Report, recommended amendments in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. These recommendations, *inter alia*, pertain to the adjudication of the disputes by the Tribunals within three years, which is extendable to five years, to provide for effective implementation of their decisions and setting up of a data bank and information system at the national level for each river basin. These recommendations have been considered at length initially by the Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Council and then by its Standing Committee before being approved with certain modifications by the Inter-State Council. Accordingly, it is now proposed to amend the aforesaid Act on the above lines.

Madam, I have introduced a Bill to that effect, called the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2001

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

during the Budget Session of Parliament in this House on 7th March, 2001. I have also moved a motion for consideration and passing of the Bill on 24th July, 2001 during the current session of the Parliament. I now request hon. Members to consider the Bill and pass the same so that the problems outlined by me in the beginning of the speech could be remedied.

As I have stated here in my earlier statements, this amendment has been sought to be passed by the Parliament in order to implement the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission as well as the Inter-State Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs. So, these are the objectives that I have. I seek your kind indulgence so that this Bill could be passed. With these words, I thank you.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is very important. I am of the view that the intention with which this Government has brought this Bill, is laudable and they should be welcomed for this step. Water is treated as National property in this country. Right from the ancient times, rivers have been highly revered in our country and those have been called as mother. Ganga has been called as mother ganga. When anyone who is a firm believer in the Indian culture and values goes for a morning bath he feels glorified and enlightened chanting the holy names of all the rivers flowing in this land. The real spirit behind all this is that the water flowing in these rivers serves as the very basis of our lives and it is the lifetime of the nation. Being national property it should be owned by the country. The rivers which flow originate in one State and flow through many States before falling into the sea are known as interstate rivers.

The issue of sharing of these rivers waters has led to disputes to many a time in the country. Recently, sometime back Cauveri dispute had jolted the minds of all of us. How a contentious situation emerged wherein the issue of sharing cauvery water had become a bone of contention among the four riparian States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Later some consensus was arrived at when the issue was referred to the hon. Prime Minister and consequently it led to the constitution of a Water Tribunal which gave its verdict and set guidelines for the pattern of sharing of river waters among all the riparian States, however the issue keeps on coming to the fore every now and then and it is dragged to the High Courts, the Supreme Court, the tribunal and being raised at various other fora.

There is a great dearth of drinking water in Rajasthan which has been facing famine for the last three years

and most of its areas are desert land. Rajasthan also has a share of water in Bhakhra dam reservoir which is supplied either through the gang canal or Indira Gandhi Canal, however, this supply is checked at Harike in Punjab many times. There is S.Y.L. dispute between Haryana and Punjab. On the same issue there is also a dispute among Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. Many cases in this regard are lying pending in tribunals, High Courts and the Supreme Court. Several Courts have given their verdicts but we are not getting our due share of water. Consequently, the Bill presented by the Union Government seeking to address this kind of disputes is very right. This bill was enacted way back in 1956. The Government constituted the Sarkaria Commission to look into the various aspects of Centre state relations and delegation of powers to State. The Commission gave its report wherein it had made recommendations were also accepted by the Government of India.

The Commission also gave several useful recommendations in regard to various inter state rivers. This amendment Bill has been brought in view of this fact. Attention has been paid mainly towards three to four points in this Bill. As the hon. member has said that one provision which has been incorporated in the Bill is that the verdict of a tribunal constituted to resolve water sharing disputes will be binding upon the riparian States and it will be implemented without delay. The Bill also provides for setting up of a seasonwise data bank regarding water collection and information system at national level for each river basin.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though this Bill was not expected, it has brought today. I have started discussion over it. I would like to have an assurance from the chair that I would be given an opportunity to continue my speech on this Bill tomorrow for a discussion over some other subject is to take place at 4 o'clock today. While I welcome this Bill, I also want that the House should seriously consider over this Bill so that the disputes could be averted in future and all the States could live in an harmonious atmosphere.

We should respect the boon of nature which she has showered on us in form of water. India is extremely fortunate in this regard that several rivers flow across the country throughout the year. These rivers get supply of water from either due to the melting of snow at the mountains of their origin or they are fed by rain. The entire land of our country can be irrigated with the help of these perennial rivers and the maxim which states that the land of my country oozes gold, diamonds and pearls (Mere Des ki Dharti Sona ugale, ugale Heere Moti) can be realised.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards two to three important points through this Bill. This sort of disputes are among many States and these cannot be resolved even by the joint efforts of two States. At times, tribunal also gives its verdict.

16.00 hrs.

But several shortcomings can be witnessed in these verdicts of the tribunal. Hence a system should be evolved wherein the tribunal could be in possession of requisite data for giving its verdict for an equitable and fair distribution of water among the riparian States alongwith the power to monitor and enforce its judgement. All these provisions should be made under this Bill. I respect the intention of the Government with which it has brought this Bill, however I urge upon the Government to formulate a National Water policy by treating water as National property. Besides, the Government should seriously consider and evolve a mechanism for the equitable distribution of river water among various States so as to avert a critical situation of perpetual civil war among the citizens of various States over the issue of sharing this naturally available water and thereby protecting agriculture from the impending danger of draught brought about by forcible checking of flow of river water in retaliation to each other. Today most of our river water flow into Pakistan. Though we happily accept letting away of our water to our enemy country, we assure threatening postures when our neighbouring State wants to use this water.

16.02 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Hence I will submit to the Government to formulate such a thorough and complete policy in the light of the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission that a situation like this may not arise in future. As the time is over, I would like to conclude with the permission to continue tomorrow.

[English]

Mr. Speaker, Sir I should be allowed to continue next time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

16.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Summit-Level Talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up item no. 27 — Discussion under Rule 193. Time allotted is two hours.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that Shri Ramji Lal Suman, in whose name the Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding 'recent Summit-level talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra' is listed, has requested me to allow Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to initiate the discussion on his behalf. I have allowed Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to raise the discussion.

Hon. Members, I need not emphasise the importance of the issues involved and the implications for peace in the region. The whole nation is keenly interested in the issue. Let the discussion be marked by reasons, restraint and responsibility. This applies to all sections of the House. Let this august House send the right message.

Now, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you that subject of today's discussion is on a very serious issue. As it is a serious matter, discussion on it should also be serious. The House was aware of the facts mentioned in the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister but there were some hidden facts also which were expressed by General Musharraf of Pakistan in Agra and also in Pakistan after returning back from the talks. However hon. Prime Minister should have apprised the nation about these facts earlier for general Musharraf had accused that the responsibility of the failure of the summit rests with India. Has this not tarnished the image of India in the international forum? The statement made by the Government should have reflected before the country as to who is responsible for the failure of talks and also the extent of truth/lie in the statement made by general Musharraf.

So far the issue of talks is concerned, I would like to clarify it from the beginning that our party the Samajwadi Party and the movement behind it, the Samajwadi Movement has always been in favour of resolving all the disputes with Pakistan through talks. This is even more necessary for India is a big and strong

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

neighbour of Pakistan and both the countries share a common culture and heritage. A time will come when the talks can prove fruitful. You began the talks. All of us supported you during the all party meeting and still want that the talks must continue with Islamabad. We are the supporter of talks but care will have to be taken in doing so. Care will have to be taken for the 54 years long history of post partition era of both the countries bears testimony to the fact that dialogue has preceded the conflict and war between the two countries. It is India who has always taken lead for holding talks and Pakistan has always imposed war upon India and in war it is the later who has always faced defeat during war but on the contrary, Pakistan has always emerged victor in dialogues and talks between the two countries. The same situation and the consequence emerged at Agra.

Sir, initially you had taken some firm steps. You wrote the letter on 23rd of May. What forced you to write the letter of invitation to Pakistani government while only one week ago you had said that until Pakistan stops and puts a check on cross border terrorism and a democratically elected government is set up in Pakistan, the question of holding talks with it does not arise. Meanwhile you constituted a one man committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant. He was holding talks with the intellegentia and other supporters of terrorist outfits. Besides, he was also holding talks with all the political parties in opposition of the State. Mr. Pant was doing all this in various parts of the State including Srinagar, Ladakh or Jammu and yet to submit a report, however you extended an invitation to General Musharraf for visiting India. Hence it should be clarified as to what circumstances compelled you to invite General Mussarraf to visit India. Musharraf Saheb has clarified that the letter inviting him to visit India was sent to him under American pressure. I do not have any objection over the letter having been written under foreign pressure for I do not see any harm in a foreign power playing the role of a mediator in striking friendly terms between India and Pakistan because it was also a hand work of a foreign power that lead to the partition of India in 1947. However the intervention of a third power will not be tolerated in Kashmir issue.

As for the issue of friendship is concerned. It is imperative to strike a friendly ties for it is not possible to make the people of both the countries prosperous and happy without doing so and the people of both the countries have started to realise this thing. Though it is different thing that the leadership in both the countries have failed to mobilise the people of their respective countries to foster a friendly attitude.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the friendship between India and Pakistan is necessary because India is a stronger neighbour and both countries have a common cultural heritage. During talks we saw that while the Pakistani representatives were talking in Pakistani. Indians were busy talking in English. I observed it during the lunchen and at many other points. It is not a good things. We can see that the people from other countries always talks in their own language. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, you have travelled all across the world in capacity of Minister of External Affairs, representative of various committees for propagating the Gandhian ideology. As far language is concerned, you use Hindi language a lot but still its percentage comes to 95 percent and you falter to the extent of 5 per cent over the language issue and it is not a good thing. I did not like the hon. Prime Minister and other Indian representatives talking in English. As both the countries share a common cultural heritage, the public sentiment in both these countries cannot be checked. The people of both the countries want to foster friendly ties with each other and Samajwadi Party is in favour of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said this thing initially because you had given instruction. Though all of us were aware that the summit cannot be successful yet we supported it for we are also well aware of the consequences of war. But there is a need to adopt caution while talks are held for war has always follows after such talks. Pakistan responded by trying to capture Kargil through war immediately after the Lahore bus visit of hon. Prime Minister. President of Pakistan said that the threat of war will persist unless the Kashmir problem is resolved. The utterances of general Musharraf during his press conferences in Pakistan is certainly contemptuous. Complete disregard to the Shimla Agreement and Lahore Declaration to which India is also a party tantamounts to the contempt of Indian sovereignty. I have read in newspaper that unless Kashmir problem is resolved the threat of war cannot be ruled out and the war can be quite divastating.

Sir, as far the Kashmir issue is concerned, I would certainly like to suggest you to visit Islamabad for talks but no talks should be held on the cost of the self respect of citizens of India and her sovereignty. This question is repeatedly coming in the mind of Indian people as to why did not the Government of India fully prepare for the talks. Why did we keep on repeating that Kashmir issue is no issue when it was declared as the only agenda by General Musharraf. Indian media also failed to express the Indian viewpoint before the International community during the summit. You must tell the reason of your diplomatic failure on this account. I have said earlier also

that Pakistani always emerges victor whenever talks are held while India wins the battles in warfield. Hence it is imperative to keep in mind that the Indian representatives in talks, whether it be the Minister of External Affairs or someone else, should not come unprepared or half prepared and never indulge in talks without a set agenda. On 23 May, the hon. Prime Minister sent a invitation letter to Pakistan, on 24th this letter was received by the President of Pakistan and on 25th May he decided that he will visit India. The President of Pakistan kept on changing his statements between 25 May to 13 July and repeated everytime that he will talk on Kashmir issue only. If you read the newspapers dated 28th June, you will come to know that he has claimed himself to be the first ruler of Pakistan who has been invited for talks over the Kashmir issue.

It was a wrong and false statement. No categorical statement was being made on behalf of India. The Hon'ble Prime Minister did not make it clear that Kashmir will not be the main issue for talks. He should have made it clear. I would like to know under what circumstances the Government failed to make it clear. The Hon. Prime Minister should have made it clear that talks about Kashmir would be focused around terrorist attacks.

You fail to convincingly put forth your views in talks but win in war. We returned some areas to Pakistan captured by us during war which were very important from strategic point of view. We returned over one lakh Pakistani Prisoners of War but could not get our 100 Prisoners of War freed from Pakistan. It is a different issue that we call them POW's whereas Pakistan calls them spies. Even from this point of view, under law our men should have been freed. Since you could not get them freed, so what can be greater failure than this.

I mean to say that first of all you should have taken up this issue during talks. You should tell that even if they have been arrested on the pretext of spying, they should be freed now. Time and again Pakistan has reiterated that not a single Indian Prisoner of War is lodged in Pakistani jail. Therefore, how can Pakistan now accept that POWs are still in that country. You tell them to not to make it a prestige issue and it does not matter if the Pakistan has denied it once. Therefore, during talks the release of 100 POWs regarding whom we have provided ample proof, should be taken up. And they should be got freed by any means.

Though, their family members had forgotten them yet, when the issue of talks came up they became sentimental and expected their dear ones to be released soon. Their children, their wives and relatives met me and I am sure they must have met you too and the talks

aroused a ray of hope that they would be released soon. During the course of talks in Agra, the President of Pakistan assured that he would personally look into the matter. After reaching Pakistan he said that not a single Indian POW is in Pakistan. The hopes generated through these talks among the relatives of Indian POWs have been dashed. That's why I stated that every time we lose during talks but win at war. I have cited one example of our land occupied by Pakistan. Now I would not like to repeat it since the talks are going on. Otherwise I know under what circumstances part of our territory was given. On the issue of country, neither the history can be refuted nor it can be suppressed. If we take a lesson from past mistakes, we may not repeat them in future. Therefore, none should take ill of the fact that during whose regime the agreement was entered into but fact remains a fact. When Musharraf stressed on Kashmir issue why our Government failed to emphasise upon return of Pak occupied Kashmir to India. Occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan should be highlighted at international level and all efforts should be made to get it vacated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of terrorists is concerned, take the issue of Amarnath Pilgrimage. The dastardly activities carried out by terrorists against Amarnath pilgrims are in total contrast to Kashmir culture and these should be squarely condemned. However, Mr. Prime Minister, condemnation is not going to serve any purpose. Your Government has miserably failed to contain terrorist. The Red Fort incidence is an example of it and the incidence shows that not a single person in India can that he/she is safe. It shows that the Government have totally failed to contain terrorism. Because of Government's inability this year several pilgrims have been killed en route Amarnath, whereas last year the security was very tight as meetings were held and several opposition leaders visited Pahalgam to over see security before the start of 'Yatra' and then the pilgrimage started. But this year proved quite unfortunate and the House should condemn such incidents. You ask the pilgrims, under what terrifying circumstances they went to Amarnath. They say that some how they have returned safe. Such feeling has cropped up. In simple terms, the Government have failed to contain terrorism. I do not know, what sort of strategy you adopted. Whenever, the Government declared cease-fire, it resulted in killing of more Indians. You may provided whatever figures, but the fact is the whenever the Government declared cease-fire, more men lost their lives. I don't know under what circumstances the Government declare and enforce cease-fire and the Government take a peculiar stand. I would like to state that the Government are in dilemma over sensitive issues of terrorists, border-security and issue of Kargil. It has no ideas as to how to protect the nation

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

and tackle the terrorists. Mr. Prime Minister, whenever wars are fought, new boundaries emerge. There is no country in the world like ours, even after winning war whose borders have remained as the same or even the territory has been ceded. The war takes place and we lose something. Everywhere in the world, new boundaries have been created after the wars. But, in India, the borders shrink after the war. It is our greatest misfortune. We have seen that new boundaries have been created everywhere once the war was over. There is a rumour that we could not capture entire Kargil. You should make it clear today. Either you or the Defence Minister knows whether it is true or not. You make it clear before the nation whether we have regained our hold over entire Kargil or not and several of our martyrs had to face humiliation during the war over Kargil. Mr. Clinton has revealed in a book that they pressurised Pakistan to withdraw its forces from Kargil.

You all were present in this House when he came and said that USA persuaded Pakistan to withdraw its forces. Martyrdom of our soldiers went in vain. This type of attack on our dignity is very dangerous. In comparison to several countries of the world we have very large armed forces and our soldiers are very brave. Our forces fought under difficult circumstances and the President of another country came and said that he made Pakistan to withdraw its forces. How shameful it is! And you won election by making Victory an issue. You should make it clear whether you are right or Mr. Clinton. You would have to make it very clear. On an earlier occasion I had asked the same question in the House but the Hon. Prime Minister had said that what sort of reply he should give. Either the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister should make it clear whether Pakistani forces were compelled by Indian forces to withdraw or they were made so under some foreign pressure. Now a book has been written about it. The sacrifices made by our soldiers are getting belittle and tarnished. Therefore, I would like to have a clear cut reply from you.

As far as the result of talks is concerned, everyone desires to see positive results. The dialogue should continue but it is not possible under the circumstances that on the one hand the talks are going on and on the other hand our people are being killed at borders, the farmers in bordering areas are neither able to harvest their crops nor able to sow new crop. On the one hand the talks are going on in Agra and the other hand the guns are roaring at the borders and in the end the President of Pakistan says that as Mukti Bahini helped Bangladesh in 1971 same way jihadis in Kashmir are fighting for independence. General Musharraf had all praise for jihadis and called them messiahs of freedom.

When he had adopted such sort of attitude what is the logic in holding talks. When General Musharraf dared to talk in this matter on our soil we can judge what sort of stand he will take during parleys. When he offered to have talks on Kashmir you said that Kashmir is not to a major issue. If you agree that Kashmir is not an issue, it means Pakistan has no legitimate right on 40 percent of Kashmir's territory illegally occupied by it. He had made it very clear that Kashmir is a bone of contention and thus there is a dispute over it and the whole world knows that there is a dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan and that Pakistan has illegally occupied 40 per cent territory of Kashmir. Did you ask Pakistan to return 40 percent territory illegally occupied by it? Did you tell the international community that Pakistan continues to occupy one third of Kashmir illegally? Is there no need to tell this thing to the whole world? However, the Government lacks courage to raise all these issues. You must tell, as to what are the reasons, Pakistan says it will liberate Kashmir then did you ask it to return the illegally occupied territory to India. Again, I would like to submit that the international community should be apprised that Pakistan has illegally occupied 40 percent area of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the entire House would agree that when Pakistan raises Kashmir issue, we too should ask Pakistan that it has illegally occupied 40 percent area of Kashmir....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): The Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid strong foundation, that is why we are in peace....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You have done a great job....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, how much more time you would take?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would conclude after making two-three points.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that as long as you are greedy for votes we cannot have friendly relations. We have no such greed. Even at the time of elections also we had no such greed, but you were panicky. If I stress upon it you would say that Mulayam Singh ji you are damaging our vote bank. I am sure, you would privately agree with me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, had the Prime Minister been broad minded, he should have told Musharraf, when Musharraf said that if there are to be no talks on Kashmir then I

will have to buy Naharwali haveli and stay put in Delhi in place of going to Pakistan, why not to merge Pakistan into Indian and stay at Race Course Road. It is Pakistan's misfortune that who so ever may be the ruler there, be it a dictator, an elected representative or a military ruler, he is guided by the dictates of fundamentalist forces. So, it has become a question of their survival.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the rulers, be it a dictator, an elected representative or a military ruler, know well that Kashmir cannot be captured through war. Nawaz Sharief had admitted this before the then Prime Minister, Shri Gujral and Musharraf may be threatening, but knows that capturing Kashmir through war is not possible. But, when I utter these things, they allege, that I want to damage their vote-bank.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reiterate that if Musharraf merges Pakistan in India then not to speak of Naharwali haveli; he can even stay at Race Course Road. If you along welcome this open heartedly, it will not serve any purpose, Pakistan too would have to reciprocate. They will have to leave narrow-minded approach. Both the countries should come forward open heartedly, then only we can establish unified India...(Interruptions)

I would like to openly state that if Pakistan is merged in India then Musharraf can stay at Race Course Road, and there is no need to stay at Naharwali haveli...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): You favour the Prime Minister of India becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Kashmir given to Pakistan? I reiterate that India cannot accept it. We made sacrifices in Kashmir and it belongs to us...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on? It is not okay.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: ...(Interruptions) I would like to reiterate that let them merge Pakistan and come here. It would hardly matter. I am ready but has he guts? Why at all he wants to stay in Naharwali haveli? Let them merge Pakistan into India and let there be a United India. But, he is not ready. I do not want to go into all these aspects. However, only people with such mentality thrust partition upon India. Jinnah was not solely

responsible for partition, some more people with similar mentality paved the way for partition. Let us not go into fixing the responsibility for partition of India. I would like to submit that as long as we keep an eye on the votes, we cannot establish friendly ties...(Interruptions) We all know that he is an expert liar. Send a letter to Shri Clinton and burn that book if you have the guts?...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Shri Clinton came to India on his own and none invited him and he would again come. This all took place under Atal ji's friendship...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I do not want to continue my speech for long. They are interrupting in between. They would feel bad. He was so much in favour of Kashmiri Pandits, and took the poor fellows here and there. I was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh during that period Kashmiri Pandits came to me also. My Government sanctioned Rs. Ten Thousand per month to each of them. You may see the file. Kashmiri Pandits were given Rs. Ten Thousand per month and my Government had started negotiations for providing them shelter in Noida and in this regard instructions were also given to the officers. You ask Kashmiri Pandits as to why the relief amount being given by my Government had been stopped for the last four years. It was always emphasized regarding Kashmiri Pandits that if Atal ji or Advani ji become the Prime Minister this issue would be solved within no time. Mr. Prime Minister, all this is on record. Now no such statements are being made. For the last twelve years the problem of Kashmiri Pandits is continuing. Wife-husband, sons and daughters are passing time in tents. Such is the life of Kashmiri Pandits.

[Translation]

You used to talk so high that you could solve Kashmir problem within friction of a second. Now, where those tricks have gone? In fact, we do not want to talk all this and do not want to weaken you so much. Where the people with tall claims have gone? Who has pressurised you?

Some times you become very sentimental, so much so that you congratulated Shri Musharraf even before he took oath of the office of President. I am not to able to understand whether some one persuaded you to congratulate him in advance or you did it at your own. You cannot win over him by just congratulating him. I cannot advise you as to what to do in such circumstances? You have to hold talks and simultaneously ensure security of the borders. If you concede to give

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even an inch of our land, the public would not tolerate. In fact, this is what is being done through talks. On one hand our men are being killed in unabated firing at borders whereas on the other hand we are holding talks. The people world over criticise Mr. Musharraf over his act of elevating himself as the President and none was ready to recognise him but hon'ble Prime Minister of India was the first person to congratulate him immediately. Struggle for restoration of Parliamentary democracy in any country in the world cannot be termed as internal matter of that country. Let it be anywhere in the world, our country would be in favour of democratic system. It is our foreign policy. You have been the Minister of Foreign Affairs thus has know it well. India's foreign policy was framed under the supervision of Nehruji and Gandhiji by the then Foreign Secretary, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. While dealing with external affairs. You may follow democratic principles and hold talks, but what was the hurry, you could have waited for the reaction from other countries. Talks were obvious to be held, whether he was a General or the President, then what was the necessity to be the first person to congratulate him. Hence, hon'ble Prime Minister, Sir, you have hurt basic principle of our foreign policy which openly support democratic set up the world over. It is because of this that today I am talking so openly and I will be happy if you feel bad of it, because that would compel you to clarify your position more clearly. I am referring to those things because I want that these things should be clear to the nation...*(Interruptions)* Agra-Summit failed miserably, even our media did not perform satisfactorily. Neither preparation mere made before talks, nor the agenda was set. People all over the world were keen to know the outcome of Indo-Pak talks. People of India and Pakistan wished that friendly relations should be established between the two countries. But the way these talks held, was peculiar, I do not know what transpired between them and the talks failed. You claim that though no common declaration could be signed, but talks were not unsuccessful. I would like to ask you, in which respect the talks were successful or un-successful. I suggested you to take one line commitment from him that we would act as friendly nations. Though a statement was released that in future all the disputes would be settled through talks and force will not be resorted to. Even now I challenge you to obtain one line commitment from him and I would be the first person to congratulate you. You may do at least this much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, several times you have asked me to cut short since several other leaders, including hon'ble Somnath Dada, are to speak. I would say only this much that the Government may hold talks and I would extend

all kind of support but the talks should not be held at the cost of our dignity and sovereignty. If Pakistan raises Kashmir issue you should go to Islamabad and ask Pakistan to return one fourth territory of Kashmir illegally occupied by them. I am sure this time you would be more cautious and well prepared before going there. It won't be good to do anything in haste. Agra-Summit failed miserably since we were not prepared and even media did not cooperate you. Our diplomatic strategy proved futile. I would like you to accomplish your mission to Pakistan though it failed at Agra. With these words I conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): I respect Shri Mulayam Singh ji, but I would like to ask him as to what message he wants to convey here?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, when you get an opportunity to speak you may do so.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I wish the border dispute should come to an end and would like to see India and Pakistan as one country, that is what I want to convey here.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't speak with each other. Now please sit down.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Agra Summit has left the country very confused. What is even more disconcerting is that even the hon. Minister, the Government and the hon. Minister of External Affairs seem confused. They are not able to resolve this dilemma as to whether this Summit was a success or a failure.

The first reaction of the hon. Minister of External Affairs was: "In the Summit, we have made progress. We have embarked on a journey which is going to lead us to destination called peace." Two days later, the Foreign Ministry disowns Agra as 'a bad dream'. Then, one day later, it is announced that the hon. Foreign Minister has accepted Mr. Sattar's invitation to visit Pakistan, "to pick up the threads from General Musharraf's visit", which has just been dismissed by the Indian Foreign Office as 'a bad dream'.

Sir, I do not think that the Government has ever received this sort of all-round support from all Opposition parties, especially, the Congress Party. But as my colleague, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy very eloquently said that we almost gave them a blank cheque but they left us

with a huge overdraft, and that is the balance-sheet of Agra.

The result is that we are left wondering about peace in South Asia. Was this another Lahorian "turning point in history in South Asia"? Has this placed us on the "high" road to peace or can it lead to another Kargil? Has the Agra Summit taken us forward or has it erased even the Simla Agreement which was our benchmark for almost three decades, and later the Lahore Declaration? Has Jammu and Kashmir become more secure, or will we, as we have in the last few days, witness many more innocents paying the high price for the Agra failure?

The jury is still out and do hope that the Government will provide us with some answers to numerous questions that are agitating our minds.

In the recent history of our nation we have been subjected to some of the strangest twists and turns, especially over the last three years. The Government has launched many initiatives but each time we have regressed instead of going forward. We have tried to sprint but we have lost the very ground that we were standing on. Twice, the hon. Home Minister, with great fanfare launched what he called proactive initiatives in Jammu and Kashmir and the result was an increase in militancy. One fine morning, the Government launches a dialogue on Jammu and Kashmir by releasing the Hurriyat leaders. They put them on to centre-stage totally ignoring an elected Government and the Chief Minister there who is a member of their NDA. One year later, Shri K.C. Pant, discovers that the Hurriyat do not represent the people of Jammu and Kashmir! After coming close to giving visas to the Hurriyat the ruling coalition manoeuvres itself with great aplomb into a position where it had to boycott a Tea Party which was given in honour of a visiting guest who had come on their own invitation.

Life is indeed interesting and we are living in very interesting times. This flip-flop gains new height when dealing with Pakistan. When hon. Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee took the bus to Lahore, we warned, "Take care before you leave or else you may seriously damage the future". We were not against a dialogue with Pakistan. We fully support it. The peace process must go on. The dialogue must go on at many levels. But in Lahore, into the summit, we seemed to rush totally unprepared and we know what the consequences were. Mr. Speaker, it would be well to remember what Talleyrand, the celebrated Foreign Minister of the Bourbons and Napoleon says. He said that I quote: "In diplomacy, by no means show too much zeal". We were brushed aside. We were told that the nation had arrived at a "turning point in

history." But the PM's bus took a sharp downward turn and crashed down the slopes of Kargil. It was our Armed Forces who kept our honour intact. It was due to them that even today our flag flies proudly on the icy heights of Kargil.

One turning point led to another: 'No more dialogue with a dictator. No talks unless Pakistan stops encouraging cross-border terrorism'. But even as the Government ranted and raved about cross-border terrorism, it sent our esteemed hon. Foreign Minister to escort terrorists to their freedom in Kandahar. What an unprecedented spectacle that was. We hung our heads in disbelief and then the hon. Foreign Minister praises the Taliban, the very force that had connived with the hijackers. Our naivety and faith in human kindness is indeed touching!

But this was by no means the end of the fare. The proactive approach in Jammu and Kashmir which has been made proactive not once but twice, was suddenly jettisoned. The Government took an about turn to announce a unilateral cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir and then promptly went into a deep slumber treating the cease-fire almost as an end in itself instead of a means to an end - the end being the objective of establishing peace through dialogue. This euphoria did not last even six months. The cease-fire was suddenly called off. The pro-active approach was resumed again. But now there was not one but two U-turns which were simultaneously performed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, making two U-turns is a very deft manoeuvre. It is not easy. But given this Government's experience in U-turns, it was performed with consummate ease. The end of the cease-fire almost coincided with the invitation to General Musharraf. We have now completed the full circle. We are now willing to talk to the military dictator who is still supporting terrorism. With this track record, we now approach Agra.

I think, I can speak for everyone that we are extremely disappointed that Agra was a failure. We wish you success. We were with you in spirit. We were wishing you well. But where we are disappointed that Agra is a failure, we are certainly not surprised that it was a failure. We find this Government constantly whistling in the dark, waiting for some manna from heaven which would deliver. The Government suddenly woke up one day and like a budget traveller, they took the flight to Agra without even checking properly what they had taken in their bags. Mr. Prime Minister, you did not seem to be prepared for the journey that you had chosen to embark on. Agra was one of the rare Summits which will go down in history as one where confusion on the very agenda was allowed to prevail till the eve of the Summit. Should not some prior, behind the scene diplomatic activities and efforts have

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

been made to ensure that a broad agenda was drawn up which would suit both the countries?

The hon. Minister of External Affairs tells us that they did tell the Pakistanis that they want to send the delegation to discuss and that the Pakistanis were reluctant. But if so, why did we rush into fixing a date? Why first an invitation and then a preparation? Most countries ask their Foreign Ministers and their Foreign Offices to create a broad basis before an invitation is sent.

Sir, I was reading today an interesting article by my colleague Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar in which he talks about Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China. He says:

"The first: to push an eyeball-to-eyeball military confrontation with the Chinese army at Sumdorongchu where we had apprehended a Chinese intrusion. It was the Chinese who blinked."

He further says:

"Then came the February 1987 grant of full statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, notwithstanding the anticipated squawk from Beijing, indeed with every intention of signalling the People's Republic that every inch of Arunachal was Indian, whatever the Chinese might think."

Thereafter, and only thereafter, were dates discussed for the visit to China. It was no coincidence that visits to both China and Pakistan were scheduled in the same month of December 1988. Everything was prepared down to the last detail before Rajiv Gandhi embarked for Beijing. Everything therefore, went without a glitch.

17.00 hrs.

"The one thing not planned for was Deng Xiaoping's handshake before the cameras of the world in the Great Hall of the People. It went on and on and on. Every television viewer everywhere in the world was informed that the era of confrontation was over, the era of cooperation had begun. A decade later, the reverberations of that handshake are still echoing in the chancelleries of the world. This is what summits between adversaries should be about."

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Did you regain the lost territory?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I beseech hon. Members to treat this with a little more seriousness.

Broad drafts are agreed upon before leaders of two hostile nations even shake hands before the camera. The summit is usually the finale to hectic diplomatic activity and exchange of views that precedes. Here the time tested practice was stood on its head. The desire for dialogue with Pakistan was right; it is correct; it must be pursued. But your implementation, if I may humbly say, was amateurish and no careful assessment was made as to why Pakistan was coming, what was their objective, and what was their strategy. If Pakistan had refused to look at the structure, if Pakistan had refused to look at an agenda, the dates should not have been finalised. What was the urgency to go into the summit without a structure, without an agenda?

This gives rise to much speculation. Was there pressure from other quarters? Was it to deflect from the dismal failure of the cease-fire? Was it to divert attention from the disastrous in five State elections or was it Tehelka? I do not subscribe to that. I cannot imagine that the Government would be forced to gamble with the foremost challenge that we face in our foreign policy. But I am saying that this gives rise to lot of speculation because the approach was amateurish that you left yourself totally open.

We fully support, as I said, the dialogue at different levels. But the need for a dialogue does not mean that you go in for an ill-prepared one. It is absolutely shocking that after one day of the Prime Minister's deliberations, after two one-to-one meetings, we hear Gen. Musharraf telling us that militants from across the border are not terrorists, but freedom fighters. What a remarkable intermission! in a summit that is initiated by us, our own core issue is rubbished by the other Head of State. Did we have to reach Agra to discover that Pakistan was not willing to talk about cross border terrorism?

The Prime Minister's statement today said:

"We had to abandon the quest for a joint document mainly because of Pakistan's insistence on the settlement of Jammu and Kashmir issue as a pre-condition for the normalisation of relations. Pakistan was also reluctant to acknowledge and address cross border terrorism."

Did we have to Agra to go to discover this? What was the Foreign Office doing? I cannot blame the Foreign Office because you did not give them time. You did not give them time because you forwarded the invitation before they could get to work and prepare properly for such a high level summit. The very absence of the agenda allowed Gen. Musharraf to take far more

advantage of the Agra summit than we could. As if this was not enough, the confusion continued into the summit.

The entire nation wanted to know how far India had gone on what was called very eloquently the "high road to peace." Whereas on the one side the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Spokesman, Information Secretary and PIO were always available for formal and informal briefings, the members of the Indian Delegation seem to have suddenly disappeared into their burroughs. The hon. Foreign Minister says that he had gone to Agra "to conduct diplomacy" and not for a "public relations exercise." Mr. Speaker Sir, we are not living in the age of Richelieu and Mazarin but we are living in the 21st century where sound diplomacy must be backed by sound communications and media strategy. This is crucial to diplomatic success.

General Musharraf utilises the media instrument to great effect. The television and newspapers churned out reams and reams of footage and columns of what the Pakistan position was. At the end, we are all familiar with the Pakistan position. But what was the Indian position, what was the Indian point of view, what did the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Foreign Minister want from the Summit, it was difficult to know. It is because we hardly got a glimpse of the heroic duo. Only the heroine made a brief guest appearance - I do not know on whose invitation — and created a bedlam...(*Interruptions*)

The only way we could cope with General Musharraf's breakfast show was to release hon. Prime Minister's remarks made 24 hours earlier. How pathetic! We simply did not have a strategy or any fallback options to retrieve our position. Even the Indian journalists were forced to turn to the Pakistani officials to figure out what was going on. I am not saying that you engage in a media war, but subtle briefings from time to time and an approachability are extremely important. Were we silent because we had no strategy, because our vision was confused and clouded? Or were we quite because we wanted to surreptitiously agree to something that the nation had not been prepared for? I am not casting aspersions on the motivation of this Government. My point is, through your strange handling of the Summit, you allowed perceptions to fuel rumours and apprehensions. If the Government says that the perceptions were misplaced, I am prepared to accept what my Government says. But I cannot absolve you of the blame for having allowed these perceptions to arise in the first place.

I have great respect for Shrimati Sushma Swaraj's oratory, eloquence and articulations. But why was she allowed to speak when it is an established practice that

only the External Affairs Minister or the Foreign Secretary or an authorised official are there to state position?

Hon. Vajpayee, in his statement, has said:

"During these discussions, I emphasised the importance of creating an atmosphere of trust for progress on all outstanding issues including J&K."

Was the omission of the mention of J&K by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj in her briefing going to help create this atmosphere that you are talking about? It becomes even more relevant when the hon. External Affairs Minister says that she spoke with the authority of the Cabinet. The result of her wise words were to give rise to perception that the Cabinet was divided.

Was this the case? If so, what was the cause of this disagreement within the CCS because such perceptions lower the prestige and credibility of the Government. This is what a respectable magazine like *The Economist* had to say: "It appears that the two leaders agreed that the Declaration should just refer to terrorism. But the hawks on the Indian side, apparently led by Shri L.K. Advani, the Home Minister, insisted on adding cross-border terrorism in order to nail down Pakistan's responsibility for allowing Islamic militants to cross into India its territory. This was the deal-breaker for the General". This is giving rise to this sort of speculation in reputed magazines. So, we would like to know the truth. We will accept everything you say about the issue. The issue is too sensitive; it is too delicate. We do not want to play politics in this. But explanations and answers are certainly required.

All through, General Musharraf was clearly sending signals in all his pronouncements that someone in the Cabinet was sabotaging the Declaration. This was his attempt all the time. In this recent Press Conference in Islamabad, he is so effusive in this praise for Shri Vajpayee and Shri Jaswant Singh that it is almost used as if to indicate that the Summit has not failed because of them, because they were in agreement. The subtle indication, or I may say, not so subtle indication, is that there were some others behind the scene. He says that he spent 90 per cent of his time talking about Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister also says in his statement while talking about General Musharraf that in his presentation, President Musharraf focussed almost exclusively on Jammu and Kashmir.

Now, if this is the case and if 90 per cent of the time was spent on Jammu and Kashmir, where were our core concerns? How much time was left for our core

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

concerns? General Musharraf then goes on to say in the Press conference: "Can there be a solution without resolving Kashmir? No. Certainly not." These are his words. "Other issues cannot be compared with Kashmir." These are all quotes from his Press Conference. "Simla and Lahore do not recognise the centrality of Kashmir. Therefore, they are hardly relevant." He would not agree to anything unless Kashmir was made the core issue. He goes on to say that militants are freedom fighters and indigenous and have nothing to do with cross border terrorism. Then, he asserts that there was progress and they almost reached an agreement. In fact, chairs were placed, according to him, and the differences were minimal. Then, what happens? He does not know. He does not want to comment on it. One version, of course, doing the rounds is that we ultimately rejected our own draft. That is again rumour and I would not like to place credence in it.

Shri Vajpayee himself in this statement says that we did achieve a degree of understanding. But if this was true, then your signing, if General Musharraf is correct, which you can easily refute, would mean the following. It would mean that the centrality of the Jammu and Kashmir issue had been agreed to, and, it would mean that our core issue of cross-border terrorism had been relegated. What is the truth? This is what the country wants to know and that is why we find General Musharraf all the way through seems to be praising Shri Vajpayee and his open-mindedness. In fact, he is putting you into an embarrassing position.

In effect, he is trying to say that both had agreed — somebody else had not — to these things and if they had agreed, then it had to be on these two premises; otherwise, he would have walked out. I am not the one saying that this is factually correct. But the hon. Prime Minister had said in this musings from Kerala and I quote:

"In our search for a lasting solution to the Kashmir problem, both in its external and internal dimensions, we shall not traverse solely on the beaten track of the past. Rather, we shall be bold and innovative designers of a future architecture of peace and prosperity for the entire South Asian region. In this search, the sole light that will guide us is our commitment to peace, justice and the vital interests of the nation."

This is what the Prime Minister had said in his musings. This is what Gen. Musharraf keeps talking about in his Press Conferences, however inaccurate he may be. Please refute it.

Then, the Pakistan High Commissioner decides that it is his turn to speak. He said in a Press interview on the 19th July and I quote:

"A working understanding has definitely been reached to move on nine areas, three of these areas, Kashmir, CBMs and narcotics, have been selected to be dealt with at political level. Thanks to the understanding reached at Agra, Kashmir now gets the first place."

This is what the Pakistan High Commissioner had said. What is to be noted is that there is no mention of cross-border terrorism among the subjects to be dealt with at political level, according to the Pakistan High Commissioner's version. Is not even the Lahore formulation agreeable? The Lahore formulation says:

"Reaffirm their condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and their determination to combat this menace."

Is even this not acceptable?

Sir, Simla was the bedrock of bilateralism and Lahore was an extension. Both Simla and Lahore mentioned Jammu and Kashmir as just one of the issues. Gen. Musharraf's main grouse was that he wanted Kashmir as the core issue. Everyone knows that and that without that, he would not sign a Declaration. When he says that they had almost signed a Declaration, does it mean that the essence of the past agreements was frittered away? There is no contradiction to these Pakistani statements. There is no contradiction to the Pakistani Spokesman, Maj. Gen. Qureshi on Indian T.V. when he said:

"That a draft was corrected by hon. Jaswant Singh and shown to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee."

You contradict him if it is not correct. What is your Foreign Office doing? Is it asleep? They are getting away with creating such impressions internationally.

Sir, as far as the draft is concerned, what did the Prime Minister say in his statement? He eventually, however, said something about a draft. He said:

"Despite the obvious differences in our perspectives, we made progress towards bridging the two approaches in a draft joint document."

A few days earlier, on July 23rd, in *The Hindu*, there is this headline, which says: "There was no draft agreement, says PM". "He made it clear that at no point were the two leaders, Gen. Musharraf and himself, 'ready

to sign' an agreement, for 'no draft came before us'. In his statement he is saying: "ultimately we had to abandon it." So, what is the truth? I ask this because confusion is still reigning supreme. Were they close to signing or agreeing to elevate Kashmir as the prime issue with no reference to cross-border terrorism? Would this allow for a future Pakistan rejection of agreements arrived at Simla and Lahore?

Since this was against the political consensus, the Government should explain if it came close to unilaterally breaking this consensus. Let us know the areas of agreement and the areas of disagreement. Are General Musharraf and Shri Qazi, High Commissioner, misleading us? How was the Pakistan version freely allowed to gain currency? Look at the impression in various journals. I just read out the *Economist* to you. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* has the same sort of impression. These are the impressions that have gained ground because the pronouncements emanating from Pakistan at different levels were never contradicted immediately. Our correct version should have been established in the public mind.

I am fully prepared to accept hon. Prime Minister's word as I certainly trust his word — the Prime Minister of my country's Government - before any other Head of State. All I am saying is that we need answers. Take the nation into confidence and build a consensus. Give us the true version. We will accept it. We cannot allow and you cannot allow General Musharraf to have a field day at your expense because it will be at a heavy cost to the nation.

As far as the Summit is concerned, we lost before the Summit, we lost during the Summit and we have lost after the Summit. We lost before the Summit because General Musharraf did not want an agenda. This was his ploy. If there had been a structured agenda, he could not have kept merely pushing 'Kashmir' — Jammu and Kashmir — in the discussion. He did not want an agenda. We gave in. We lost during the Summit because they were more articulate and more communicative. We have lost after the Summit because of the international impression that the Cabinet is divided, and that the country was confused. I hope that we are communicating now.

Sir, a Summit between two Heads of State is a double-edged weapon. If planned with rigour and panache, it has the potential of bringing the most hostile nations together. But if messed up, it can widen the gulf, create gaping chasms and unleash forces that are vigorous in violence.

Agra has pushed us backwards and not forward. Look at the heinous attacks that are taking place for the last three days. Thirty-three people have lost their lives in Doda and Sheshnag. Killings are taking place as a direct result of the ham handed handling by this Government. This Summit has failed and indirectly encouraged the militants. The blood of innocent people was spilt at Pahalgam last year. The Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and the Lashkar-e-Toiba, while extolling General Musharraf, have announced an acceleration in their activities and Pakistan is bound to encourage them. Rather than weakening cross border terrorism, the failure of the Summit has strengthened it. But General Musharraf regards these barbaric terrorist acts as a part of an indigenous freedom struggle. In his Press Conference in Islamabad, he said:

"If we do not sign an agreement, it is possible that some extremist elements will get encouraged. However, if progress is made, then, these elements can be controlled."

What does he imply? Dealing with Pakistan is dealing with very hard-nosed diplomats on whom poetry and sentiments have little effect in the final analysis.

One cannot just overlook General Musharraf's career background. He is reputed to have had associations in his early days with the Tablighi Jamat and Lashkar-e-Toiba. He was the Force Commander of the Northern Area that covered the entire operations in northern India, including Siachen. He has moved into Government, hard-liners from the Zia regime. Is he now pointing a gun to our head that only if we had made progress, they could be controlled? This is the same General Musharraf of the Kargil tapes that were leaked out.

In a telephone conversation from China with Gen. Aziz he had said, and this is a taped conversation that was leaked. He said, "the militants are like a tap in Pakistan's hands, they can turn it on or they can turn it off whenever they want." Then where is the meeting point? Gen. Musharraf in his Press Conference has said that the result of the freedom struggle is Agra. Now, if PM goes to Pakistan, does it mean that this stepped up militancy has made him battle weary, has made him fatigued and that is why he is going to Pakistan? Is this the courtesy that Gen. Musharraf is showing to our Prime Minister?

Therefore, in the end, I would just like to suggest certain steps that should be taken. I agree that great care should be taken before going to Pakistan. By all means, have meetings in the margin at the United Nations or at SAARC. Their officials should meet, their Foreign

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

Ministers should meet. Hon. Prime Minister, I beseech you, do not go to Pakistan without defining the structured agenda and without being fully prepared. I urge you to build consensus on the approach that you wish to adopt, a consensus within and outside the Government. You cannot afford to be media shy and go underground. The age of diplomacy in the classic mould is over. You must articulate our view points with boldness and candour because you have said in your statement, "we are not looking for propaganda advantage or seek to secure debating points, we will engage in quite, serious diplomacy."

Mr. Prime Minister, this unilateral chastity will not do. It has to be a two-way street and therefore, we should put-forth our views on Jammu & Kashmir with conviction. It is an integral part of India and there can be no compromise on this. Pakistan's abatement of cross border terrorism must stop.

Sir, a most important issue is the nuclear one. How much emphasis have you laid on this? It is a matter of great regret. So if you do ultimately, after preparing yourself, go to Pakistan, you must raise this as one of the most vital issues because two nuclear powers have a very heavy responsibility. Even when the erstwhile Soviet Union and the United States were eyeball to eyeball, their discussions on the nuclear issue, their dialogue never ceased. Therefore, Nuclear Risk Reduction measures must be put into place and they should be treated independently whether your talks in the other matters succeed or fail. There should be a different track for this. I would urge you to put in place a machinery which can meet from time to time, exchange views, talk about safety measures and create a greater comprehension, at least, on this particular issue because the whole sub-continent is interested, all our neighbours are interested.

I would not like to go into much more detail on how to deal with Pakistan. This is the Government's prerogative. I have just suggested certain essential general contours, but I assure you that the Congress Party will always support any genuine initiative this Government wants to take for peace with Pakistan. The Government must take care, however, to be prepared. There must be no repetition of Agra because the cost of failure is too high and can imperil many precious lives. Undoubtedly, another aspect that has come forth in these last few days is that there is yearning for peace amongst the people of India and the people of Pakistan. We cannot continually frustrate these high sentiments far beyond a point. If frustration sets in, it would breed cynicism and that could convert into a yearning for war and what a

result of that can be between two nuclear nations. It is too horrendous to envisage. You have the responsibility, Mr. Prime Minister, to ensure that an environment is created where use of such weapons is never dreamt off. Therefore, treat it on a different track and do not get it meshed up with these other very comprehensive and very complicated issues. It must be a separate track because the safety and security not only of India and Pakistan but the entire sub-continent, all our neighbours, is very much dependent on it.

So, how does the final Agra balance-sheet 2001 compare with the situation in 1998? First, Jammu and Kashmir has virtually been portrayed wrongly or rightly as the central issue. Secondly, Pakistan has now described cross border terrorists as freedom fighters. Thirdly, they have virtually declared Shimla and Lahore as redundant. Fourthly, militancy has greatly increased. Fifthly, the Pakistan High Commission had the gall to declare on Indian TV, on Indian soil—and I commend and compliment Shrimati Sushma Swaraj for the way she took him on—that he does not recognise the leader of the duly elected Jammu and Kashmir Government, Shri Farooq Abdullah as the Chief Minister. The High Commissioner is saying this on Indian soil, on Indian TV. This is the result of your three years culminating in your enthusiastic negotiations with the same General Musharraf, who, in an interview, to *Khaleez Times* had said and I quote: "Of course, in national interest, sometimes you have to tell a lie."

It is not a balance-sheet that can make any Government proud and the Agra type, half-backed, ill-prepared exercise has only aggravated the situation.

Congress is prepared to support you in a well thought-out and strategic peace effort but such naive and amateurish efforts cannot earn you the respect or support of the country. Our wholehearted support for any peace effort but for Heaven's sake, be more meticulous, be more prudent in the conduct of our foreign policy.

You have done some harm to the credibility and the image of our country. The Indian political establishment and the people would support the right overtures of peace with its neighbour. However, they would react firmly and decisively if chicanery is dished out in the garb of peace and that is what you have to guard against when you talk to Pakistan and when your dialogue continues with Pakistan.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, Shri Mulayam Singh and Shri Madhavrao Scindia have given speeches on the Agra

Summit in the House. In my view, the speeches given here are completely opposite to the views expressed in the all party meeting held prior to the Agra Summit. Shri Madhavrao has tried to teach us the way in which summit should be conducted, what should be the pre-preparations and how it could be done. I am surprised that the party in whose regime China grabbed 69 thousand sq. miles of our territory, Pakistan grabbed 1/3 of Kashmir, 93 thousand Pakistani prisoners of war were released and the party which in various summits, returned the Pakistani territory captured by our troops by making supreme sacrifices and the party which always signed the agreements on terms and conditions of Pakistan, is trying to teach as to how the summits should be conducted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leader of the party which released 93 thousand Pakistani prisoners of war but failed to seek release their own 54 prisoners of war, in lieu, is trying to teach us as to how summits should be conducted. When Pakistan was squarely defeated at the hands of our country, Shri Bhutto arranged Shimla Summit in which the then leader of our country released their prisoners of war and also returned on a platter the land captured by our troops with great sacrifices. It was a great achievement for our army troops. And now, the leader of the same party is telling us in so many terms that how the summit should be conducted. And what is diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand that today what has happened to Shri Mulayam Singh ji. On several other occasions I endorsed his views but today he has spoken in a different tone which I fail to understand. He mentioned about the 'Akhand Bharat' (Unified India).

Today he is speaking about unified India by merging both Pakistan and Hindustan. Whenever we talked about unified India all the leaders including Nehruji used to brand us as communal, inciting the riots and war between Hindustan and Pakistan. Today, he has mentioned the same thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I talked about 'Mahasangh' and today also I am repeating the same thing. I am happy that the hon'ble Home Minister has twice mentioned about 'Maha Sangh'. Please refer to others in this regard prior to the Agra Summit and leaders of all political parties had attended it...*(Interruptions)* Not before the letter.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Yes, not before the letter. They were called 4 days prior to the summit...*(Interruptions)* They should have been invited

earlier but hon'ble Prime Minister was not keeping well. However, in the meeting held four days prior to the summit, was it informed that Pakistan is not ready for any structured debate and to talk as per the fixed agenda. Were Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Shri Manmohan Singh, Shri Chatterjee and Shri Mulayam Singh ji not informed that Pakistan's President Musharraf would disclose the agenda after reaching India. At that time no leader advocated the disruption of the talks. All the leaders repeated that the Prime Minister should talk to Pakistani President even if there is no fixed agenda. Hence a consensus was evolved as to which issues should be taken up in the summit. We all are aware of that consensus. Congress Party had rightly expressed its views in this regard. In very clear terms, Sonia ji stated that Shimla agreement and Lahore agreement should be the basis of talks....*(Interruptions)*

I am addressing them only as you are already in our favour. I am surprised at Shri Madhavrao ji. He is believing the statements given by Musharraf, Kaji Saheb and their foreign Minister but he is not ready to believe what our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have stated. He is not accepting our Prime Minister's stand taken for the country. He is not prepared to accept the stand taken by India. He stated that all the leaders vanished from there and the statement given by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj worsened the situation. I would like to submit that he has raised a relevant point that the Pakistan should be detailed about our country's terms and conditions prior to the PM's visit. Most of the leaders who had attended all Party meeting are present in the House. I am not sure about Shri Madhavrao ji but all the other leaders were of the view that Prime Minister should go to Pakistan. No one was against this stand. Their advise was sought that whether Prime Minister should go to Pakistan, in case, Pakistan fails to agree to the agenda fixed by our country. All were in favour of Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan. All the leaders were also called prior to the summit and they attended the meeting too...*(Interruptions)* All party meeting was also convened.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We had stated that at least a line should be got written from them. Mulayam Singh stated that atleast a line should be got endorsed. Please do not beat about the bush in the House.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, he is not yielding. Please sit down.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Congress Party rightly stated that the talks should be held within the parameters of Shimla and Lahore agreements. I supported their views and stated that it should be given due consideration. All leaders and Shri Mulayam Singh ji you also had stated that cross-border terrorism should be our core issue. The third point which I raised and you had supported too that our prisoners of war languishing in Pakistani jails should be got released. Members of Communist Party had stated that alongwith this, we should also talk about poverty, starvation, unemployment and trade matters etc. Then the consensus was evolved that Kashmir is an integral part of India and we should not given even an inch of Kashmir to Pakistan. Afterwards we should see that this point is not included in the agreement. Then it was also decided that the issue of maintenance of Gurudwaras and temples situated in Pakistan should also be raised during the summit.

Hence the consensus was evolved on all these issues. I would like to know whether Prime Minister had left any of these issues? Further whether Shrimati Sushma Swaraj as a spokesperson had not reiterated that Prime Minister had taken up all these issues including cross-border terrorism, poverty, starvation and other trade matters. he also raised the issue of Gurudwaras and temples situated in Pakistan and to release 54 prisoners of war. Issue of no nuclear war pact was also taken up. It was also raised during the summit that Lahore and Shimla agreements will be the basis of any summit talks. I was astonished that instead of applauding the Hon. Prime Minister for returning the President Musharraf empty handed and that he stick to the agenda and even went beyond that did not surrender on a single issue rumblings are being heard. I would like to state that it is the first instance....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Shri Malhotra ji, agenda should have been fixed before inviting him....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He is the first Prime Minister in the last fifty years, who did not compromise with the conditions of Pakistan and Shri Musharraf had

to go empty handed. He did not let even an inch of the country's land go and did not give any concession at the cost of the interests of India out of the agenda....(Interruptions) Madhavrao ji is repeatedly saying — "I don't believe this, but the news being published in the newspapers reveal that you had invited him on someone else's instance. I may tell you as to what the Congress party member, Shri Pranab Mukherji said in his speech during the discussion, I do not know if there is any difference in the speech of Shri Pranab Mukherji and Shri Madhavrao Scindia, but I would certainly quote what he had said:-

[English]

"Therefore, you convey the message to them and rightly the message has been conveyed. But how can this message be understood in its proper perspective if in the next breath it is suggested that unless the military regime of Pakistan gives a commitment to stop cross-border terrorism the dialogue will be meaningless, useless? Is it possible to have such a situation?"

[Translation]

He is asking as to why such conditions are being imposed. This speech was delivered by Shri Pranab Mukherji on 23.11.2000, wherein he was telling the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs that he knows it very well that dialogue between the two countries in this regard, is very difficult....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Wherefrom are you quoting these comments?

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This is from a complete speech delivered by Shri Pranab Mukherji in the Parliament House....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In the House?

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Yes Sir, in the House itself. He had further objected as you are saying that there is military rule in Pakistan. Let the dialogues be held with the military Government of Pakistan, why are you making a dispute over this issue." He further says — I know that reaching a conclusion is very difficult, but let us hold talks, talks should be held without any condition. Do not make a dispute over the issue of military Government in Pakistan. Pakistan had witnessed military Governments earlier also when our Congress leaders held talks with them. They have themselves been saying that there have been talks with Pakistan in the preceding years, even during the military Government, then why

this issue is being raised as a new problem. If we say that cross-border terrorism"...(Interruptions)

[English]

He further says:

"I am afraid, Mr. Minister, if we do not take the initiative into our hands, we shall have to do this at the instance of others, which we would not like."

[Translation]

Now Shri Pranab Mukherji is saying that if you don't take initiative and do not hold talks without any condition, then it shall have to be done at some one else's instance. "We would not like this."

Today you have stood up to object why talks have been initiated, and why a particular date has been fixed. Pakistan in the entire world, was making a propaganda that they were ready to hold talks but India was not ready. Even the Congress Party and CPI (M) People were pressurising to hold talks and even today, they are asking to hold talks. So when all the political parties of India as also other countries have been insisting that India should hold talks with Pakistan, our hon. Prime Minister took the initiative and got ready to hold talks, but not on the conditions of Pakistan. What can we do if Pakistan has said that they do not want to fix any agenda. Madhavrao ji has put five six points here. Now one more point has been raised through the newspapers that talks have been held under some pressure and it has also been pointed out as to why have you not objected to it.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I said that there are the perceptions which I do not believe.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is just a way of speaking, even I know this. I can also say that I do not believe it. A delegation of the Congress Party has recently made a visit to America, many members of this delegation are said to be priministerial candidates. It has also been published in the newspapers that these people have assured the American Government that if they succeed in forming the Government, they would definitely adopt a pro-American attitude. Did anyone of you refute them, did you defend that it was wrongly published and nothing to this effect had been stated. I do not believe that they

would have made such statements there. But this is a perception. It has been repeatedly said here that if the Congress form their Government, they would certainly adopt a pro-American attitude.

Regarding Hurriyat, it was stated that confusion was being created. Talks were held with the Hurriyat leaders during the tea party. Shri Musharraf has done many things against the norms of international dignity. He was asked not to hold talks with the Hurriyat leaders, but he did it. He not only held talks but, he also invited the Hurriyat leaders to tea party, but neither to Maharaja Karan Singh of Jammu and Kashmir, nor Shri Farrukh Abdullah, nor any elected representative from there. He did not invite any of the six MPs from there, nor any of the MLAs from Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. He asserted that Hurriyat is the only representative of that area. All parties of our National Democratic Alliance boycotted this tea party.

17.48 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Shri Musharraf keeps on holding talks with the Hurriyat leaders, it has been about four or five months, that this routine is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you doing so again and again, it is not appropriate.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am not saying that he should not hold talks with the Hurriyat leaders, I am simply saying that it is not appropriate that Shri Musharraf declares Hurriyat the only representative of Jammu and Kashmir and invites its leaders to tea party. I am happy that the Congress party sent its ordinary representatives there, although I am of the opinion that even he would not have been sent there. But Mulayam Singh ji, it is your personal matter whether you go to the tea party hosted by Sonia ji or not, how did you go to the tea-party of Musharraf Saheb.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Perhaps you do not know that Sonia ji had not invited me to the tea party. You released the Hurriyat leaders from jail, provided them passports did many other things...(Interruptions) Did you not accompany them in the aeroplane and have meals with them?

In the All Party meeting, I had asked to immediately decide whether to go there or not and also requested that if you cannot decide right now then inform me about your decision in one or two hours. Did you apprise me

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

of the decision?...*(Interruptions)* Why are you speaking wrong?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, I have the problem that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One issue is not over and the other has started.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You are the one who released them from jail, and thus became the hero. You are misguiding the people of the country....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, what is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any hon. Member wants to seek any clarification, the convention is that the Speaker has to first yield. The senior Members are interrupting here.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I did not speak a single word about them during my speech....*(Interruptions)* I believe that the talks collapsed or should have collapsed the day Musharraf Saheb said that only Hurriyat represents Kashmir. The very next day he meets journalists for an off the record informal discussion over breakfast but the informal discussion was shown on all T.V. channels. It was his second misdemeanour. He broke every single international protocol requirement. Terming terrorists in Kashmir as freedom fighters was his third deplorable act. People there are being killed in the most brutal manner. Their throats are being slit. Husbands are killed in front of their wives and their hearts are gouged out of their bodies. And terrorists are committing all this brutality right from 1988-90. Innocent people are being killed there in the most brutal manner. Yesterday I was reading a newspaper in which it was reported that when terrorists were dragging people out of their houses for killing them a mother implored them to take all valuables but leave her son. The terrorist replied that they do not want money. They just want to shed Indian blood. The

blood of an Indian should boil at this. Musharraf Saheb termed terrorists as freedom fighters and you are criticizing the Government of India. You are not criticizing Musharraf, nor Pakistan for fomenting terrorism in Kashmir. Mulayam Singhji was right that they should be dealt with sternly. Mulayam Singhji had also said that terrorists' bases in Pakistan should be destroyed. He was quite right. The whole country ought to condemn Pakistan for its proxy war against India and we should also unmask Musharraf. Here Musharraf talked about peace at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. Subsequently Amarnath pilgrims were killed and the people in Doda district are being killed in the most brutal manner. And you are criticizing the Government. I want to remind that the hon. Members in the two Houses had created hulla-baloo when Government stated its intention to formulate a pro-active action plan. Then Advanji was reviled for raising the issue of pro-active action plan. When the Government mentions pro-active policy, lot of hullabaloo is created. Mulayam Singh ji, then politics of vote comes into the picture. I am not saying all this with an eye on the elections. When we talk about pursuing the terrorists and eliminating through the pro-active approach, you oppose it. Then the issue of Human rights is raised. Baseless allegations of injustice, atrocity etc. are levelled against the armed forces....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please do not misquote me. I never that. I have been favoured attacking their camps....*(Interruptions)* Shri Madhavrao Scindia and Ms. Sonia Gandhi have advised against it....*(Interruptions)* Don't provoke Mulayam Singh, if you do that....*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mulayam Singhji, I am speaking in your language only...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You directly refer to Mulayam Singhji. It creates a lot of problems.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Those mercenaries have been sent by Pakistan for pogrom and their camps are being funded by Pakistan. We should take seriously the report published in "The Washington Times."

[English]

The Headline of the news is "1.75 millions being trained for Jihad in Pak: Report". It says:

"About 1.75 million Pakistani youths are being trained in nearly 7,000 Madarṣas (religious schools) across Pakistan for waging the Jihad (holy war) in Kashmir and other parts of the world according to the Washington Times."

[Translation]

Killings are taking place in the name of Jihad. The whole country should raise its voice against them. The world opinion should be mobilized. On the contrary, you are criticizing the Government. It is not a recent phenomenon. The condition of Kashmir is bad since 1988 due to the conspiracy of Pakistan. Everybody knows about the culprits. Therefore, I want to submit....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Shri Jagmohan is sitting besides you...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: After the distressful atmosphere created by him at breakfast, the talks with Pakistan were almost concluded. Members are stating here that they are disappointed as they wanted that the summit should be successful. Shri Madhavrao Scindia ji was stating that during Summit, Musharraf was in high spirits and Shri Vajpayee was in low spirits...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: A leader of high caliber like Shri Atal ji was not much impressive.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: All the political parties and former Prime Minister of Pakistan are saying that Musharraf has returned empty handed. People all over the world are aware of this fact. Is there any Member in the House who would favour the stand that the agreement should have been signed with Pakistan on their terms and conditions to make the dialogue successful. I know that there would not be a single member who would favour it...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We do not want to give an inch of our land at the cost of our prestige and self respect...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: My opinion is that the circumstances were such that no solid ground could be created, due to which the Summit failed, and this is our biggest achievement. Those who returned 1/3 of Kashmir to Pakistan are talking about Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Shri Atal ji is the first Prime Minister who has firmly raised the issue of POK with Pakistan. He had mentioned it in all party meeting. It is not my fault if other members of Congress Party did not inform Shri Madhavrao Scindiaji about it. President Musharraf had been given the detailed information about Pakistan occupied Kashmir and was also told that if Kashmir is the core issue then it needs to go into the core of this issue—the issue being the attack by Kabailies with the support of Pakistan in 1947. I was in Kashmir at that time and I am aware of the efforts made by the people

of our country and the sacrifices made by our forces to save Kashmir. In 1971 when our forces were moving ahead, Pakistan would have surrendered if we were given one or two days more but the then Government stopped them from moving ahead. Ceasefire was announced and Pakistan was pardoned.

18.00 hrs.

I agree with Shri Mulayam Singhji that the purpose for which our brave soldiers shed their blood, was defeated in the process of dialogue. Atalji is the first Prime Minister who did not let it happen. For the first time this wrong convention has been broken which was being followed since the times of Prithviraj and Mohammad Gauri. It is being stated that this is our culture. At least some one has broken that bad tradition, there is someone who said that we will participate in the talks but not surrender on any issue. All the members should tell, as Shri Madhavrao Scindia ji has stated that the Prime Minister should not go to Pakistan till the Pakistan agrees to...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have not stated so...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Shri Madhavrao ji has stated that until...(Interruptions) the structured debate and an agenda is fixed...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to clarify that I have stated—

[English]

When you go to Pakistan, please do not go without structured Agenda, without being properly prepared. That is what I said.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: That is exactly what I am saying.

[Translation]

Shri Mulayam Singh ji has also stated the same thing. I was saying that the House should express their opinion whether the Prime Minister should go to Pakistan, in case Pakistan refuse to hold talks on any other issue except Kashmir problem, is not ready for a structured debate, disobeys Shimla and Lahore agreements and also refuses to stop cross-border terrorism.

[Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

[English]

Let this House express its opinion.

[Translation]

I felt sorry when in all party meeting and also outside some leaders favoured his visit and that too without any terms and conditions. CPM opined that dialogue should take place, for, it would pave the way. Similar views have been expressed by other leaders like Shri Pranab Mukherjee and others. They say one thing in all party meeting and the other here. Confusion creates because these leaders consider their party interests above the interests of the country. Therefore, in my opinion, the biggest achievement of this summit is that while having

the dialogue, for the first time Pakistan have realised that they cannot make our country surrender before their terms and conditions. For this, hon'ble Prime Minister deserves congratulations. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, July 25, 2001/Sravana 3, 1923 (Saka)

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